VigorCMS
Operational Manual

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Revision History

Date	Version	Author	Reviewer	Remark
2005/1/20	V1.0.0	James	Jenny	Creation for EMS V1.0.0 RC1
2005/3/28	V1.0.1	James	Jenny	EMS V1.0.0 RC2
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2005/6/2	V1.0.4	Eric	Jenny	EMS V1.0.0 RC6

Target Audience

This guide is intended for users, administrators and technicians responsible for installing, configuring, operating and managing an IP DSLAM device.

Note, Tip and Warnings

This guide includes various ***Note, Tip,*** and ***Warnings***, which are highlighted with graphics to indicate important information.

Examples of the standard graphics used to mark this information as following:

Note	***Note*** contains "for your information" text that corresponds to a topic.
TIP	***Tip*** offers helpful hints and time-saving suggestions about using features.
Warnings	***Warnings*** identify essential steps, actions, or system messages that should not be ignored.

Acronyms

Term	Description
ATUC	modem at near (Central) end of line
ATUR	modem at Remote end of line

CHAPTER 1

IP DSLAM System Description

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 1.1: IP DSLAM Application Description
- Section 1.2: IP DSLAM Slave Architecture

1.1 IP DSLAM Application Description

IP DSLAM, which is equipped with 24 ADSL ports, is designed for ISP (Internet Service Provider) to implement bandwidth management for multipling subscribers. As IP DSLAM supports high upstream and downstream bit-rates performance, therefore, IP DSLAM is being deployed primarily for business customers to replace expensive leased line. IP DSLAM is not only equipped with a console port being used for local management, but also provides excellent capabilities of SNMP, Telnet for remoting management. Particularly, IP DSLAM can be easily configured by EMS. The EMS system covers topology, configuration, deployment, security, alarm management and backed storage. Moreover, with the solution of port-based and tag-based VLAN, IP DSLAM can isolate traffic between different users and provides for improving security.

The compact design of IP DSLAM is composed of three parts. One is ADSL 24-port with built-in POTS splitters connected to ADSL modems, the second one is Voice module connected to ISP, and the last one is the uplink port module to layer2/3 switch or a broadband router through Ethernet port. IP DSLAM provides the feasibility for supporting multiple applications and depicting in Figure 1-1.

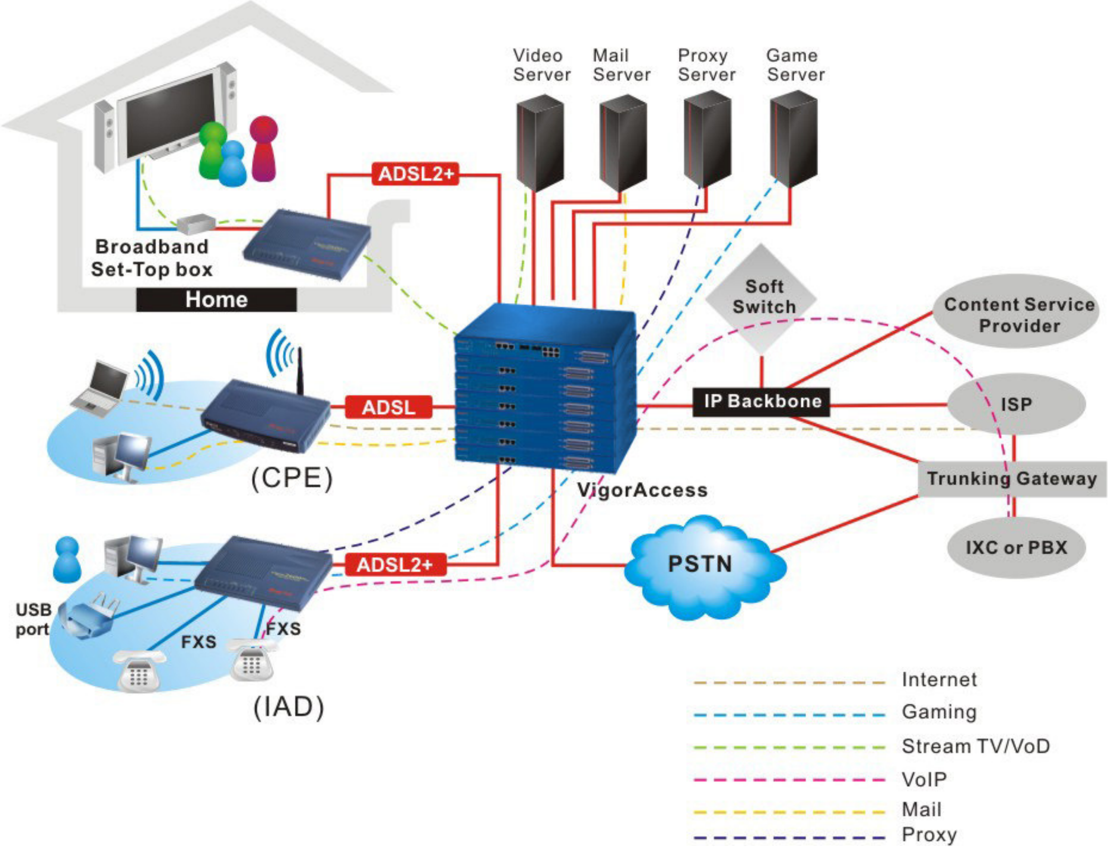


Figure 1-1. Application scenario of IP DSLAM for users

Users can connect the LAN port of IP DSLAM to an Ethernet WAN switch using a straight-through Category 5 UTP cable with RJ-45 connectors. Then, connect the other end of the cable to an Ethernet switch.

Users can stack multiple IP DSLAM units up to the number of ports available on the Ethernet switch as shown below Figure 1-2.

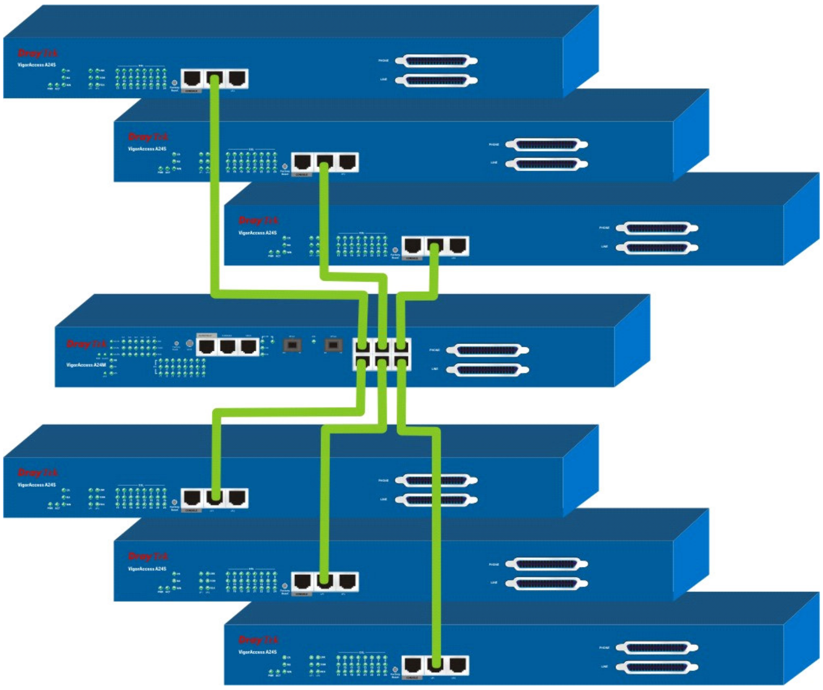


Figure 1-2. IP DSLAM system architecture

The purpose of master unit is as a central unit in DSL application to manage all slave units connected with it. Master unit always collects related information from slave units. Moreover, users can manage slave units through master unit.

The picture of master unit is as below Figure 1-3.

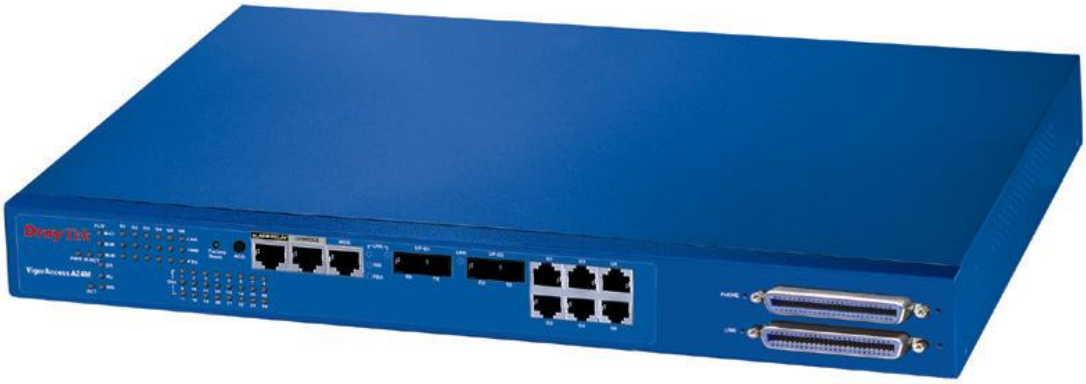


Figure 1-3. Master device picture

Master unit supports some features as following –

Network Interface - The trunk should be 1000-Based LX, SX or GE Interface.

Cascade Interface - GE interfaces can be cascaded up to six IP DSLAM slave units.

Capacity – It supports ADSL 2/+ port range from 24 to 168 ports.

Security – It supports Packet filter, and password protection.

Splitter Build in – It supports 24-port xDSL/Splitter included module.

Redundancy - Uplink automatically switch of activity in the event of fiber failure.

Inventory savings - Common equipment across central office and outside plant deployments.

Management - Single IP Management.

Q.o.S - Packet filter and classification.

1.2 IP DSLAM Slave Architecture

The role of slave unit is to provide high-performance, good services DSL features for Internet environment.

The picture of slave unit is as below Figure 1-4.

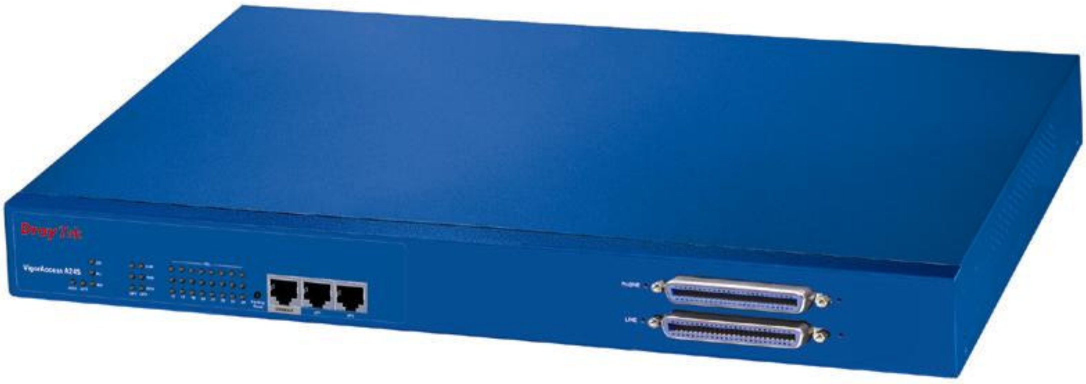


Figure 1-4. Slave device picture

Slave unit supports some features as following –

Network Interface - Two 10/100M Fast Ethernet Interfaces or one cascade link is Gigabit Copper interface.

Capacity – It supports ADSL 2/+ 24 ports.

Security – It supports Packet filter, and password protection.

Splitter Build in – It supports 24 port xDSL/Splitter included module.

Inventory savings - Common equipment across central office and outside plant deployments.

Management – It is managed by IP DSLAM master unit.

Q.o.S - Packet filter and classification.

CHAPTER 2

Introduction to Element Management System

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 2.1: System Description
- Section 2.2: System Architecture

Element Management System Server (EMS Server) is a multi-tier architecture, flexible, easy to use for system management. It can manage 1000 to 10000 IP DSLAM devices, depends on the capacity of server. A step-by-step configuration wizard makes users to deploy large numbers of devices to customer sites easily. EMS provides for Configuration management, Deployment management, Fault management, Security management, Topology management, and backend storage management. Configuration management allows users to remote controlling the managed devices, or central control by auto provisioning. When devices are set to "Auto Provisioning" state, the devices will get all settings from the EMS server or the Provisioning server when they are booting up. Another feature in Configuration management is the diagnostic functions used to test the device, and make sure that the device is OK. Deployment management is utilized for users to build up some policies for profiles and software upgrade. Administrators can build up some global policies and grant these global policies to some users, then every user can refer these global policies when necessary, or build their own policies, and apply these policies for managed devices.

Fault management includes alarm collection, status polling, event logging and alert trigger. EMS server monitors all managed devices in a fixed interval, and the device will report alarms when something is wrong in it. EMS server will keep some system event so that trace messages will be stored in the database or files for tracing. Alter trigger provides a notification mechanism to users when any event or alarm received by EMS server. When any fault occurs in some device in a subnet, an alarm warning signal icon is shown in the subnet so that operator can view the status of managed devices immediately. In general, system will send e-mail to users once the condition is fulfilled the filters set by administrator. Security management uses a resource-role conception to manage users. For authentication, EMS server has a default mechanism to do that, or an external RADIUS server could be used to provide authentication service. EMS server will maintain an access control list to do authority, grant users with some privilege to resources. Topology management provides auto discovery for devices and add delete devices manually. A layer structure is used to show subnet-device relationship.

The following Figure 2-1 depicts the system overview between IP DSLAM devices and EMS system. The EMS server and IP DSLAM devices use SNMP protocol to communicate with each other.

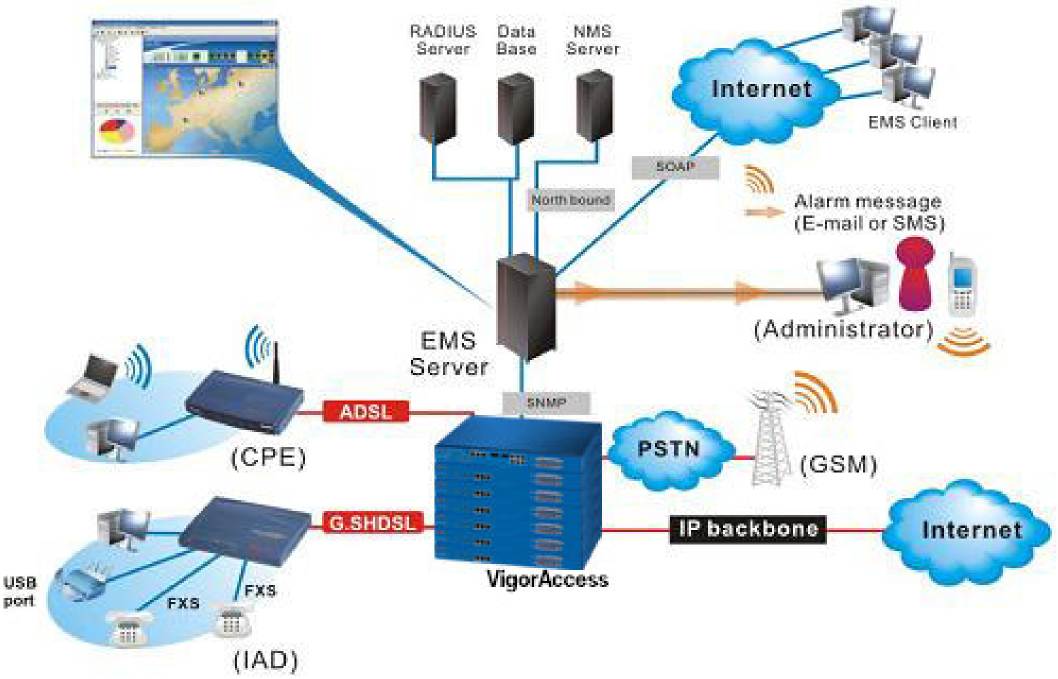


Figure 2-1. IP DSLAM management system overview

For the operation of the whole system, we have to understand the system architecture first. In this Chapter, we first focus on the importance of EMS system overview and technique specifications. We have more detailed function description of the EMS in Chapter 4.

2.1 System Description

EMS system is a platform which provides EMS framework for managing SNMP based agents. It includes the following features:

2.1.1 Technical Features

- Allow configuration, diagnostics and view device status.
- All management functions are administered in-band through the IP network with standardized protocol (SNMP) between the gateway.
- Be able to manage a large number of the IP DSLAM devices.
- Support an alarm browser and display alarm details and summary information on GUI.
- Support recording and storing of performance statistics for a period.
- All SNMP commands go over SNMP V2C between EMS server and devices.
- Support scheduled Software download & upload.
- Support Configuration download & upload.
- Presents a network map either grouped by IP subnet or as a flat view of the entire network.
- Collect alarm and record history event log.
- Provide for total network view with hierarchy.
- Users access authentication and security management.
- The LED panel for devices is provided for viewing and monitoring.
- Auto-polling is provided for monitoring devices in a fixed interval.
- A backend database server is used to store log data and management parameters.

2.2 System Architecture

2.2.1 Software Architecture

EMS is a multi-tiers architecture, including the user interface layer, the presentation layer, the domain and business logic layer and the data store layer. The user interface layer is a graphic user interface that provides an easy to use, easy to operate and no commands to remember for users' interaction with EMS. The presentation layer will transfer the data input via the user interface layer to the business and domain layer keep the connection session information for users. The business and domain logic layer is an EMS domain tier, including domain dependent tier and domain independent tier. For domain dependent, it means that the functions in this tier are used for managed devices, for example, the configuration management, the monitoring management, and the topology management. For domain independent, the functions are general-purpose functions, for example, the security management, event/log management. The data store tier is a data storage management tire for data manipulation. For example, a backend database server can be used to data manipulation such as insert data, update data, delete data and query data by some conditions. Of course, a backup mechanism is provided for data recovery, and restore. For platform independent issue, a Java Enterprise Environment (J2EE) platform is used to deploy the EMS server, so it can be run in Linux or Windows^{TM} platform. The backend database server is provided for storing users' account, topology information, alarm information and event log. For open architecture, the EMS accesses the backend database server by JDBC (Java Database Connectivity), an open database connectivity protocol used to connect to the backend database server. So many JDBC-compliant database servers could be integrated with the EMS server. For example, Microsoft^{TM} SQL server, Oracle^{TM}, and MySQL. The default database server used for EMS is MySQL. GUI is either Windows GUI or Java-based GUI, depends on the platform. An instance of the EMS server can manage up to thousands of devices, it means that the number of devices, which are managed by the EMS server, can be scaled to more than 1000, if there are more than one instance in the EMS server. Another issue is the fault tolerant for the EMS server. EMS server can be run in redundancy mode, which makes EMS server more highly availability. When the primary EMS server is started up, a secondary EMS server is in standby mode. Once the primary EMS server is crashed for some reasons, the secondary EMS server is activated immediately.

2.2.2 Configuration Management

EMS provides configuration management for devicing management. Operators can remote control devices by invoking the web UI. If there is a provisioning server in the central office, Auto provisioning can make devices to download configuration files once they are started up. The deployment and configuration of large numbers of devices are flexible and easy. For firmware upgrade, administrator can set the schedule for firmware upgrade for individual device or a subnet set in EMS, so firmware upgrade is done by a batch job online or in pre-assigned time.

2.2.3 Deployment Management

The function of Deployment management is used to deploy predefined profile, we also can set a scheduler for batching deployment, and you also can apply a policy to multiple devices on some date/time.

Another type of policy is the firmware upgrade that is used to upgrade software to multiple devices on some date and time. Administrator can build a firmware upgrade policy for batch firmware upgrade. The policy includes the date and time, the version of firmware, and the type of firmware.

2.2.4 Monitor Management

Monitor management includes fault management and device polling. Fault management is used to collect all alarms come from managed devices, store the alarm information into backend database and provide query, delete functions for alarm information. EMS also generates analysis report to NMS by northbound interface. Device polling used to monitor the status of devices in a fixed interval and the icon status of the device will be changed if the status of device has been changed. Alarm bubble up is supported while the status of a device in that subnet has been changed. An online trouble-shooting is provided to make operators to get solutions for alarms. EMS provides notifications for operator once it receives alarms. The notification mechanism can be by e-mail or SMS. Administrator can set the alarm filter and will notify operators once EMS receives these set alarms.

2.2.5 Security Management

EMS provides a central security management for users account and resource control. For authentication, a default mechanism is provided or an external RADIUS server is used. For resources control, EMS treats functions, managed devices, policies as different resource types, so EMS will grant resources to roles defined by administrator. So the security model for EMS is user-role-resource.

Role:

Default=> Administrator/Operator

Resources:

Functions/Managed Devices/Policies/Map

2.2.6 Topology Management

Topology management provides auto discovery and layer structure subnets for managed devices. For auto discovery, we can input a network range and EMS will search the devices located in the network range, and then insert these devices into the Map. Layer structure subnets are a layer structure for subnet and devices, or subnet and subnet. A device must belong to some subnet built in the EMS. The subnet is a logical folder or group which is used to group devices or another subnet in a folder for manage issue, so at least one subnet in the system, that is, ROOT. So when administrator new a map, a ROOT exists in the top of the layer structure.

2.2.7 Log and Event Management

EMS will receive alarms or events and collect them into the backend database, so history data will be kept for a long time. Also, users' activities will be kept into the log database for security issue and the administrator can build a log backup by dump database files to some media and clean the history database.

CHAPTER 3

Installation and Getting Started

IP DSLAM EMS is client-server architecture, so the installation procedure should consist of two parts: EMS client installation and EMS server installation. EMS client should be installed in Windows 2000/XP/NT environment and EMS server includes a J2EE server and a backend database server (JDBC-compliant), should be installed in Windows 2000/XP server, LINUX environment and Sun Solaris.

This chapter describes the installation guide for EMS client and EMS server, and how to start EMS program. All functions will be described in Chapter 4 or later.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 3.1: Installation
- Section 3.2: Getting Started

3.1 Installation

3.1.1 Setup and Install EMS Client Software

The EMS Client installation package comes with a setup program that can help you to easily install the EMS client program with all necessary libraries and DLL files on supported Windows Operation systems (2000, NT, XP).

The EMS client is a graphical user interface tool that retrieves data from EMS server. By the tool, operators can manage devices easily. You can use EMS client tool to perform more network management operations such as:

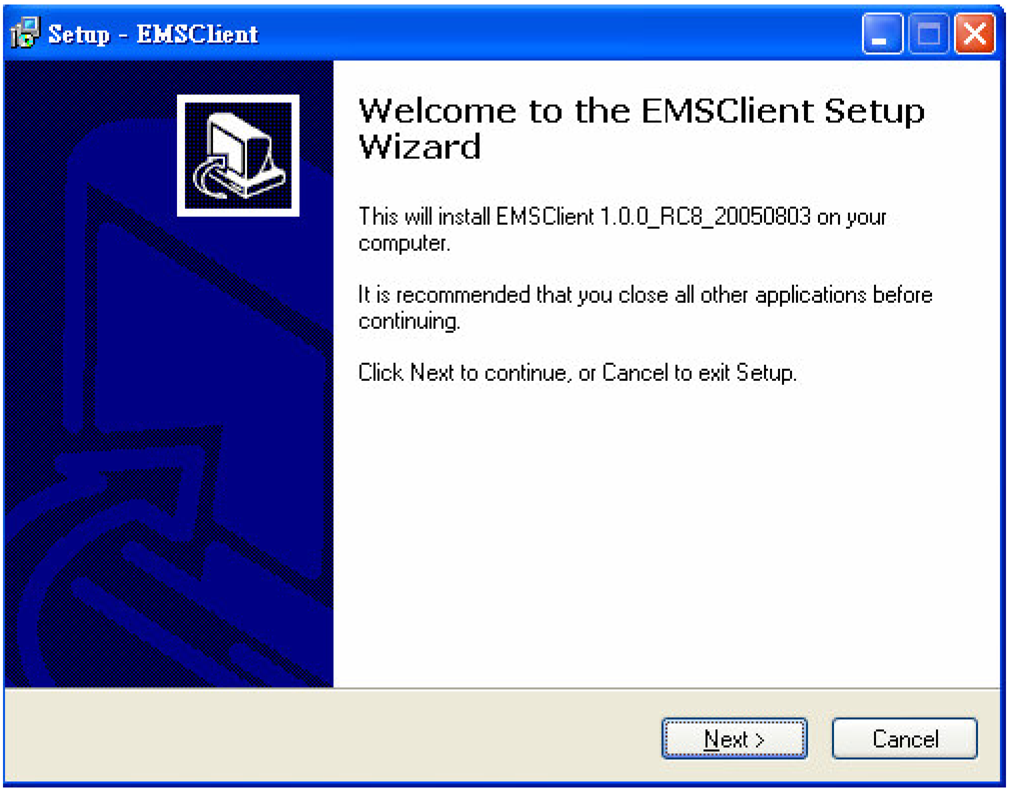
- Graphically represent devices on a network map.
- Real time monitor and notify the user about the changed status of the device.
- View current event and alarm history.
- Security management.
- Configuration

3.1.1.1 Install

For Windows 2000^{TM} Profession or XP home/professional platform

Step1: To Setup EMS Client, run SETUP.EXE in your source disk or CD-ROM that contains of EMS Client programs and follow the instructions, step by step, to complete the installation.

The settings will appear on your screen, as shown Figure 3-1.Press Next to continue.



Welcome to the EMSClient Setup Wizard

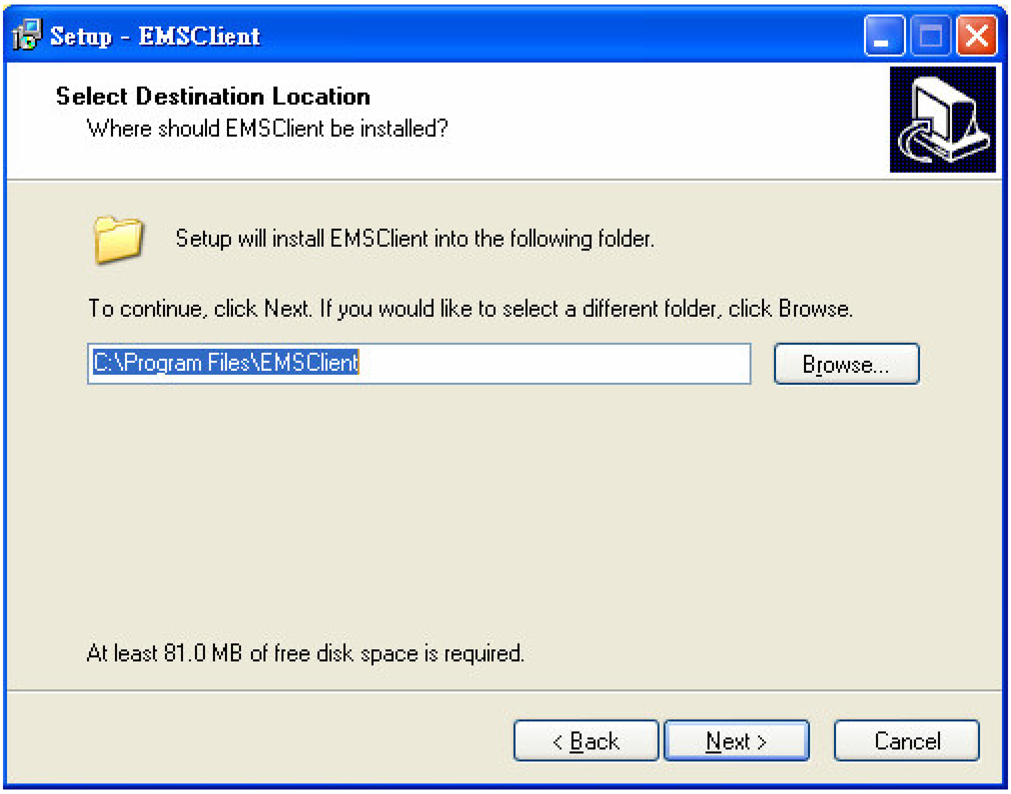
This will install EMSClient 1.0.0_RC8_20050803 on your computer.

It is recommended that you close all other applications before continuing.

Click Next to continue, or Cancel to exit Setup.

Figure 3-1. EMS client setup program-1

Then select the folder which you want to install as Figure3-2:



Setup - EMSClient

Select Destination Location

Where should EMSClient be installed?

Setup will install EMSClient into the following folder.

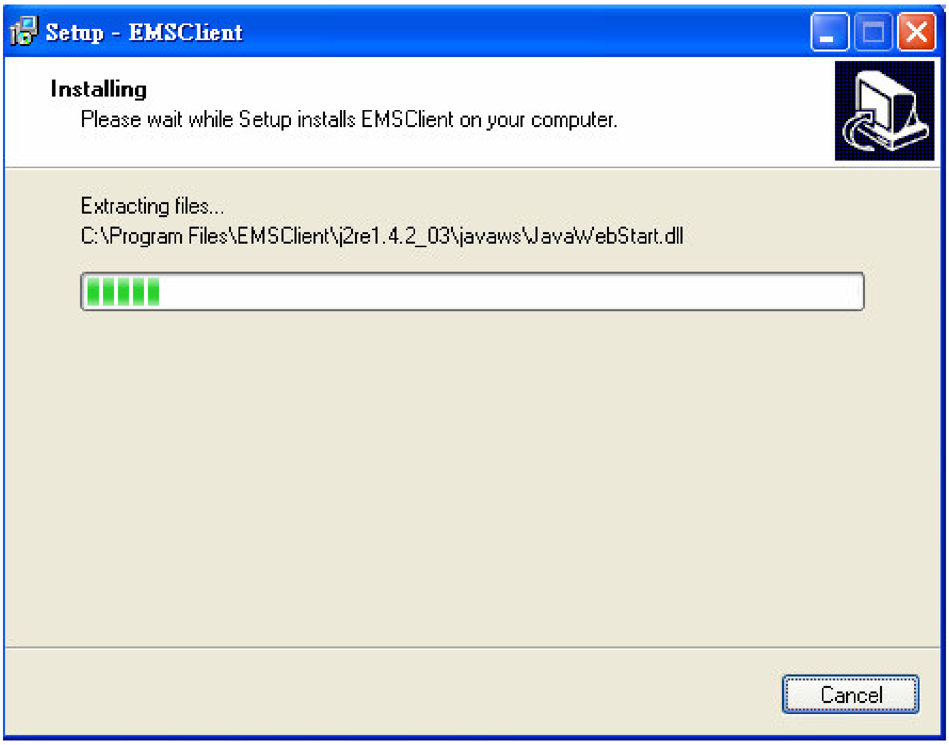
To continue, click Next. If you would like to select a different folder, click Browse.

C:\Program Files\EMSClient

At least 81.0 MB of free disk space is required.

Figure 3-2. EMS client setup program-2

The other setting can use default setting and press Next step by step and the installing process will in progress as Figure 3-3.



Installing

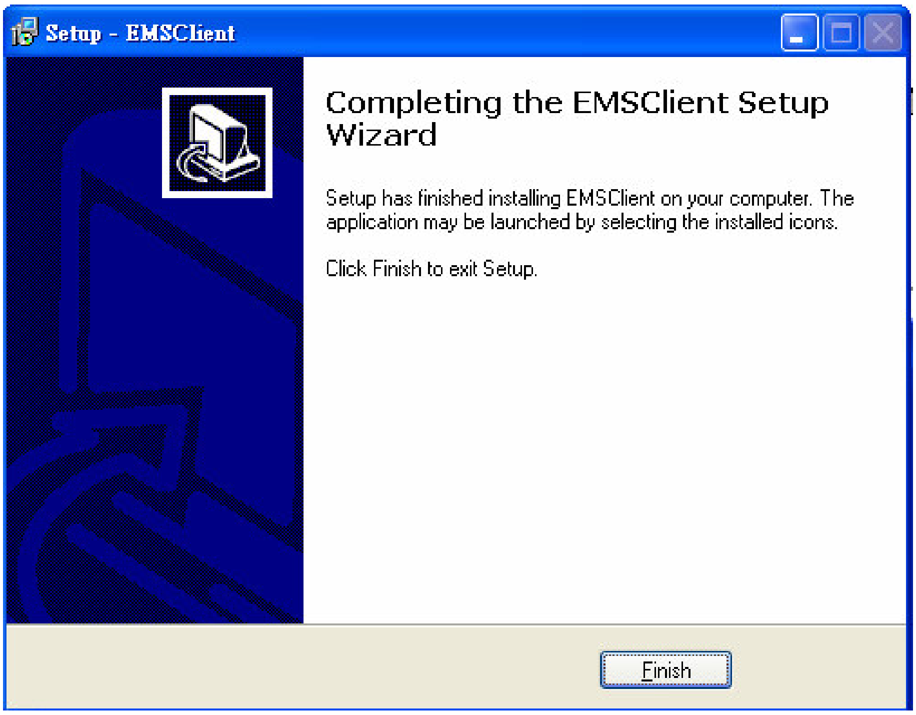
Please wait while Setup installs EMSClient on your computer.

Extracting files...

C:\Program Files\EMSClient\j2re1.4.2_03\javaws\JavaWebStart.dll

Figure 3-3. EMS client setup program-3

After installing success, it will popup as Figure-3-4. Press Finish button to finish the install EMS Client procedure.



Completing the EMSClient Setup Wizard

Setup has finished installing EMSClient on your computer. The application may be launched by selecting the installed icons.

Click Finish to exit Setup.

Figure 3-4. EMS client setup program-4

3.1.1.2 Uninstall

To uninstall the EMS Client, open the Control Panel, click on the applet "Add/Remove Programs" and choose to remove EMS Client.

3.1.2 Setup and Install EMS Server Software

The EMS Server installation package comes with some setup packages for different platforms. When you are ready to install EMS server, you should look up the platform folder and then select the platform that you want to install. The server setup packages include application server and backend database server. The platforms could be Windows series or LINUX-like environment.

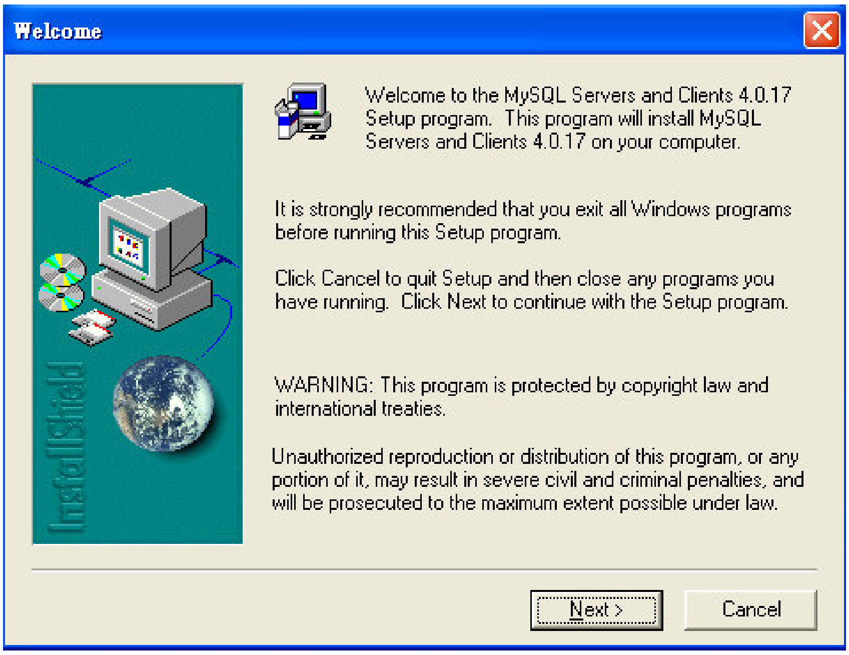
3.1.2.1 Install EMS Server

For Windows 2000^{TM} server or XP high end platform

Step1: Setup JAVA VM environment: Run **JDK\Software\ j2sdk-1_4_2_03-windows-i586-p.exe.**.

Step2: Install MySQL. Run **\Software\mysql-4.0.17-win\Setup.exe.**

The settings will appear on your screen, as shown Figure 3-5. Just Press Next Step by Step.



Welcome

Welcome to the MySQL Servers and Clients 4.0.17 Setup program. This program will install MySQL Servers and Clients 4.0.17 on your computer.

It is strongly recommended that you exit all Windows programs before running this Setup program.

Click Cancel to quit Setup and then close any programs you have running. Click Next to continue with the Setup program.

WARNING: This program is protected by copyright law and international treaties.

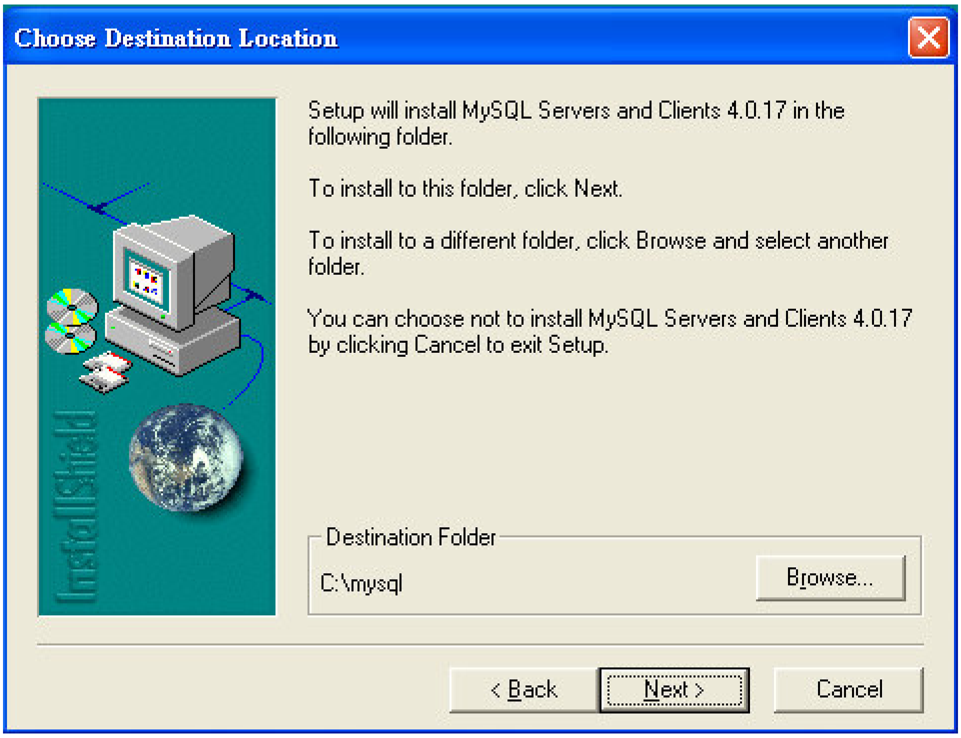
Unauthorized reproduction or distribution of this program, or any portion of it, may result in severe civil and criminal penalties, and will be prosecuted to the maximum extent possible under law.

Figure 3-5. Database server setup program-1

Note:

*The default directory of **mysql** is located at **c:\mysql.***

Please do not change it otherwise you will have some problems on EMS Server installation as Figure 3-6.



Choose Destination Location

Setup will install MySQL Servers and Clients 4.0.17 in the following folder.

To install to this folder, click Next.

To install to a different folder, click Browse and select another folder.

You can choose not to install MySQL Servers and Clients 4.0.17 by clicking Cancel to exit Setup.

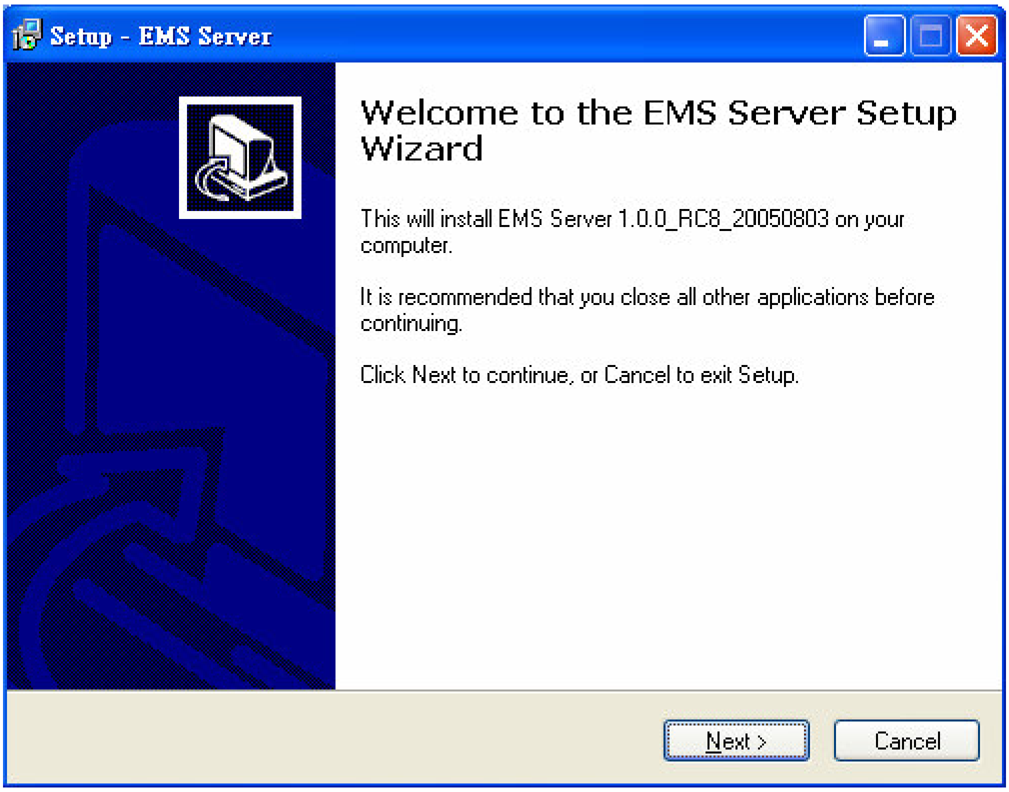
Destination Folder

C:\mysql

Figure 3-6. Database server setup program-2

Step3: Execute **setup.exe** to install EMS application server

The settings will appear on your screen, as shown Figure 3-7.



Setup - EMS Server

Welcome to the EMS Server Setup Wizard

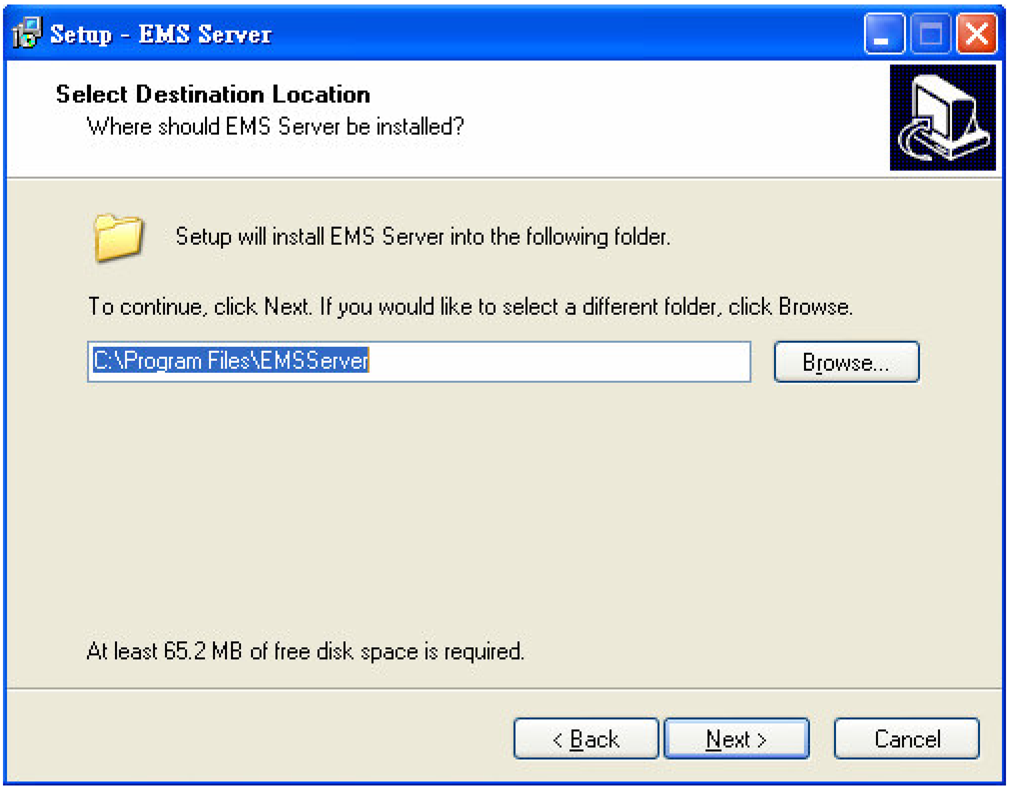
This will install EMS Server 1.0.0_RC8_20050803 on your computer.

It is recommended that you close all other applications before continuing.

Click Next to continue, or Cancel to exit Setup.

Figure 3-7. EMS server setup program-1

Then choose the location for install EMS Server as following Figure 3-8.



Setup - EMS Server

Select Destination Location

Where should EMS Server be installed?

Setup will install EMS Server into the following folder.

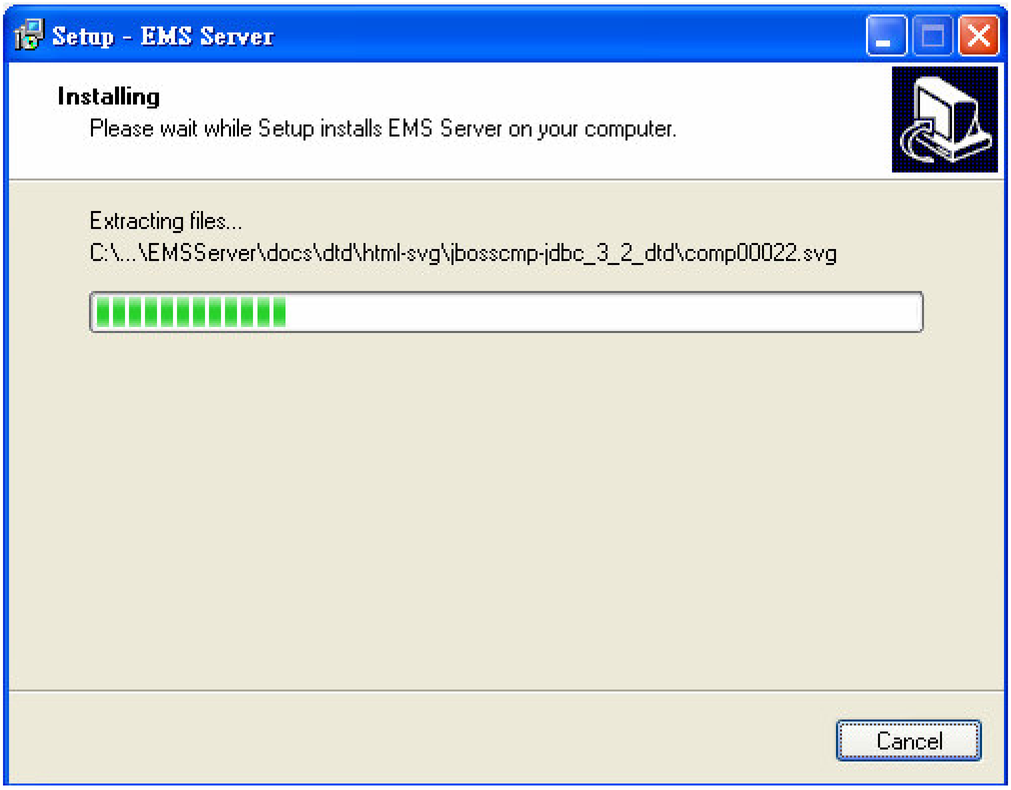
To continue, click Next. If you would like to select a different folder, click Browse.

C:\Program Files\EMSServer

At least 65.2 MB of free disk space is required.

Figure 3-8. EMS server setup program-2

Press Next Step by Step, the EMS Server will install in progress as Figure 3-9.



Setup - EMS Server

Installing

Please wait while Setup installs EMS Server on your computer.

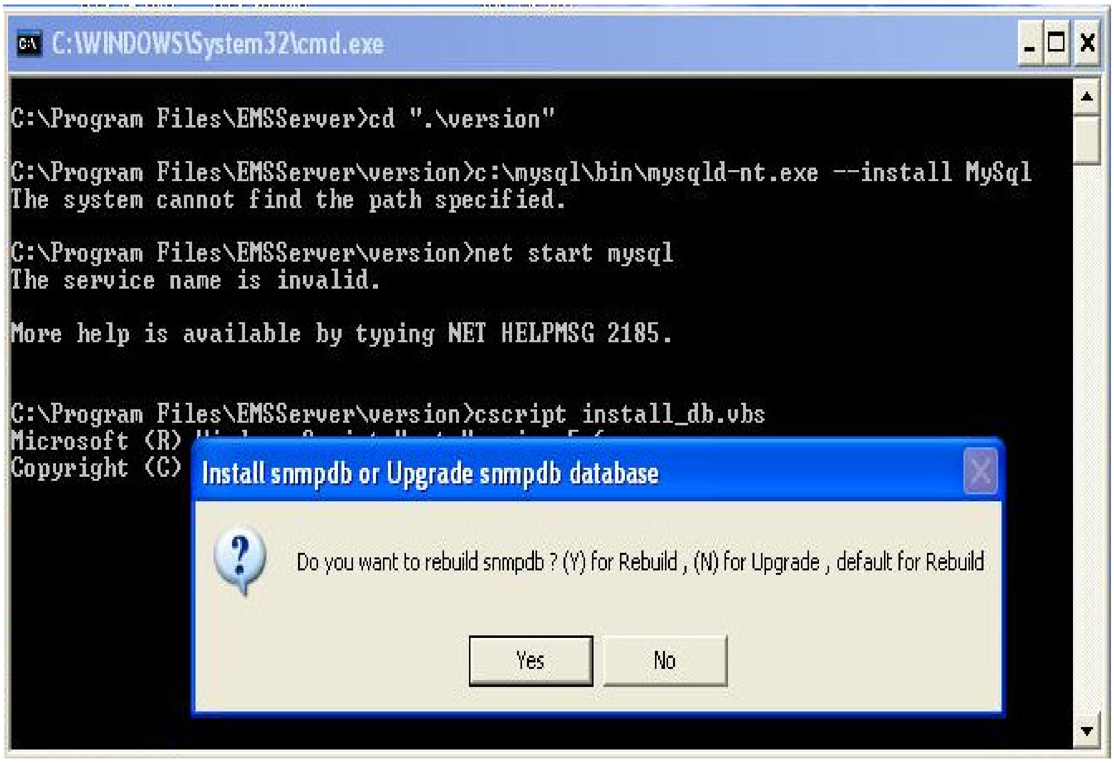
Extracting files...

C:\...\EMSServer\docs\dtd\html-svg\jbosscmp-jdbc_3_2_dtd\comp00022.svg

Figure 3-9. EMS server setup program-3

Note:

During setup, the setup wizard will prompt a message as Figure 3-10 to indicate that if you want to rebuild the database, you should select "Yes" if the version of EMS is under V1.0.0 RC4.



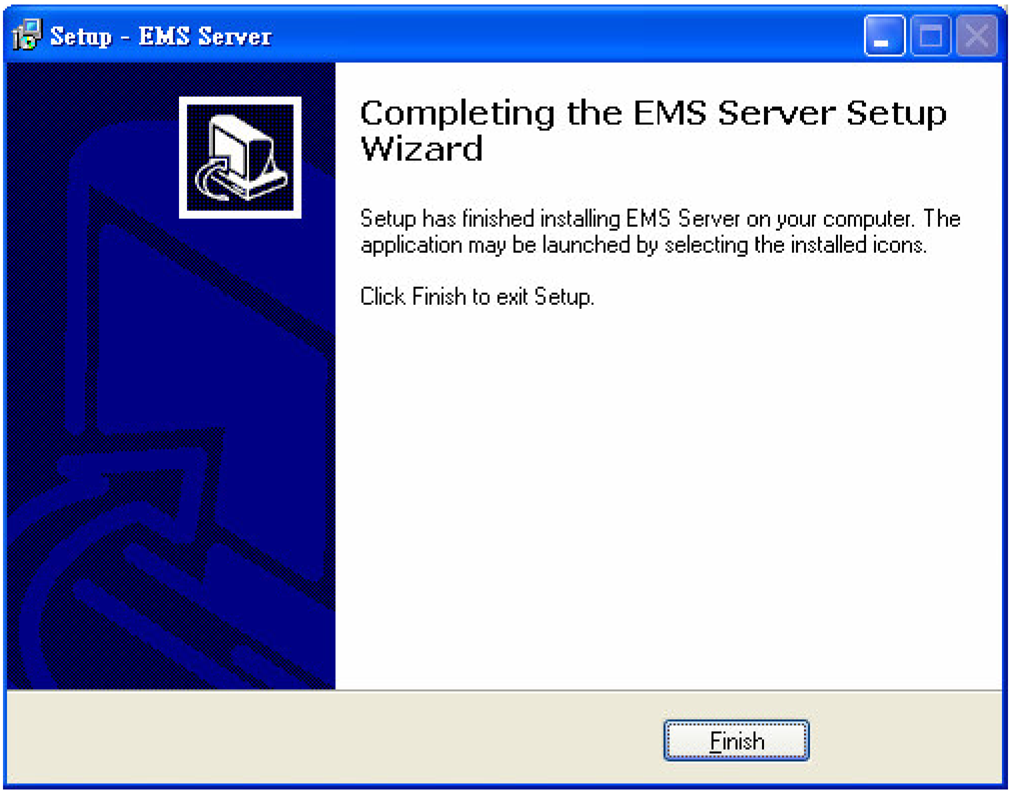
```
C:\Program Files\EMSServer>cd ".\version"

C:\Program Files\EMSServer\version>c:\mysql\bin\mysqld-nt.exe --install MySql
The system cannot find the path specified.

C:\Program Files\EMSServer\version>net start mysql
The service name is invalid.

More help is available by typing NET HELPMSG 2185.


C:\Program Files\EMSServer\version>cscript install_db.vbs
Microsoft (R)
Copyright (C)
```

Install snmpdb or Upgrade snmpdb database

Do you want to rebuild snmpdb ? (Y) for Rebuild , (N) for Upgrade , default for Rebuild

Figure 3-10. EMS server setup program-4

Finally, click Finish button to finish EMS Server installing as Figure 3-11.



Completing the EMS Server Setup Wizard

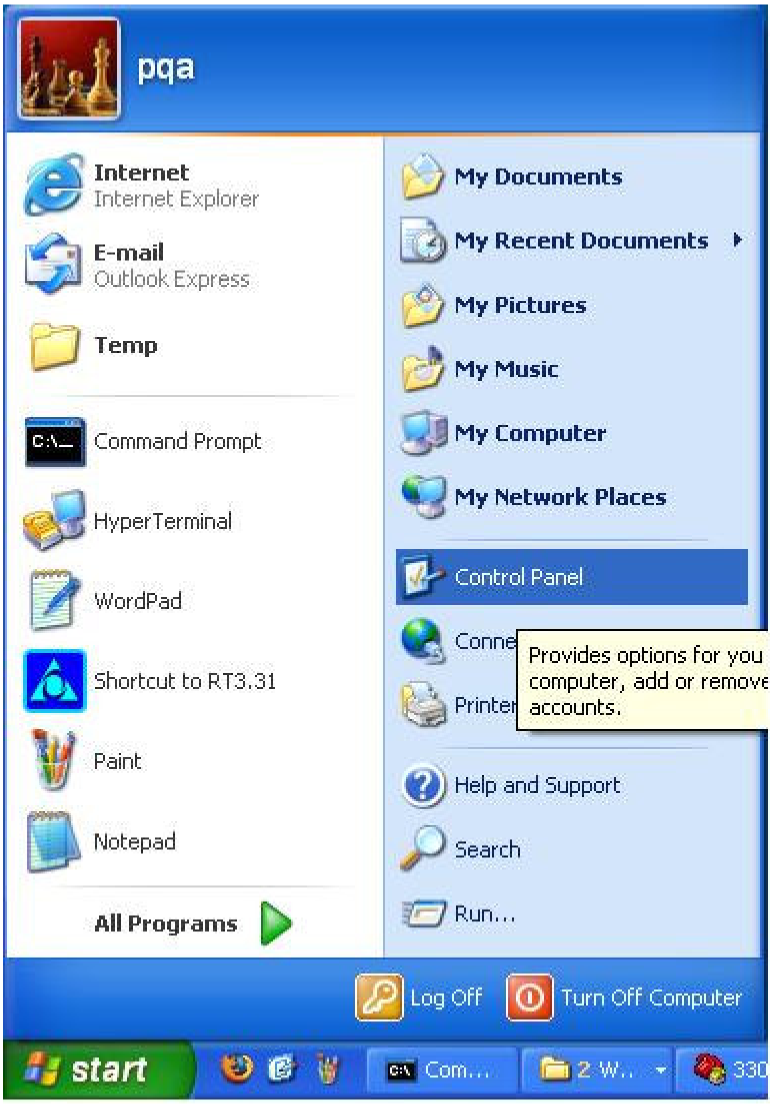
Setup has finished installing EMS Server on your computer. The application may be launched by selecting the installed icons.

Click Finish to exit Setup.

Figure 3-11. EMS server setup program-5

After installing the EMS Server, you must set one environment variable named JAVA_HOME to start the EMS Server. Please follow these steps:

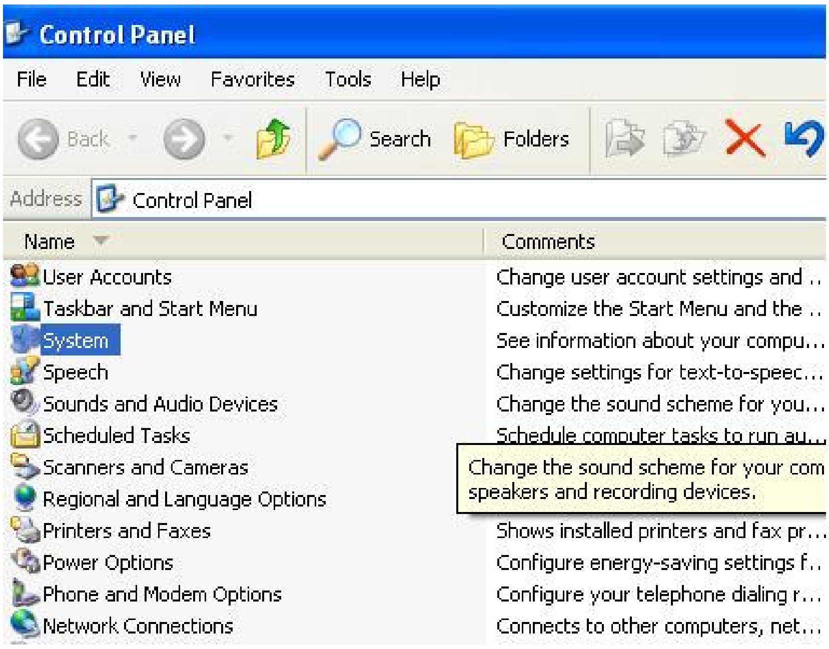
1. Start -> Control Panel as Figure 3-12.



Provides options for you computer, add or remove accounts.

Figure 3-12. EMS server environment-1

Then Press System to start the System Window as Figure 3-13.



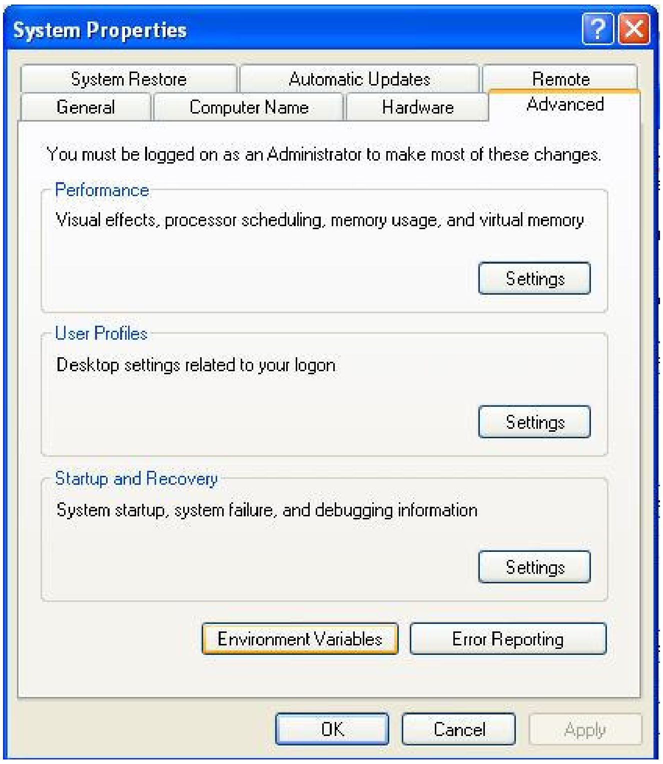
Name	Comments
User Accounts	Change user account settings and ..
Taskbar and Start Menu	Customize the Start Menu and the ..
System	See information about your compu...
Speech	Change settings for text-to-speec...
Sounds and Audio Devices	Change the sound scheme for you...
Scheduled Tasks	Schedule computer tasks to run au...
Scanners and Cameras	
Regional and Language Options	
Printers and Faxes	Shows installed printers and fax pr...
Power Options	Configure energy-saving settings f..
Phone and Modem Options	Configure your telephone dialing r...
Network Connections	Connects to other computers, net...

Change the sound scheme for your com
speakers and recording devices.

Figure 3-13. EMS server environment-2

2. Find Advanced Tab on System Window.

3. Click Environment Variables button on Advanced Tab to start Environment Variables Dialog as Figure 3-14



You must be logged on as an Administrator to make most of these changes.

Performance

Visual effects, processor scheduling, memory usage, and virtual memory

User Profiles

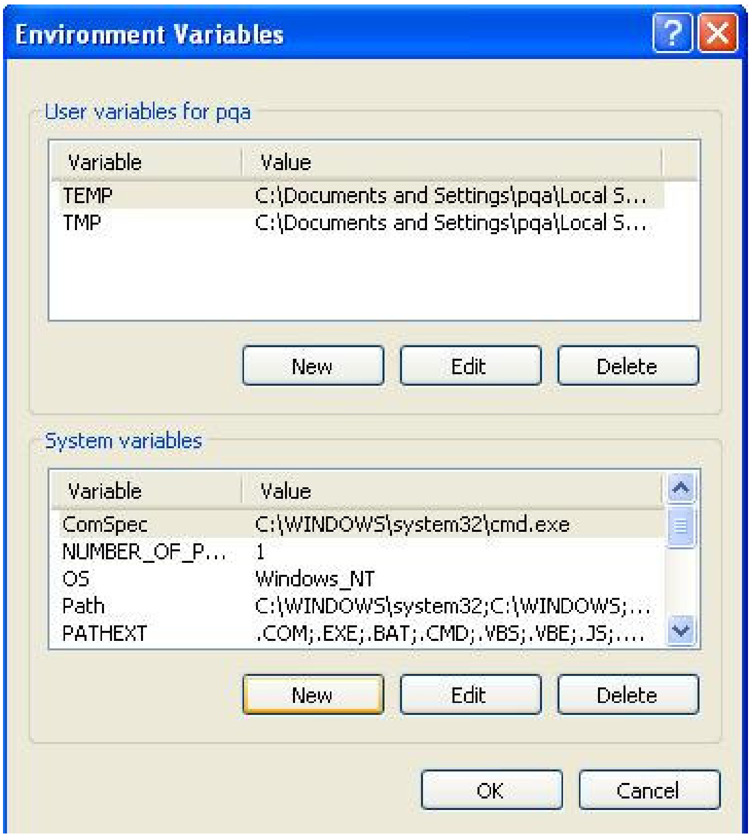
Desktop settings related to your logon

Startup and Recovery

System startup, system failure, and debugging information

Figure 3-14. EMS server environment-3

4. Find System Variables on Environment Variables Dialog as Figure 3-15



Environment Variables

User variables for pqa

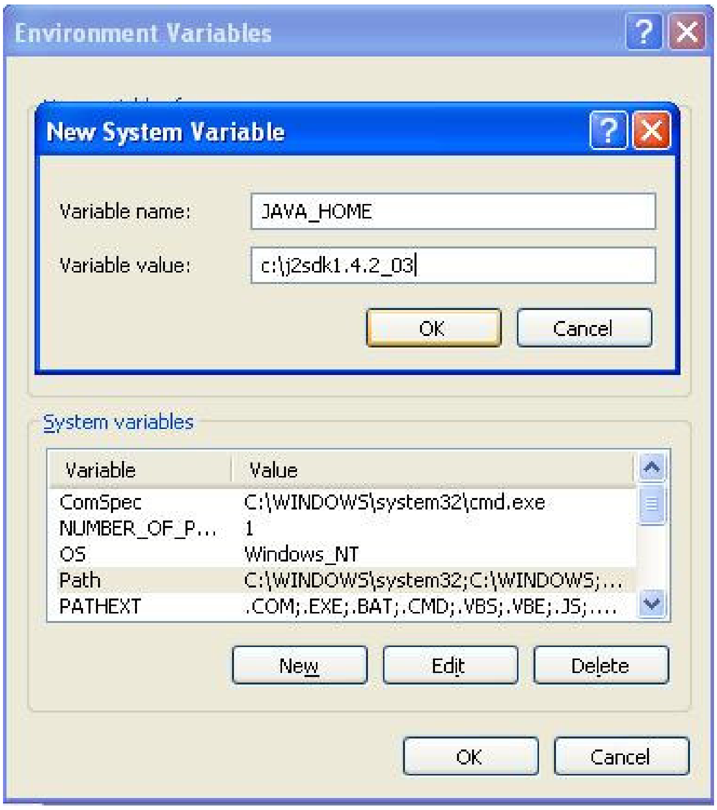
Variable	Value
TEMP	C:\Documents and Settings\pqa\Local S...
TMP	C:\Documents and Settings\pqa\Local S...

System variables

Variable	Value
ComSpec	C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
NUMBER_OF_P...	1
OS	Windows_NT
Path	C:\WINDOWS\system32;C:\WINDOWS;...
PATHEXT	.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;....

Figure 3-15. EMS server environment-4

5. Click Add button to JAVA_HOME. For instance JAVA_HOME = C:\j2sdk1.4.2_03. as Figure 3-16.



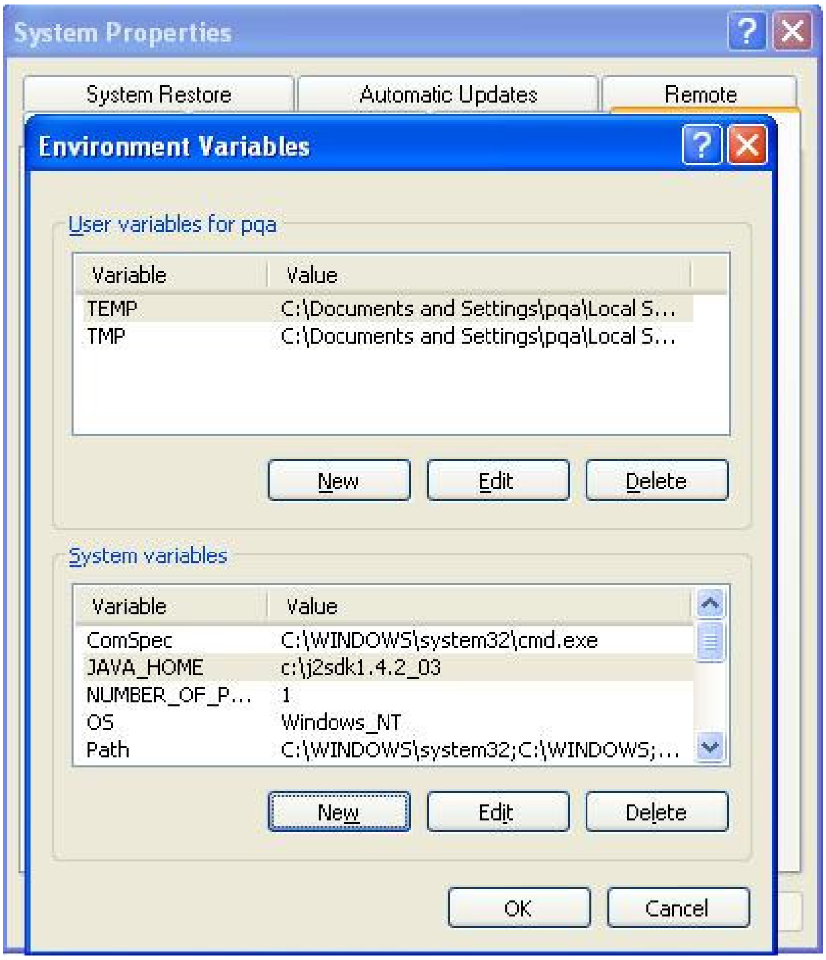
Variable name: JAVA_HOME

Variable value: c:\j2sdk1.4.2_03

Variable	Value
ComSpec	C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
NUMBER_OF_P...	1
OS	Windows_NT
Path	C:\WINDOWS\system32;C:\WINDOWS;...
PATHEXT	.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;....

Figure 3-16. EMS server environment-5

Finally the system variable will be like Figure 3-17.



User variables for pqa

Variable	Value
TEMP	C:\Documents and Settings\pqa\Local S...
TMP	C:\Documents and Settings\pqa\Local S...

System variables

Variable	Value
ComSpec	C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
JAVA_HOME	c:\j2sdk1.4.2_03
NUMBER_OF_P...	1
OS	Windows_NT
Path	C:\WINDOWS\system32;C:\WINDOWS;...

Figure 3-17. EMS server environment-6

For Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux)

Step1: Login Solaris or Linux with **root** or the root privilege.

Step2: Decompress the setup packages, suggest that make the directory **/usr/local/ems_src** first, then decompress the setup package under this directory: gzip -cd EMS_Unix_Like_XXX_XXXXXX.tar.gz |tar xvf -

Step 3: Change to the directory **/usr/local/ems_src** execute **./install.sh**

Step 4: Before execute ./install.sh , Change the mode of **./install.sh** to 755

chmod 755 install.sh

chmod 755 uninstall.sh

Please make sure you have /usr/bin/sh first. If you don't have **/usr/bin/sh**, please do **ln -s /bin/sh /usr/bin/sh**

Step 5: Verify the version of Solaris:

What is the solaris OS version of about your machine (8 or 9)

Input the exact version number of Solaris, 8 or 9.

Step 6: Install the library needed by MySQL database:

```
1. Install library: libgcc coreutils libiconv ncurses install (installing mysql need)
2. Install mysql
3. Install java
4. Install EMS Server (It will build one mysql database: snmpdb)
5. Install EMS Client
6. Upgrade EMS Server (It will upgrade snmpdb database)
7.Exit
input select num : 1
```

Select **1** to install the libraries needed by MySQL.

Step 7: Install MySQL database:

```
1. Install library: libgcc coreutils libiconv ncurses install (installing mysql need)
2. Install mysql
3. Install java
4. Install EMS Server (It will build one mysql database: snmpdb)
5. Install EMS Client
6. Upgrade EMS Server (It will upgrade snmpdb database)
7. Exit
input select num : 2
```

Select **2** to install the MySQL.

Step 8: Install JAVA environment:

```
1. Install library: libgcc coreutils libiconv ncurses install (installing mysql need)
2. Install mysql
3. Install java
4. Install EMS Server (It will build one mysql database: snmpdb)
5. Install EMS Client
6. Upgrade EMS Server (It will upgrade snmpdb database)
7. Exit
input select num : 3
```

Select **3** to install the JAVA virtual machine

Step 9: Install EMS application

```
1. Install library: libgcc coreutils libiconv ncurses install (installing mysql need)
2. Install mysql
3. Install java
4. Install EMS Server (It will build one mysql database: snmpdb)
5. Install EMS Client
6. Upgrade EMS Server (It will upgrade snmpdb database)
7. Exit

input select num : 4
```

Select **4** to install the EMS application server.

For Linux System

```
1. Install mysql
2. Install java
3. Install EMS Server (It will build one mysql database: snmpdb)
4. Install EMS Client
5. Upgrade EMS Server (It will upgrade snmpdb database)
6. Exit
input select num :
```

Because linux os has the library that installing mysql need, it will not appear in menu.

1. Install library: Install the library that installing mysql need. Only display on Solaris System.
2. Install mysql: Install mysql database to save EMS data
3. Install java : Install java software to run EMS
4. Install EMS Server: Install EMS Sever and build snmpdb database that EMS server using.
5. Install EMS Client: Not Available
6. Upgrade EMS Server: If this is not the first time for installing EMS, please select this item to upgrade EMS Server. This will reserve the EMS data you have built.

If your machine does not install any other package, you need to install 1 - 4 step to install EMS Server.

3.1.2.2 Uninstall EMS Server

For Windows 2000^{TM} server or XP high end platform

To uninstall the EMS Server, open the Control Panel, click on the applet "Add/Remove Programs" and choose to remove **EMS** Server and **MySQL.**
For Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux)

To uninstall the EMS server in **Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux)**, run **./uninstall.sh** under the directory **/usr/local/ems/EMSServer/bin,** then the following menu items are shown as below:

1. Uninstall library: libgcc coreutils libiconv ncurses install (installing mysql need)
2. Uninstall mysql
3. Uninstall java
4. Uninstall EMS Server
5. Uninstall EMS Client
6. Exit
input select num :
So if any software is needed to removed, select the number of menu items.

3.2 Getting Started

After finishing installation for EMS client and server, the next step is to start EMS program. The steps of starting EMS program are described as followings:

Step 1: Start Backend database server
For Windows 2000^{TM} server or XP high end platform

If you use MySQL as the backend database server in Windows^{TM}, then MySQL server will be started by system automatically when the server machine is started. A management console will locate in the notification area of the Window environment. Other database servers should be referred the user manual.

For Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux)

For Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux) environment, run ems.sh under the directory /usr/local/ems/EMSServer/bin, then select the number of menu items as 1 :

1. start mysql
2. shutdown mysql
3. start ems
4. shutdown ems
5. edit bind ip of EMS Server(please keying ip or servername)
6. set the MAX and MIN memory value of running java (It will valid after restarting EMS)
7. view the MAX and MIN memory value of running java
8. exit
input select num :1

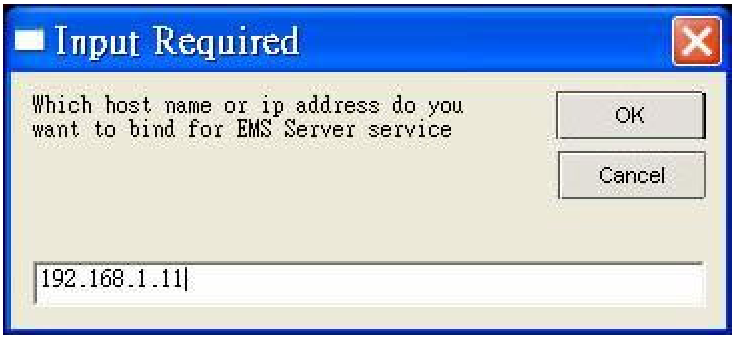
TIP

Then MySQL database server is to startup in Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux), and the message is shown as the followings if it is success:
Starting mysqld daemon with databases from/usr/locall/mysql/var

Step 2: Start Application server

For Windows 2000™ server or XP high end platform

If you install Application server in the Windows™ environment, then you can start the EMS server by click **Program->EMS Server->Start EMS Server** to start EMS server. If the server starts at the first time, then a dialog box is shown for inputting the IP address that EMS server using to bind at the first time: Figure 3-18 is shown as an example.



Input Required

Which host name or ip address do you want to bind for EMS Server service

192.168.1.11

Figure 3-18. Input the IP address EMS server binds

If EMS server will be started with another IP, go to ***Program->EMS Server-> Edit Bind IP of EMSServer*** *to replace the old IP with the new IP. After changing the IP, this file should be saved.* ***This file can be opened with Notepad.***

For Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux)

For **Unix like platform (Solaris and Linux)** environment, run **ems.sh** under the directory **/usr/local/ems/EMSServer/bin,** then select the number of menu items as 3 :

1. start mysql
2. shutdown mysql
3. start ems
4. shutdown ems
5. edit bind ip of EMS Server(please key in ip or servername)
6. set the MAX and MIN memory value of running java (It will valid after restarting EMS)
7. view the MAX and MIN memory value of running java
8. exit

input select num :3

When EMS server starts, it binds the IP of one network interface you set. If you want to change this setting, input item 5 for editing the IP:

1. start mysql
2. shutdown mysql
3. start ems
4. shutdown ems
5. edit bind ip of EMS Server(please key in ip or servername)
6. set the MAX and MIN memory value of running java (It will valid after restarting EMS)

```
7. view the MAX and MIN memory value of running java
8. exit
input select num :5
```

When this option is selected, the shell script run **vi** editor to load this configuration file, so change the old IP or name with the new one and save, then restart EMS server will use the new IP as the binding IP.

The default size of heaps needed by EMS application server is 128MBytes~196MBytes, while the size of memory is assumed as 512Mbytes. If the size of memory is over 1GMbytes, the size of heaps allocated to EMS can be enlarged to over 256Mbytes. To change the size of heaps, please select item 6 to change the configuration:

```
1. start mysql
2. shutdown mysql
3. start ems
4. shutdown ems
5. edit bind ip of EMS Server(please key in ip or servername)
6. set the MAX and MIN memory value of running java (It will valid after restarting
EMS )
7. view the MAX and MIN memory value of running java
8. exit
input select num :6
Please input Number or input Enter by using original value.
Maximum memory (Mega)of running java( 196 ):256
Minimum memory (Mega)of running java( 128 ):196
The value will valid after restarting EMS Server
```

If EMS application server is started-up for all VM environments, and the message is shown as followings if it is success:

```
INFO    [org.jboss.system.server.Server] JBoss (MX MicroKernel) [3.2.3 (build:
CVSTag=JBoss_3_2_3 date=200311301445)] Started in 30s:84ms
```

Step 3: Start EMS Client

If you install Application server in the Windows^{TM} environment, then you can start the EMS client by clicking **Program->EMS Client->Start EMS Client** to start EMS client.

Step 4: Connect to IP DSLAM

The normal procedure to connect to IP DSLAM goes follows:

I. Setting the IP DSLAM Device.

II. Add the device to EMS.

Different IP DSLAM device has different way. Please follow the each device guide.

Master Device

1.Setting the IP DSLAM Device.

I. Login the master by console (9600/8/N/1).

II. Set the ip address of the outband.

```
Admin> network outband <Device IP> <Mask>
```

III.Set trap host

```
Admin> service snmp -a <HostIP>    PS: <HostIP> is EMS Server IP
```

IV. Change community

```
Admin> service snmp -c <CommRO> <CommRW> <CommTrap>
```

PS:Default community is public, private and trap for community of read only, read write, and trap.

The following is an example of the step.

EMS Server IP : 172.16.2.135, Device IP : 172.16.2.151

```
Admin> network outband 172.16.2.151 255.255.255.0
SUCCESS : Command done.
Admin> service snmp -a 172.16.2.135
SUCCESS : Command done.
Admin> service snmp -c public private trap
SUCCESS : Command done.
```

2. Add the device to EMS.

I. The EMS Server must have the ability to connect to the device by device IP. If the EMS Server IP and device IP are on the same domain, you can use a switch to connect EMS Server and device.

For instance, EMS Server IP is 172.16.2.135 and device IP is 172.16.2.151, the connect diagram is following :

EMS Server (172.16.2.135) ---------- Switch ------------ Device 1 (172.16.2.151)

II. Please start EMS Client and connect to EMS Server first. Choose Network -> New Device on Main Menu to add the device to EMS Server for management.

Input device ip, read community, and write community as you set on the device. Finally select the device type to Master-Slave.

Slave Device

1. Setting the IP DSLAM Device.

I. Login the slave by console (9600/8/N/1).

II. Configuration the management ip address for uplink port.

```
$aggr intf ifname aggr-0 ip <ip> mask <mask> usedhcp false
```

III.Create the SNMP related parameters

```
$create snmp comm community <read-community>ro
$create snmp comm community <write-community>rw
$create snmp host ip <server ip> community <read-community>
$create snmp host ip <server ip> community <write-community>
$create snmp traphost ip <server ip> community <trap-community>
```

IV. Save the configuration

```
$commit
```

the following is an example:

EMS Server IP : 172.16.2.135, Device IP : 172.16.2.151

```
$aggr intf ifname aggr-0 ip 172.16.2.151 mask 255.255.255.0 usedhcp false
$create snmp comm community public ro
$create snmp comm community private rw
$create snmp host ip 172.16.2.151 community public
$create snmp host ip 172.16.2.151 community private
$create snmp traphost ip 172.16.2.151 community trap
$commit
```

2. Add the device to EMS.

I. The EMS Server must have the ability to connect to the device by device IP. If the EMS Server IP and device IP are on the same domain, you can use a switch to connect EMS Server and device. For instance, EMS Server IP is 172.16.2.135 and device IP is 172.16.2.151, the connect diagram is as following:

EMS Server (172.16.2.135) ---------- Switch ------------ Device 1 (172.16.2.151)

II. Please start EMS Client and connect to EMS Server first. Choose Network -> New Device on Main Menu to add the device to EMS Server for management. Input device ip, read community, and write community as you set on the device. Finally select the device type to Slave - Standalone.

3.2.1 EMS Window Menu

The EMS client program provides a menu-driven function user interface for operators. The windows menu hierarchy is depicted in the following Figure 3-19:

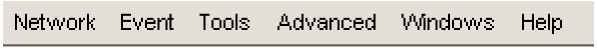


Figure 3-19. EMS window menus

The EMS client program provides a multiple document interface for using one mainframe window with several child windows.

All child windows have equal existence rights and exist independently from each other. When closing one window shall not cause closing another child window.

3.2.2 EMS Menu Item

The main functions of EMS are shown as followings:

- Network Add a new sub network or a new device to the current network.
- Event Show the content of alarms and traps.
- Tools Provide ping, trace route and telnet tool for managed devices.
- Advanced Provide system management functions.
- Windows Provide windows functions such as multiple-windows styles.
- Help Provide content-sensitive online help.

CHAPTER 4

Configuration Management

The functions of Configuration management include device provision, real-time, on-line configuration for IP DSLAM master/slave devices. By EMS client tool, you can add/modify/delete devices as you have these privileges. You also can monitor the status of devices, use mouse to drag and click to invoke any device configuration easily. At the same time, EMS provides some utilities for diagnose devices such as ping and trace route.

This chapter describes all configuration functions; includes device management functions, system management functions.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 4.1: Device Management
- Section 4.2: DSL Configuration
- Section 4.3: PVC Functions
- Section 4.4: Port Configuration
- Section 4.5: Bridge Configuration
- Section 4.6: ACL Configuration
- Section 4.7: System Management

4.1 Device Management

Device management includes controller configuration and DSL configuration.

4.1.1 Controller Configuration

This Configuration function allows you to configure parameters about devices. When you click the icon of device in the device map in the left panel of EMS main window, a device configuration window will be shown as Figure 4-1. The sub functions of device configuration are described as followings:

4.1.2 Controller/status

Display Name

The name of the device we want to connect. This value is set when new a device.

Device Type

The type of the device we want to connect. This value is set when new a device.

Sys Name

The name of the device we want to connect. This value is set when new a device.

Sys location

The location of device we want to connect.

IP

The IP address of the device we want to connect.

Read Community

The community set for reading operations from EMS to device in SNMP. This value should be set the same as that of the device. If the community set in EMS is not the same as that of the device, this operation will be rejected.

Write Community

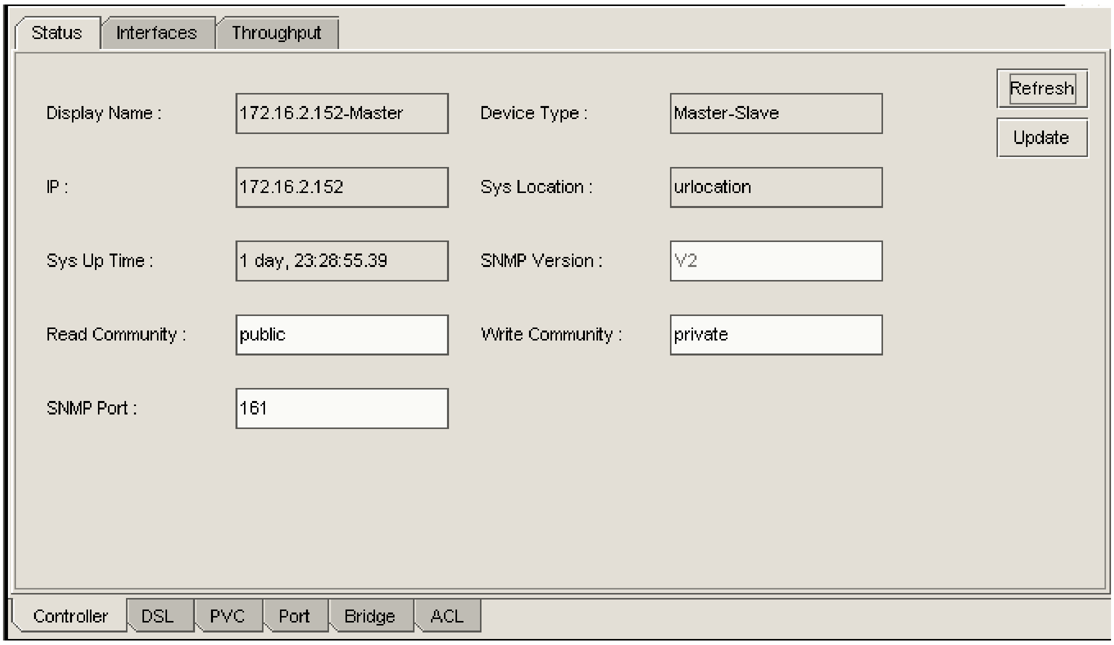
The community set for setting operations from EMS to device by SNMP. This value must be set the same as that of the device. If the community set in EMS is not the same as that of the device, this operation will be rejected.

SNMP Port

The port number of SNMP agent is located in the device.

SNMP Version

The version of SNMP set in EMS used to communicate with the device.



Display Name :	172.16.2.152-Master	Device Type :	Master-Slave
IP :	172.16.2.152	Sys Location :	urlocation
Sys Up Time :	1 day, 23:28:55.39	SNMP Version :	V2
Read Community :	public	Write Community :	private
SNMP Port :	161		

Figure 4-1. Device status configurations

4.1.3 Controller/Interfaces

The performance data of network interfaces resided in the controller.

Interfaces

The network interfaces resided in the controller.

InOctets

The total number of octets received on the interface.

OutOctets

The total number of octets transmitted out of the interface.

InDiscards

The number of inbound packets discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.

OutDiscards

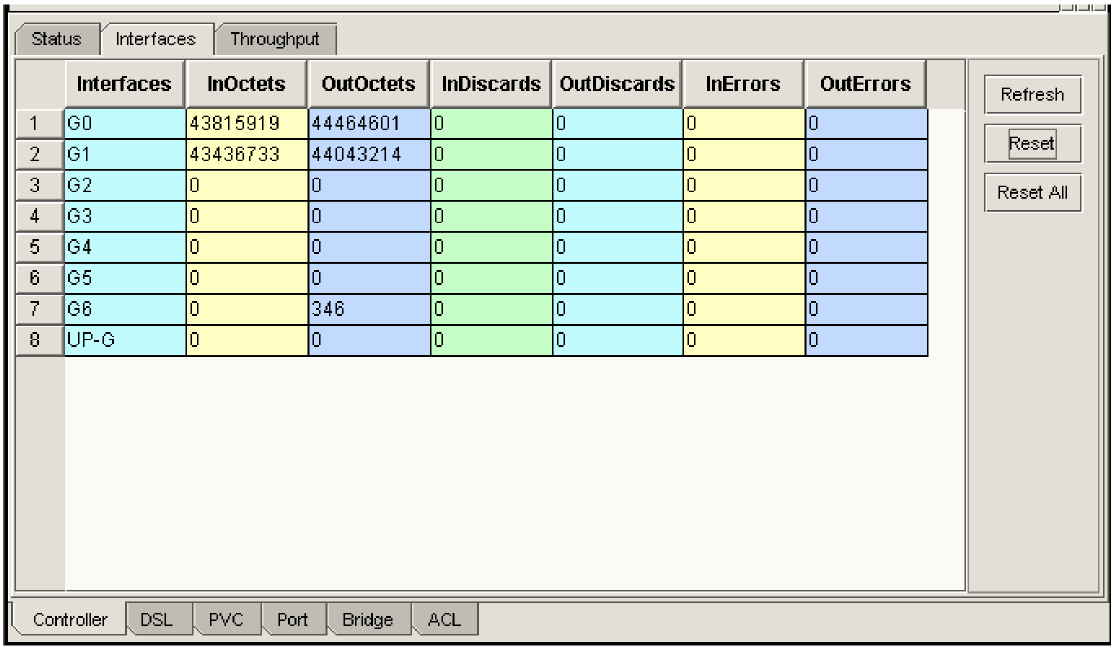
The number of outbound packets discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent them from being transmitted.

InErrors

The number of inbound packets that contain errors to prevent them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol

OutErrors

The number of outbound packets could not be transmitted because of errors.
Figure 4-2 is shown as an example.



	Interfaces	InOctets	OutOctets	InDiscards	OutDiscards	InErrors	OutErrors
1	G0	43815919	44464601	0	0	0	0
2	G1	43436733	44043214	0	0	0	0
3	G2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	G3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	G4	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	G5	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	G6	0	346	0	0	0	0
8	UP-G	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 4-2. The performance data of network interfaces

4.1.4 Controller/Through Put

The throughput for selecting network interfaces of the controller. When a network Interface is selected; the statistic information can be displayed in graphical style.

Select a network interface

If you want to monitor a network interface, you should click the "**Controller->ThroughPut**" tab and right-click the "interfaces" function in the three panels, then select "Add Interface(s)" function, and then a dialog box will be displayed for selecting a network interface:
Figure 4-3 was shown as an example.

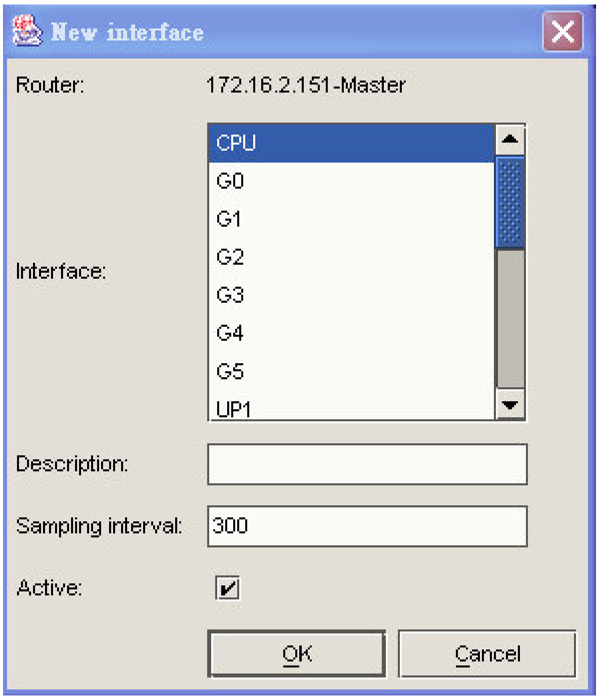
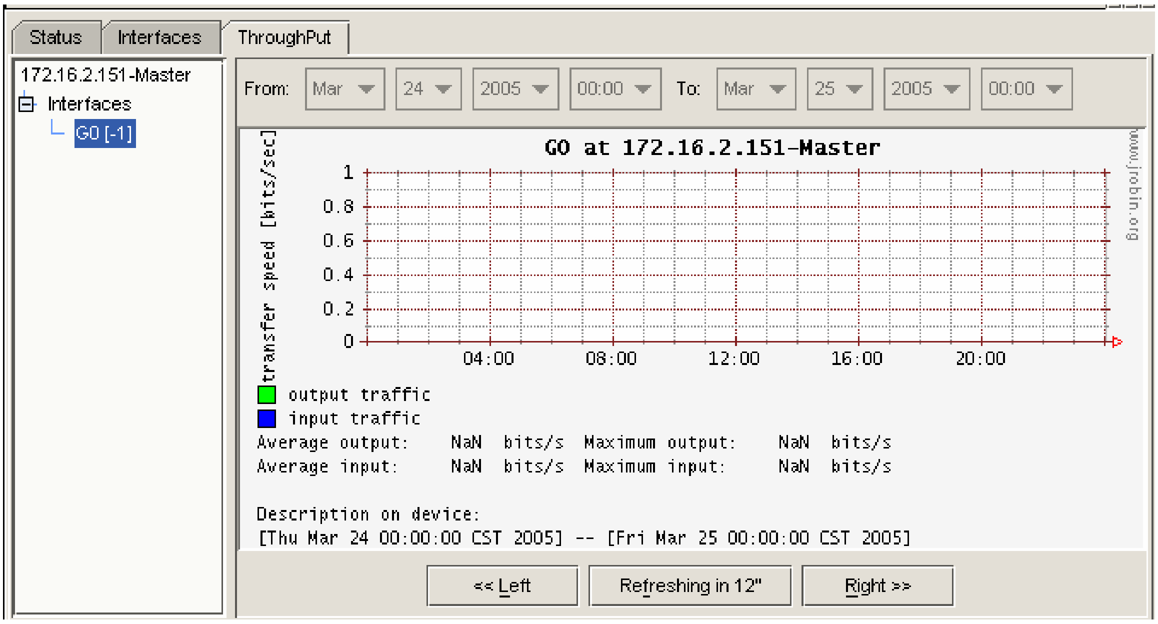


Figure 4-3. The network interfaces selection box

Select a time interval for monitoring

There are some types of time interval can be selected for monitoring: by last 24 hours, by day, by week, by month, or by year. Select a type you can monitor, then the statistic information will be shown for a long time.

Figure 4-4 is shown as an example.



```
Average output:    NaN  bits/s  Maximum output:    NaN  bits/s
Average input:     NaN  bits/s  Maximum input:     NaN  bits/s

Description on device:
[Thu Mar 24 00:00:00 CST 2005] -- [Fri Mar 25 00:00:00 CST 2005]
```

Figure 4-4. The throughput of G0 by hours

4.1.5 Controller/Reset

Reset function will reboot the controller or DSL cards. When reboot the controller, the DSL card is still active and no side effect will occur.

Figure 4-5 is shown the location of Reboot function as below.

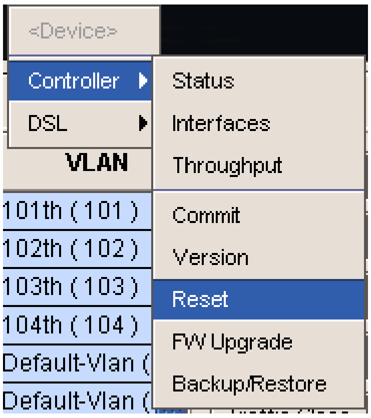


Figure 4-5. Reboot function for controller card

There are options for resetting function: *reboot*, *default* and *keep*. Reboot means reboot by the current configuration, default means reboot by the default factory configuration and keep means reboot by the default factory configuration, but keep the network settings(management IP, for example).

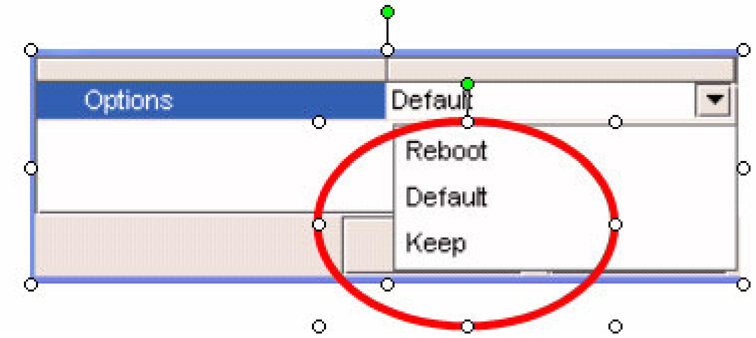


Figure 4-6. The reboot for the controller card: the options for reboot.

4.1.6 Controller/Commit

Commit function is used to confirm all changes for controller configuration. If this function is selected, all changes to controller configuration will be saved to the device. When the device is rebooting or power is on again, the new configuration will make effects.

Figure 4-7 is shown the location of Commit function as below.

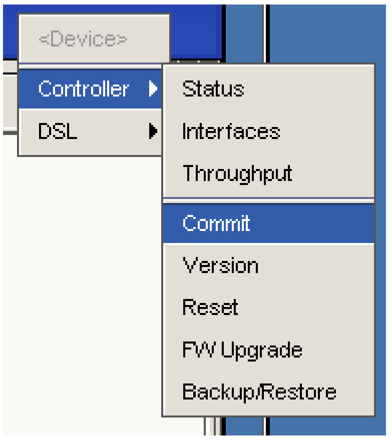


Figure 4-7. Commit function for controller card

4.1.7 Controller/Version

The version information includes controller and DSL card in the master device. The fields are described as following:

Model

The type of the IP DSLAM device, there are two types for IP DSLAM devices: master and slave.

Software Version of master

The version of software for the controller card is located in the master device.

Hardware Version of master

The version of hardware for the controller card is located in the master device.

Hardware Version of slave

The version of hardware set for the DSL card is located in the IP DSLAM device.

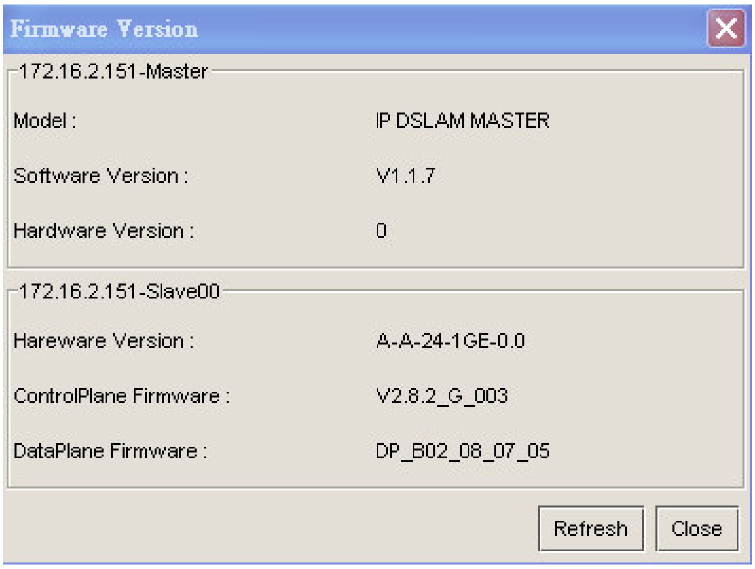
Control Plane Firmware

The version of software set for the DSL card is located in the IP DSLAM device.

Data Plane Firmware

The version of software set for the DSL card is located in the IP DSLAM device.

Figure 4-8 is shown the version information of the master device as below.



172.16.2.151-Master

Model :	IP DSLAM MASTER
Software Version :	V1.1.7
Hardware Version :	0

172.16.2.151-Slave00

Hareware Version :	A-A-24-1GE-0.0
ControlPlane Firmware :	V2.8.2_G_003
DataPlane Firmware :	DP_B02_08_07_05

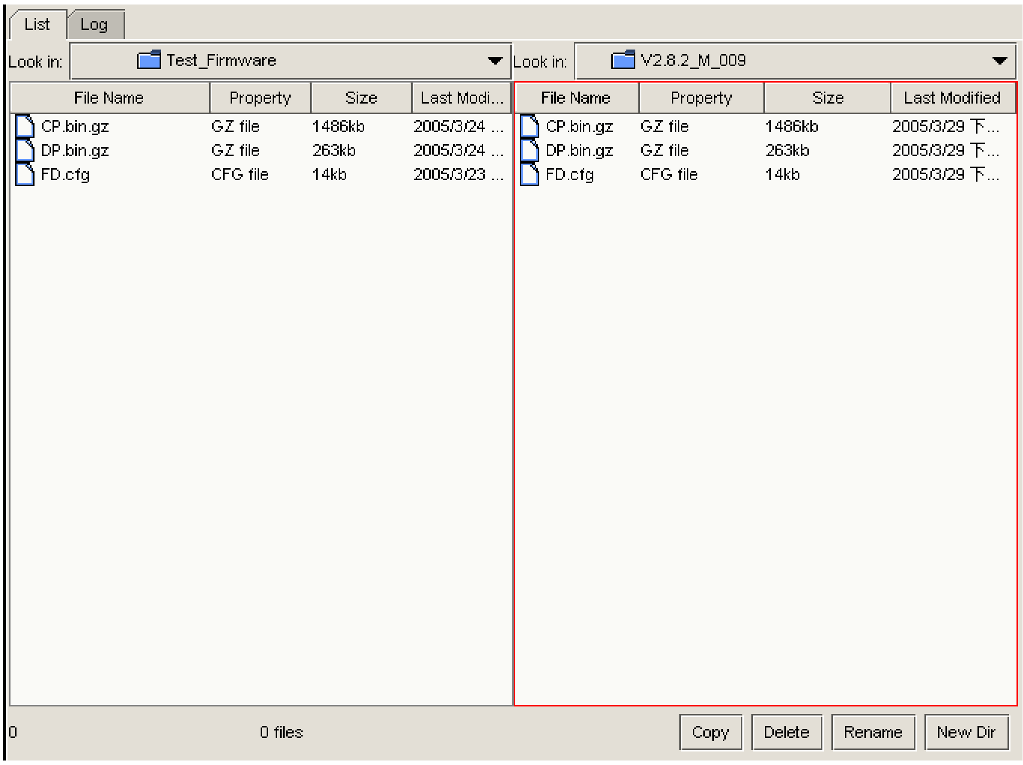
Figure 4-8. The version information of the master device

4.1.8 Software Upgrade

The firmware upgrade function enables operator do software upgrade for controller card in the master device. Before upgrade the new software, the firmware file should be added into the EMS server, and then the file can be selected in the file list window of the firmware upgrade window.

File Upload

Before upgrading new firmware or configuration files, these files should be uploaded into the TFTP server. Select **"Advanced->File Upload"** function and the file upload window will be shown as followings Figure 4-9.



Look in: Test_Firmware

File Name	Property	Size	Last Modi...
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	1486kb	2005/3/24 ...
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	263kb	2005/3/24 ...
FD.cfg	CFG file	14kb	2005/3/23 ...

Look in: V2.8.2_M_009

File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	1486kb	2005/3/29 下...
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	263kb	2005/3/29 下...
FD.cfg	CFG file	14kb	2005/3/29 下...

0 0 files

Figure 4-9. File upload window

In this window, the local directory is located in the left panel, and users can select the files that you want to upload and click “**Copy**” button, then these files will be copied into the TFTP server.

Firmware upgrade for controller card

There are two types of software for IP DSLAM devices: *controller* and *DSL*. If the firmware is upgraded to the master, you should right-click the LED panel and select “**Controller->FW Upgrade**” function to upgrade the firmware for controller. The page is shown in Figure 4-10.

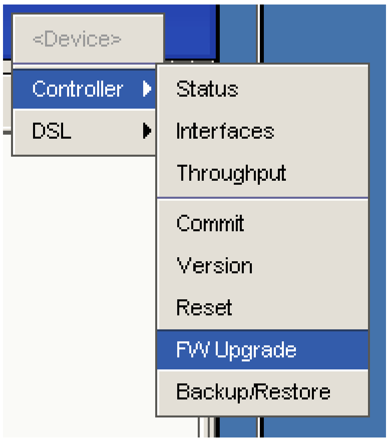
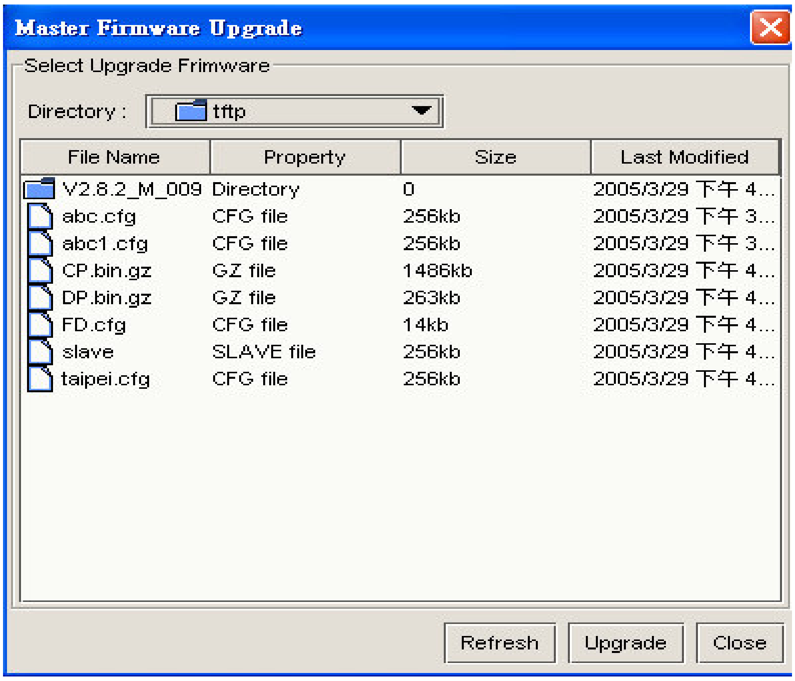


Figure 4-10. The menu function of firmware upgrade for controller

By selecting the firmware ready to upgrade, select “**Upgrade**” function to upgrade the firmware: Figure 4-11 is shown the version information of the master device.



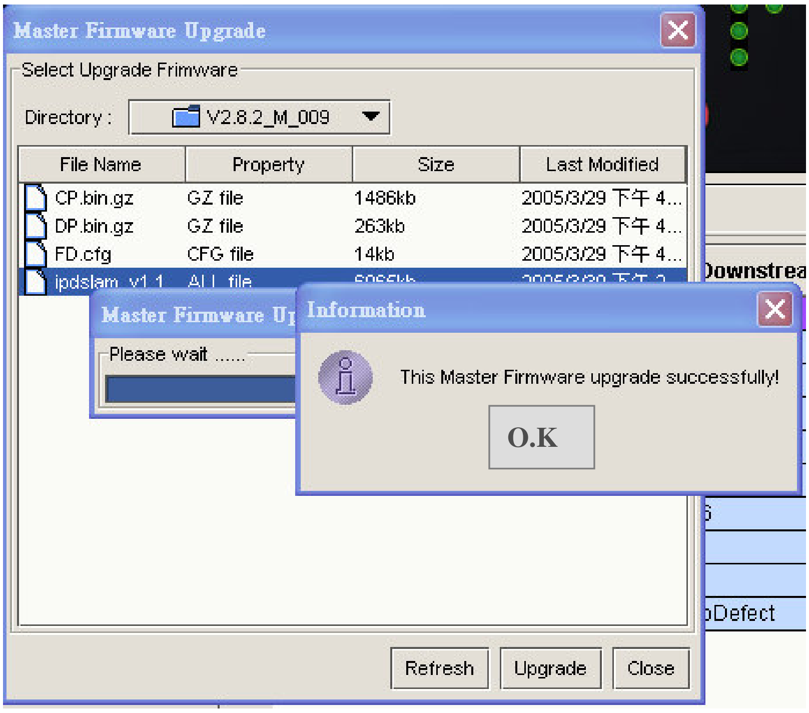
Select Upgrade Frimware

Directory : tftp

File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
V2.8.2_M_009	Directory	0	2005/3/29 下午 4...
abc.cfg	CFG file	256kb	2005/3/29 下午 3...
abc1.cfg	CFG file	256kb	2005/3/29 下午 3...
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	1486kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	263kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
FD.cfg	CFG file	14kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
slave	SLAVE file	256kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
taipei.cfg	CFG file	256kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...

Figure 4-11. The version information of the master device

When you select **“upgrade”** function, the selected file are upload to the device, the page is shown in Figure 4-12.



Select Upgrade Frimware

Directory : V2.8.2_M_009

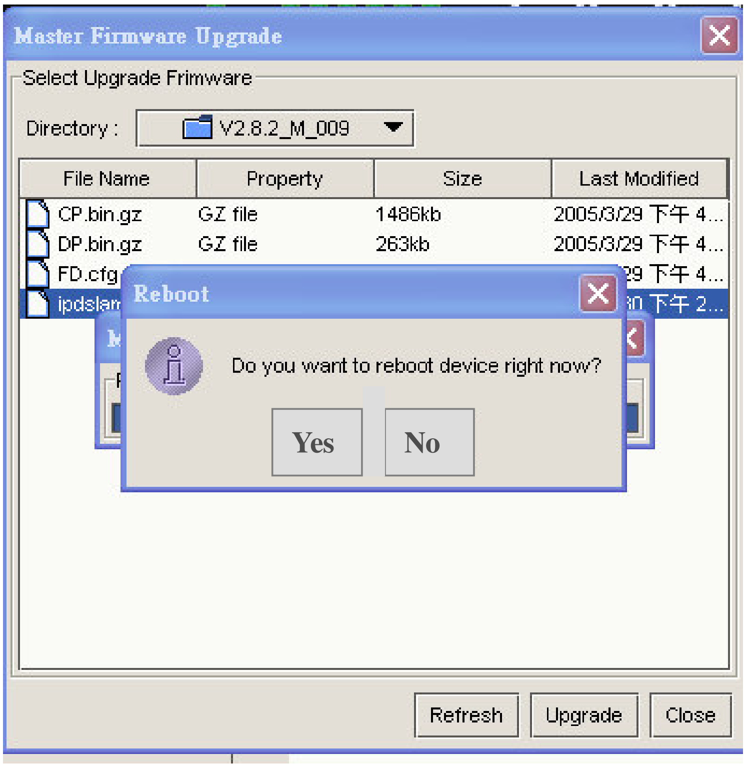
File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	1486kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	263kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
FD.cfg	CFG file	14kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
ipdslam_v1.1	ALL file	6066kb	2005/3/29 下午 2

Please wait ......

This Master Firmware upgrade successfully!

Figure 4-12. Firmware upgrade function for controller card

After finishing the firmware function, you need to reboot the controller card. The page is shown in Figure 4-13.



Master Firmware Upgrade

Select Upgrade Frimware

Directory : V2.8.2_M_009

File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	1486kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	263kb	2005/3/29 下午 4...
FD.cfg			29 下午 4...
ipdslam			0 下午 2...

Reboot

Do you want to reboot device right now?

Figure 4-13. The system prompts a "Reboot" message

Firmware upgrade for DSL card

If the type of software is *DSL*, then you should select **"DSL->FW Upgrade"** function to upgrade the new firmware. The menu function of firmware upgrade for DSL card is shown in Figure 4-14.

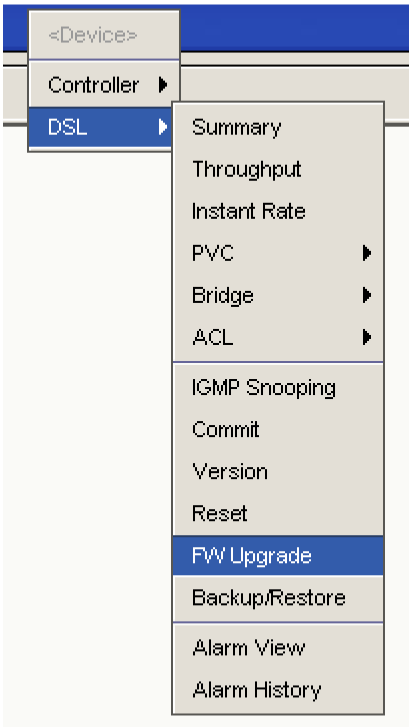
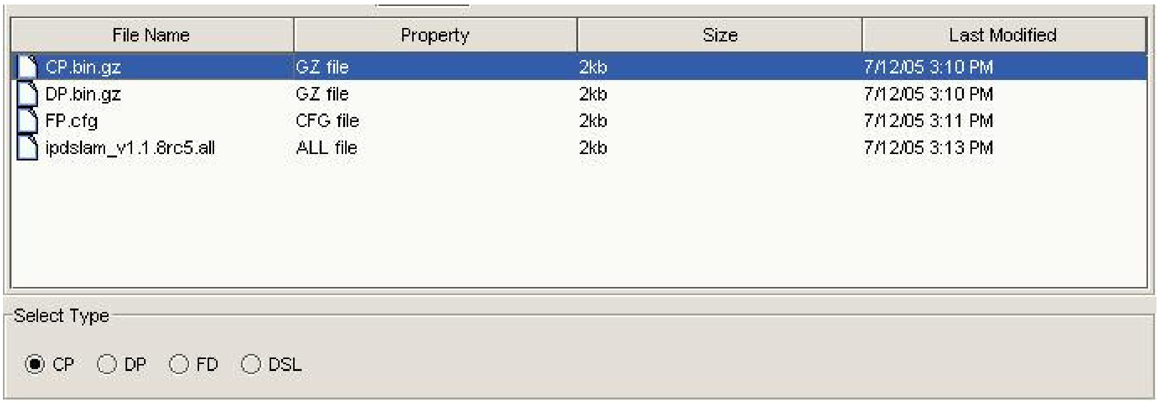


Figure 4-14. The menu function of firmware upgrade for DSL card

For DSL card, there are three firmware files needed to be upgraded together: *CP.bin.gz*, *DP.bin.gz* and *FD.cfg*. Before upgrading these files, you should select the type of these firmware: “CP” for CP.bin.gz, “DP” for DP.bin.gz and “FD” for FD.cfg. Figure 4-15 is shown as below.



File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
FP.cfg	CFG file	2kb	7/12/05 3:11 PM
ipdslam_v1.1.8rc5.all	ALL file	2kb	7/12/05 3:13 PM

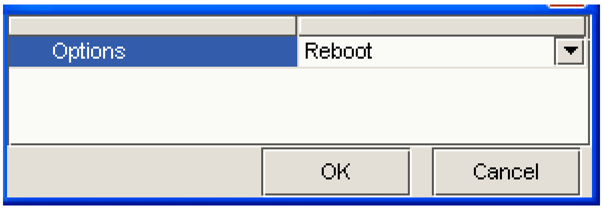
Select Type

● CP ○ DP ○ FD ○ DSL

Figure 4-15. The firmware upgrade function for DSL card

Note:

Before upgrade the new firmware to TFTP server, you should create a directory *named as "V2.8.2_M_009XXX" if the uplink interface is Fast Ethernet and "V2.8.2_G_009XXX" if uplink interface is Giga Ethernet, XXX means any string, then put these files to this directory.*



Options: Reboot

Figure 4-16. Reboot the DSL card after firmware upgrade

After all three files are upgrade to the IP DSLAM device, you should reboot DSL card manually. Select "**DSL->Reset->Last**" to reboot the device. The page is shown in Figure 4-16.

4.1.9 Configuration Backup and Restore

The configuration for DSL cards or controller can be grouped into a file, and can be retrieved by EMS. When downloading to EMS server, the file is transferred by TFTP protocol. This file is stored in the location of TFTP server, provided for restoring to devices if necessary.

To backup or restore configuration for DSL cards, double-click the device in the left panel, and once the panel for that device, right-click the panel and select **DSL->Backup/Restore** to invoke the Backup/Restore function.

To Backup and restore configuration for Controller of the master device, double-click the device in the left panel, and once the panel for that device, right-click the panel and select **Controller->Backup/Restore** to invoke the Backup/Restore function.

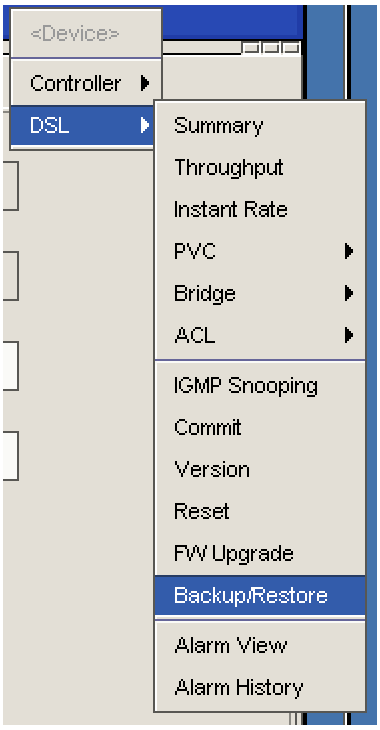
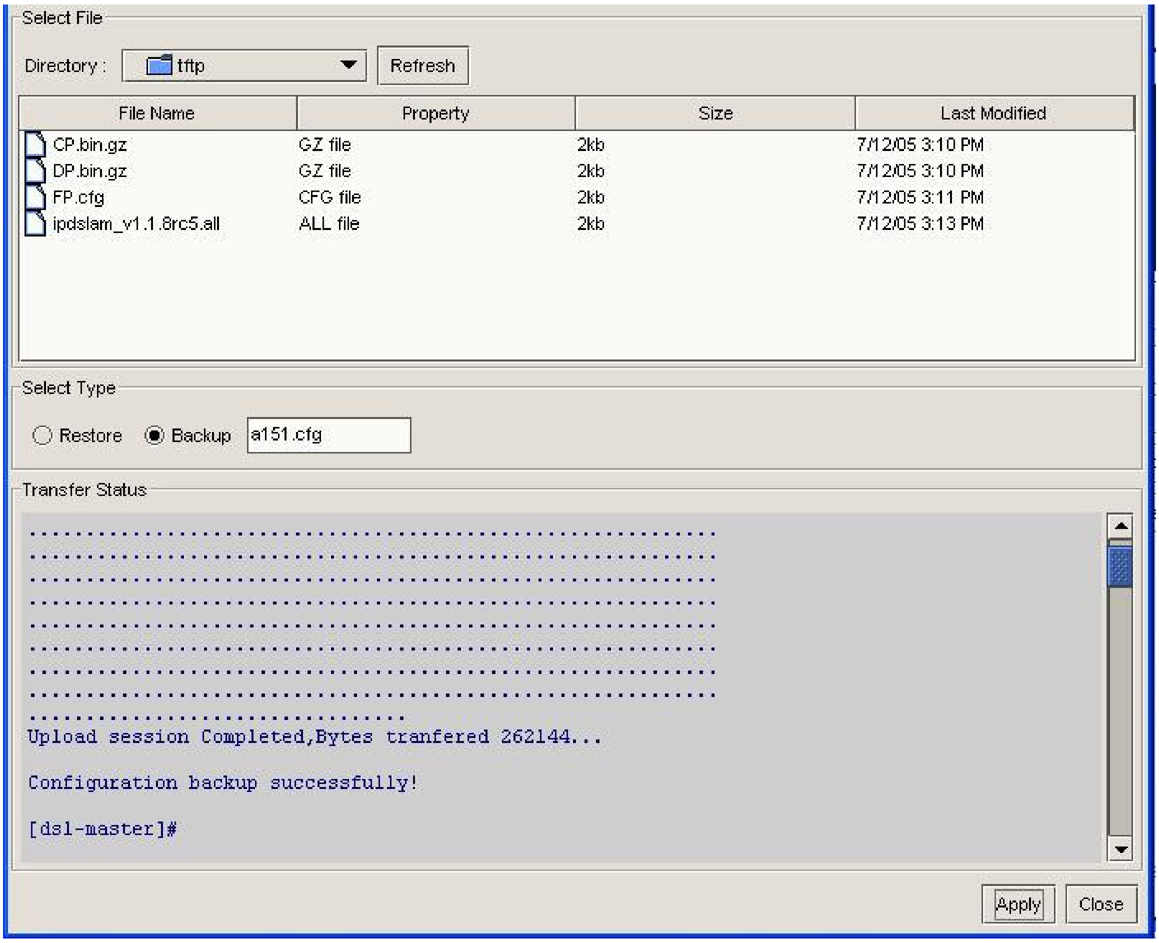


Figure 4-17. Select the backup and restore function

Backup Configuration For DSL cards

To backup configuration for DSL cards, input the name of file to be saved under the default directory of TFTP server first, then select "**Apply**" button to get the configuration information from the selected device. The page is shown in Figure 4-18.



Select File

Directory : tftp ▾ Refresh

File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
FP.cfg	CFG file	2kb	7/12/05 3:11 PM
ipdslam_v1.1.8rc5.all	ALL file	2kb	7/12/05 3:13 PM

Select Type

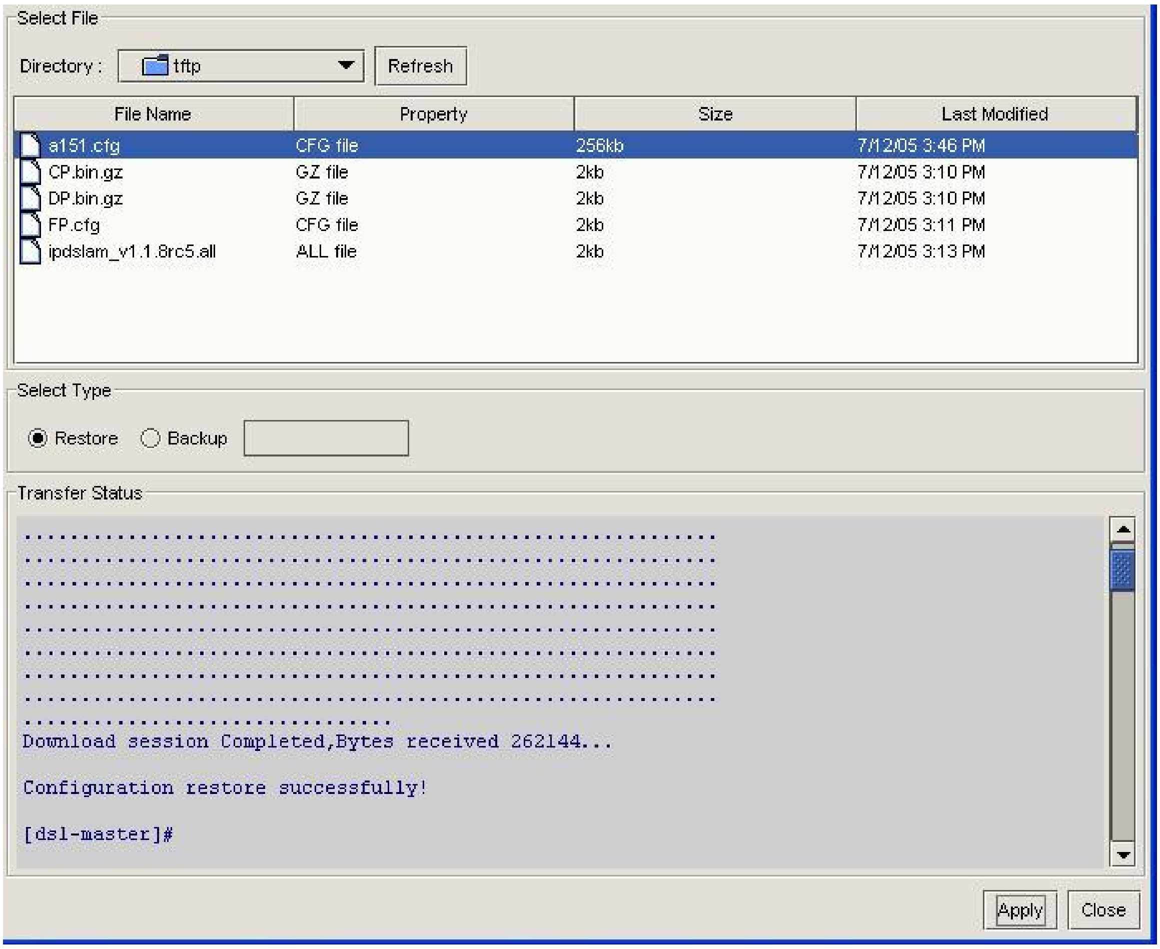
○ Restore ● Backup a151.cfg

Transfer Status

```
............................................................
............................................................
............................................................
............................................................
............................................................
............................................................
............................................................
............................................................
.................................
Upload session Completed,Bytes tranfered 262144...

Configuration backup successfully!

[dsl-master]#
```

Figure 4-18. Backup the configuration from the device

Restore Configuration For DSL cards



File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
a151.cfg	CFG file	256kb	7/12/05 3:46 PM
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
FP.cfg	CFG file	2kb	7/12/05 3:11 PM
ipdslam_v1.1.8rc5.all	ALL file	2kb	7/12/05 3:13 PM

● Restore ○ Backup

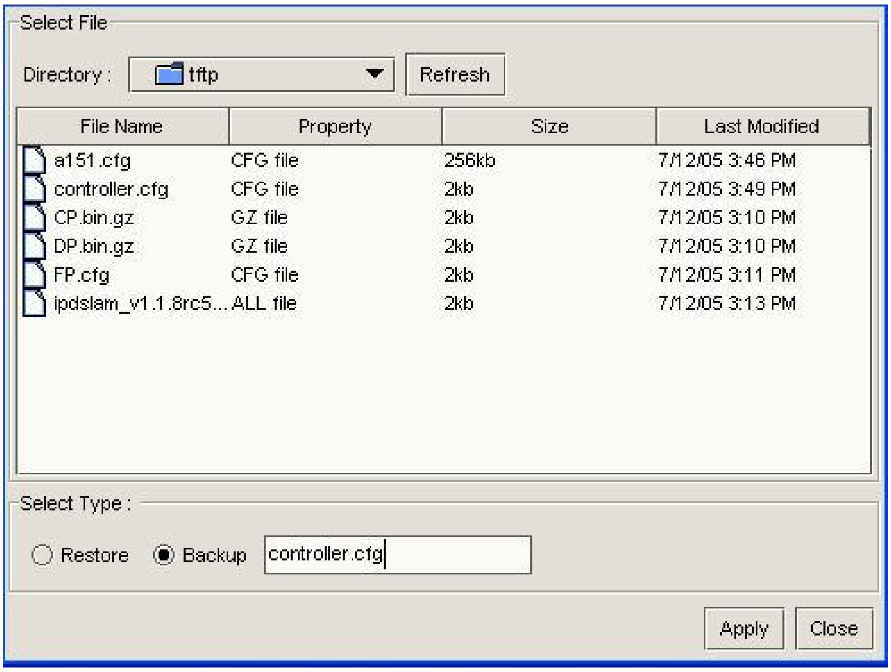
```
...........................................................
...........................................................
...........................................................
...........................................................
...........................................................
...........................................................
...........................................................
...........................................................
................................
Download session Completed,Bytes received 262144...

Configuration restore successfully!

[dsl-master]#
```

Figure 4-19. Restore the configuration to the device

To restore the configuration file to the selected device, right-click the device panel and select “**Backup/Restore**” function. The page is shown in Figure 4-19.

Backup Configuration For Controller

To backup configuration of the controller for the master device, input the name of file to be saved under the default directory of TFTP server first, then select “**Apply**” button to get the configured information from the selected device. The page is shown in Figure 4-20.



Directory : tftp

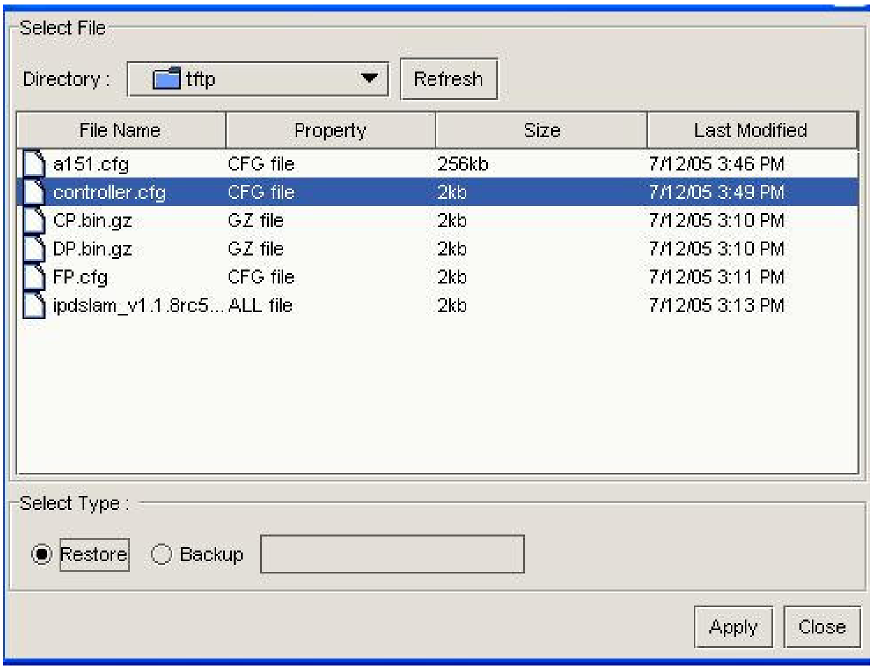
File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
a151.cfg	CFG file	256kb	7/12/05 3:46 PM
controller.cfg	CFG file	2kb	7/12/05 3:49 PM
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
FP.cfg	CFG file	2kb	7/12/05 3:11 PM
ipdslam_v1.1.8rc5...	ALL file	2kb	7/12/05 3:13 PM

○ Restore ● Backup controller.cfg

Figure 4-20. Backup the configuration from the device

Restore Configuration For Controller

To restore the configuration file to the selected master device, select the configuration file from the file list, then select “**Restore**” option and press “**Apply**” button to restore function. The page is shown in Figure 4-21.



Directory : tftp

File Name	Property	Size	Last Modified
a151.cfg	CFG file	256kb	7/12/05 3:46 PM
controller.cfg	CFG file	2kb	7/12/05 3:49 PM
CP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
DP.bin.gz	GZ file	2kb	7/12/05 3:10 PM
FP.cfg	CFG file	2kb	7/12/05 3:11 PM
ipdslam_v1.1.8rc5...	ALL file	2kb	7/12/05 3:13 PM

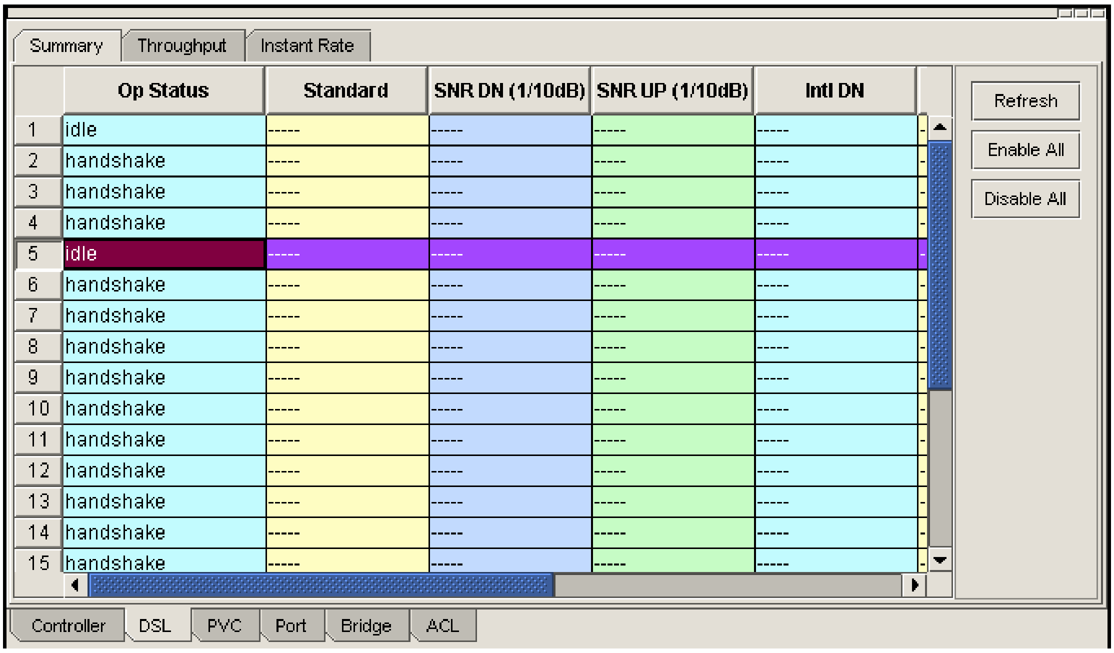
● Restore ○ Backup

Figure 4-21. Restore the configuration to the device

4.2 DSL Configuration

4.2.1 DSL/Summary

Display the status for each port in the device. Press the **Refresh** button to begin to get the information, the **Enable All** button will lunch a dialog to do enable all ports action**.** **Disable All** button do the same thing but disable all ports action.
Figure 4-22 is shown the Summary Configurations as below:



	Op Status	Standard	SNR DN (1/10dB)	SNR UP (1/10dB)	Intl DN	
1	idle	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
2	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
3	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
4	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
5	idle	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
6	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
7	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
8	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
9	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
10	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
11	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
12	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
13	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
14	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-
15	handshake	-----	-----	-----	-----	-

Figure 4-22. Summary configurations

4.2.2 DSL/Instant Rate

Display the Tx and Rx rate for each port and PVC in the device. Press the **Start** button to begin getting the information, **Stop** button to stop the retrieve the information. The user may choose any row to draw the recent 10 minutes flow chart. You may right click mouse and select DSL/Instant Rate as Figure 4-23,

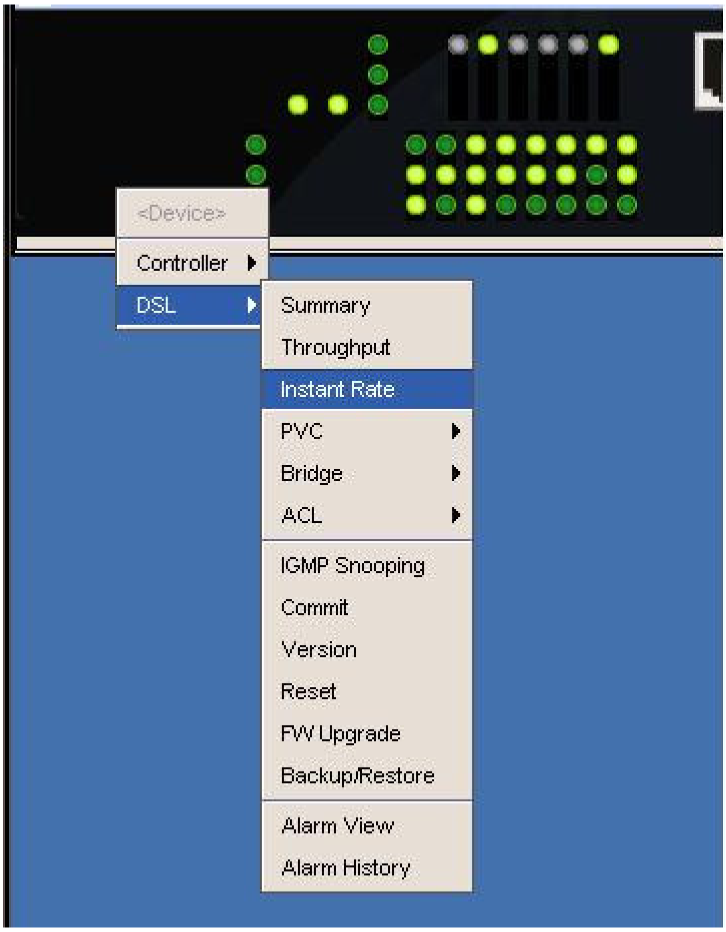
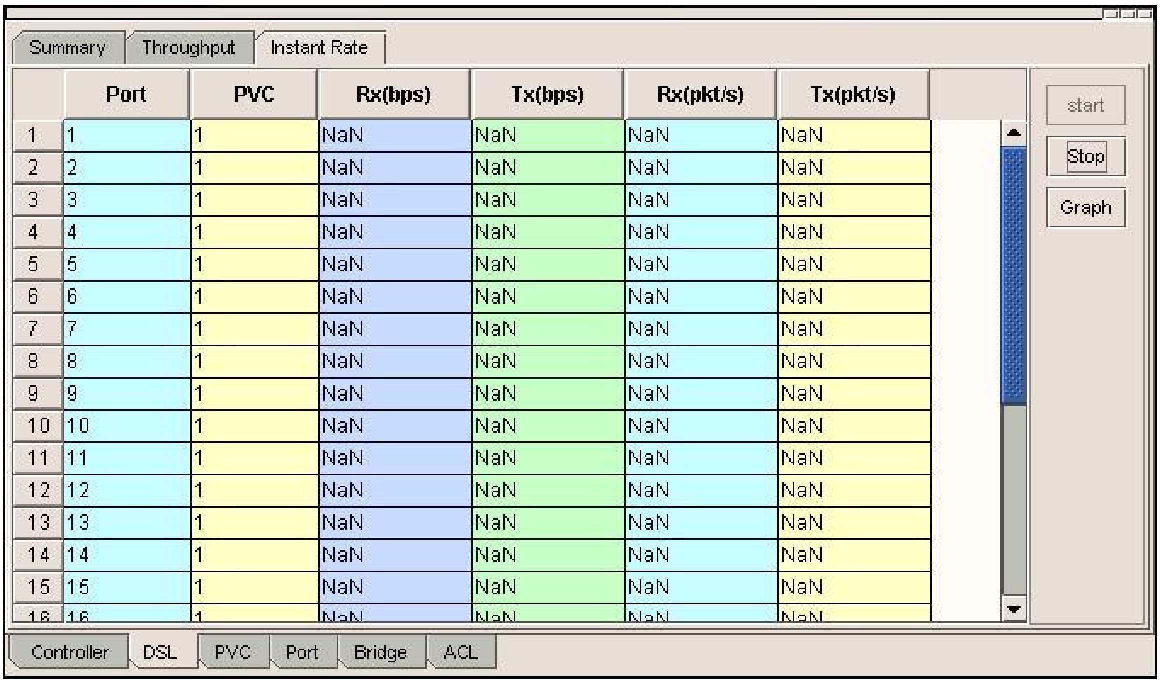


Figure 4-23. Popup instant rate

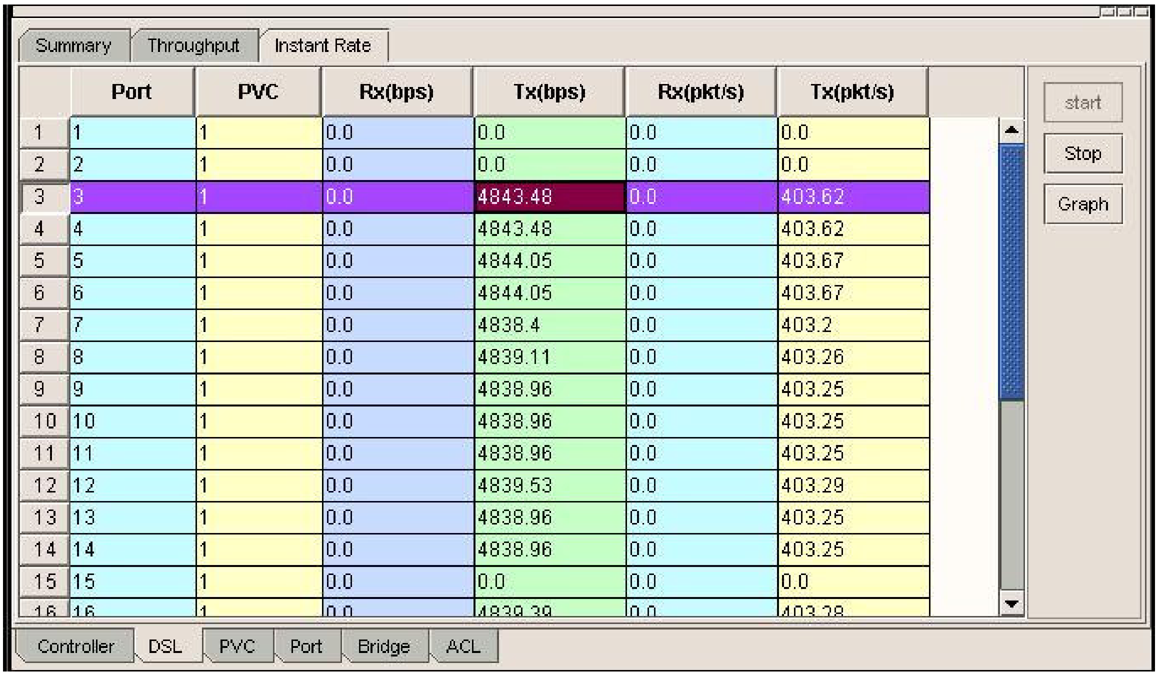
After press the start button, the table will start updating the Tx and Rx rate form Server. If there is only one client start the service in Server. The table will show NaN at the first time retrieving data as Figure-4-24.



	Port	PVC	Rx(bps)	Tx(bps)	Rx(pkt/s)	Tx(pkt/s)
1	1	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	2	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	3	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	4	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
5	5	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
6	6	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7	7	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
8	8	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
9	9	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
10	10	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
11	11	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
12	12	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
13	13	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
14	14	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
15	15	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
16	16	1	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Figure 4-24. Lunch start button

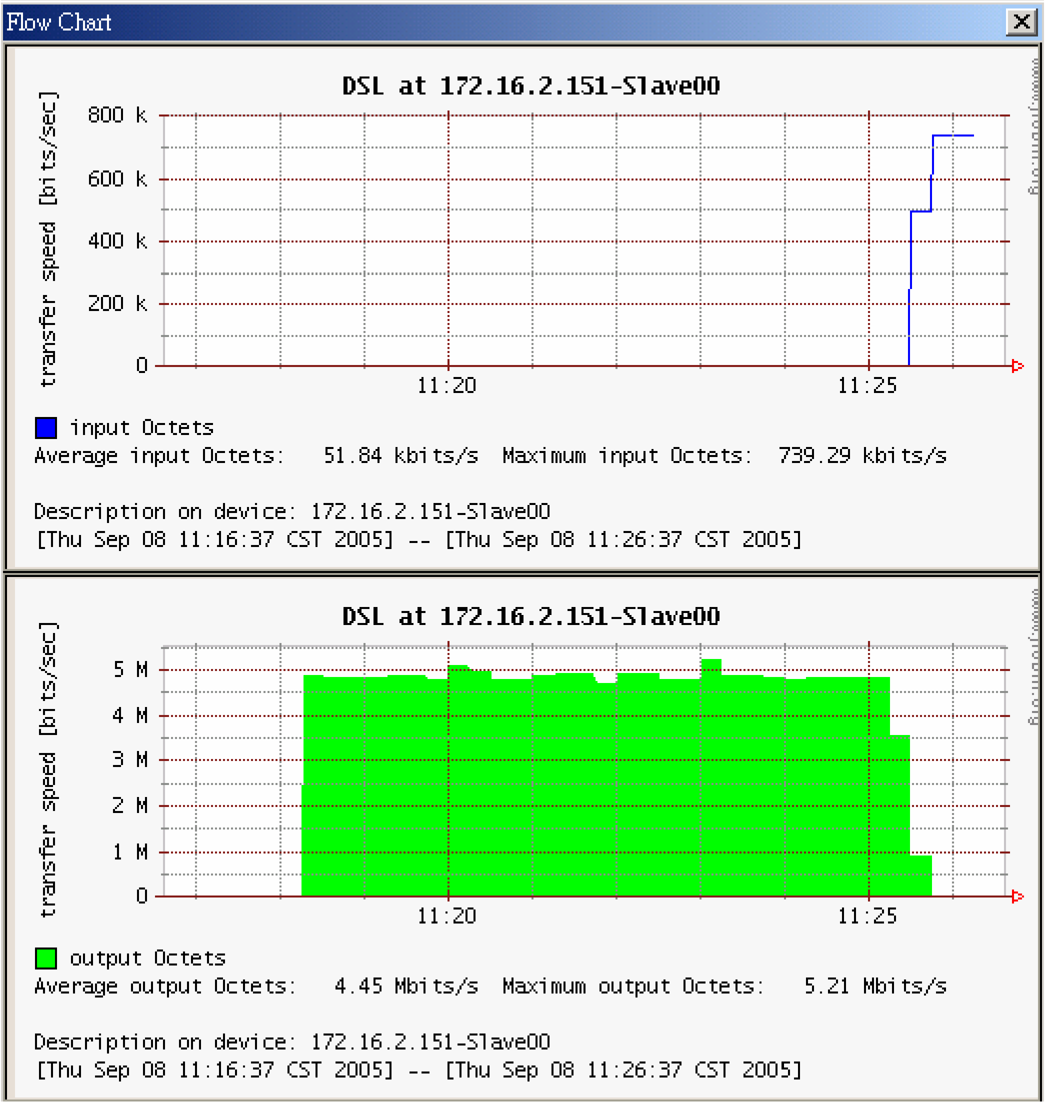
Then the data will keep updating until lunch stop button. The table will show as Figure 4-25.



	Port	PVC	Rx(bps)	Tx(bps)	Rx(pkt/s)	Tx(pkt/s)
1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	3	1	0.0	4843.48	0.0	403.62
4	4	1	0.0	4843.48	0.0	403.62
5	5	1	0.0	4844.05	0.0	403.67
6	6	1	0.0	4844.05	0.0	403.67
7	7	1	0.0	4838.4	0.0	403.2
8	8	1	0.0	4839.11	0.0	403.26
9	9	1	0.0	4838.96	0.0	403.25
10	10	1	0.0	4838.96	0.0	403.25
11	11	1	0.0	4838.96	0.0	403.25
12	12	1	0.0	4839.53	0.0	403.29
13	13	1	0.0	4838.96	0.0	403.25
14	14	1	0.0	4838.96	0.0	403.25
15	15	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	16	1	0.0	4839.39	0.0	403.28

Figure 4-25. Table update

Then user may select one row to see the recently 10m flow chart. The char is show as Figure 4-26 to see the flow rate more clearly.


Flow Chart
DSL at 172.16.2.151-Slave00
transfer speed [bits/sec]
800 k
600 k
400 k
200 k
0
11:20
11:25
DSL at 172.16.2.151-Slave00
transfer speed [bits/sec]
5 M
4 M
3 M
2 M
1 M
0
11:20
11:25

🟦 input Octets
Average input Octets: 51.84 kbits/s Maximum input Octets: 739.29 kbits/s

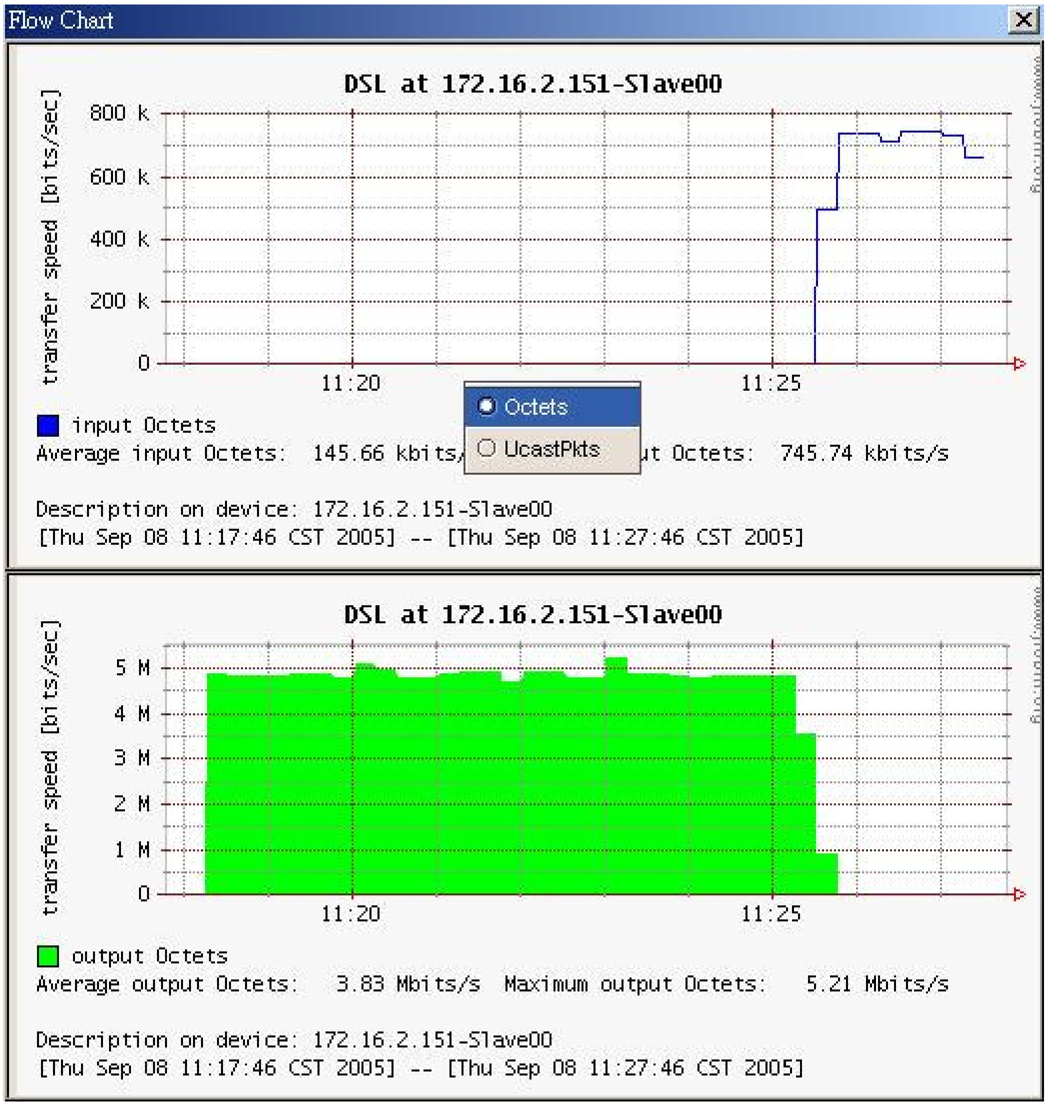
Description on device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00
[Thu Sep 08 11:16:37 CST 2005] -- [Thu Sep 08 11:26:37 CST 2005]

🟩 output Octets
Average output Octets: 4.45 Mbits/s Maximum output Octets: 5.21 Mbits/s

Description on device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00
[Thu Sep 08 11:16:37 CST 2005] -- [Thu Sep 08 11:26:37 CST 2005]

Figure 4-26. Flow chart

If anyone wants to select different view of parameter, right click on the flow chant and set the parameter ad Figure 4-27.


Flow Chart
DSL at 172.16.2.151-Slave00
transfer speed [bits/sec]
800 k
600 k
400 k
200 k
0
11:20
11:25
● Octets
○ UcastPkts
DSL at 172.16.2.151-Slave00
transfer speed [bits/sec]
5 M
4 M
3 M
2 M
1 M
0
11:20
11:25

🟦 input Octets
Average input Octets: 145.66 kbits/ ut Octets: 745.74 kbits/s

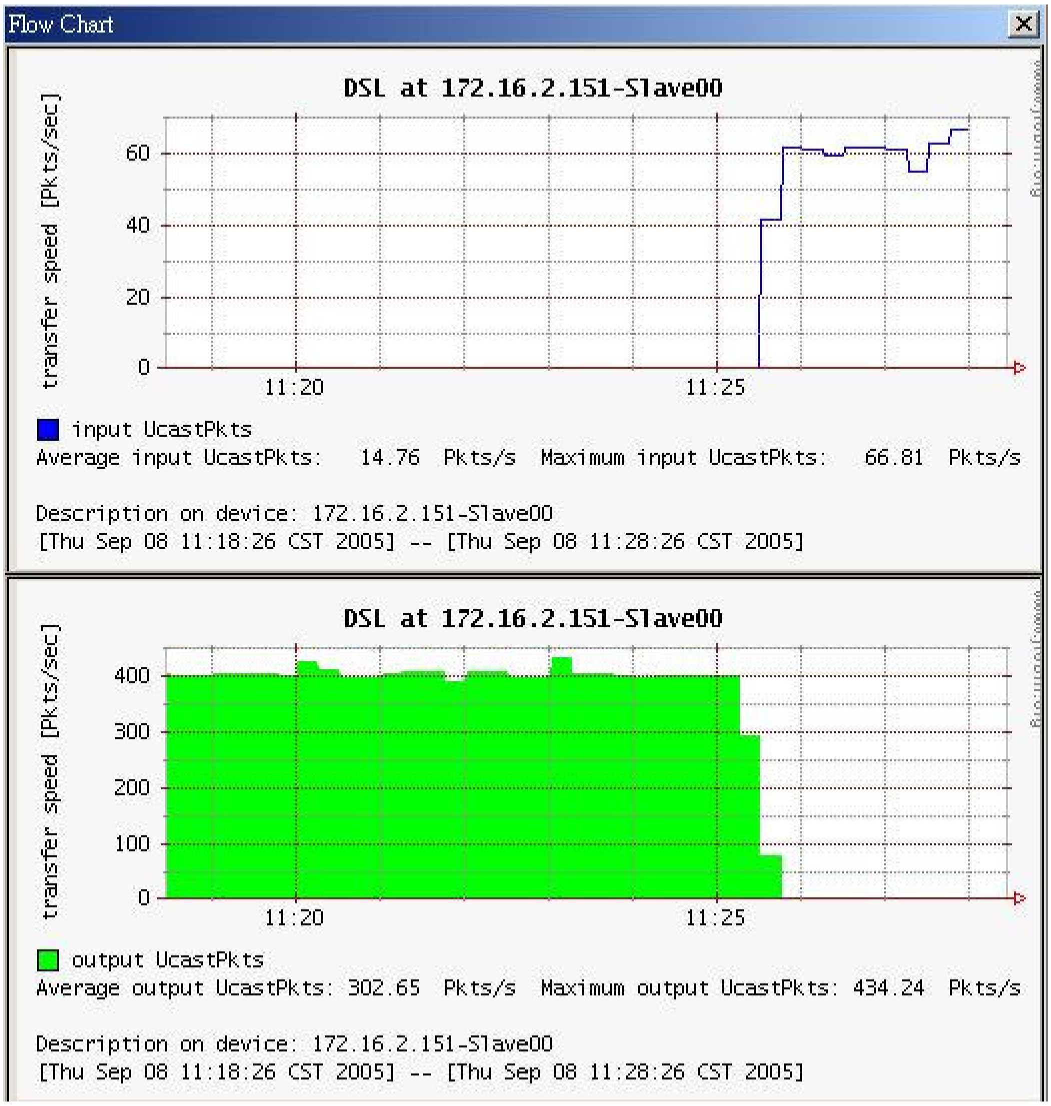
Description on device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00
[Thu Sep 08 11:17:46 CST 2005] -- [Thu Sep 08 11:27:46 CST 2005]

🟩 output Octets
Average output Octets: 3.83 Mbits/s Maximum output Octets: 5.21 Mbits/s

Description on device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00
[Thu Sep 08 11:17:46 CST 2005] -- [Thu Sep 08 11:27:46 CST 2005]

Figure 4-27. Change to different parameters

The new flow chart will show according to the new parameter such as Figure 4-28:


Flow Chart
DSL at 172.16.2.151-Slave00
transfer speed [Pkts/sec]
60
40
20
0
11:20
11:25
DSL at 172.16.2.151-Slave00
transfer speed [Pkts/sec]
400
300
200
100
0
11:20
11:25

```
■ input UcastPkts
Average input UcastPkts:   14.76  Pkts/s  Maximum input UcastPkts:   66.81  Pkts/s

Description on device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00
[Thu Sep 08 11:18:26 CST 2005] -- [Thu Sep 08 11:28:26 CST 2005]
```

```
🟩 output UcastPkts
Average output UcastPkts: 302.65  Pkts/s  Maximum output UcastPkts: 434.24  Pkts/s

Description on device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00
[Thu Sep 08 11:18:26 CST 2005] -- [Thu Sep 08 11:28:26 CST 2005]
```

Figure 4-28. UcastPkts flow chart

4.3 PVC Functions

The function of throughput for DSL card is similar to that for controller. The interfaces for DSL is PVC-based.

4.3.1 PVC/ATM Statistics

Port

The port index of the DSL device.

VPI

The VPI value for this port.

VCI

The VCI value for this port.

RxCells

The amount of cells is received for this PVC.

TxCells

The amount of cells is sent from this PVC.

RxCLPO

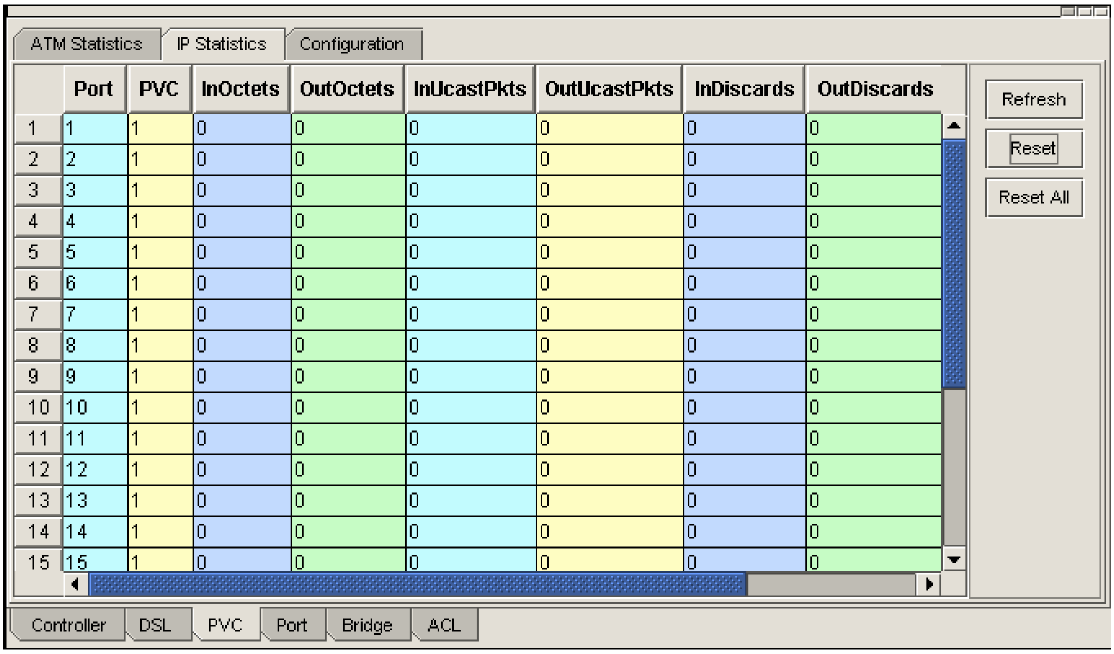
The number of valid ATM cells received by this VCL with CLP=0.The cells are counted prior to the application of the traffic policy.

Discards

The total number of valid ATM cells discarded by the traffic policing entity. This includes cells originally received with CLP=0 and CLP=1

4.3.2 PVC/IP Statistic

This function provides the performance information by PVC-based. The meanings of items for this function are the same as that described in the "Controller/Interfaces". Figure 4-29 is shown the IP Statistics of PVC as below.

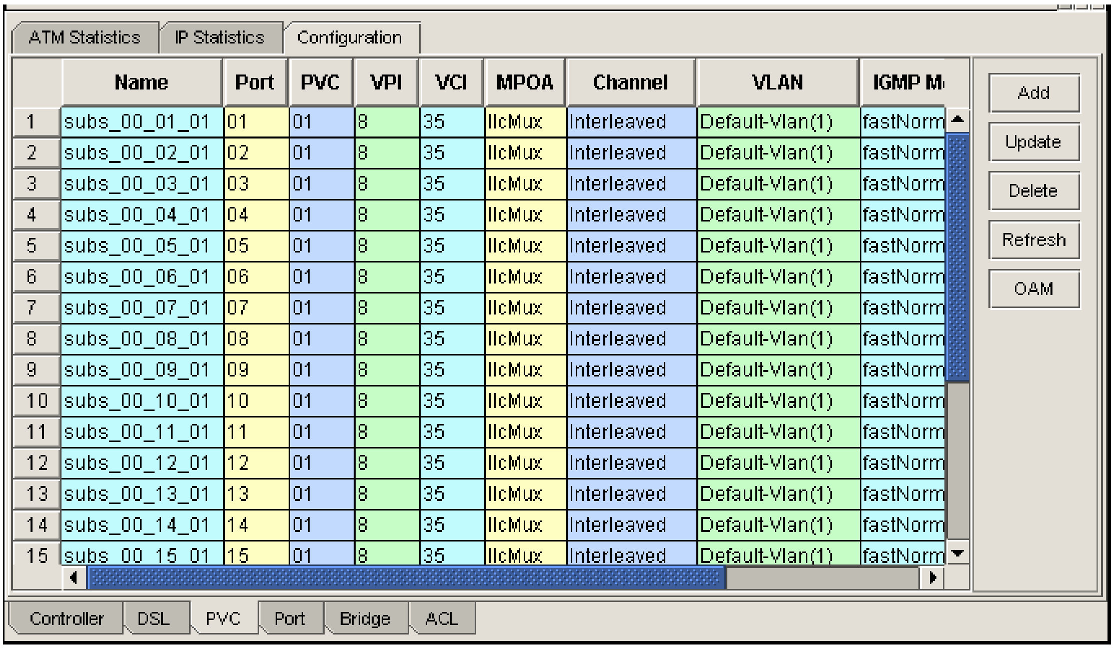


	Port	PVC	InOctets	OutOctets	InUcastPkts	OutUcastPkts	InDiscards	OutDiscards
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 4-29. The IP statistics of PVC

4.3.3 PVC/Configuration

The configurations of PVC for each port set in the device. You can add, update, and delete these PVC settings in this window. The fields for PVC are described as Figure 4-30.



	Name	Port	PVC	VPI	VCI	MPOA	Channel	VLAN	IGMP M
1	subs_00_01_01	01	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
2	subs_00_02_01	02	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
3	subs_00_03_01	03	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
4	subs_00_04_01	04	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
5	subs_00_05_01	05	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
6	subs_00_06_01	06	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
7	subs_00_07_01	07	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
8	subs_00_08_01	08	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
9	subs_00_09_01	09	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
10	subs_00_10_01	10	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
11	subs_00_11_01	11	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
12	subs_00_12_01	12	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
13	subs_00_13_01	13	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
14	subs_00_14_01	14	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm
15	subs_00_15_01	15	01	8	35	llcMux	Interleaved	Default-Vlan(1)	fastNorm

Figure 4-30. PVC configurations

Name

The name of this PVC sets in the device.

Port

The identifier of port sets in the device. In general, the index of the first port is 1.

PVC

The identifier of PVC for some port sets in the device. In general, the index of the first PVC is 1; the number of PVC for one port can be up to eight.

VPI

The value of VPI sets for this PVC.

VCI

The value of VCI sets for this PVC.

RFC2684 Bridge Mode

This setting could be *LLC* or *VC Multiplexing.*

Channel

The channel mode sets for the port, only interleaved or fast mode.

VLAN

The VLAN ID sets for the PVC set in the port. This value should be set in the Bridge configuration.

IGMP Snoop Leave Mode

The mode of IGMP Snoop leave mode sets in the PVC should be ***normal***, ***fast*** and ***fastNormal***.

802.1P

Set the upstream priority on this PVC.

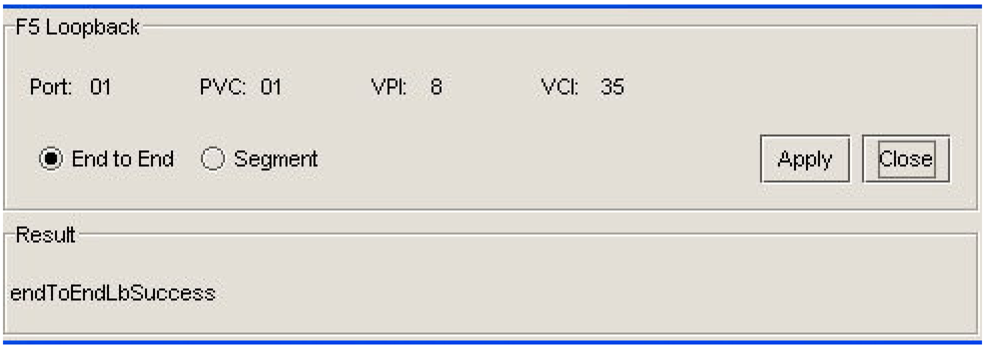
Traffic Class

Set the downstream priority on this PVC. You must define the different traffic class on the Profile manager. Please refer to the Profile Manager chapter.

OAM

This function provides F5 loop-back tests for one port. If the port is not connected, this function would not be performed.

Figure 4-31 is shown the OAM Test Dialog as below.



F5 Loopback

Port: 01 PVC: 01 VPI: 8 VCI: 35

● End to End ○ Segment

Result

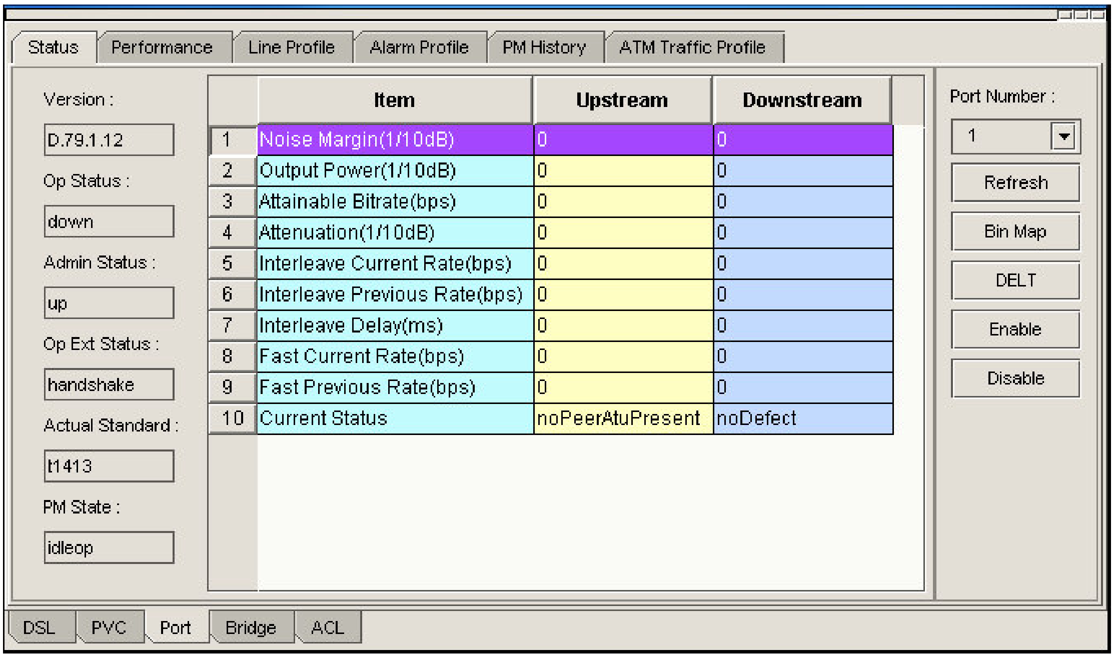
endToEndLbSuccess

Figure 4-31. OAM test dialog

4.4 Port Configuration

4.4.1 Port/Status

The status for each port set in the device. You can refresh, show bin map, test DELT and enable or disable the port in this window. Figure 4-32 is shown as below.



Version : D.79.1.12

Op Status : down

Admin Status : up

Op Ext Status : handshake

Actual Standard : t1413

PM State : idleop

	Item	Upstream	Downstream
1	Noise Margin(1/10dB)	0	0
2	Output Power(1/10dB)	0	0
3	Attainable Bitrate(bps)	0	0
4	Attenuation(1/10dB)	0	0
5	Interleave Current Rate(bps)	0	0
6	Interleave Previous Rate(bps)	0	0
7	Interleave Delay(ms)	0	0
8	Fast Current Rate(bps)	0	0
9	Fast Previous Rate(bps)	0	0
10	Current Status	noPeerAtuPresent	noDefect

Port Number : 1

Figure 4-32. Port status configurations

<u>Noise Margin(Up Stream/Down Stream)</u>

Noise Margin as seen by this ATU with respect to it received signal. The unit is 1/10 dB.

Output Power(Up Stream/Down Stream)

Measured total output power transmitted by this ATU. This is the measurement that was reported during the last activation sequence.

Attainable Bitrate(Up Stream/Down Stream)

Indicates the maximum currently attainable data rate by the ATU.

Attenuation(Up Stream/Down Stream)

Measured difference in the total power transmitted by the peer ATU and the total power received by this ATU.

Interleave Curent Rate(Up Stream/Down Stream)

Actual transmit rate on this channel for interleave mode.

Interleave Previous Rate

The rate at the time of the last **adslAtucRateChangev**Trap event for interleave mode. It is also set at initialization to prevent a trap from being sent.

Interleave Delay

Interleave Delay for this channel.

Fast Current Rate

Actual transmit rate on this channel for fast mode

Fast Previous Rate

The rate at the time of the last **adslAtucRateChangeTrap** event for fast mode. It is also set at initialization to prevent a trap from being sent.

Current Status

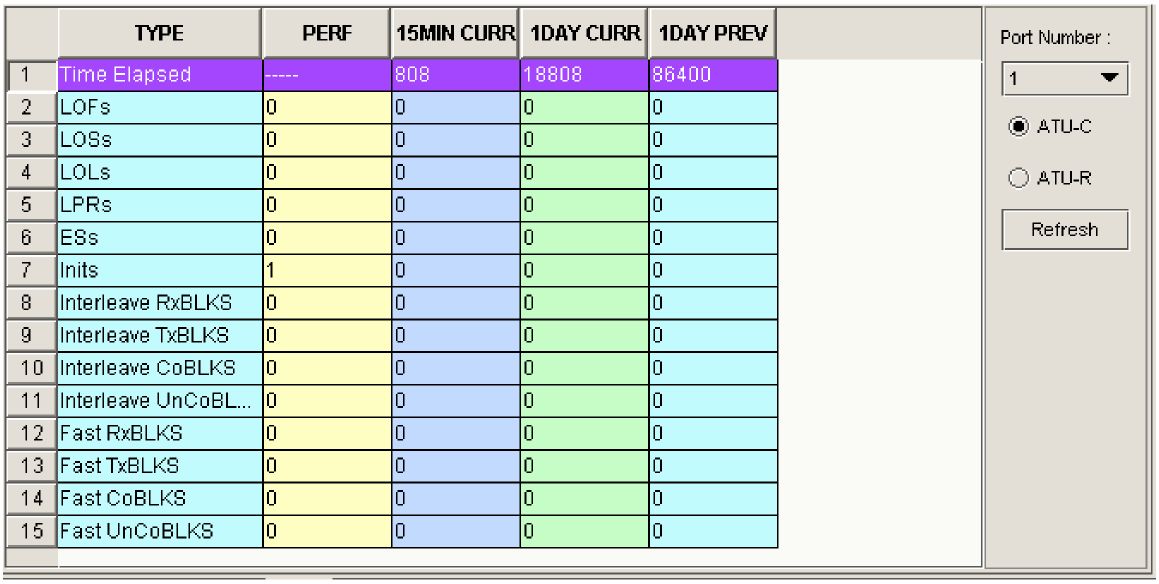
Indicates the current status of the ATUC line. The values of status are described as followings:

Status		Meaning
0	**noDefect**	There are no defects on the line.
1	**lossOfFraming**	The valid frames are not received in the ATUC.
2	**lossOfSignal**	The valid signals are not received in the ATUC.
3	**lossOfPower**	ATUC fails due to loss of power.
4	**lossOfSignalQuality**	**Loss of Signal Quality** is declared when the Noise Margin falls below the Minimum Noise Margin, or the bit-error-rate exceeds 10^-7.
5	**lossOfLink**	**lossOfLink** is declared when ATUC can not link to ATUR.
6	**dataInitFailure**	ATUC is failure during initialization due to bit errors corrupting startup exchange data.
7	**configInitFailure**	ATUC is failure during initialization due to peer ATU not be able to support requested configuration.
8	**protocolInitFailure**	ATUC is failure during initialization due to incompatible protocol used by the peer ATU.
9	**noPeerAtuPresent**	ATUC is failure during initialization due to no activation sequence detected from peer ATU.

4.4.2 Port/Performance

The performance of the port selected in the **port number** field, you can monitor the value for ATU-C or ATU-R by clicking the option for **ATU-C** or **ATU-R**. **Refresh** button is used to retrieve data again.

Figure 4-33 is shown the port performance configuration as below.



	TYPE	PERF	15MIN CURR	1DAY CURR	1DAY PREV
1	Time Elapsed	-----	808	18808	86400
2	LOFs	0	0	0	0
3	LOSs	0	0	0	0
4	LOLs	0	0	0	0
5	LPRs	0	0	0	0
6	ESs	0	0	0	0
7	Inits	1	0	0	0
8	Interleave RxBLKS	0	0	0	0
9	Interleave TxBLKS	0	0	0	0
10	Interleave CoBLKS	0	0	0	0
11	Interleave UnCoBL...	0	0	0	0
12	Fast RxBLKS	0	0	0	0
13	Fast TxBLKS	0	0	0	0
14	Fast CoBLKS	0	0	0	0
15	Fast UnCoBLKS	0	0	0	0

Port Number : 1

● ATU-C

○ ATU-R

Figure 4-33. Port performance configurations

The meanings for these time units are described as followings:

PERF	Description
LOFs	Count of the number of Loss of Framing failures since agent reset.
LOSs	Count of the number of Loss of Signal failures since agent reset.
LOLs	Count of the number of Loss of Link failures since agent reset.
LPRs	Count of the number of Loss of Power failures since agent reset.
ESs	Count of the number of Errored Seconds since agent reset.
Inits	Count of the line initialization attempts since agent reset. Includes both successful and failed attempts.
Interleave RxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks received on this channel since agent reset in interleaved channel.
Interleave TxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks transmitted on this channel since agent reset in interleaved channel.
Interleave CoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with errors that were corrected since agent reset in interleaved channel.
Interleave UnCoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with uncorrectable errors since agent reset in interleaved channel.

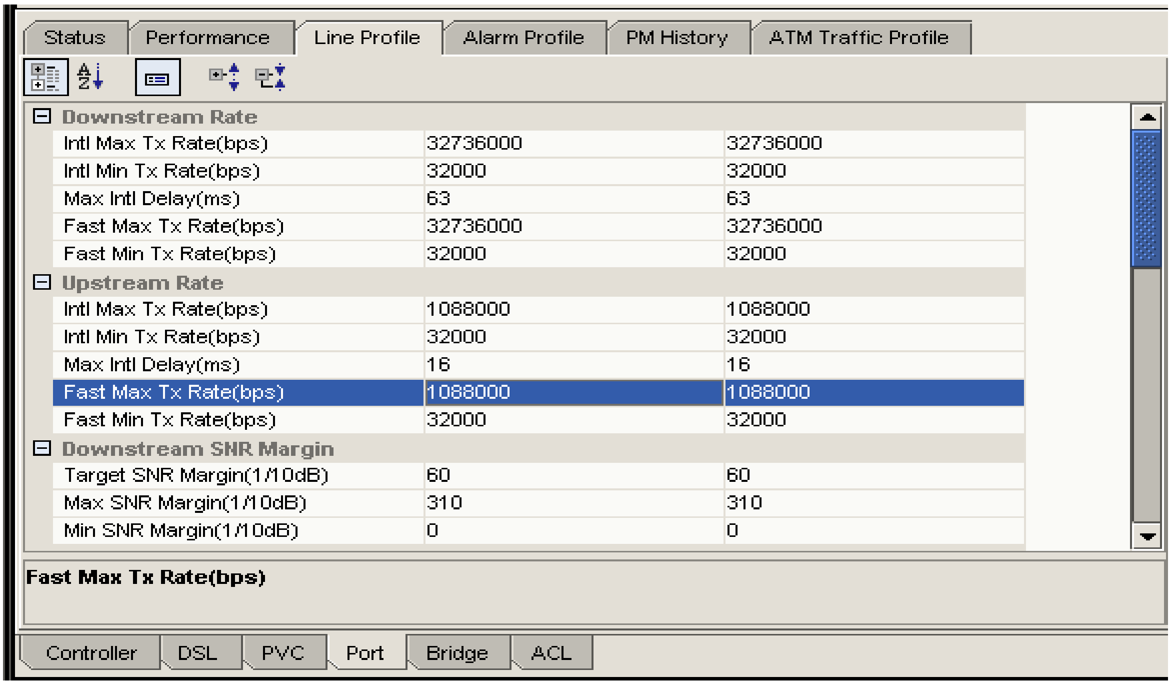
Fast RxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks received on this channel since agent reset in fast channel.
Fast TxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks transmitted on this channel since agent reset in fast channel.
Fast CoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with errors that were corrected since agent reset in fast channel.
Fast UnCoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with uncorrectable errors since agent reset in fast channel.

15MIN CURR, 1DAY CURR, 1DAY PREV	**Description**
Time Elapsed	Total elapsed seconds in this interval. (current 15-min interval, current 1-day interval, or previous 1-day interval)
LOFs	Count of seconds in the interval when there was Loss of Framing.
LOSs	Count of seconds in the interval when there was Loss of Signal.
LOLs	Count of seconds in the interval when there was Loss of Link.
LPRs	Count of seconds in the interval when there was Loss of Power.
ESs	Count of Errored Seconds in the interval. The errored second parameter is a count of one-second intervals containing one or more crc anomalies, or one or more los or sef defects.
Inits	Count of the line initialization attempts in the interval.
Interleave RxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks received within the interval in interleaved channel.
Interleave TxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks transmitted within the interval in interleaved channel.
Interleave CoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with errors that were corrected within the interval in interleaved channel.
Interleave UnCoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with uncorrectable errors within the interval in interleaved channel.
Fast RxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks received within the interval in fast channel.
Fast TxBLKs	Count of all encoded blocks transmitted within the interval in fast channel.
Fast CoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with errors that were corrected within the interval in fast channel.

Fast UnCoBLKs	Count of all blocks received with uncorrectable errors within the interval in fast channel.

4.4.3 Port/Line Profile

The line parameters set for one port selected in the port number field, these parameters are defined in RFC 2662, for ADSL MIB. When you want to change the value of some parameters, you should click the **setting value** field, then input the new value and click **Apply** button. **Reset** button will restore the value. The page is shown in Figure 4-34.



Downstream Rate		
Intl Max Tx Rate(bps)	32736000	32736000
Intl Min Tx Rate(bps)	32000	32000
Max Intl Delay(ms)	63	63
Fast Max Tx Rate(bps)	32736000	32736000
Fast Min Tx Rate(bps)	32000	32000
Upstream Rate		
Intl Max Tx Rate(bps)	1088000	1088000
Intl Min Tx Rate(bps)	32000	32000
Max Intl Delay(ms)	16	16
Fast Max Tx Rate(bps)	1088000	1088000
Fast Min Tx Rate(bps)	32000	32000
Downstream SNR Margin		
Target SNR Margin(1/10dB)	60	60
Max SNR Margin(1/10dB)	310	310
Min SNR Margin(1/10dB)	0	0

Fast Max Tx Rate(bps)

Figure 4-34. Line profile configurations

4.4.3.1 Downstream rate

Intl Max Tx Rate(bps)

Set maximum Transmit rate for Interleave channels in bps in the ATUC.

Intl Min Tx Rate(bps)

Set minimum Transmit rate for Interleave channels in bps in the ATUC.

Max Intl Delay(ms)

Set maximum Interleave delay for this channel in the ATUC.

Fast Max Tx Rate(bps)

Set maximum Transmit rate for fast channels in bps in the ATUC.

Fast Min Tx Rate(bps)

Set minimum Transmit rate for fast channels in bps in the ATUC.

4.4.3.2 Upstream rate

Intl Max Tx Rate(bps)

Set maximum Transmit rate for Interleave channels in bps in the ATUR.

Intl Min Tx Rate(bps)

Set minimum Transmit rate for Interleave channels in bps in the ATUR.

Max Intl Delay(ms)

Set maximum Interleave delay for this channel in the ATUR.

Fast Max Tx Rate(bps)

Set maximum Transmit rate for fast channels in bps in the ATUR.

Fast Min Tx Rate(bps)

Set minimum Transmit rate for fast channels in bps in the ATUR.

4.4.3.3 Downstream SNR Margin

Target SNR Margin(1/10 dB)

Set target signal/noise Margin in the ATUR.

Max SNR Margin(1/10 dB)

Set maximum acceptable signal/noise Margin. If the Noise Margin is above this the modem should attempt to reduce its power output to optimize its operation in the ATUR.

Min SNR Margin(1/10 dB)

Set minimum acceptable signal/noise Margin. If the Noise Margin falls the level, the modem should attempt to increase its power output to optimize its operation in the ATUR.

4.4.3.4 Upstream SNR Margin

Target SNR Margin(1/10 dB)

Set target signal/noise Margin in the ATUC.

Max SNR Margin(1/10 dB)

Set maximum acceptable signal/noise Margin. If the Noise Margin is above this the modem should attempt to reduce its power output to optimize its operation in the ATUC.

Min SNR Margin(1/10 dB)

Set minimum acceptable signal/noise Margin. If the Noise Margin falls the level, the modem should attempt to increase its power output to optimize its operation in the ATUC.

4.4.4 Advanced

Atuc Rate mode

Define what form of transmit rate adaptation is configured on the ATUC. There are three modes defined as followings:
fixed (1): no rate adaptation
adaptAtStartup (2): perform rate adaptation only at initialization
adaptAtRuntime (3): perform rate adaptation at any time

Type

Define the type of ADSL physical line entity, by defining whether and how the line is channel zed. The definitions for the type are:
noChannel (1): no channels exist
fastOnly (2): fast channel exists only
interleavedOnly (3): interleaved channel exists only
fastOrInterleaved (4): either fast or interleaved channels can exist, but only one at any time
fastAndInterleaved (5): either fast or interleaved channels exist

Annex

Set the annex type of ADSL line. The annex type includes **annexA(0),annexB (1),highSpeed (2),gspanPlus (3),v1010 (4) and adsl2(5)**

Standard

Provides actual standard used for the connection with AUTR. The definitions for the standard are as followings:

t1413(0)
gLite(1)
gDmt(2)
alctl14(3)
multimode(4)
adi(5)
alctl(6)
t1413auto(9)
adslPlus(48)
gspanPlus(64)
adsl2(26)
adsl2Plus(27)
readsl2(28)
adsl2Auto(29)
adsl2PlusAuto(30)

Trellis

Enable or disable the trellis coding.

EcFdmMode

Set if there is overlap or no overlap of bins. There are two modes for this parameter: **fdmMode and ecMode**.

PsdMaskType

Select the PSD mask option to be used. This parameter is used only for G.Span/ ADSL+ and G.Span Plus. There are several modes including adsl, hsadslM1, hsadslM2, msk2Rfi, flatMskRfi, cabMsk2Rfi, coMsk2Rfi0, adsl2NonovlpM1, adsl2NonovlpM2, adsl2NonovlpFlat

UpStartBin

Lowest bin number allowed for Rx signal.

UpEndBin

Highest bin number allowed for Rx signal.

DownStartBin

Highest bin number allowed for Tx signal.

DownEndBin

Lowest bin number allowed for Tx signal.

4.4.5 SRA

Seamless rate adaptation (SRA), a key feature of ADSL2, enables the transceiver to monitor line conditions and dynamically adapt the data rate seamlessly, i.e., without bit errors or requiring a service interruption for retraining.

SRA can be enabled/disabled dynamically while in data mode. SRA is only supported in the downstream direction; upstream SRA is not supported. The receiver initiates SRA, therefore in the downstream direction the CPE is the master and enables SRA.

Downshift SNR Mgn

Set signal/noise margin for rate downshift in the ATUR.

Upshift SNR Mgn

Set signal/noise margin for rate upshift in the ATUR.

MinDownshift Time

Set minimum time that the current margin is below **DownshiftSnrMgn** before a downshift occurs in the ATUR.

MinUpshift Time

Set minimum time that the current margin is above **UpshiftSnrMgn** before an upshift occurs in the ATUR.
The following Figure 4-35 provides a pictorial view of SRA and how these parameters will be used to manage rate adjustment.

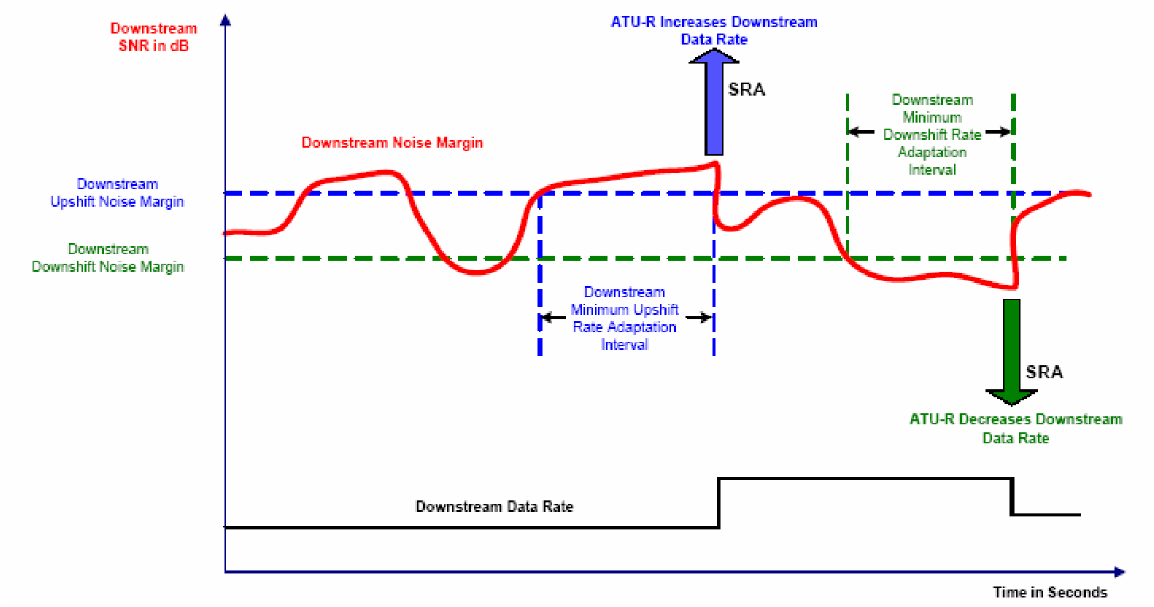

Downstream SNR in dB
ATU-R Increases Downstream Data Rate
SRA
Downstream Noise Margin
Downstream Minimum Downshift Rate Adaptation Interval
Downstream Upshift Noise Margin
Downstream Downshift Noise Margin
Downstream Minimum Upshift Rate Adaptation Interval
SRA
ATU-R Decreases Downstream Data Rate
Downstream Data Rate
Time in Seconds

Figure 4-35.

4.4.6 Power Management

With millions of ADSL modems deployed around the world operating at full power 24x7, a significant amount of electricity is consumed. Statistically today, 95% of the time the ADSL modem is idle and not transmitting or receiving any data. A good deal of power can be saved if the modems engage in a standby/sleep mode, similar to computers as defined in the USA by the Energy Star requirements and elsewhere in the world. In addition, this would save power for ADSL transceivers operating in small remote units and digital loop carrier (DLC) cabinets that operate under very strict heat dissipation requirements.
To address these concerns, ITU-T G.992.3 introduces a set of power management states for the ADSL2 link and the use of the overhead messages to coordinate power management between the ATU-C and ATU-R. Power reduction can be achieved by minimizing the energy transmitted by the ATU as well as by reducing the power consumed by the ATU. As specified in G.992.3, power management is in the downstream direction only.

Power Management allows for changes in the downstream control parameters without a retrain, or errors (i.e., seamless). Power management is similar to Seamless Rate Adaptation in that the signaling mechanism is the same, allowing both features to seamlessly modify downstream configuration. The procedures for power management support:

- Changing parameters to minimize the aggregate transmit power
- Changing parameters to dynamically change the data rate

PM Mode

PM-related parameter used by the ATU-C to set the allowed link states. There are several modes including disable, l3enable, l2enable, l3|l2enable.

L0 Time(sec)

PM configuration parameter, related to the L2 low power state. This parameter represents the minimum time (in seconds) between an exit from the L2 state and the next entry into the L2 state.

L2 Time(sec)

PM configuration parameter, related to the L2 low power state. This parameter represents the minimum time (in seconds) between an Entry into the L2 state and the first Power Trim in the L2 state and between two consecutive Power Trims in the L2 State.

L2 ATPR(1/10dB)

PM configuration parameter, related to the L2 low power state. This parameter represents the maximum aggregate transmit power reduction (in dB) that can be performed through a single Power Trim in the L2 state.

L2 Min Rate(bps)

PM configuration parameter, related to the L2 low power state. This parameter specifies the minimum net data rate during the low power state (L2). The data rate is coded in bit/s.

L2 Entry ThresholdRate(bps)

PM configuration parameter, related to the L2 low power state. This parameter specifies the downstream data rate threshold that triggers autonomous entry into low power state (L2). Supported for ADSL2/ADSL2plus ONLY.

L2 Exit ThresholdRate(bps)

PM configuration parameter, related to the L2 low power state. This parameter specifies the downstream data rate threshold that triggers autonomous exit from low power state (L2).

L2 Entry Rate MinTime(sec)

PM configuration parameter, related to the L2 low power state. This parameter specifies the minimum interval of time that the net data rate for the bearer channel should stay below Entry Threshold Rate before autonomous entry into low power state (L2). The minimum entry rate time is coded in seconds, and ranged from 900 to 65535.

The following Figure 4-36 provides a pictorial view of Power Management and how these parameters will be used to manage rate adjustment.

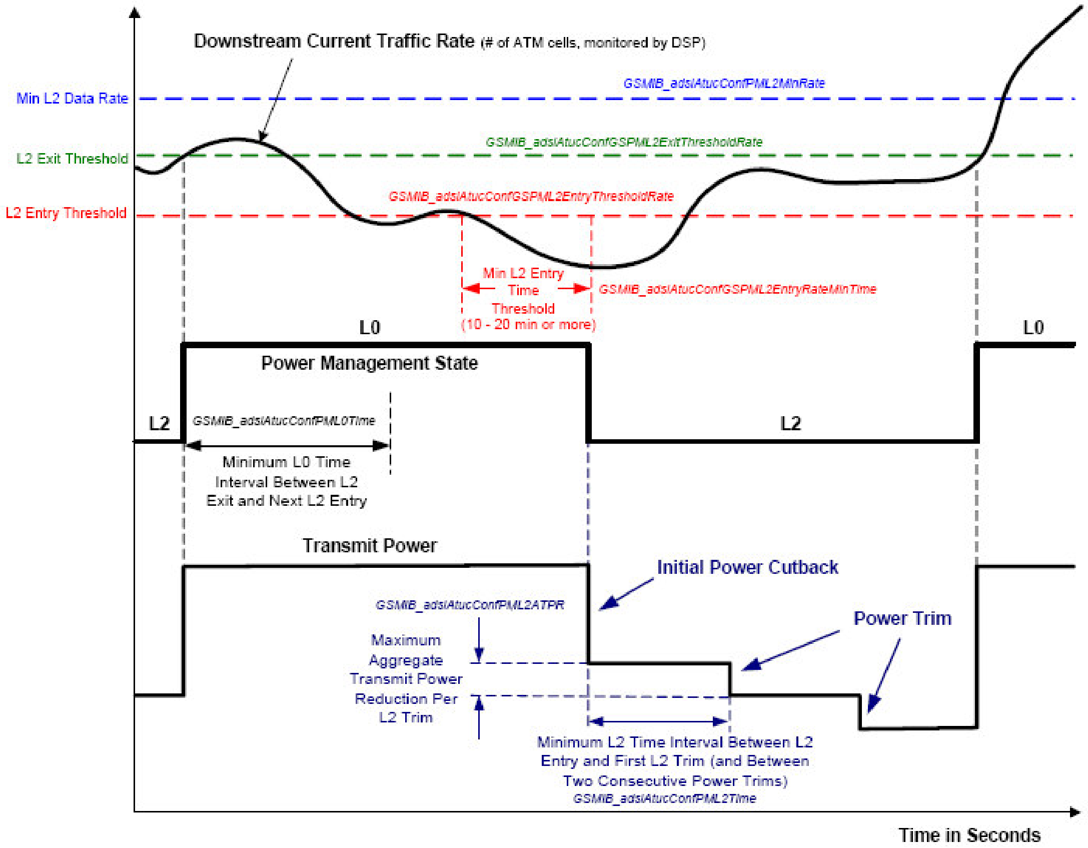
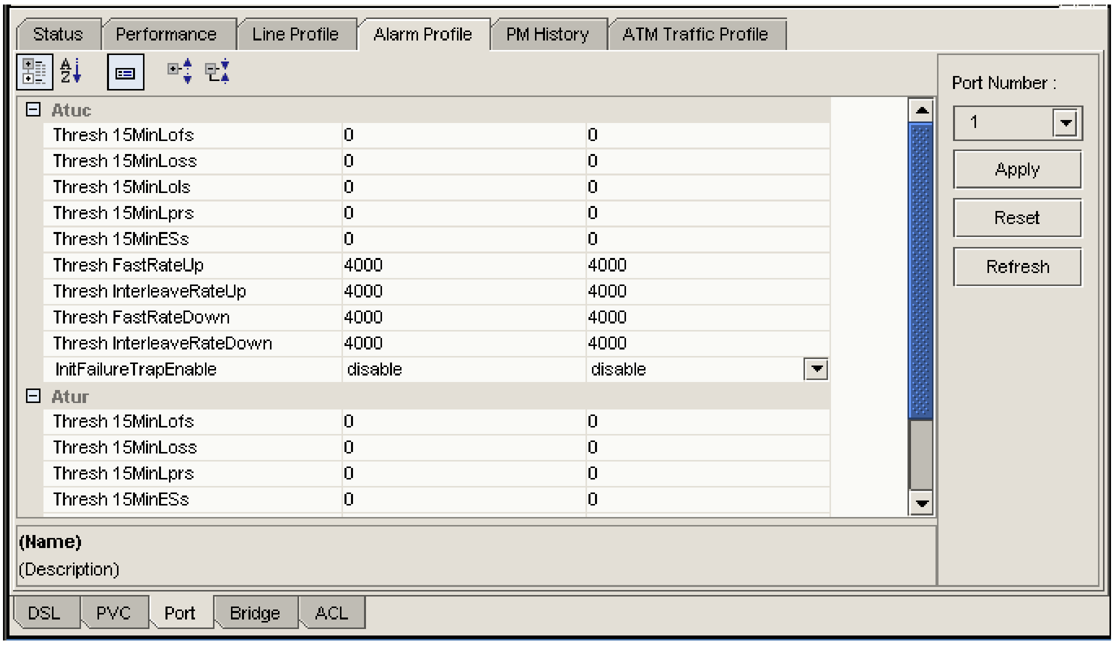

Downstream Current Traffic Rate (# of ATM cells, monitored by DSP)
Min L2 Data Rate
GSMIB_adslAtucConfPML2MinRate
L2 Exit Threshold
GSMIB_adslAtucConfGSPML2ExitThresholdRate
L2 Entry Threshold
GSMIB_adslAtucConfGSPML2EntryThresholdRate
Min L2 Entry Time Threshold (10 - 20 min or more)
GSMIB_adslAtucConfGSPML2EntryRateMinTime
L0
L0
Power Management State
L2
GSMIB_adslAtucConfPML0Time
Minimum L0 Time Interval Between L2 Exit and Next L2 Entry
L2
Transmit Power
Initial Power Cutback
GSMIB_adslAtucConfPML2ATPR
Maximum Aggregate Transmit Power Reduction Per L2 Trim
Power Trim
Minimum L2 Time Interval Between L2 Entry and First L2 Trim (and Between Two Consecutive Power Trims)
GSMIB_adslAtucConfPML2Time
Time in Seconds

Figure 4-36.

4.4.7 Port/Alarm Profile

The alarm parameters set for one port selected in the port number field, these parameters are defined in RFC 2662, for ADSL MIB. When you want to change the value of some parameter, you should click the **setting value** field, then input the new value and click **Apply** button. **Reset** button will restore the value. Figure 4-37 is shown the Alarm profile as below.



Port Number : 1

⊟ Atuc		
Thresh 15MinLofs	0	0
Thresh 15MinLoss	0	0
Thresh 15MinLols	0	0
Thresh 15MinLprs	0	0
Thresh 15MinESs	0	0
Thresh FastRateUp	4000	4000
Thresh InterleaveRateUp	4000	4000
Thresh FastRateDown	4000	4000
Thresh InterleaveRateDown	4000	4000
InitFailureTrapEnable	disable	disable
⊟ Atur		
Thresh 15MinLofs	0	0
Thresh 15MinLoss	0	0
Thresh 15MinLprs	0	0
Thresh 15MinESs	0	0

(Name)
(Description)

Figure 4-37. Alarm profile configuration

Atuc Thresh 15MinLofs

The number of Loss of Frame Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAtucPerfLofsThreshTrap** in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh 15MinLoss

The number of Loss of Signal Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAtucPerfLossThreshTrap** in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh 15MinLols

The number of Loss of Link Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAtucPerfLolsThreshTrap** in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh 15MinLors

The number of Loss of Power Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAtucPerfLprsThreshTrap** in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh 15MinLoESs

The number of Errored Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAtucPerfESsThreshTrap** in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh FastRateUp

Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAtucRateChangeTrap** in the **Fast Mode**, this trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is greater than the previous channel transmit rate plus this parameter in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh InterleaveRateUp

Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAtucRateChangeTrap** in the **Interleave Mode**. this trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is greater than the previous channel transmit rate plus this parameter in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh FastRateDown

Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAtucRateChangeTrap** in the **Fast Mode**, this trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is less than or equal to the previous channel transmit rate minus this parameter in the ATUC.

Atuc Thresh InterleaveRateDown

Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAtucRateChangeTrap** in the **Interleave Mode**, this trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is less than or equal to the previous channel transmit rate minus this parameter in the ATUC.

Autc InitFailureTrapEnable

Enables and disables the **InitFailureTrap** in the ATUC.

Atur Thresh 15MinLofs

The number of Loss of Frame Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAturPerfLofsThreshTrap** in the ATUR.

Atur Thresh 15MinLofss

The number of Loss of Signal Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAturPerfLossThreshTrap** in the ATUR.

Atur Thresh 15MinLols

The number of Loss of Link Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAturPerfLolsThreshTrap** in the ATUR.

Atur Thresh 15MinLors

The number of Loss of Power Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAturPerfLprsThreshTrap** in the ATUR.

Atur Thresh 15MinLoESs

The number of Errored Seconds encountered by an ADSL interface within any given 15 minutes performance data collection period, which causes the SNMP agent to send an **adslAturPerfESsThreshTrap** in the ATUR.

Atur Thresh FastRateUp

Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAturRateChangeTrap** in the **Fast Mode**, this trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is greater than the previous channel transmit rate plus this parameter in the ATUR.

Atur Thresh InterleaveRateUp

Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAturRateChangeTrap** in the **Interleave Mode**. This trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is greater than the previous channel transmit rate plus this parameter in the ATUR.

Atur Thresh FastRateDown

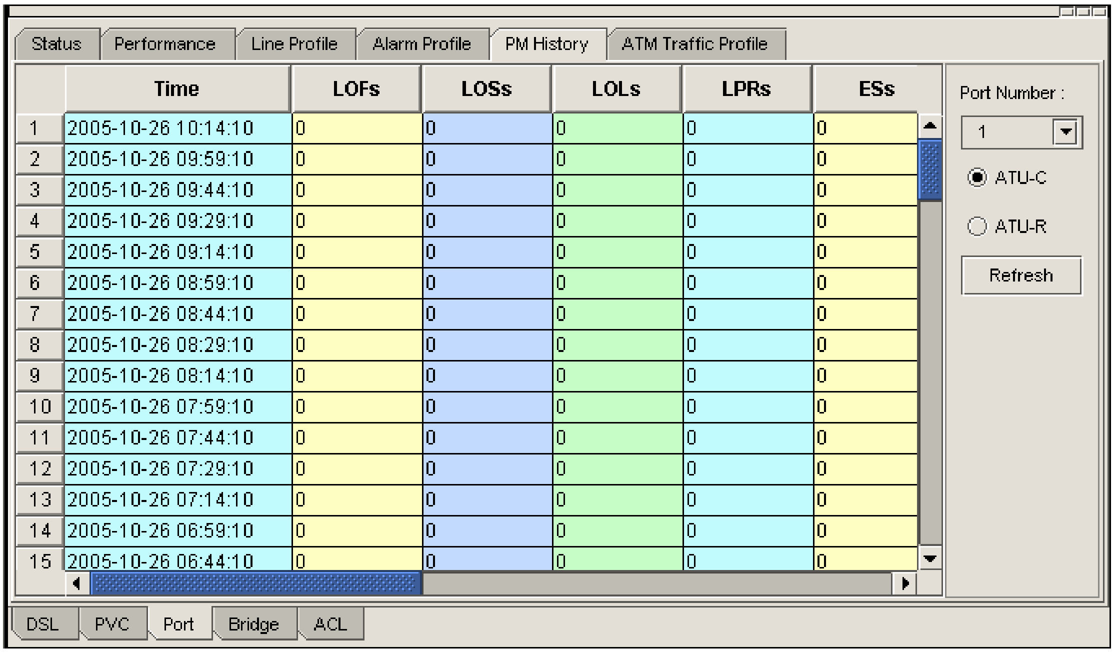
Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAturRateChangeTrap** in the **Fast Mode**, this trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is less than or equal to the previous channel transmit rate minus this parameter in the ATUC.

Atur Thresh InterleaveRateDown

Configure changes in rate causing an **adslAturRateChangeTrap** in the **Interleave Mode**, this trap will be generated when the current channel transmit rate is less than or equal to the previous channel transmit rate minus this parameter in the ATUC.

4.4.8 Port/PM History

The history performance of the port selected in the **port number** field, you can monitor the value for ATU-C or ATU-R by clicking the option for **ATU-C** or **ATU-R**. **Refresh** button is used to retrieve data again. The page is shown in Figure 4-38.



	Time	LOFs	LOSs	LOLs	LPRs	ESs
1	2005-10-26 10:14:10	0	0	0	0	0
2	2005-10-26 09:59:10	0	0	0	0	0
3	2005-10-26 09:44:10	0	0	0	0	0
4	2005-10-26 09:29:10	0	0	0	0	0
5	2005-10-26 09:14:10	0	0	0	0	0
6	2005-10-26 08:59:10	0	0	0	0	0
7	2005-10-26 08:44:10	0	0	0	0	0
8	2005-10-26 08:29:10	0	0	0	0	0
9	2005-10-26 08:14:10	0	0	0	0	0
10	2005-10-26 07:59:10	0	0	0	0	0
11	2005-10-26 07:44:10	0	0	0	0	0
12	2005-10-26 07:29:10	0	0	0	0	0
13	2005-10-26 07:14:10	0	0	0	0	0
14	2005-10-26 06:59:10	0	0	0	0	0
15	2005-10-26 06:44:10	0	0	0	0	0

Port Number : 1

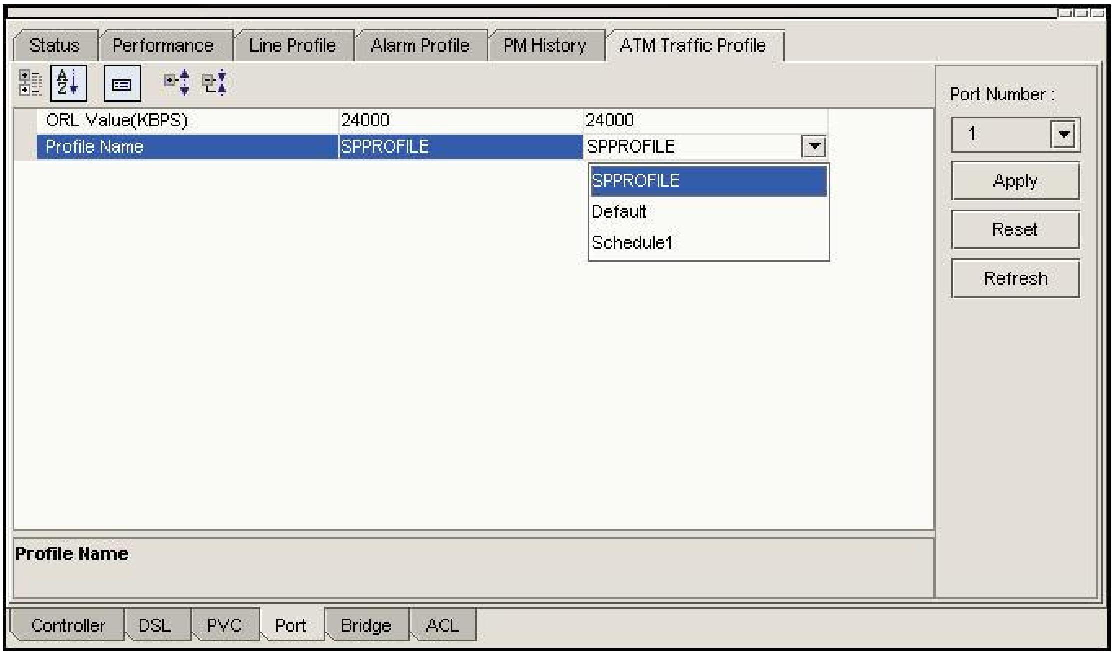
● ATU-C

○ ATU-R

Figure 4-38. PM history configuration

4.4.9 Port/ATM Traffic Profile

Select the “Port->ATM Traffic Profile” function enable the rate limitation for the ADSL line. This value should be less than the maximum value of **Atuc Fast Max Tx Rate** and **Atuc Intl Max Tx Rat.** The page is shown in Figure 4-39.

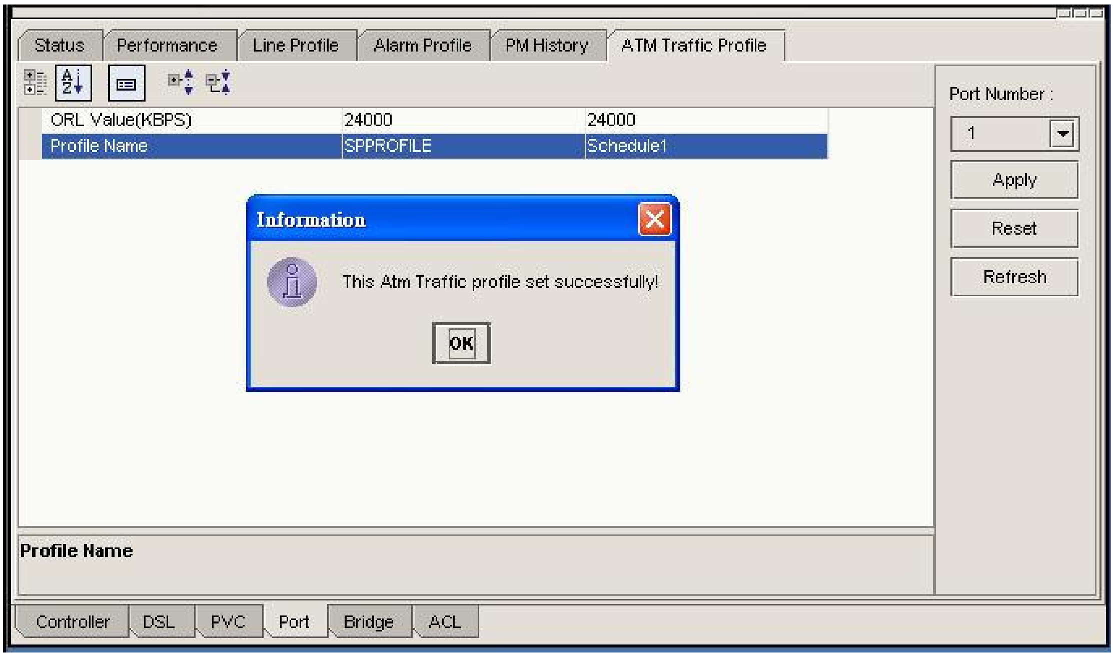


ORL Value(KBPS)	24000	24000
Profile Name	SPPROFILE	SPPROFILE

Profile Name

Figure 4-39. The ATM traffic profile

The Profile Name is setting the ATM Scheduling Profile. This Profile must be setting in 4.5.6 first. Otherwise the default Profile Name is SPPROFILE. After changing the value, the success screenshot will show as Figure 4-40.



ORL Value(KBPS)	24000	24000
Profile Name	SPPROFILE	Schedule1

This Atm Traffic profile set successfully!

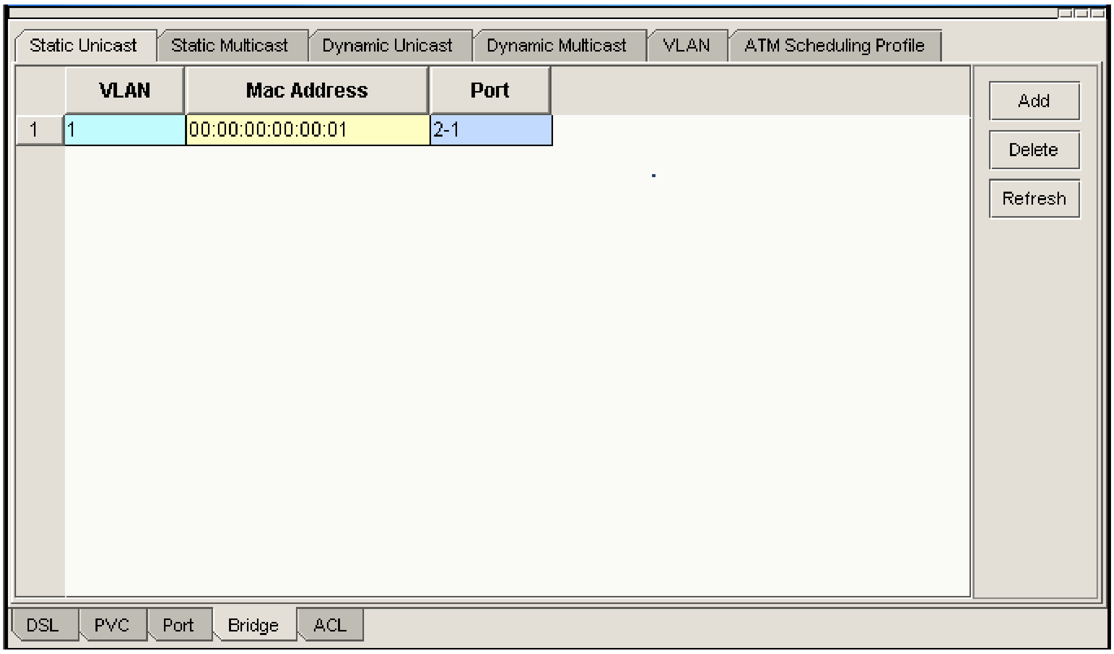
Profile Name

Figure 4-40. Apply ATM traffic profile

4.5 Bridge Configuration

4.5.1 Bridge/Static Unicast

Set the port, which the unicast packets can be sent with the **MAC address**. The page is shown in Figure 4-41.



	VLAN	Mac Address	Port
1	1	00:00:00:00:00:01	2-1

Figure 4-41. Static unicast configurations

VLAN

The VLAN ID associated with the unicast entry.

MAC Address

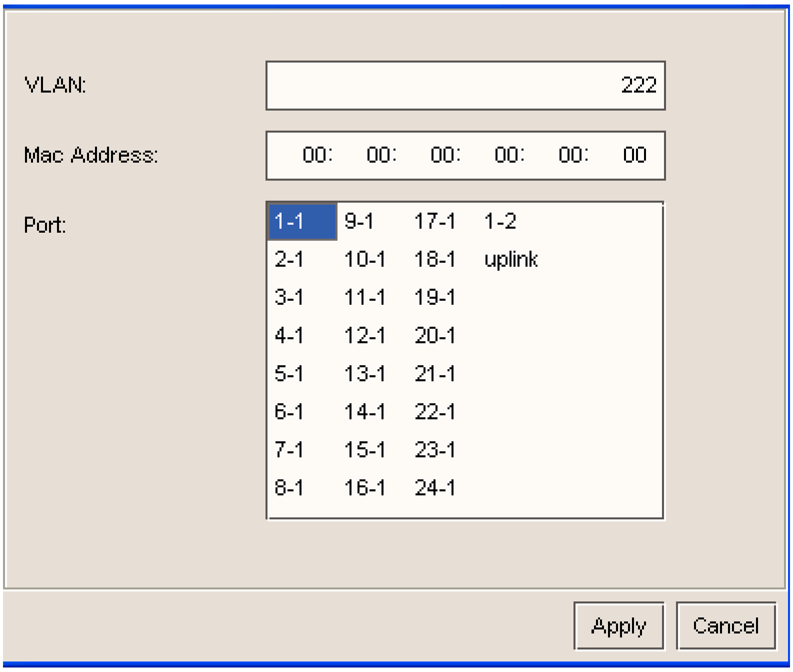
The MAC address associated with the unicast entry.

Port

The bridge port (PVC) associated with the unicast entry. The format is **portid-pvcindex,** the **portid** is the index of DSL port, and **pvcindex** is the index of PVC associated with this DSL port.

4.5.1.1 Add a Unicast Entry

When adding a new unicast entry, select **bridge->unicast** function first, then select **Add** button to input the VLAN, MAC and Port. Figure 4-42 is shown as below.



VLAN: 222

Mac Address: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00

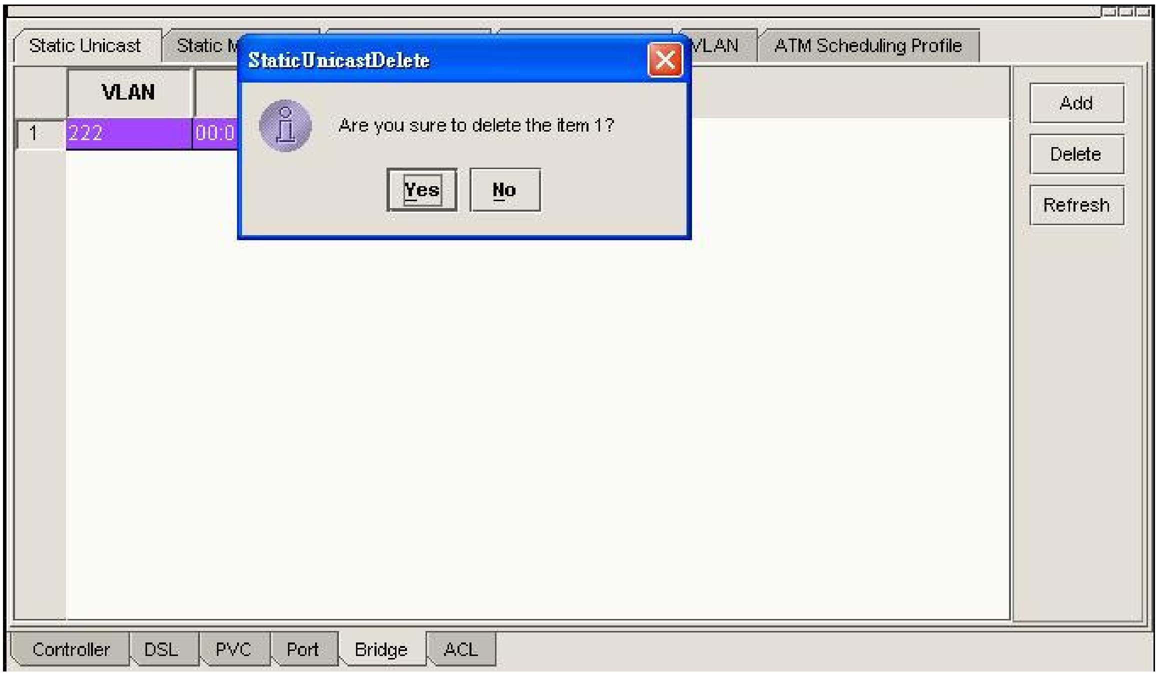
Port:

1-1	9-1	17-1	1-2
2-1	10-1	18-1	uplink
3-1	11-1	19-1	
4-1	12-1	20-1	
5-1	13-1	21-1	
6-1	14-1	22-1	
7-1	15-1	23-1	
8-1	16-1	24-1	

Figure 4-42. Add a new unicast entry

4.5.1.2 Delete a Unicast Entry

Before deleting a unicast entry, use mouse to click the entry to be deleted, then select **delete** button to delete this entry. Figure 4-43 is shown as below.



StaticUnicastDelete

Are you sure to delete the item 1?

Yes No

	VLAN	
1	222	00:0

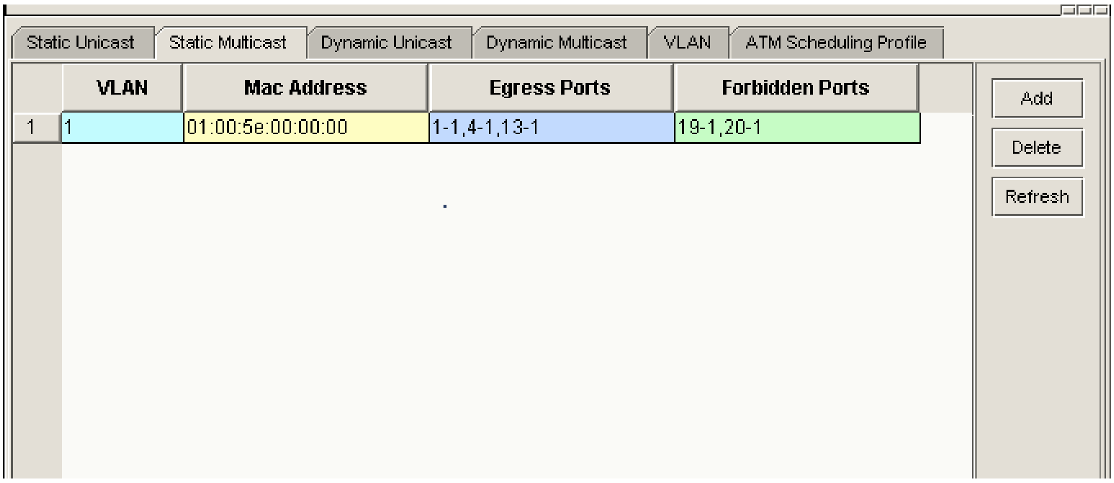
Figure 4-43. Delete a unicast entry

4.5.1.3 Refresh the Unicast Entry

Select **Refresh** button to retrieve unicast entries from the device again.

4.5.2 Bridge/Static Multicast

Set the egress ports, which the multicast packets can be sent with the **MAC address**. Figure 4-44 is shown the Static Multicast configuration as below.



	VLAN	Mac Address	Egress Ports	Forbidden Ports
1	1	01:00:5e:00:00:00	1-1,4-1,13-1	19-1,20-1

Figure 4-44. Static multicast configurations

VLAN

The VLAN ID associated with the multicast entry.

MAC Address

The MAC address associated with the multicast entry.

Egress Ports

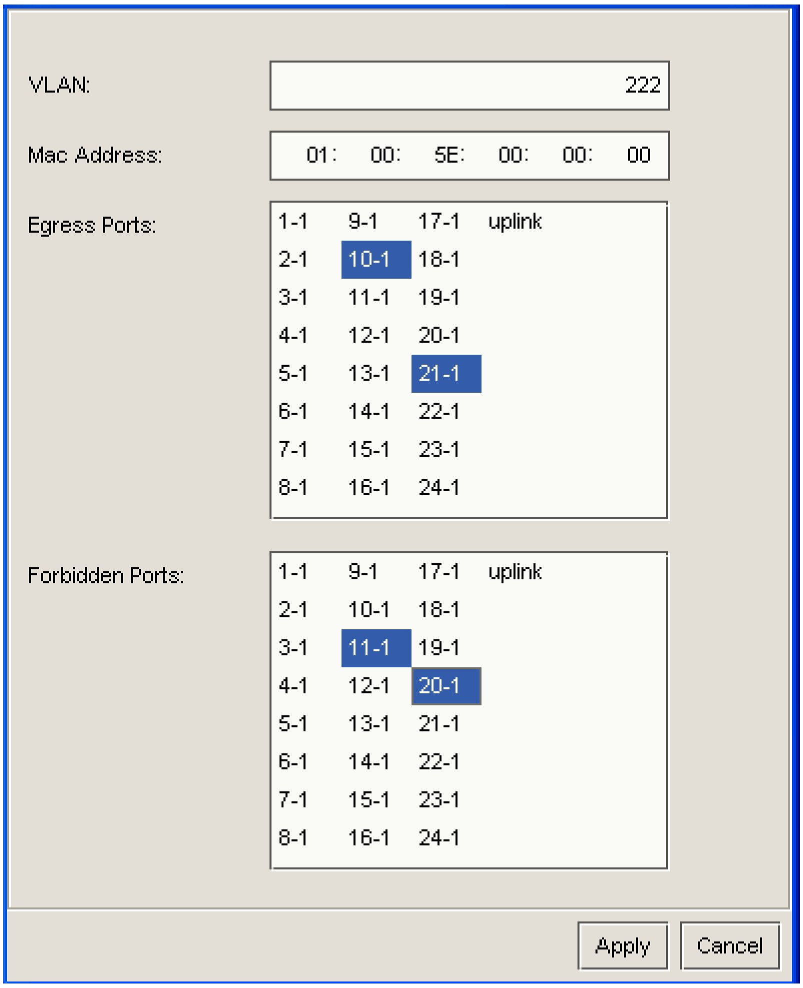
Set the ports to which multicast packets can be sent.

Forbidden Ports

Set the ports that multicast packets can not be sent or received.

4.5.2.1 Add a Multicast Entry

When adding a new unicast entry, select **bridge->multicast** function first, then select **Add** button to input the VLAN, MAC, Egress Ports and Forbidden ports. The Egress ports and Forbidden ports can be multiple selections, using mouse and CTRL key to select the ports. The page is shown in Figure 4-45.



VLAN: 222

Mac Address: 01: 00: 5E: 00: 00: 00

Egress Ports:

1-1	9-1	17-1	uplink
2-1	10-1	18-1	
3-1	11-1	19-1	
4-1	12-1	20-1	
5-1	13-1	21-1	
6-1	14-1	22-1	
7-1	15-1	23-1	
8-1	16-1	24-1	

Forbidden Ports:

1-1	9-1	17-1	uplink
2-1	10-1	18-1	
3-1	11-1	19-1	
4-1	12-1	20-1	
5-1	13-1	21-1	
6-1	14-1	22-1	
7-1	15-1	23-1	
8-1	16-1	24-1	

Figure 4-45. Static multicast configurations

4.5.2.2 Delete a Multiicast Entry

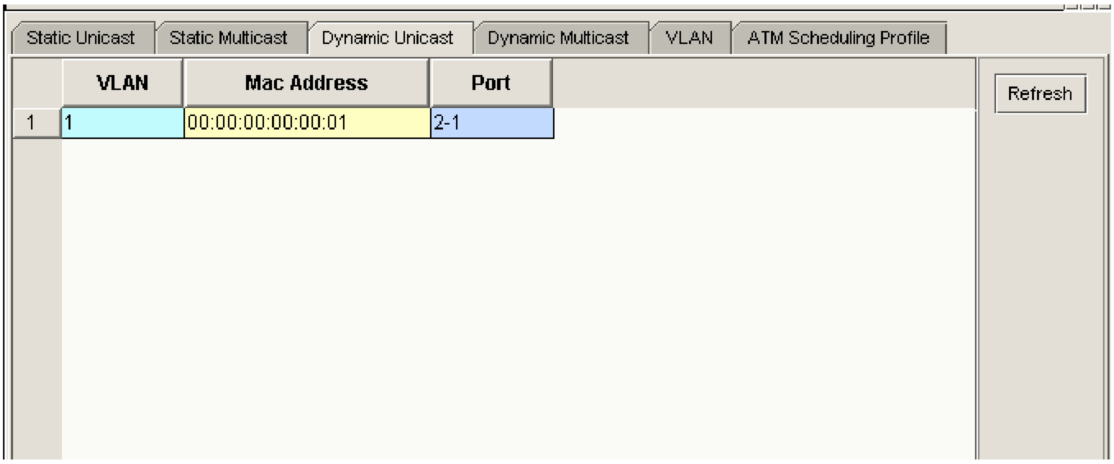
Before deleting a unicast entry, use mouse to click the entry to be deleted, then select **delete** button to delete this entry.

4.5.2.3 Refresh the Multiicast Entry

Select **Refresh** button to retrieve unicast entries from the device again.

4.5.3 Bridge/Dynamic Unicast

Show the map between the port and MAC address now. The page is shown in Figure 4-46.

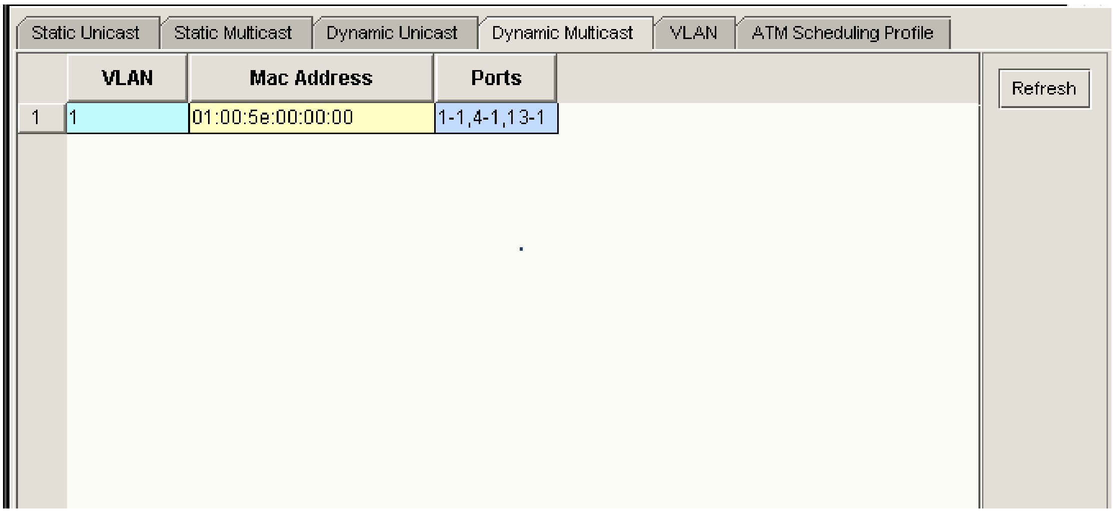


	VLAN	Mac Address	Port
1	1	00:00:00:00:00:01	2-1

Figure 4-46. Dynamic unicast configurations

4.5.4 Bridge/Dynamic Multicast

Show the map between the ports and MAC address now. The page is shown in Figure 4-47.

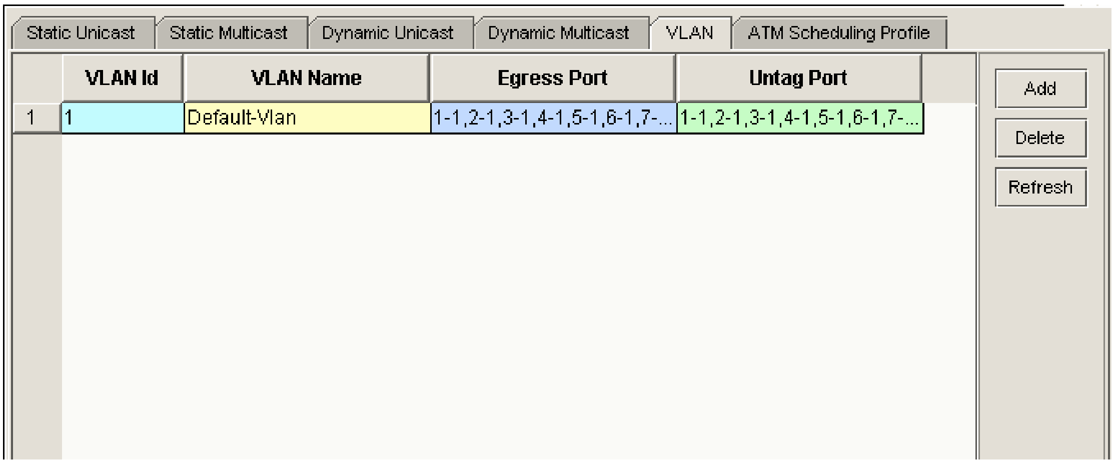


	VLAN	Mac Address	Ports
1	1	01:00:5e:00:00:00	1-1,4-1,13-1

Figure 4-47. Dynamic multicast configurations

4.5.5 Bridge/VLAN

Set the VLAN ID list. The page is shown in Figure 4-48.



	VLAN Id	VLAN Name	Egress Port	Untag Port
1	1	Default-Vlan	1-1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5-1,6-1,7-...	1-1,2-1,3-1,4-1,5-1,6-1,7-...

Figure 4-48. VLAN configurations

VLAN

The VLAN ID associated with the VLAN entry.

VLAN Name

The name of VLAN associated with the VLAN entry.

Egress Port

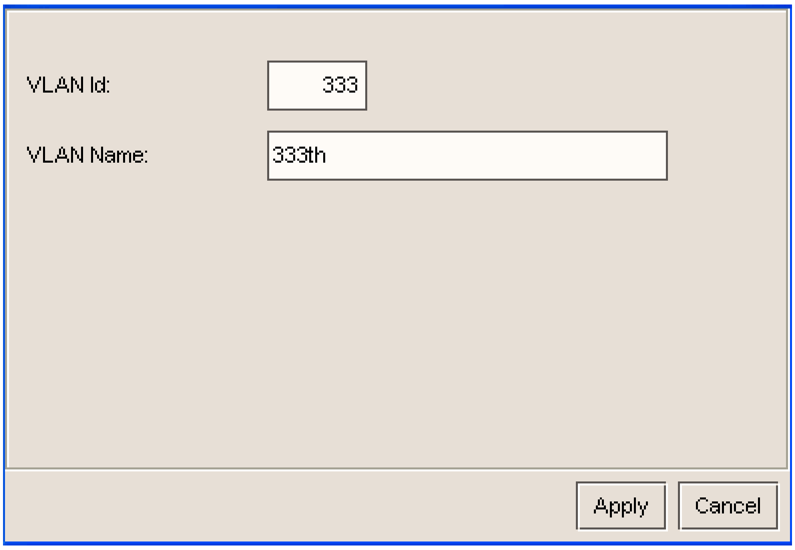
Show the port to which packets with the VLAN ID can be sent.

Untag Port

Show the port to which packets with the VLAN ID can be sent and removed the VLAN tag.

4.5.5.1 Add a VLAN Entry

When adding a new VLAN entry, select **bridge->VLAN** function first, then select **Add** button to input the VLAN ID and the name of the VLAN entry. Figure 4-49 is shown as below.



VLAN Id: 333

VLAN Name: 333th

Figure 4-49. VLAN configurations

4.5.5.2 Delete a VLAN Entry

Before deleting a VLAN entry, use mouse to click the entry to be deleted, then select **delete** button to delete this entry.

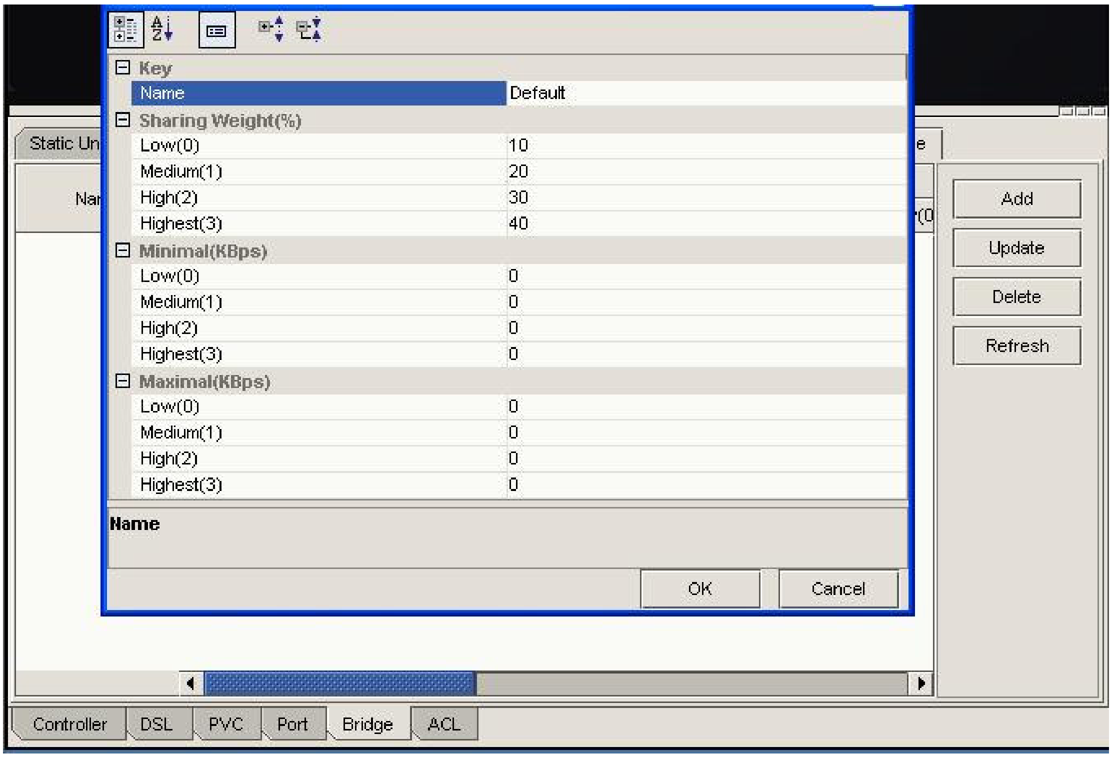
4.5.5.3 Refresh the VLAN Entry

Select **Refresh** button to retrieve VLAN entries from the device again.

4.5.6 Bridge/ATM Scheduling Profile

Customized Scheduling is a credit-based mechanism for scheduling within queues for an ATM port. When ATM port is scheduled for transmission based on ATM ORL enforcement bandwidth is distributed only among the queues that have some cells. Bandwidth shall be the minimum of the ATM port configured ORL and Line rate on which DSL has trained. It will be divided among the queues, which have frames.
If sum of the minimum-Bandwidth exceeds port-Rate then the bandwidth given to each queue is proportional to the minimum bandwidth for that queue. In the section, we could set the value for each parameter.

4.5.6.1 Add a Scheduling Profile



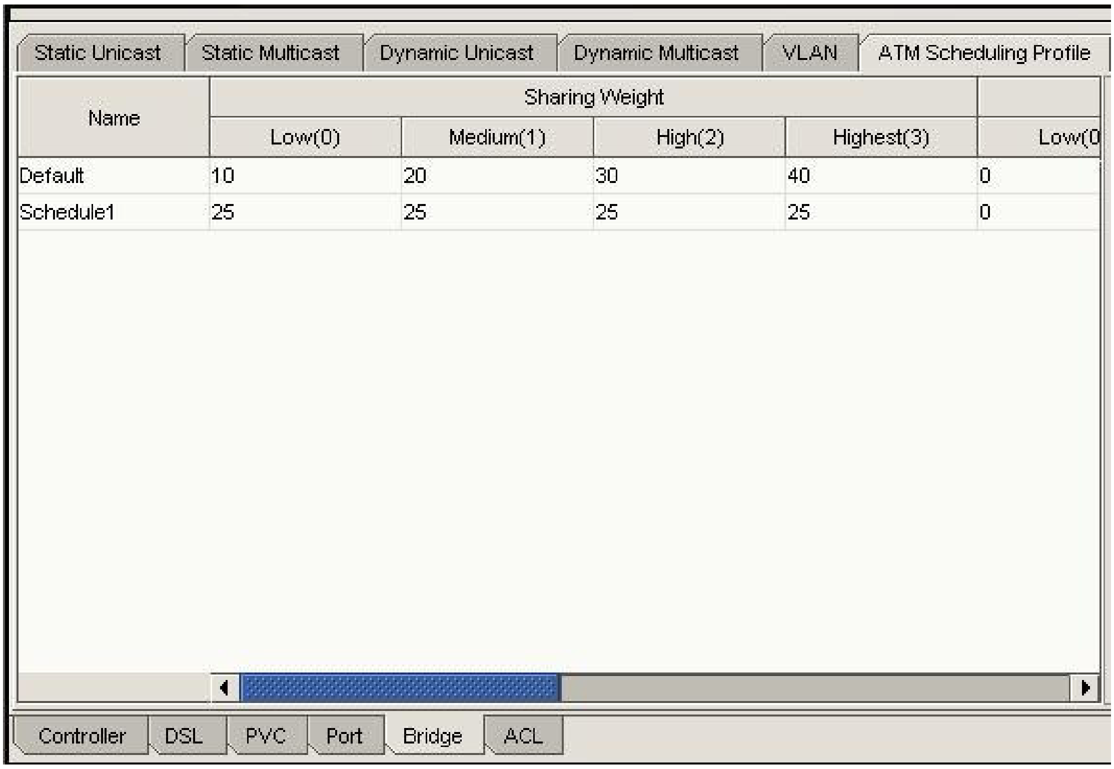
⊟ Key	
Name	Default
⊟ Sharing Weight(%)	
Low(0)	10
Medium(1)	20
High(2)	30
Highest(3)	40
⊟ Minimal(KBps)	
Low(0)	0
Medium(1)	0
High(2)	0
Highest(3)	0
⊟ Maximal(KBps)	
Low(0)	0
Medium(1)	0
High(2)	0
Highest(3)	0

Figure 4-50. Add scheduling profile

When adding a new Scheduling Profile, the dialog will be shown as Figure 4-51:

- Excess Bandwidth sharing Weight = The proportion of Excess Bandwidth, which this queue wants to share.
- Minimum Bandwidth: giving the minimum bandwidth that this queue requires. Specified in Kbps.
- Maximum Bandwidth: giving the maximum bandwidth that this queue is allowed to use. Specified in Kbps. 0 value implies that there is no maximum bandwidth limit.

After pressing OK, the panel will refresh automatically as follow: The profile should be inserted to the device.

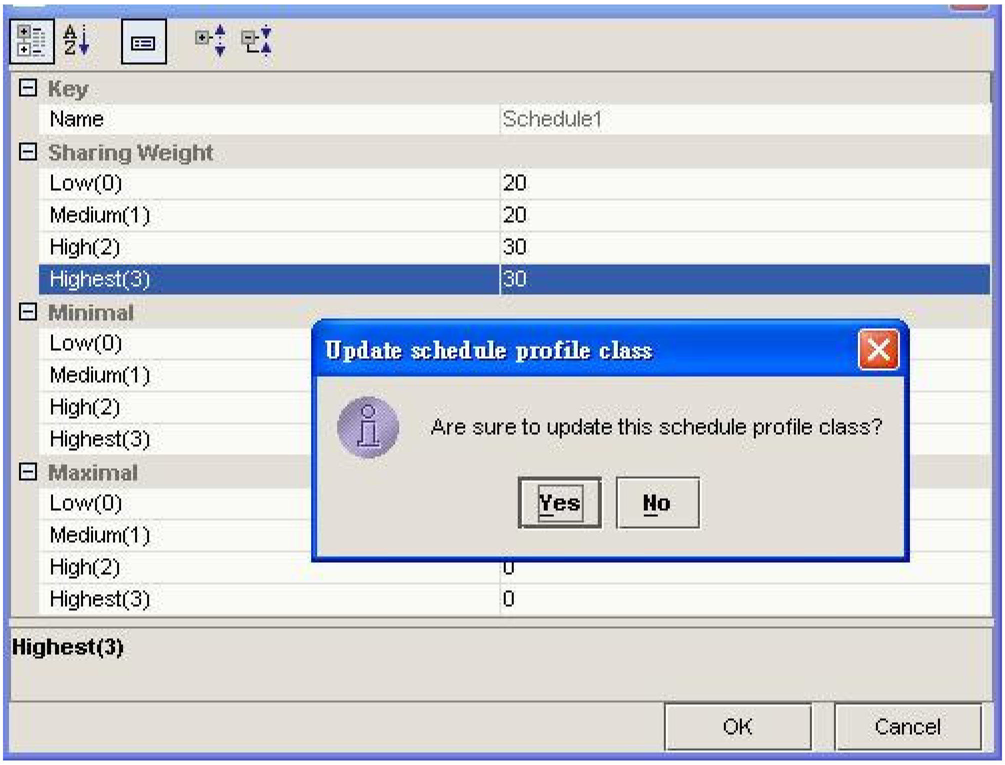


Name	Sharing Weight				
	Low(0)	Medium(1)	High(2)	Highest(3)	Low(0
Default	10	20	30	40	0
Schedule1	25	25	25	25	0

Figure 4-51. Refresh scheduling profile

4.5.6.2 Update the Scheduling Profile

When updating a selected Scheduling Profile, the dialog will be shown as Figure 4-52:



⊟ Key	
Name	Schedule1
⊟ Sharing Weight	
Low(0)	20
Medium(1)	20
High(2)	30
Highest(3)	30
⊟ Minimal	
Low(0)	
Medium(1)	
High(2)	
Highest(3)	
⊟ Maximal	
Low(0)	
Medium(1)	
High(2)	0
Highest(3)	0

Highest(3)

Update schedule profile class

Are sure to update this schedule profile class?

Figure 4-52. Update scheduling profile

4.5.6.3 Delete the Scheduling Profile

Use mouse to click a profile, select the delete button, the system will ask if you really want to delete the profile.

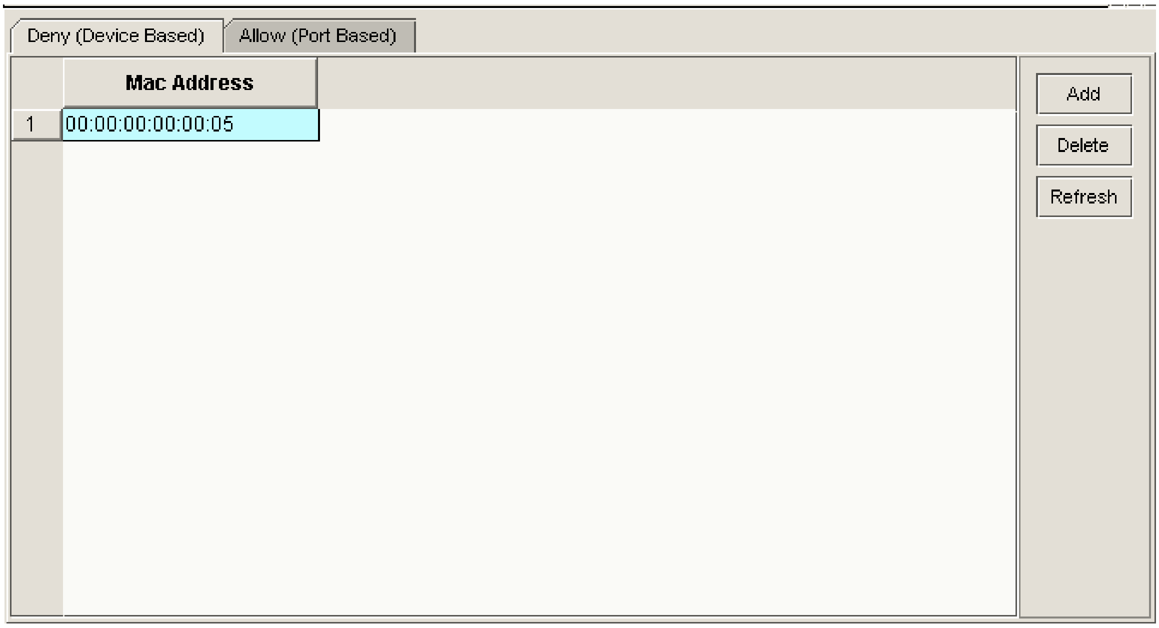
4.5.6.4 Refresh the Scheduling Profile

No matter what operation be done, the refresh will reget the profiles from device.

4.6 ACL Configuration

4.6.1 ACL/ Deny

Deny the packets with MAC address from any ports. Figure 4-53 is shown as below.



	Mac Address
1	00:00:00:00:00:05

Figure 4-53. ACL deny configuration

MAC Address

If the source address of some packets with this MAC address, the packets will not be permitted to send or receive from any port of DSLAM. Figure 4-54 is shown the MAC entry in the deny configuration as below.

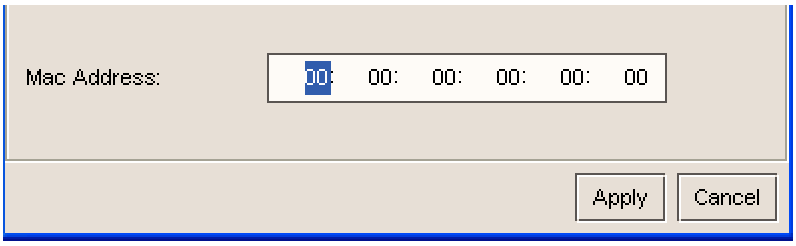

Mac Address: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00

Figure 4-54. Add a MAC entry in the deny configuration

4.6.1.1 Add a MAC Entry

When adding a new VLAN entry, select **ACL->Deny (Device based)** function first, then select **Add** button to input the MAC address.

4.6.1.2 Delete a MAC Entry

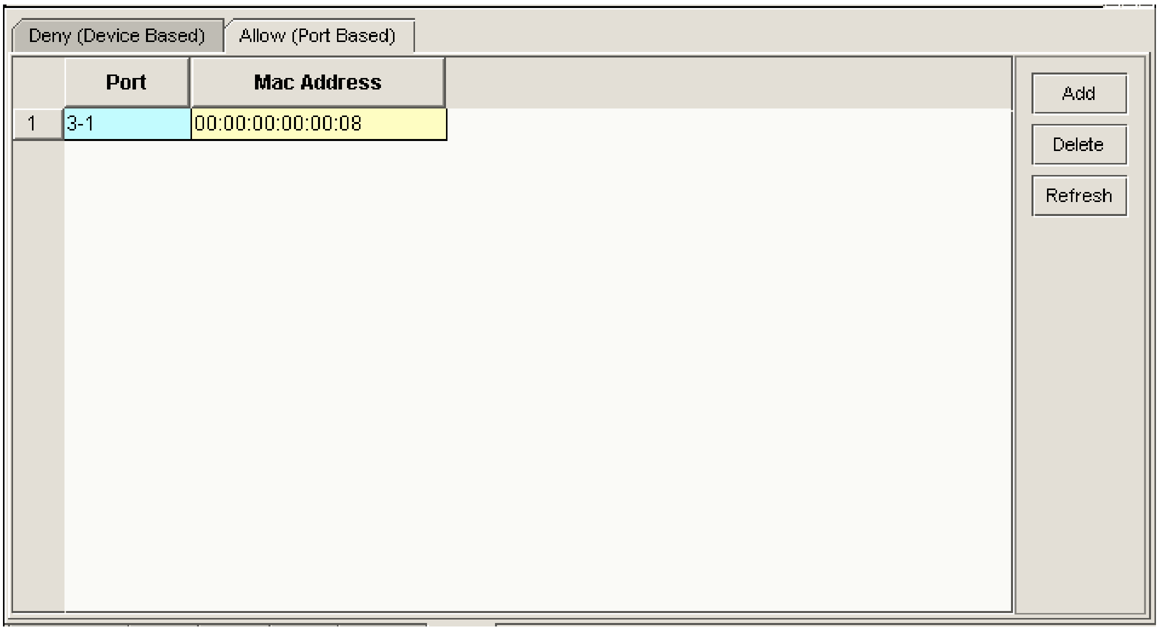
Before deleting a MAC entry for dening, use mouse to click the entry to be deleted, then select **delete** button to delete this entry.

4.6.1.3 Refresh the MAC Entry

Select **Refresh** button to retrieve MAC entries from the device again.

4.6.2 ACL/ Allow

Allow the packets with MAC address from the port. Figure 4-55 is shown the ACL Allow configuration as below.



	Port	Mac Address
1	3-1	00:00:00:00:00:08

Figure 4-55. ACL allow configuration

Port

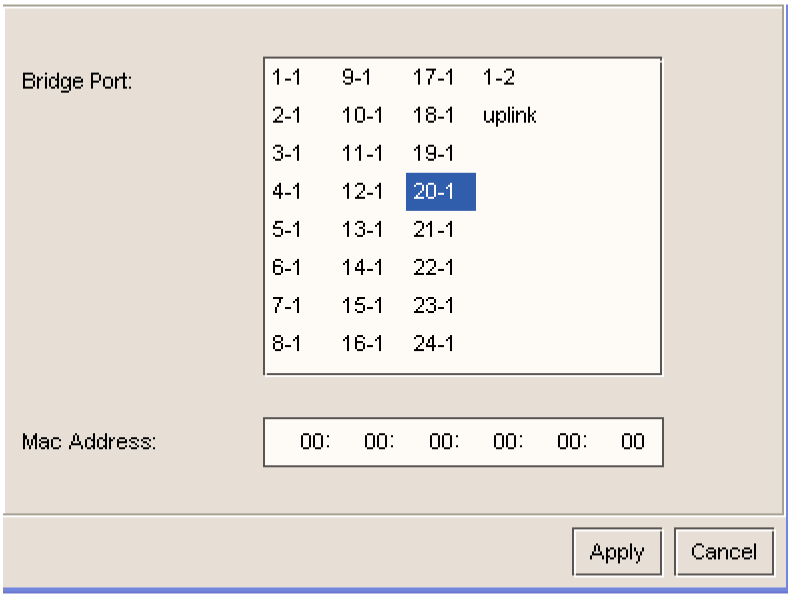
Set the DSL port to which packets can be permitted sent with the MAC address.

MAC Address

Set the MAC address with which packets are allowed to send to some port of DSLAM.

4.6.2.1 Add

When adding a new MAC entry, select **ACL->Allow (Port based)** function first, then select **Add** button to input the MAC address and port. The page is shown in Figure 4-56.



Bridge Port:

1-1	9-1	17-1	1-2
2-1	10-1	18-1	uplink
3-1	11-1	19-1	
4-1	12-1	20-1	
5-1	13-1	21-1	
6-1	14-1	22-1	
7-1	15-1	23-1	
8-1	16-1	24-1	

Mac Address: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00: 00

Figure 4-56. ACL allow configuration

4.6.2.2 Delete

Before deleting an allowed MAC entry, use mouse to click the entry to be deleted, then select **delete** button to delete this entry.

4.6.2.3 Refresh

Select **Refresh** button to retrieve allowed MAC entries from the device again.

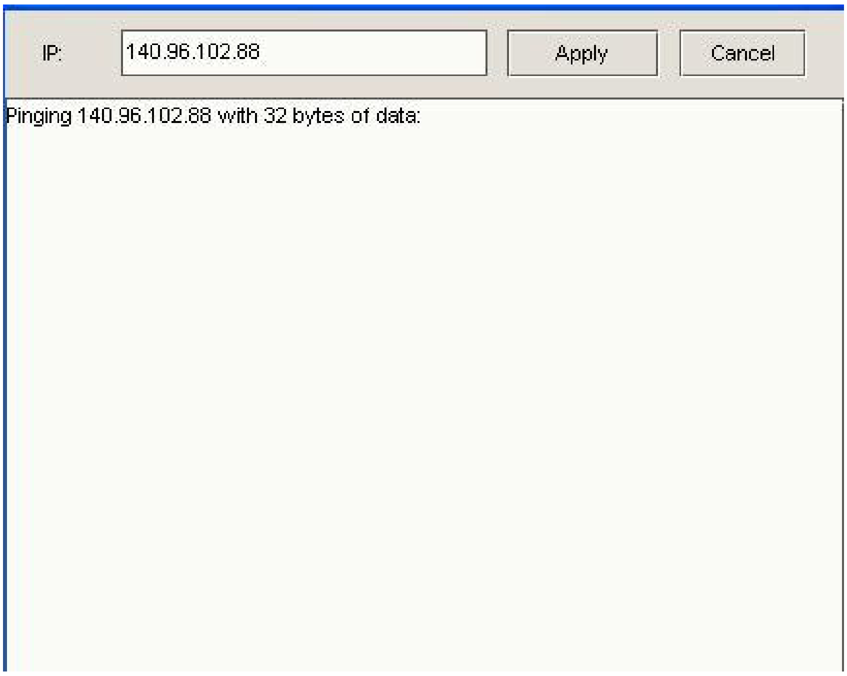
4.7 System Management

System management includes network utilities used for diagnosing the devices.

4.7.1 Tools Function

4.7.1.1 Tools/ Ping Device

Ping the selected device. Figure 4-57 is shown the Ping Tool as below.



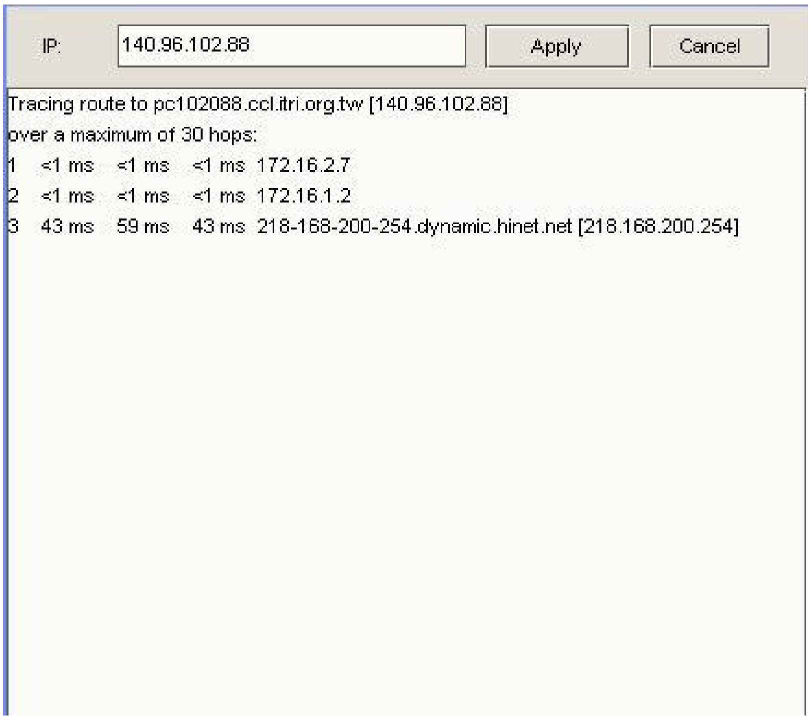
IP: 140.96.102.88

```
Pinging 140.96.102.88 with 32 bytes of data:
```

Figure 4-57. Ping tool

4.7.1.2 Tools/ Trace Route

Print the path to the selected device use trace route. Figure 4-58 is shown the Trace Route Tool as below.



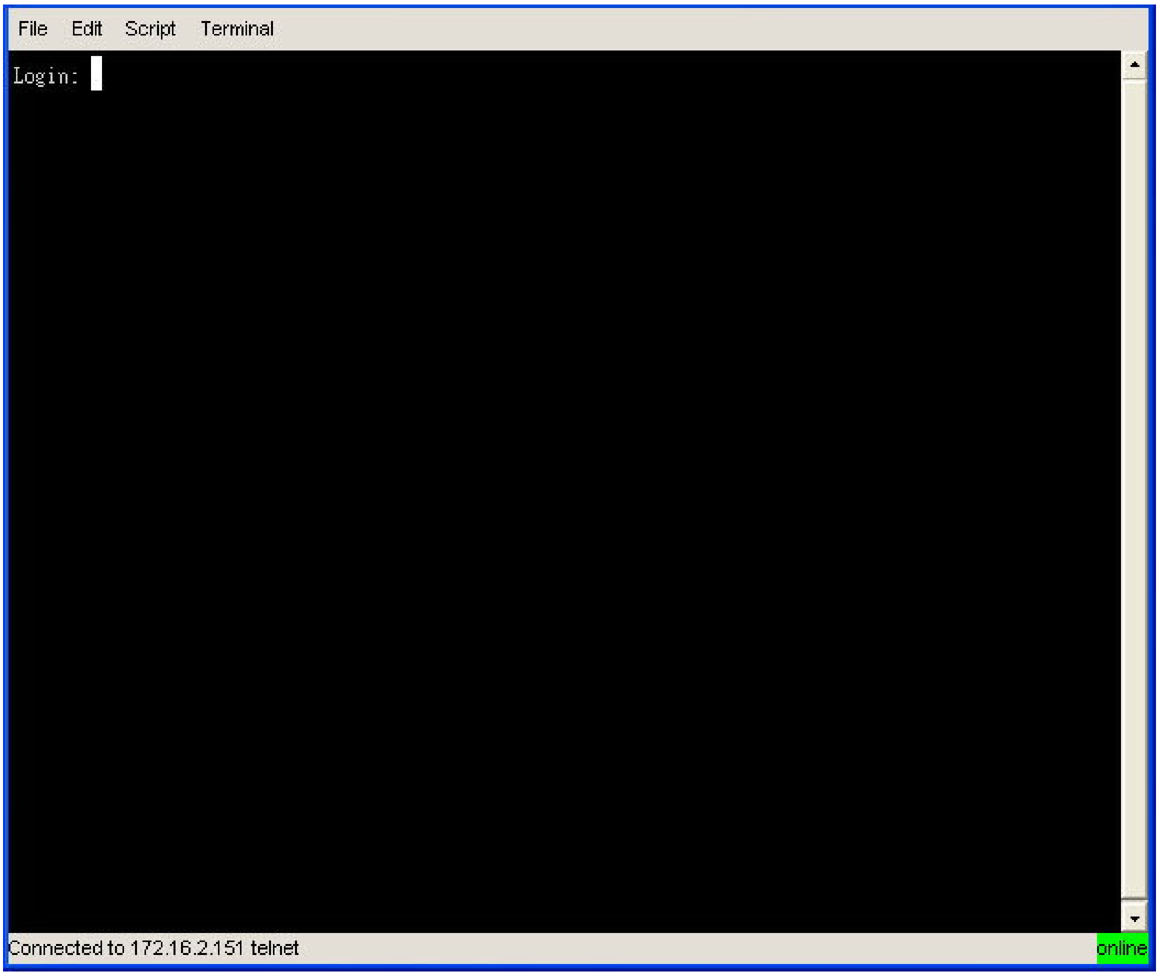
IP: 140.96.102.88

```
Tracing route to pc102088.ccl.itri.org.tw [140.96.102.88]
over a maximum of 30 hops:
1   <1 ms   <1 ms   <1 ms  172.16.2.7
2   <1 ms   <1 ms   <1 ms  172.16.1.2
3   43 ms   59 ms   43 ms  218-168-200-254.dynamic.hinet.net [218.168.200.254]
```

Figure 4-58. Trace route tool

4.7.1.3 Tools/ Telnet Device

Provide a telnet tool to the selected device. The page is shown in Figure 4-59.



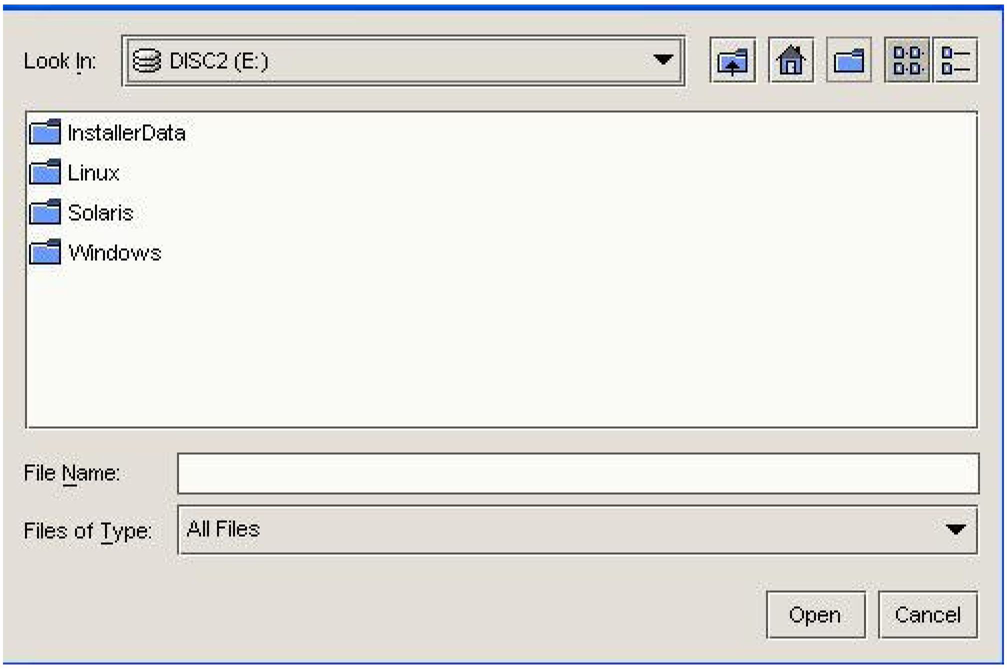
```
Login:
```

Connected to 172.16.2.151 telnet

Figure 4-59. Telnet tool

4.7.1.4 Script

The function of Script on Telnet Tool is to provide an interface for operators to run a Telnet script file. Please select **Script->Run** menu item then choose one script file to execute. You can define the telnet command delay by selecting **Script->Set Options**. Figure 4-60,4-61 are shown as below.



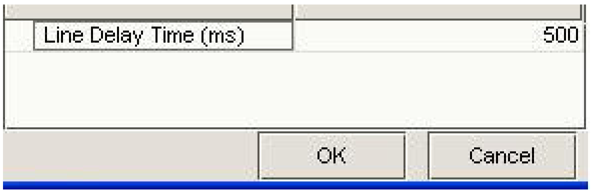
Look In: DISC2 (E:)

- InstallerData
- Linux
- Solaris
- Windows

File Name:

Files of Type: All Files

Figure 4-60. Script run



Line Delay Time (ms) 500

Figure 4-61. Set option

CHAPTER 5
Security Management

Security management for EMS provides the authentication and authority for operators. The mechanism is role-based policy; it means that there are some roles built in advance. When creating a new role, we can assign some privileges to the role, so roles are defined in the system. There are two default roles defined in the system: administrator and user. These roles are used when adding a user, that is, this user must be assigned to some role, and so he or she can execute some functions permitted by the role.

This chapter describes all security management functions; these functions are used only for administrator.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 5.1: User Management
- Section 5.2: Group Management
- Section 5.3: Resource Management

5.1 User Management

User management includes add, delete update and query users. When you click the main menu item **Advance->System manager,** you will see the function list under the tree folder in the left panel of the system manager window. Click the **System->User** under the tree will present a user list dialog box as Figure 5-1; the functions of user management are described as followings:

5.1.1 Insert user

Add a new user to the system, includes the fields: user name, password, e-mail, description and status. The type of all fields is **Text.**

5.1.2 Update user

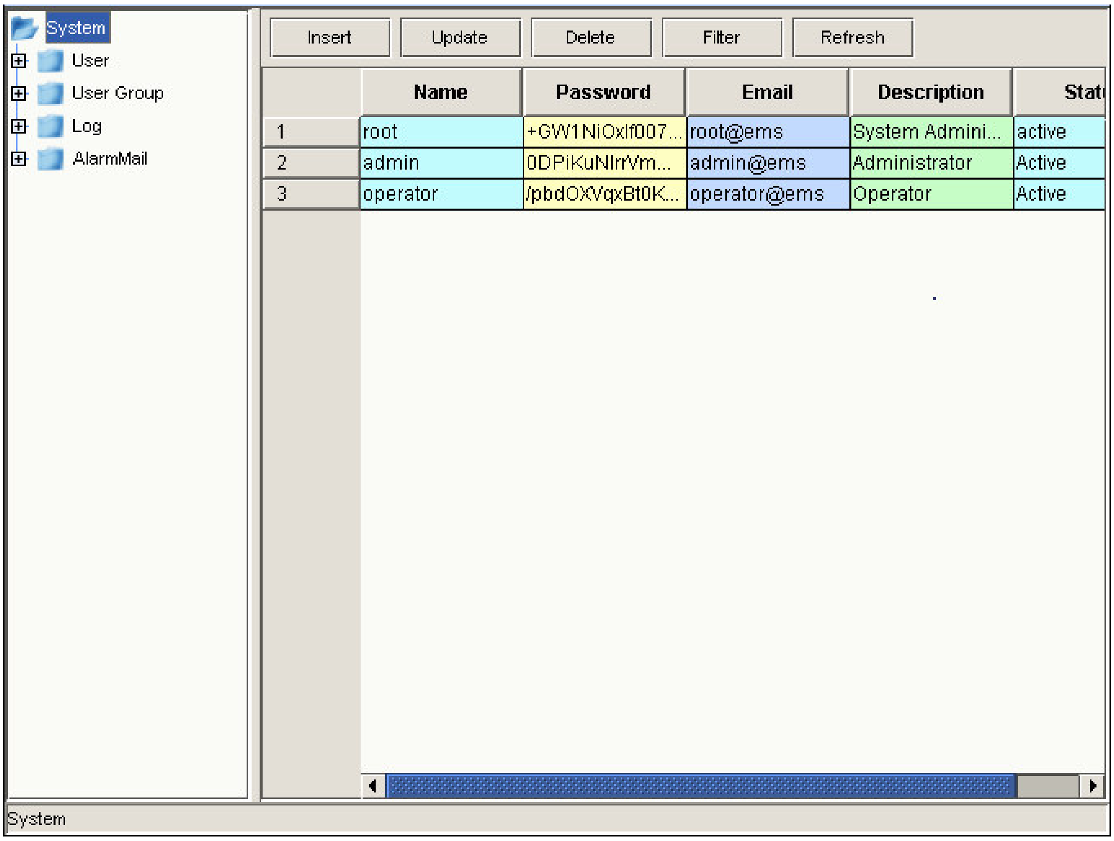
Before selecting update operation, you should select one user which you want to change in the user list, then press **Update** button in the top panel.

5.1.3 Delete user

Before selecting update operation, you should select one user which you want to change in the user list, then press **Delete** button in the top panel.

5.1.4 User group assignment

When a new user is created, administrator could assign the user to a predefined group (role). Click the **System->User->User Group** under the tree will present a user list dialog box as figure 5-11 and you select one user from user list box and select available roles to the user. The default roles are **Administrator**, **operator** and **System administrator**. Figure 5-1 is shown the User Management Setup Window as below.
Note: *The user name is **"admin"** and password is **"1234".***



	Name	Password	Email	Description	Stat
1	root	+GW1NiOxlf007...	root@ems	System Admini...	active
2	admin	0DPiKuNIrrVm...	admin@ems	Administrator	Active
3	operator	/pbdOXVqxBt0K...	operator@ems	Operator	Active

Figure 5-1. User management setup window

5.2 Group Management

Group manage provide an interface to add, delete, modify group information. By the concept of group, we can create some resources used for groups. In this version of EMS, these resources are Application Functions and main menu functions. After creating a group, some functions can be assigned to the group, so the user of this group can use these functions granted this group. The function for group and resource are described as followings:

5.2.1 Insert group

Add a new group to the system, includes the fields: group name.

5.2.2 Update group

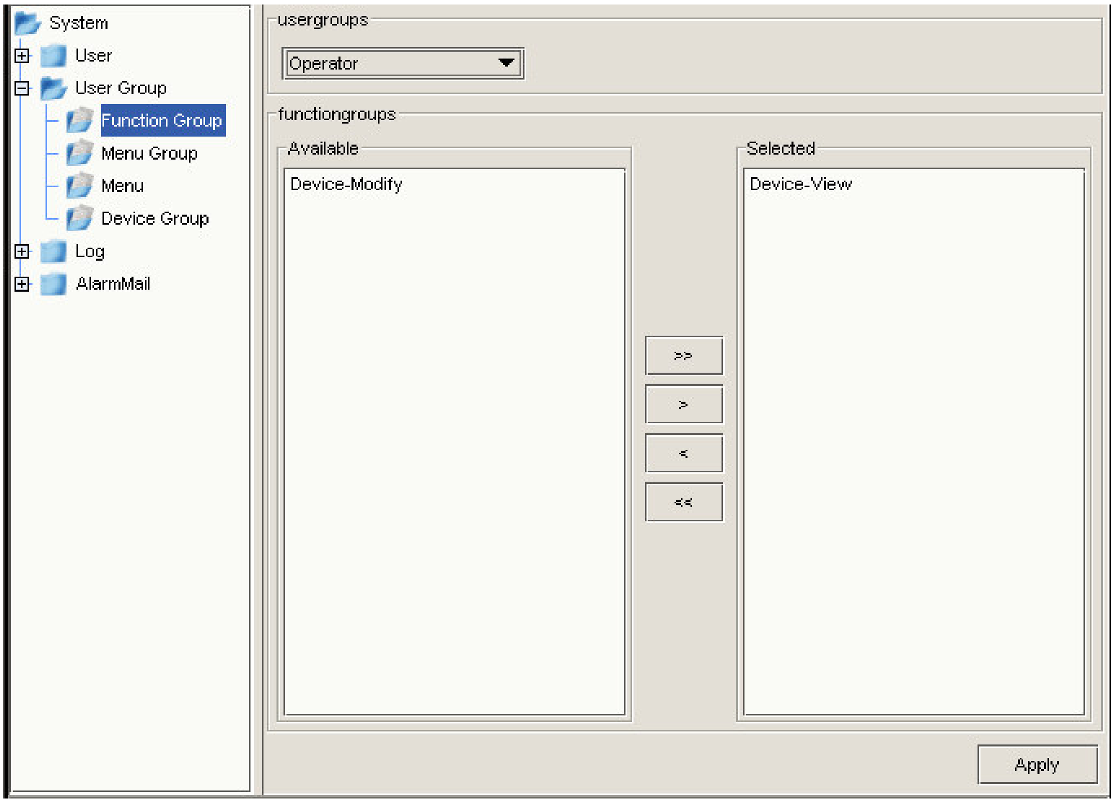
Before selecting update operation, you should select one group you want to change in the user list, then press **Update** button in the top panel.

5.2.3 Delete group

Before selecting delete operation, you should select one user you want to change in the group list, then press **Delete** button in the top panel.

5.2.4 Function group assignment

When a new group is created, administrator could assign predefined function groups to this group. Click the **System->User Group->Function Group** under the tree will present a user list dialog box as figure 5-2 and you select one group from group list box and assign available function group to this group. There are two modes for configuration: "*Device-View*" and "*Device-Modify*". Assign "*Device-View*" for functions means that all functions can be viewed only, while assigning ""*Device-Modify*" means that all functions can be modified and viewed. The default user group *"Operator"* is set as *"Device-View",* So all users with *"Operator"* only can view the configuration. Figure 5-2 is shown as below.



Operator

Available: Device-Modify

Selected: Device-View

Figure 5-2. Function group assignment

5.2.5 Menu group assignment

When a new group is created, administrator could assign predefined menu groups to this group. Click the **System->User Group->Menu Group** under the tree will present a user list dialog box as Figure 5-3 and you select one group from group list box and assign available menu function groups to this group.

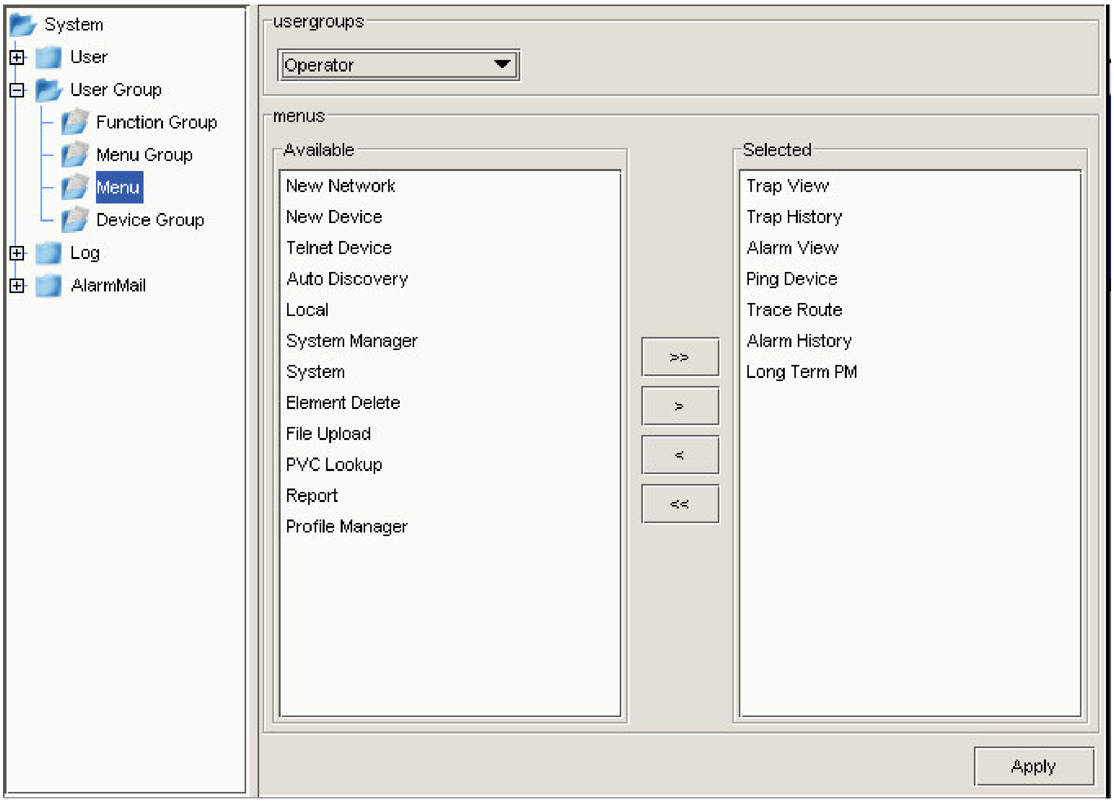


Figure 5-3. Menu assignment

5.2.6 Device group assignment

The administrator can assign devices to some predefined user groups. Click the **System->User Group->Device Group** under the tree will present a user list dialog box as Figure 5-1 and you select one group from group list box and assign available devices to this group.

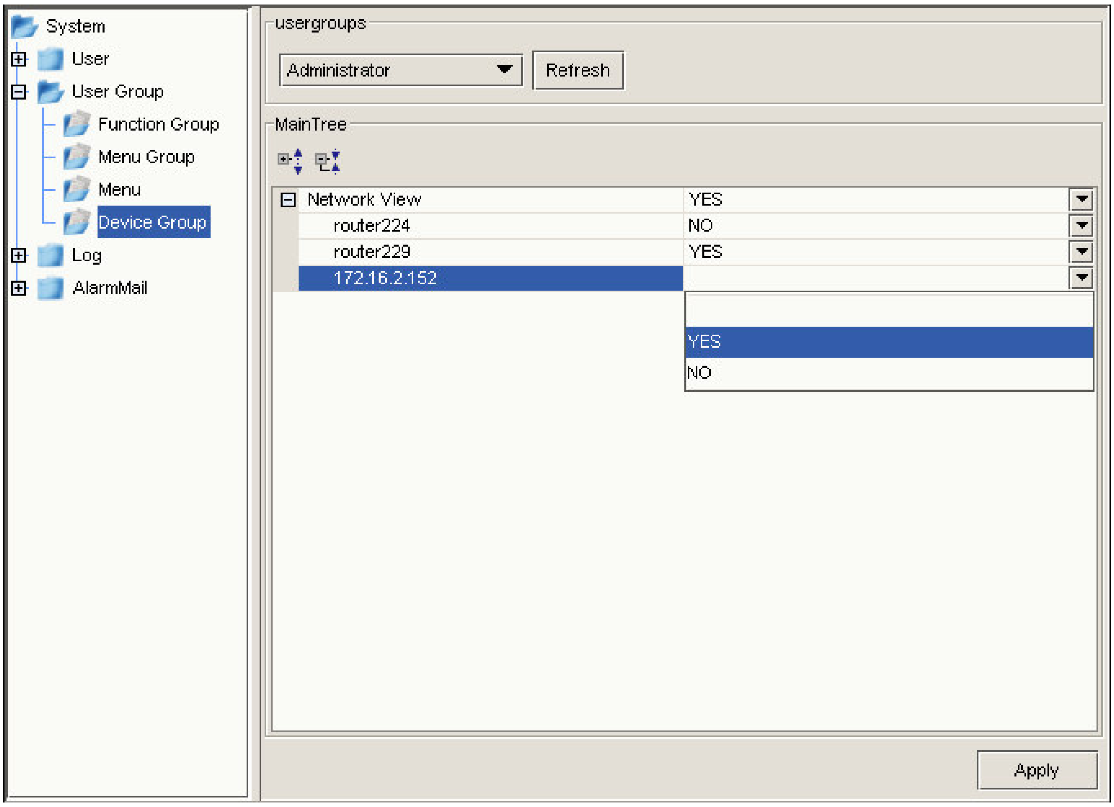


Figure 5-4. Device group setup window

In this case, the device "**device_3**" is set as "**No**", so the users of **Administrator group** can not manage this device**.** Furthermore, there are three options for network and device for convenient configurations. A network can set to "YES" and all children default empty such that all the children will be managed by the user group. A network or devices can set to empty to follow his parent's configuration. On the other hand, the network or device can set to "NO" to disable the control ability of the usergroup. So the device will be managed or not depended on choosing "YES" or "NO". If the device is set to empty, it will follow the configuration of parent node. Figure 5-4 is shown as example, the Network View can set to "YES" means if the children set to empty, it is the same as set "YES".

5.3 Resource Management

Resource management provides an interface to add, delete and modify resource information. The resource in the EMS includes Function Group and Menu Group. Click **System->Function Group** or **System->Menu Group** in the left panel will present the input dialog box. The functions for resource management are described as followings:

5.3.1 Insert resource

Add a new function group or menu group to the system includes the fields: function group name or menu group name.

5.3.2 Update resource

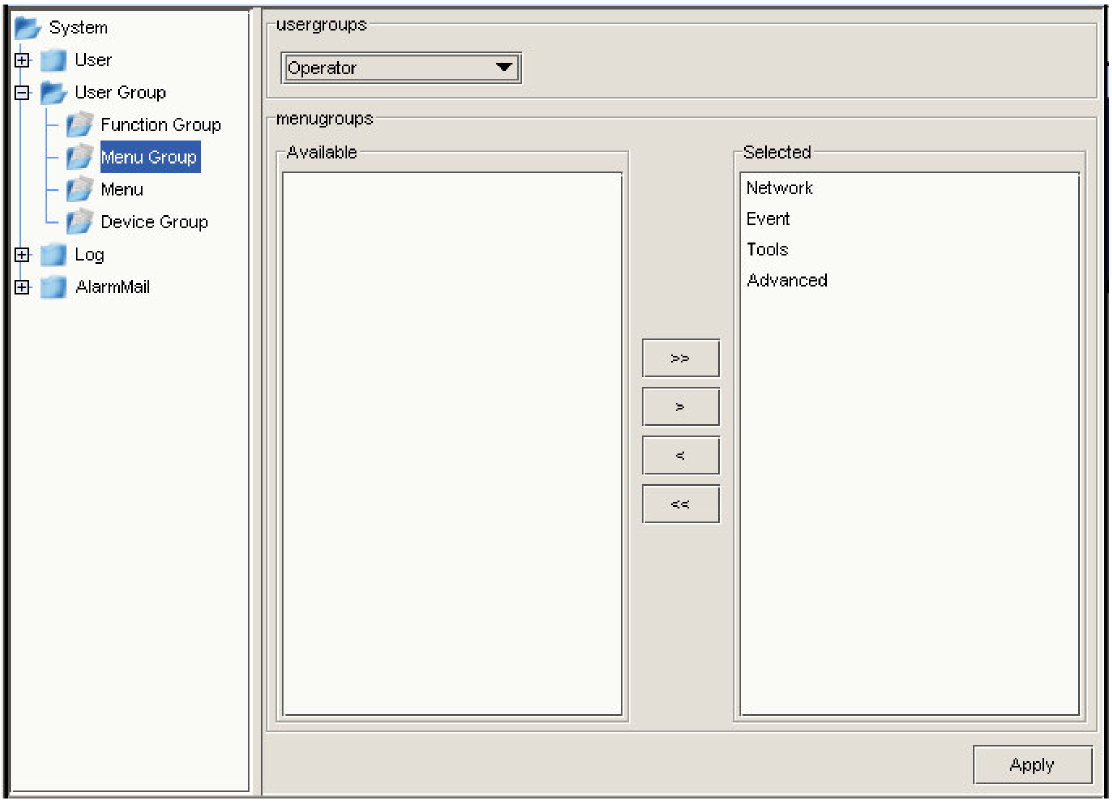
Before selecting update operation, you should select one group you want to change in the user list, then press **Update** button in the top panel.

5.3.3 Delete resource

Before selecting delete operation, you should select one user you want to change in the group list, then press **Delete** button in the top panel.

5.3.4 Menu assignment

When a new group is created, administrator could assign predefined menu groups to this group. Click the **System->User Group->Menu Group** under the tree will present a user list dialog box as Figure 5-5 and you select one group from group list box and assign available menu functions to this group.



Operator

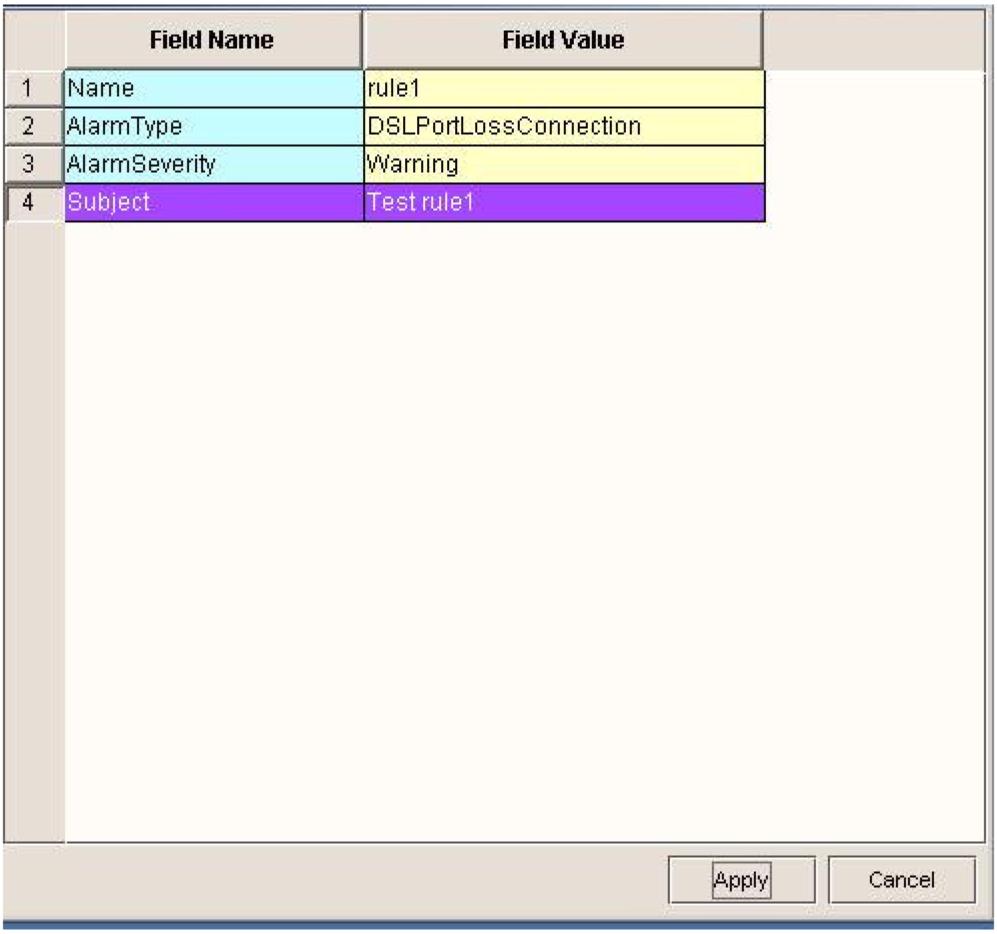
Selected: Network, Event, Tools, Advanced

Figure 5-5. Menu group setup window

5.4 Alarm Mail Configuration

5.4.1 Insert Alarm Mail

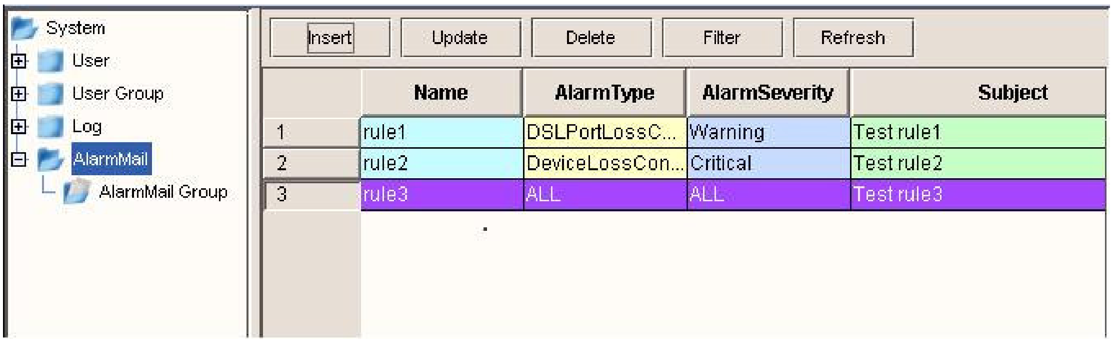
Add a new alarm mail to the system, includes the fields: name, alarmtype, alarmseverity, and subject which will be append on the subject of the email. The type of all fields is **Text.** Fill out all the fields like Figure 5-6 and the lunch apply button.



	Field Name	Field Value
1	Name	rule1
2	AlarmType	DSLPortLossConnection
3	AlarmSeverity	Warning
4	Subject	Test rule1

Figure 5-6. Insert alarm mail

And the mail panel will be shown as Figure 5-7:



	Name	AlarmType	AlarmSeverity	Subject
1	rule1	DSLPortLossC...	Warning	Test rule1
2	rule2	DeviceLossCon...	Critical	Test rule2
3	rule3	ALL	ALL	Test rule3

Figure 5-7. Alarm mail configuration

5.4.2 Update Alarm Mail

Before selecting update operation, you should select one user which you want to change in the alarm mail list, then press **Update** button in the top panel.

5.4.3 Delete Alarm Mail

Before selecting update operation, you should select one alarm mail configuration which you want to change in the alarm mail list, then press **Delete** button in the top panel.

5.4.4 Alarm Mail group assignment

When a new alarm mail is created, administrator could assign the alarm to an user. Click the **System->AlarmMail-> AlarmMail Group** under the tree will present a alarm mail list dialog box as figure 5-8 and you select one alarm mail from alarm mail list box and select available user. Then when an alarm occurs, the system will lunch the mail service to send the email to the users who are related to the alarm.

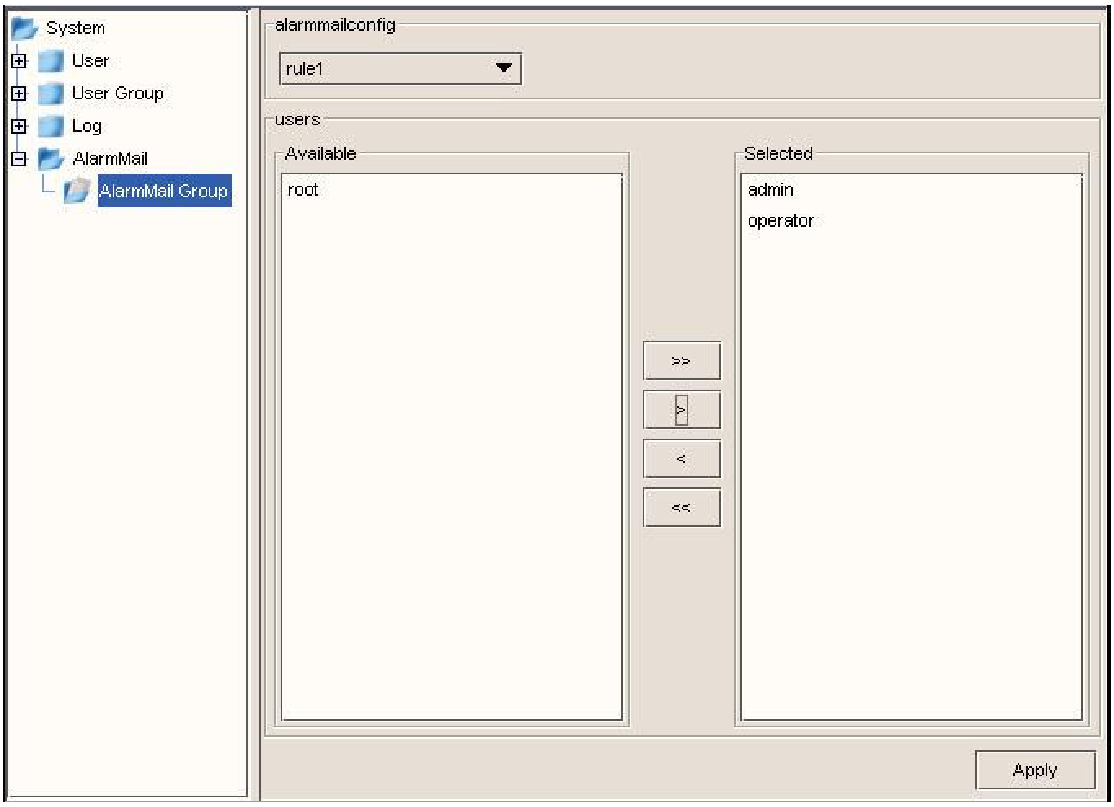
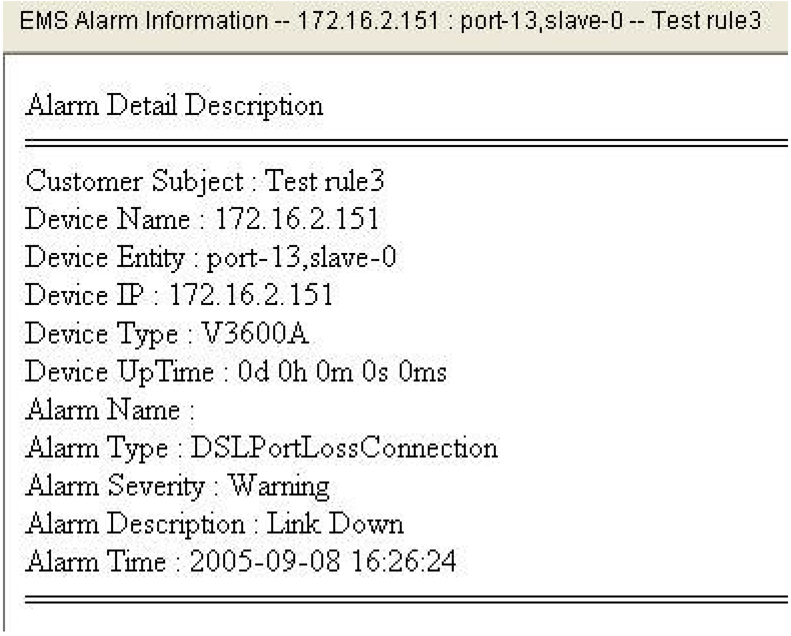


Figure 5-8. Alarm mail assignment

Then the user will receive the alarm information as Figure 5-9.



EMS Alarm Information -- 172.16.2.151 : port-13,slave-0 -- Test rule3

Alarm Detail Description

Customer Subject : Test rule3
Device Name : 172.16.2.151
Device Entity : port-13,slave-0
Device IP : 172.16.2.151
Device Type : V3600A
Device UpTime : 0d 0h 0m 0s 0ms
Alarm Name :
Alarm Type : DSLPortLossConnection
Alarm Severity : Warning
Alarm Description : Link Down
Alarm Time : 2005-09-08 16:26:24

Figure 5-9. Alarm mail information

5.4.5 Alarm Mail Service

After starting EMS Server, the Alarm Mail Service can start after setting SMTP mail server. Click **Program->EMS Server-> EMS Server Admin** to login the server as Figure 5-10:

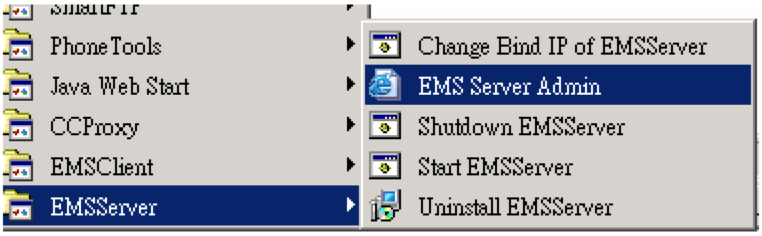


Figure 5-10. EMS server admin page

The Explorer will popup the login dialog. Fill the account and password.

After login successfully, the page should as Figure 5-11, do the following steps.

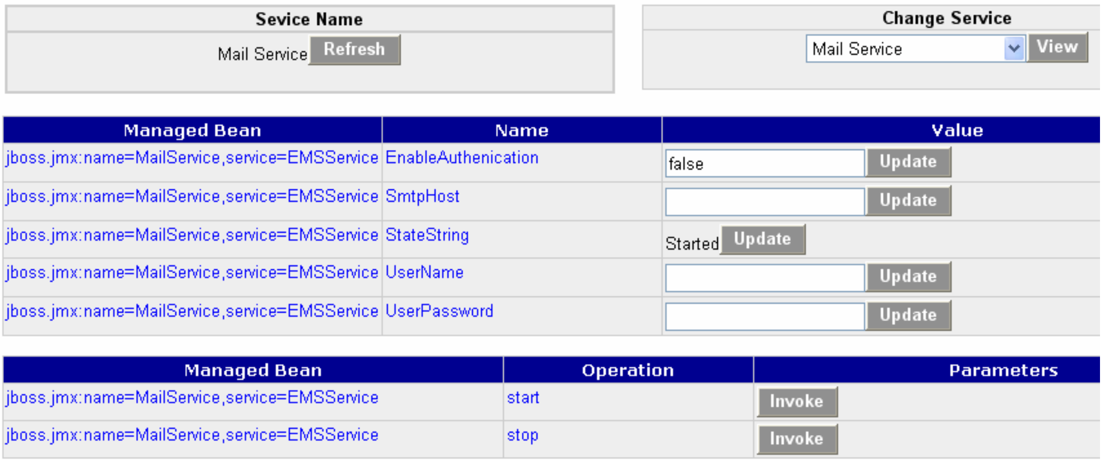
Step1: Press the Invoke button which the Operation = stop;

Step2: If the mail server need authentication, change the value to true and put update then setting the username and password

Step3: Fill the SMTP Server address and then Press Update button

Step4: Press the Invoke button which the Operation = start;

Then the Service is started. As the same situation, root can just login this page and press stop Invoke button to stop Alarm Mail Service.



Sevice Name	Change Service
Mail Service Refresh	Mail Service View

Managed Bean	Name	Value
jboss.jmx:name=MailService,service=EMSService	EnableAuthenication	false Update
jboss.jmx:name=MailService,service=EMSService	SmtpHost	Update
jboss.jmx:name=MailService,service=EMSService	StateString	Started Update
jboss.jmx:name=MailService,service=EMSService	UserName	Update
jboss.jmx:name=MailService,service=EMSService	UserPassword	Update

Managed Bean	Operation	Parameters
jboss.jmx:name=MailService,service=EMSService	start	Invoke
jboss.jmx:name=MailService,service=EMSService	stop	Invoke

Figure 5-11. EMS server admin main page

CHAPTER 6

Monitor Management

Monitor management is a service located in the EMS server; it is responsible for viewing the status of managing devices and storing this information into the backend database, provides an interface to query. The information includes alarms, traps and the status. Monitor module will collect the information from devices and dispatch to other modules such as alert system or northbound interface according to the property of the information.

This chapter describes the monitor system in the EMS, including polling function, alarm and trap notification function, and alarm filter for alerting.
This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 6.1: Polling Device
- Section 6.2: Alarm

6.1 Polling Device

EMS server sends some SNMP OIDs to the managed device to check if the device is failure or not in 5-minutes interval and sends notification the EMS client if the status of the device is changed. In the left panel you will see the alarms sent to EMS when polling service get the information. Another function is the LED panel when you select a device located in the tree. When you open a device box, you will see the LED changed in general. Figure 6-1 is shown as below.

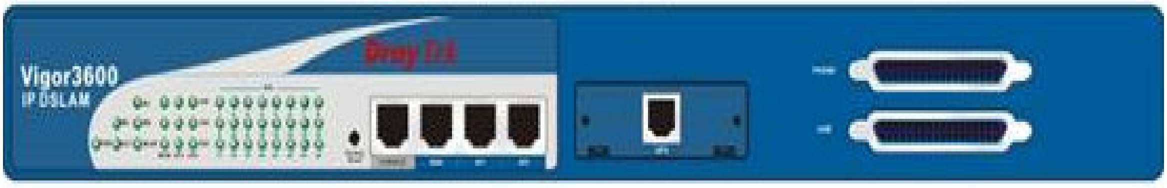
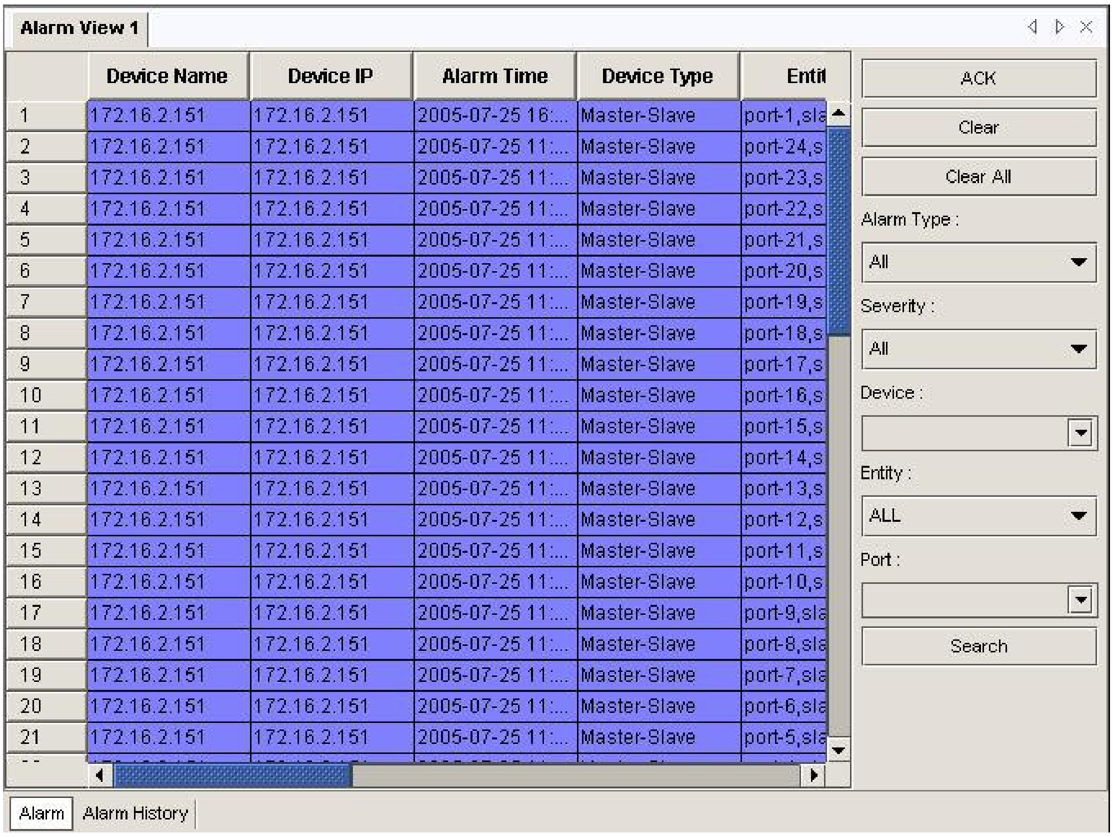


Figure 6-1. Device panel

6.2 Alarm

6.2.1 Alarm View

You can view alarms when you click the alarm panel in the bottom of the left panel or select the menu **Event->Alarm View** to see the traps received from devices. These alarms will be stored in backend database for query. Figure 6-2 is shown the Alarm and Trap Window as below.



	Device Name	Device IP	Alarm Time	Device Type	Entit
1	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 16:...	Master-Slave	port-1,sla
2	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-24,s
3	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-23,s
4	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-22,s
5	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-21,s
6	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-20,s
7	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-19,s
8	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-18,s
9	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-17,s
10	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-16,s
11	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-15,s
12	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-14,s
13	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-13,s
14	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-12,s
15	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-11,s
16	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-10,s
17	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-9,sla
18	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-8,sla
19	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-7,sla
20	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-6,sla
21	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Slave	port-5,sla

Alarm Type : All

Severity : All

Device :

Entity : ALL

Port :

Figure 6-2. Alarm and trap window

The right part is filtering parameters.

ACK

Select alarms then ack these ack to root.

Clear

Single clear the select alarm.

Clear All

Clean all the alarm in the panel.

Alarm Type

One of the alarm filter rules. There are totally 15 kinds of type. User may choose one of them or select all as filter rules.

Severity

One of the alarm filter rules. There are totally 5 kinds of type. User may choose one of them or select all as filter rules.

Device

One of the alarm filters. User may precisely select the device or a network as filter rules. If the selected device is stand-alone device, the entity will be disabled. The empty device implies all devices as filter rules in Figure 6-3.

Entity

If device is choosed as network or master-slave device, the entity contains 8 types as filter rules. Otherwise choose all to omit entity.

Port

The user may precisely assign the ports which need to be filtered. The empty port implies omitting the ports..

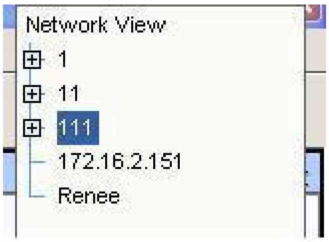


Figure 6-3. Alarm view device

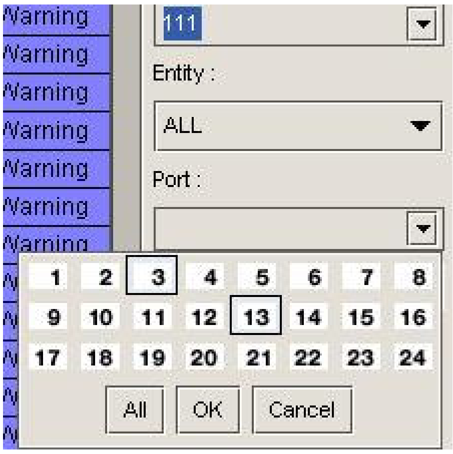
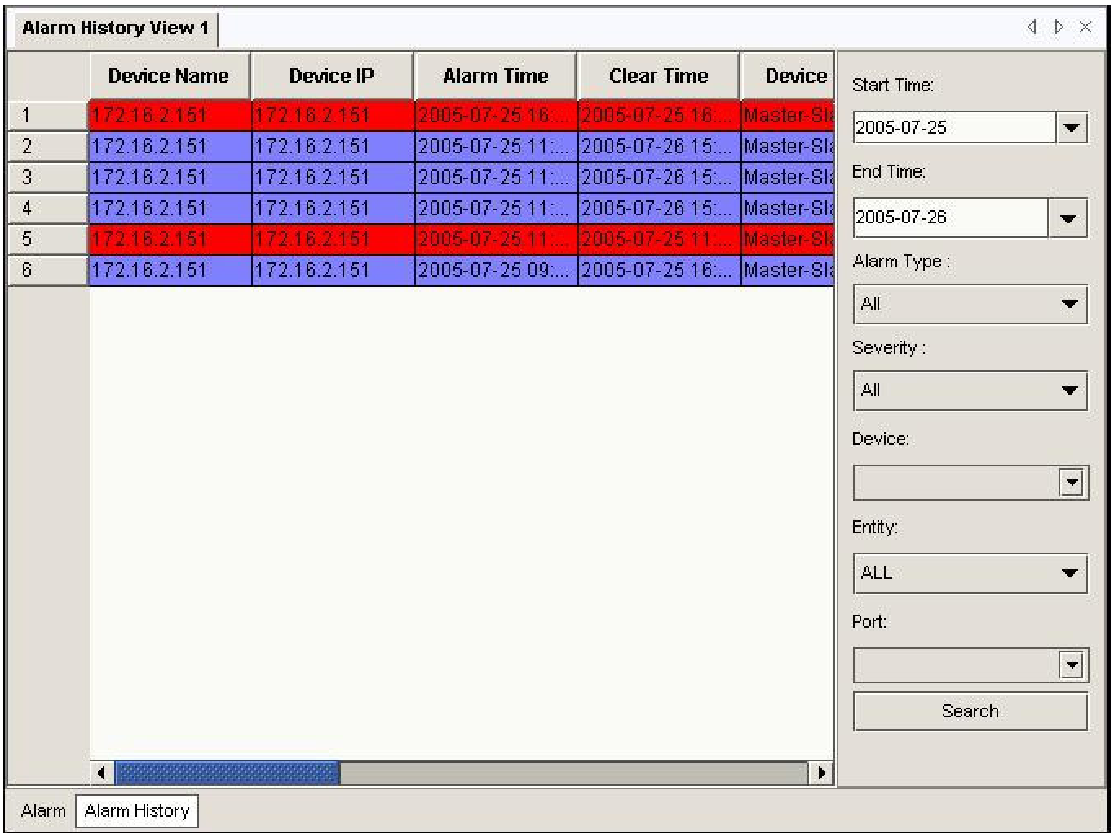


Figure 6-4. Alarm view port

The clear button will delete selected alarm and clear all will clear all the alarm in the panel.

6.2.2 Alarm History View

You can view history alarms when you click the alarm panel in the bottom of the left panel or select the menu **Event->Alarm History View** to see the history alarm received from devices. These history alarms will be stored in backend database for query. Figure 6-5 is shown the Alarm History Window as follow The Start Time, End Time, Alarm Type, Severity ,Device, Entity and Port are filter parameters. The empty condition implies all cases. After filling the parameters, the search will get the result sets.



Alarm History View 1

	Device Name	Device IP	Alarm Time	Clear Time	Device
1	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 16:...	2005-07-25 16:...	Master-Sla
2	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	2005-07-26 15:...	Master-Sla
3	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	2005-07-26 15:...	Master-Sla
4	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	2005-07-26 15:...	Master-Sla
5	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 11:...	2005-07-25 11:...	Master-Sla
6	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-07-25 09:...	2005-07-25 16:...	Master-Sla

Start Time: 2005-07-25

End Time: 2005-07-26

Alarm Type : All

Severity : All

Device:

Entity: ALL

Port:

Figure 6-5. History alarm window

CHAPTER 7

Topology Management

Topology management is the network map built in the system, when create management architecture for devices, sometimes some networks domain could be built for different zones. By the topology function, operator can manage devices easily. In the EMS client, administrator can edit the network map using the editor toolbox to build the link state, and some alarm icons located in the map so that operator can view the state of all devices located in the network domain. The topology is built only for administrator.

This chapter describes the topology functions in the EMS, including network domain creation, device auto discovery.
This chapter is divided into the followings section:

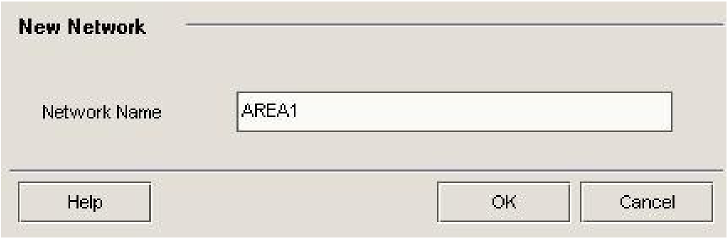
- Section 7.1: Network Map

7.1 Network Map

Network map is the topology which illustrates the network architecture that EMS will manage. You can create this topology for managing issue for one zone or one area, and then using the editor toolbox to edit the map. The functions for network map are described as followings:

7.1.1 New Network

Create a new network domain for management. It exists a default root domain for using. If you do not want to create another network domain, you can use the root domain for your management domain. The page is shown in Figure 7-1.



New Network

Network Name: AREA1

Figure 7-1. New network window

7.1.2 New Device

Create a new device under some network domain. The fields in the new device window are described as followings:

Display Name

The name of the device we want to connect. This value is set when new a device.

Device Type

The type of the device we want to connect. This value is set when new a device.

Sys Name

The name of the device we want to connect. This value is set when new a device.

IP

The IP address of the device we want to connect.

Read Community

The community set for reading operations from EMS to device in SNMP. This value should be set the same as that of the device. If the community set in EMS is not the same as that of the device, this operation will be rejected.

Write Community

The community set for write operations from EMS to device in SNMP. This value should be set the same as that of the device. If the community set in EMS is not the same as that of the device, this operation will be rejected.

SNMP Port

The listening port of SNMP agent located in the device.

SNMP Version

The version of SNMP set in EMS used to communicate with the device.

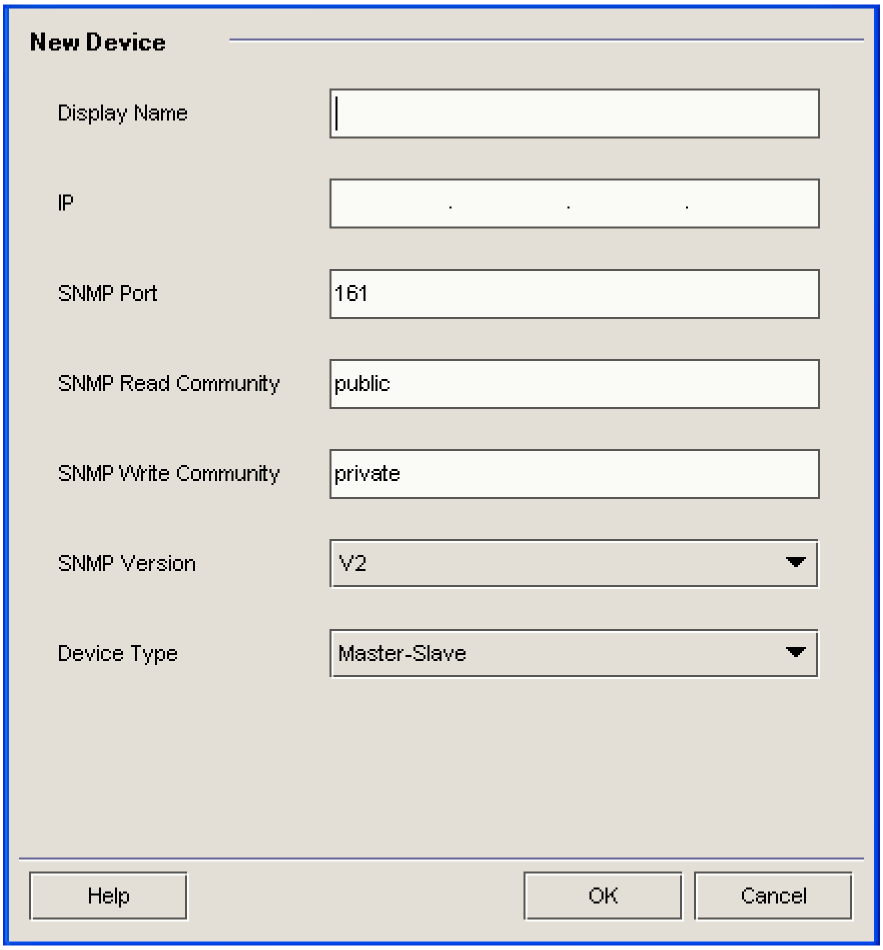
Login user

The login user name used to login to the device.

Login password

The login password used to login to the device.

Figure 7-2 is shown the New Device Setup Window as below.



New Device

Display Name:

IP: . . .

SNMP Port: 161

SNMP Read Community: public

SNMP Write Community: private

SNMP Version: V2

Device Type: Master-Slave

Figure 7-2. New device setup window

7.1.3 Auto Discovery

When you want to know how many devices in the network or want to add them in the network. The auto discovery will let you see the list. The user may modify the default value of these values to add the selected devices to the network.

IP Address

Give an IP address for the engine to discover.

Subnet Mask

This is the subnet mask work with IP address. In Class C, you may type 255.255.255.0. You can specify the precise subnet mask such as 255.255.255.252 or 255.255.255.240.

Community

The read community for discovering. The default value is public.

Auto Discovery

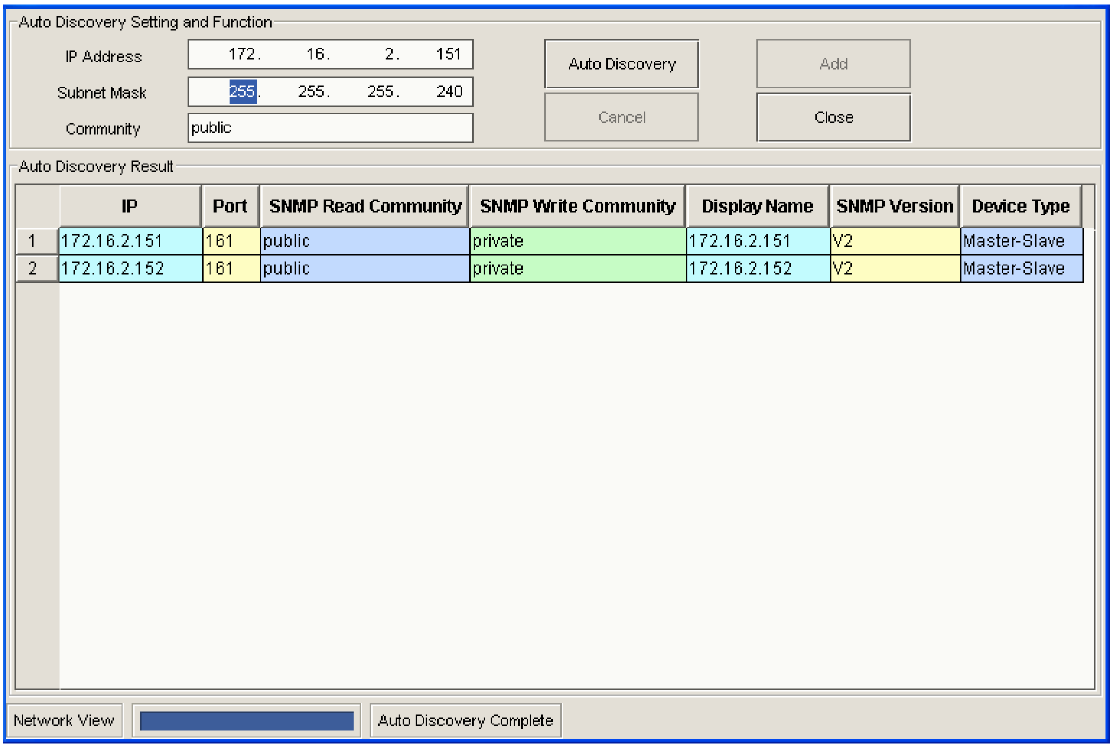
According to the ip address and subnet mask, start discovering.

Add

When there are result list in the table or key in by user. Add these devices to the network if these devices have not be added in the network.

Cancel

Cancel the discovering action. The page is shown in Figure7-3.



Auto Discovery Setting and Function

IP Address: 172. 16. 2. 151

Subnet Mask: 255. 255. 255. 240

Community: public

Auto Discovery Result

	IP	Port	SNMP Read Community	SNMP Write Community	Display Name	SNMP Version	Device Type
1	172.16.2.151	161	public	private	172.16.2.151	V2	Master-Slave
2	172.16.2.152	161	public	private	172.16.2.152	V2	Master-Slave

Auto Discovery Complete

Figure 7-3. Auto discovery window

7.1.4 Network Map Editor

When you create a network domain, a network domain window will be presented if you click the network domain in the left panel of the main window. When you new devices under this map, you will see a new icon presented in the map. You can move the devices and draw lines to all devices intent for connection. The functions for this editor are described as followings:

Save

Save the network map to the backend server if you change anything for it.

Find

Find the devices in the network map.

Zoom In/Zoom Out

Zoom in or zoom out the map for inspection.

Line

Draw a line for linking to the devices. The page is shown in Figure 7-4.

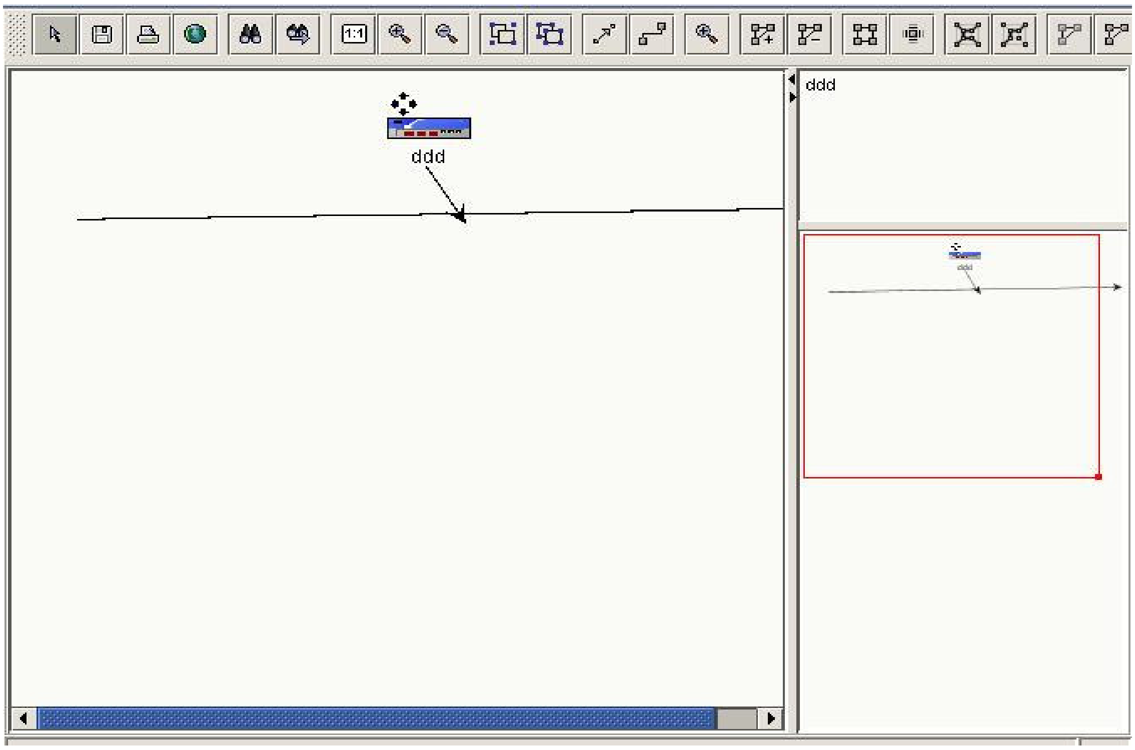


Figure 7-4. Network map editor setup window

CHAPTER 8

Log and Event Management

The function of Log and event management for EMS is to provide an interface for operators to query history events or user logs stored in the backend database. The events include history alarms and traps, while the content of user logs is the behaviour of login user. By the log, administrator can audit the behaviours of all users for some purposes.

This chapter describes how to query history alarms, history traps and user logs.EMS client provides a GUI for operators to input the filter conditions for query.
This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 8-1: Event management
- Section 8-2: Log management

8.1 Event management

Event management includes the history alarms and history traps, stored in the backend database. EMS provides a query interface for operators to query history alarm and traps.

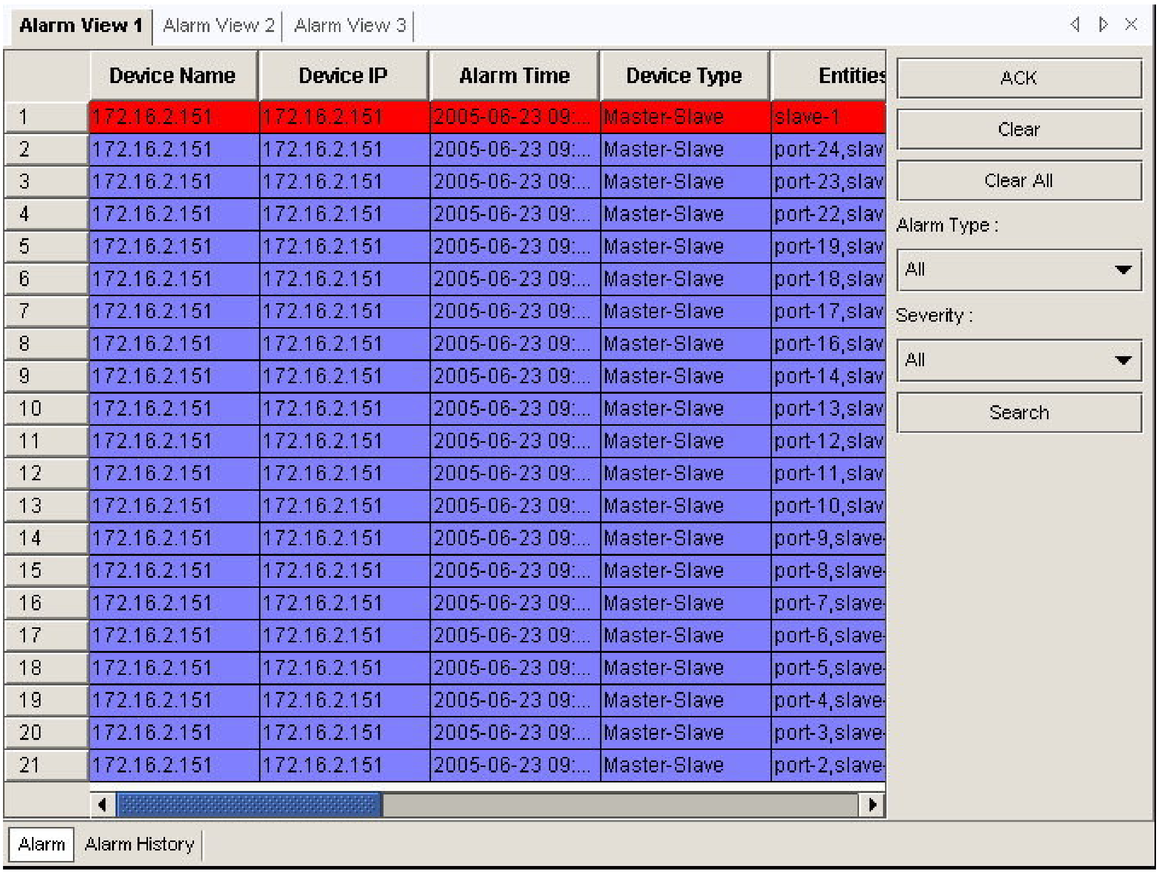
8.1.1 Alarm management

Alarm management provides the query interface for active alarm and history alarm. Active alarms exist if the status of device has not been changed. If any clear alarm is received, then the active alarm will be removed from the active alarm list. All alarms will be kept in the database as history alarms.

To see the active or history alarm, you have to choose **Event->Alarm View** or **Event->Alarm History View**. Alarm View is to display active alarm and Alarm History View is a interface to query the history alarm.

8.1.2 Current Alarm

The current alarms are new raised events from the managed devices. Figure 8-1 is the current alarms from devices.



	Device Name	Device IP	Alarm Time	Device Type	Entities
1	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	slave-1
2	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-24,slav
3	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-23,slav
4	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-22,slav
5	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-19,slav
6	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-18,slav
7	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-17,slav
8	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-16,slav
9	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-14,slav
10	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-13,slav
11	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-12,slav
12	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-11,slav
13	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-10,slav
14	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-9,slave
15	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-8,slave
16	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-7,slave
17	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-6,slave
18	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-5,slave
19	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-4,slave
20	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-3,slave
21	172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005-06-23 09:...	Master-Slave	port-2,slave

Alarm Type : All

Severity : All

Figure 8-1. Current alarm window

Currently, EMS provides the multi Alarm View. You can add a new Alarm View by choosing the **Event->Alarm View** again or you can click pie chart of alarm summary panel. Each Alarm View is independent. You can change the condition on different Alarm View.

The information about the current alarm is described as followings:

Device Name

Show the name of some device that raises this alarm.

Device IP

Show the IP of some device that raises this alarm.

Alarm Time

Show the time of this current alarm.

Device Type

Show the type of some device that raises this alarm.

Entities

Show the objects that raises this alarm. The entities include the index of DSL port and the index of the slave device.

Severity

Show the level of the current alarm. The levels of severity defined in EMS are **warning, minor, major and critical.**

Alarm Type

Show the type of the current alarm. The types of alarm are:

DeviceFail: The device can not be accessed by EMS.
DSLFail: The DSL card of device can not be accessed by EMS.
DSLPortFail: The port of DSL card is failure for some reasons.
AtucLossTCA: Lost of signal occurs in the ATUC.
AtucLofsTCA: Lost of frame occurs in the ATUC.
AtucRateChange: The channel rate of ATUC is changed for some reasons.
AturRateChange: The channel rate of ATUR is changed for some reasons.
AtucLprsTCA: Lost of power occurs in the ATUC
AtucESsTCA: The error seconds count by the ATUC for some errors.
AturLossTCA: Lost of signal occurs in the ATUR.
AturLprsTCA: Lost of power occurs in the ATUR
AturESsTCA: The error seconds count by the ATUR for some errors.
Fanfail: The fan of device is failure for some reasons.
Fanstuck: The fan of device is failure for some reasons.

Description

Show the detail of the current alarm.

Problem Cause

Show the reason what raise this alarm.

Ack Status

Show if this alarm is acknowledgement or not by some users.

Ack User

Show the users who acknowledged this current alarm.

Ack Time

Show the date time that this alarm is acknowledged.

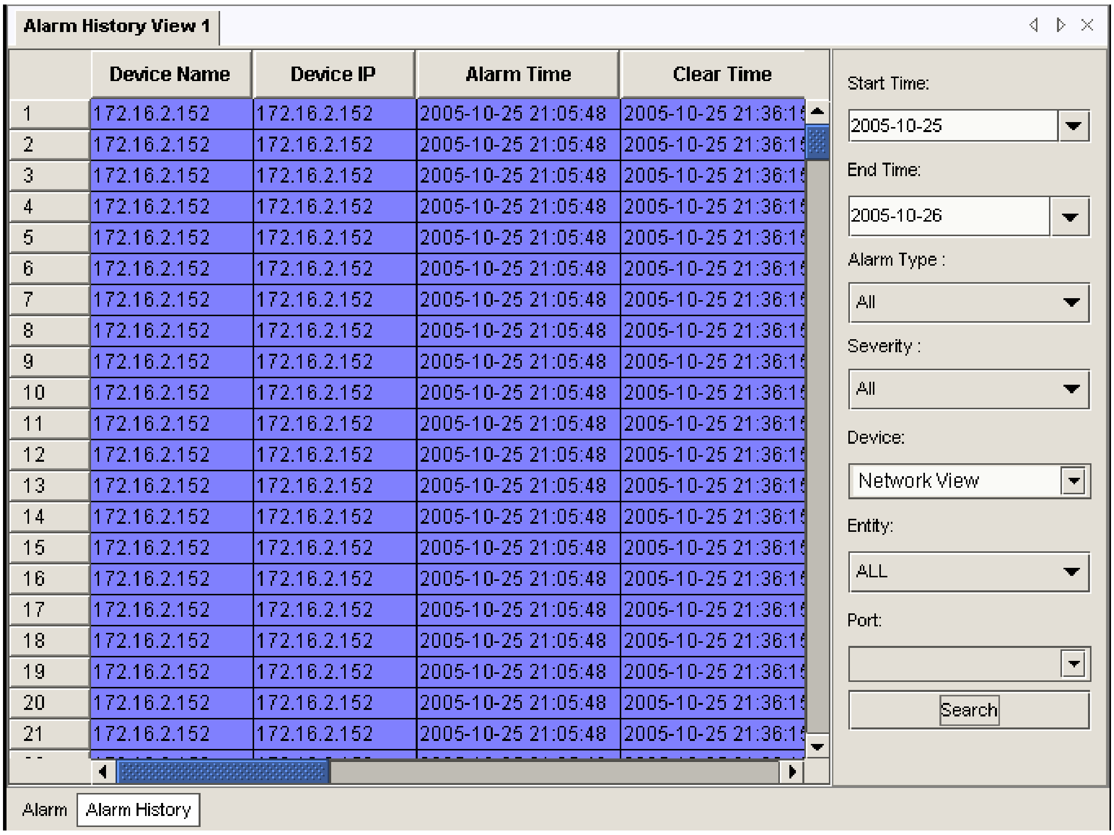
8.1.3 Alarm filter

EMS provides the alarm filter function to view the current alarms for convenientíon. The factors for filter are **alarm severity** and **alarm type**. By filter, you can only view the current alarms match these filters.

8.1.4 History Alarm

History alarms are collected by EMS server for a long time and keep the information to the backend database. If one current alarm has been cleaned or regards as a history alarm for some reasons, then it is marked as “history” and keeps them into the backend database.

History alarms can be queried by the date/time, severity and type.



	Device Name	Device IP	Alarm Time	Clear Time
1	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
2	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
3	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
4	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
5	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
6	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
7	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
8	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
9	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
10	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
11	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
12	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
13	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
14	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
15	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
16	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
17	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
18	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
19	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
20	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1
21	172.16.2.152	172.16.2.152	2005-10-25 21:05:48	2005-10-25 21:36:1

Start Time: 2005-10-25

End Time: 2005-10-26

Alarm Type : All

Severity : All

Device: Network View

Entity: ALL

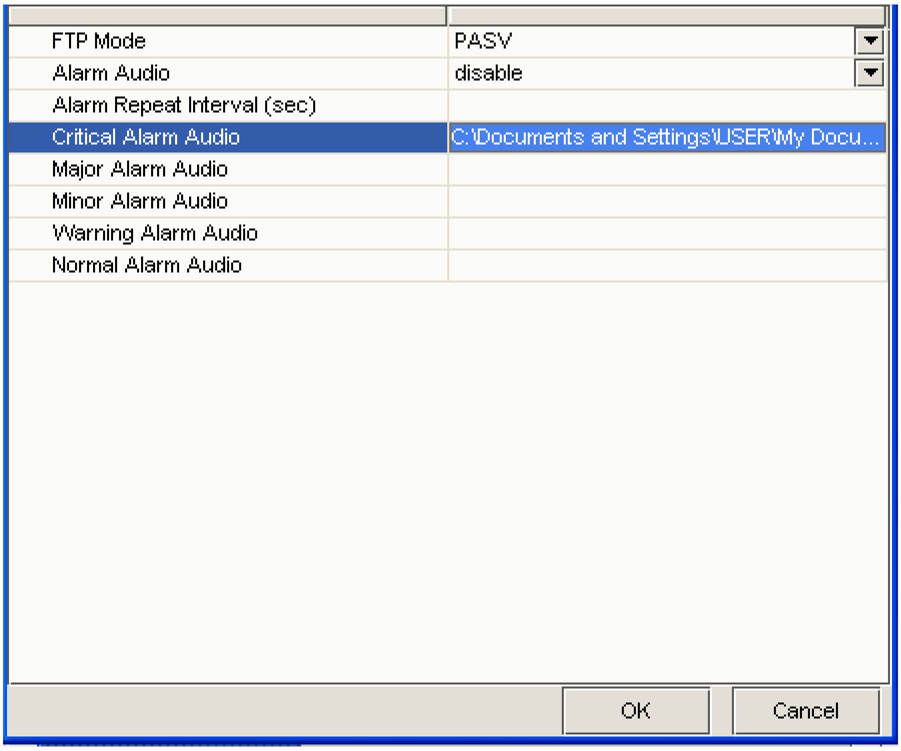
Port:

Figure 8-2. History alarm window

Like Alarm View, EMS also provides the multi Alarm History View. You can add a new Alarm History View by choosing the **Event->Alarm History View** again. Each Alarm History View is independent. You can change the condition on different Alarm History View.

8.1.5 Alarm Audio

Alarm audio provides unacknowledged alarm for sending alarm prompt sound at intervals. Alarm promptly can be distinguished by various sound according to alarm level.



FTP Mode	PASV
Alarm Audio	disable
Alarm Repeat Interval (sec)	
Critical Alarm Audio	C:\Documents and Settings\USER\My Docu...
Major Alarm Audio	
Minor Alarm Audio	
Warning Alarm Audio	
Normal Alarm Audio	

Figure 8-3. Preference dialog

To acting the alarm audio, you have to enable alarm audio, set the intervals, and define sound file for different alarm level. You set these parameters on Preference Dialog. To active the Preference Dialog, please select **Advanced**->Preference on Main Menu. The Preference is as bellow Figure 8-3:

8.1.6 Trap management

The trap management includes trap view and query history traps. When you select **Event->Trap View**, a dialog box will be shown and list the current traps. The history traps are shown in the **Trap History View**. Figure 8-4 is shown as below.

The fields of this function are described as followings:

Trap Time

The timestamp of the trap is received.

Device Name

The name of the device raised this trap.

Device Type

The type of the device raised this trap.

Device IP

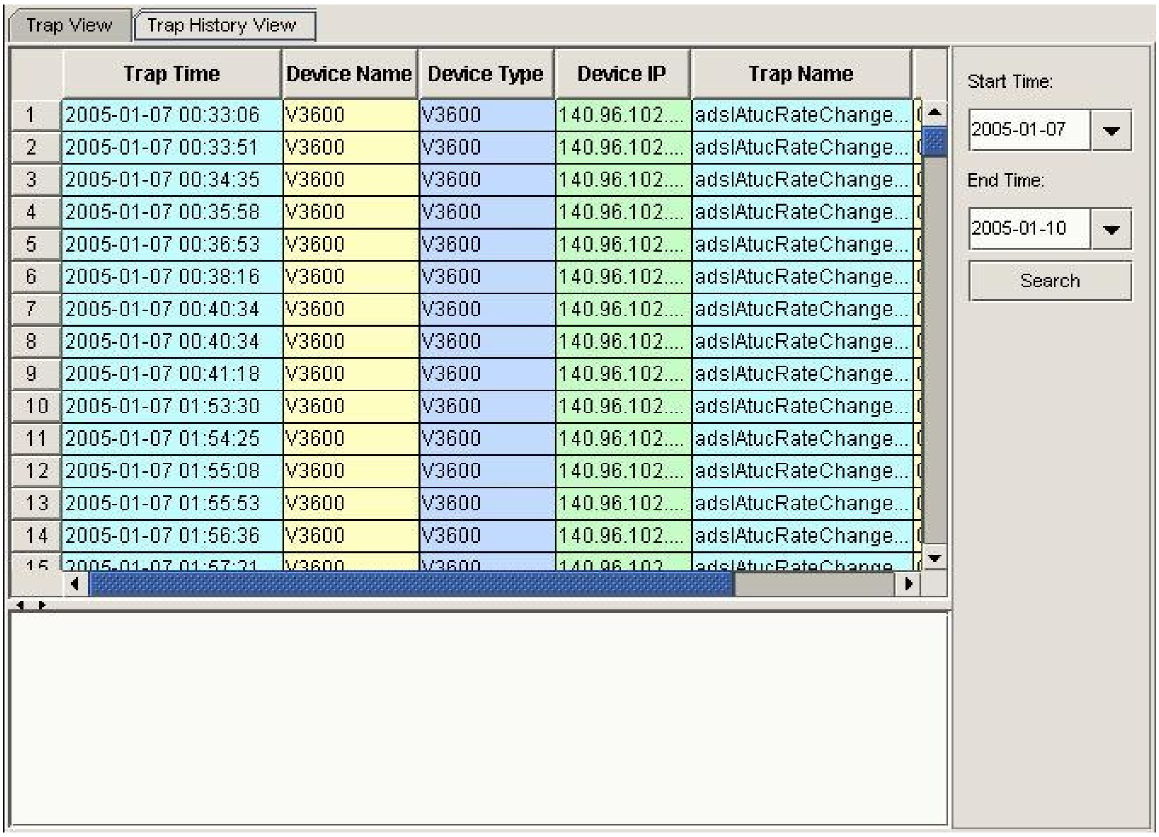
The IP of the device raised this trap.

Trap Name

The name of Trap is received by EMS.

Sys Uptime

The system uptime of the device raised this trap.



Start Time: 2005-01-07

End Time: 2005-01-10

	Trap Time	Device Name	Device Type	Device IP	Trap Name
1	2005-01-07 00:33:06	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
2	2005-01-07 00:33:51	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
3	2005-01-07 00:34:35	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
4	2005-01-07 00:35:58	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
5	2005-01-07 00:36:53	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
6	2005-01-07 00:38:16	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
7	2005-01-07 00:40:34	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
8	2005-01-07 00:40:34	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
9	2005-01-07 00:41:18	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
10	2005-01-07 01:53:30	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
11	2005-01-07 01:54:25	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
12	2005-01-07 01:55:08	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
13	2005-01-07 01:55:53	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
14	2005-01-07 01:56:36	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...
15	2005-01-07 01:57:21	V3600	V3600	140.96.102....	adslAtucRateChange...

Figure 8-4. Trap query window

Trap Description

To view the detail of received traps, select the trap then the detail information about this trap is shown in the bottom area of trap window, as shown in the Figure 8-4. The information including the object that raises this trap, and variable binding if attached. The traps EMS server can capture are listed as followings:

Trap Name	**Trap description**
ColdStart	A coldStart trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, is reinitializing itself and that its configuration may have been altered.
WarmStart	A warmStart trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, is reinitializing itself such that its configuration is unaltered.
LinkDown	A linkDown trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity,acting in an agent role, has detected that the if OperStatus object for one of its communication links is about to transit into the down state.
LinkUp	A linkUp trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity,acting in an agent role, has detected that the if OperStatus object for one of its communication links has transitted out of the down state.
AuthenticationFailure	An authenticationFailure trap signifies that the SNMPv2 entity, acting in an agent role, has received a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. While all implementations of the SNMPv2 must be capable of generating this trap, the snmpEnableAuthenTraps object indicates whether this trap will be generated.
EgpNeighborLoss	An egpNeighborLoss trap signifies that an EGP neighbor has been marked down and the EGP peer relationship no longer obtains.
GsvAdslAtucOpstateChangeTrap	This trap indicates the change in the operational status of the port.
GsvPortBindingInFdbChangedTrap	This trap indicates that the port on which the mac address has been learned has changed.
GsvPortMacAddrChangeTrackTrap	This trap indicates that the port on which the tracked MAC address is being received has changed.
GsvPortMacAddrFirstTrackTrap	This trap indicates that the particular mac address has been received for the first time. This trap will also be received if the tracked MAC address is received from an existing port and the port from which it was earlier received has been deleted by now.
GsvIpaddrGetFailTrap	This trap indicates that DHCP client could not get an ip address from DHCP server.
GsvControlQueueCongestionStartTrap	For ethernet or atm interface, this trap indicates that the interface is in congestion.

GsvControlQueueCongestionStopTrap	For ethernet or atm interface, this trap indicates that the congestion on this interface has eased.
GsvInterfaceStatsResetTrap	This trap indicates that interface status has been reset for an interface.
GsvAdslChipLockUpDetectedTrap	This trap indicates that all the Xcvrs in the chip have locked up.
GsvAdslChipLockUpRecoveryTrap	This trap indicates that the chip has successfully recovered from the lock up condition.
GsvAdslChipLockUpRecoveryFailedTrap	This trap indicates that the recovery from lockup condition of the chip has failed.
GsvAdslChipPreInitChkSumFailedTrap	This trap indicates that the pre-init checksum calculation for the chip failed.
GsvAdslXcvrLockUpDetectedTrap	This trap indicates that an Xcvr lockup has been detected.
GsvAdslXcvrLockUpRecoveryTrap	This trap indicates successful recovery of an Xcvr from the lockup condition.
GsvAdslXcvrLockUpRecoveryFailedTrap	This trap indicates the failure of Xcvr's recovery from lockup.
GsvAdslAtucPerfLofsThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Loss of Framing 1-Day interval threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAtucPerfLossThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Loss of Signal 1-Day interval threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAtucPerfLolsThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Loss of Link 1-Day interval threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAtucPerfLprsThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Loss of Power 1-Day interval threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAtucPerfESsThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Errored Second 1-Day interval threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAtucPerfSesLThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Severely Errored Seconds-line 1-Day threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAtucPerfUasLThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Unavailable Seconds-line 1-Day threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAturPerfLofsThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Loss of Framing 1-Day interval threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvAdslAturPerfLossThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Loss of Signal 1-Day interval threshold for ATUR has reached.

GsvAdslAturPerfLprsThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Loss of Power 1-Day interval threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvAdslAturPerfESsThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Errored Second 1-Day interval threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvAdslAturPerfSesLThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Severely Errored Seconds-line 1-Day threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvAdslAturPerfUasLThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Unavailable Seconds-line 1-Day threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvPppoeMaxDiscDoneTrap	This trap indicates that the maximum retries in discovery stage have exceeded for a PPPoE interface.
GsvAdslAtucPerfFecsLThreshTrap	This trap indicates that Forward error correction seconds 15-Min threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvAdslAtucPerfFecsLThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Forward error correction seconds 15-Min threshold for ATUC has reached.
GsvAdslAturPerfFecsLThreshTrap	This trap indicates that Forward error correction seconds 15-Min threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvAdslAturPerfFecsLThresh1DayTrap	This trap indicates that Forward error correction seconds 1-Day threshold for ATUR has reached.
GsvHdsl2ShdslFramerOHAndDefects	This trap indicates the Framer Overhead and Defects
GsvShdslOpStateChangePortId	This trap indicates the change in the operational status of the port.
GsvShdslRmtAtmCellStatusTrap	This trap indicates the SHDSL Remote ATM Cell Status Response.
GsvShdslConfReqUtcTrap	This trap indicates the SHDSL UTC recieved in response of STU-R Config Request.
GsvShdslRmtEOCUtcTrap	This trap indicates the SHDSL UTC Recieved in response of Remoting EOC request.
GsvShdslGenericFailureTrap	This trap indicates the SHDSL Generic Failure Trap.
GsvAtmPortUnderDeficitTrap	This trap indicates that the atm port is under deficit as per rate required by its classes based on the scheduling profile applied to the ATM port.
GsvAtmPortOutOfDeficitTrap	This trap indicates that the atm port has come out of deficit.

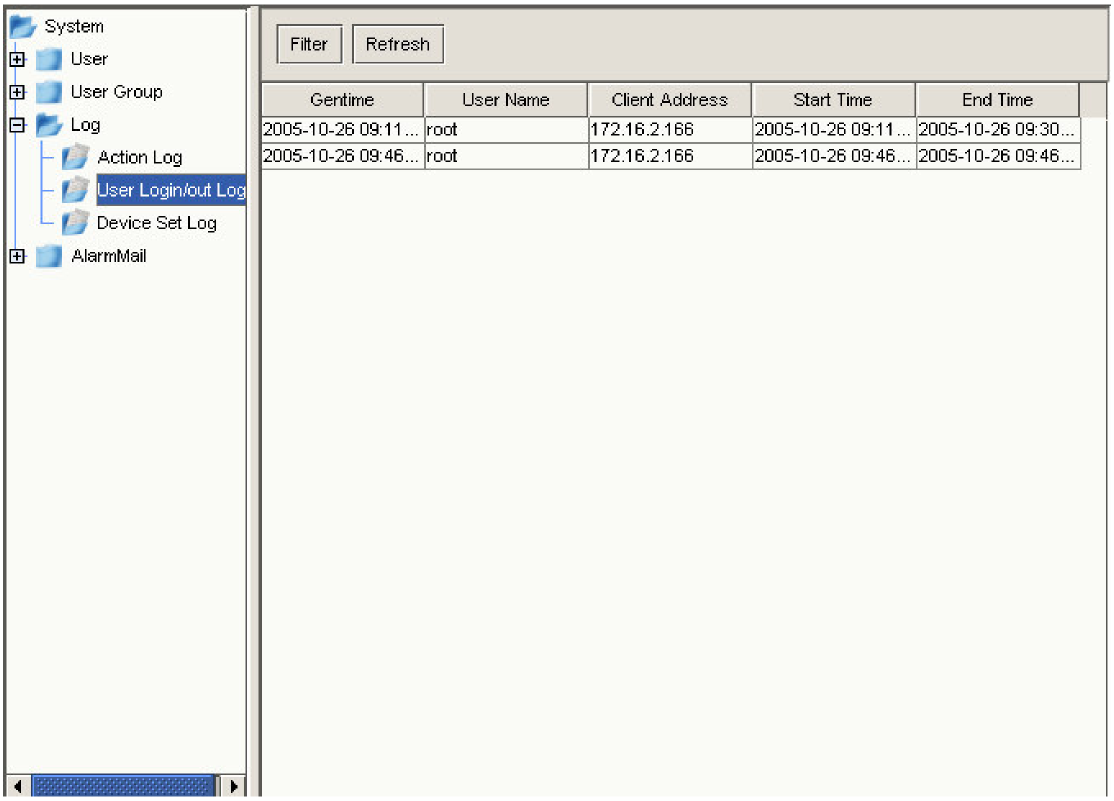
GsvAsaAtmVcEncapTypeChangedTrap	This trap indicates that Autosensing agent has changed the ATM VC AAL5 Encapsulation Type.
GsvAdslAtucPmStateChangeTrap	This trap indicates that Auto Sensing Agent is unable to Tear Down the current stack due to configuration change.
GsvDslChipLbusAccessFailedTrap	This trap indicates that Auto Sensing Agent is unable to Tear Down the current stack due to configuration change.
GsvFanUpTrap	This trap indicates the FAN Up Trap.
GsvFanDownTrap	This trap indicates the FAN Down Trap.
GsvFanRecoverTrap	This trap indicates the FAN Recover Trap.
GsvFanStuckTrap	This trap indicates the FAN Stuck Trap.

8.2 Log management

Log management includes the user login/logout history, action history, and device set history stored in the backend database. EMS provides a query interface for operators to query these history logs.

8.2.1 User Login/Logout log

User Login/Logout logs record the information of the user login or logout EMS system. You can select the User login/out log to active the user log GUI interface on the System Manager.



Gentime	User Name	Client Address	Start Time	End Time
2005-10-26 09:11...	root	172.16.2.166	2005-10-26 09:11...	2005-10-26 09:30...
2005-10-26 09:46...	root	172.16.2.166	2005-10-26 09:46...	2005-10-26 09:46...

Figure 8-5. User Login/out Log window

The fields of this function are described as followings:

Gen Time

The timestamp of the user log is generated.

User Name

Display the name of the login user.

Client Address

Display the ip address of the login user computer.

Start Time

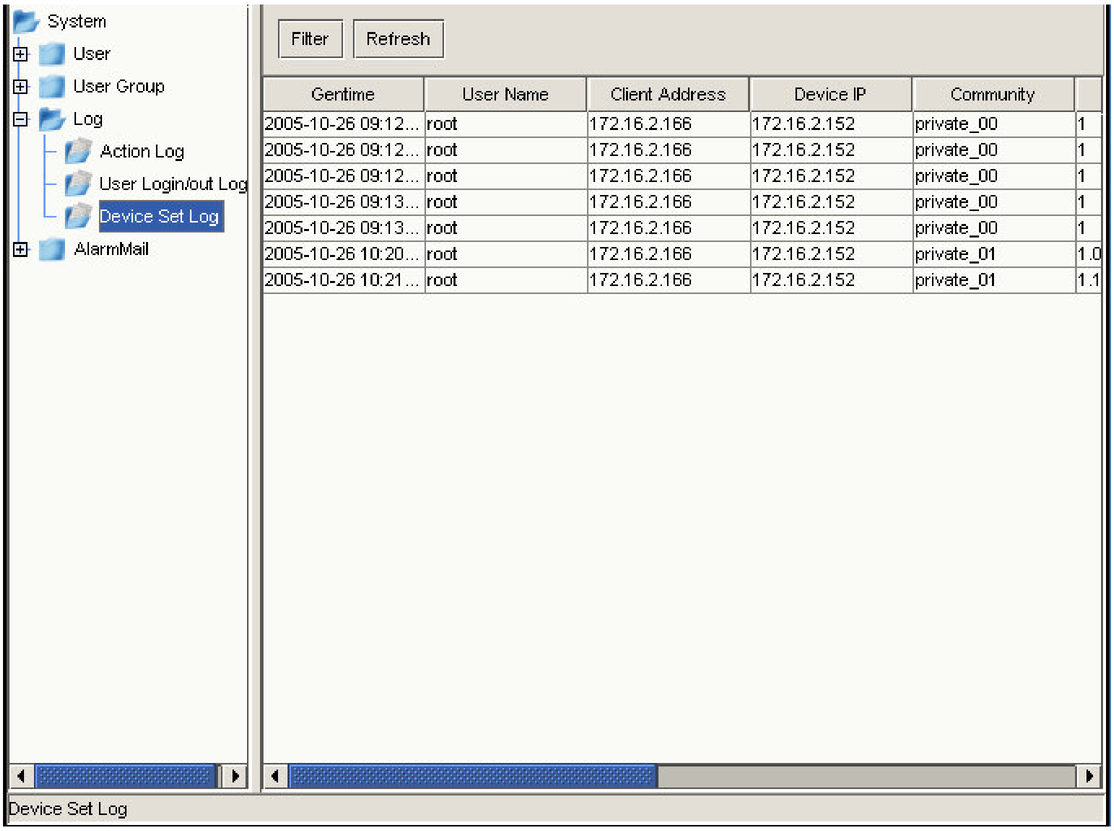
Display the login time.

End Time

Display the logout time.

8.2.2 Device Set log

Device Set logs record the information of the users' setting device likes provision, line profile and alarm profile. You can select the Device Set log to active the device set log GUI interface on the System Manager. The page is shown in Figure 8-6.



Gentime	User Name	Client Address	Device IP	Community	
2005-10-26 09:12...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.152	private_00	1
2005-10-26 09:12...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.152	private_00	1
2005-10-26 09:12...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.152	private_00	1
2005-10-26 09:13...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.152	private_00	1
2005-10-26 09:13...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.152	private_00	1
2005-10-26 10:20...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.152	private_01	1.0
2005-10-26 10:21...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.152	private_01	1.1

Figure 8-6. Device set log window

The fields of this function are described as followings:

Gen Time

The timestamp of the user log is generated.

User Name

Display the name of the login user.

Client Address

Display the ip address of the login user computer.

Device IP

Display the ip address of the setting device.

Community

Display the SNMP write community of the setting device.

Action Name

Describe the action of the setting.

Error Status

Describe the setting is successful or not.

Error Index

Describe the error index on setting content if error status is greater than 0.

Error Text

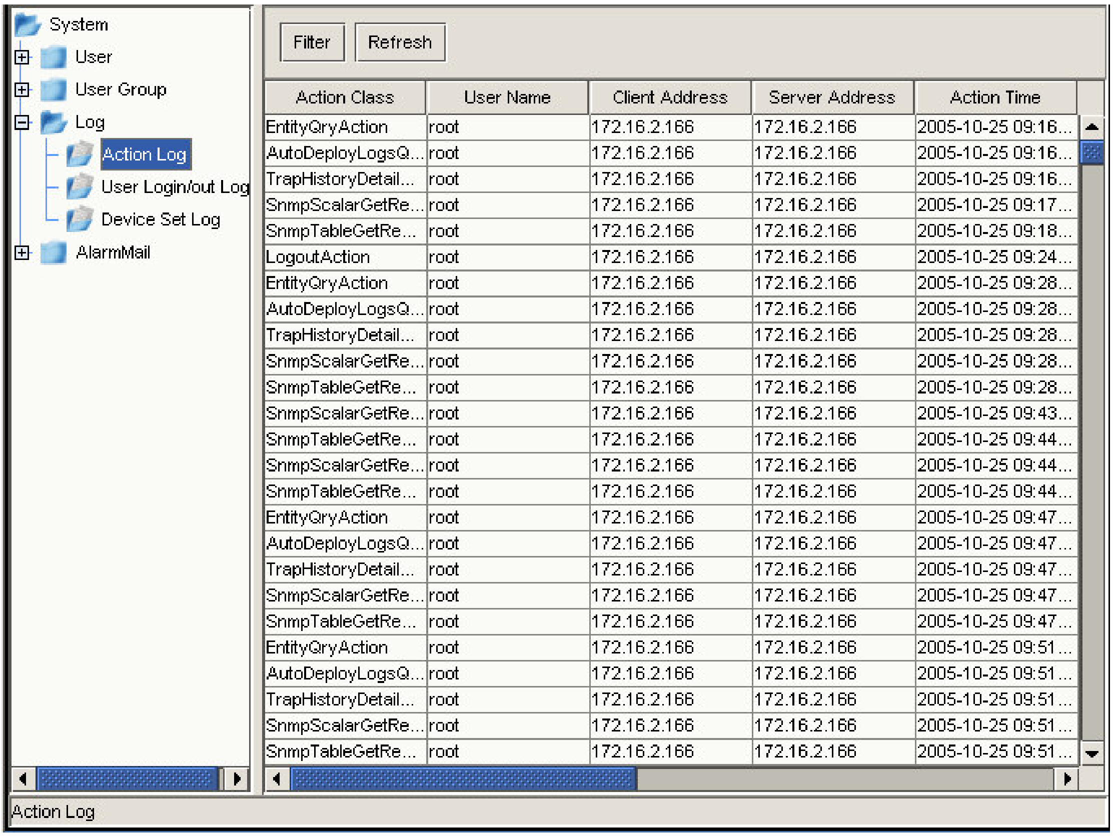
Describe the error on setting content if error status is greater than 0.

Content

Set content.

8.2.3 Action log

Action logs record the information of any requests from users to EMS System. For instance, if you want to see the port status, you can active the port status panel and select one port to get port status. At this time, EMSClient will request EMSServer to get the port information from device and return, then EMSClient displays it on the port status panel. We call this is a action. As a result, action logs record very detail information for any users' requests. You can select the Action log to active the action log GUI interface on the System Manager. Figure 8-7 is shown as below.



Action Class	User Name	Client Address	Server Address	Action Time
EntityQryAction	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:16...
AutoDeployLogsQ...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:16...
TrapHistoryDetail...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:16...
SnmpScalarGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:17...
SnmpTableGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:18...
LogoutAction	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:24...
EntityQryAction	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:28...
AutoDeployLogsQ...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:28...
TrapHistoryDetail...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:28...
SnmpScalarGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:28...
SnmpTableGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:28...
SnmpScalarGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:43...
SnmpTableGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:44...
SnmpScalarGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:44...
SnmpTableGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:44...
EntityQryAction	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:47...
AutoDeployLogsQ...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:47...
TrapHistoryDetail...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:47...
SnmpScalarGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:47...
SnmpTableGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:47...
EntityQryAction	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:51...
AutoDeployLogsQ...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:51...
TrapHistoryDetail...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:51...
SnmpScalarGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:51...
SnmpTableGetRe...	root	172.16.2.166	172.16.2.166	2005-10-25 09:51...

Figure 8-7.Action log window

The fields of this function are described as followings:

Action Class

Describe the action of the request.

User Name

Display the name of the login user.

Client Address

Display the ip address of the login user computer.

Server Address

Display the ip address of the EMS Server.

Action Time

The timestamp of the action is generated.

Client Time

The timestamp of the action is requested by users.

Process Time

The timestamp of the action is starting to process by server .

Server Time

The timestamp of the action is responsing to client.

Request Content

Display the parameter of the request.

Response Content

Display the parameter of the response.

CHAPTER 9

Profile Management

The function of profile management for EMS is to provide an interface for operators to do the configuration management more quickly. It can do the configuration to many devices and ports at the same time by using the given profile. Currently, we provide line profile, alarm profile, and ATM traffic profile.

This chapter describes how to create, save, delete, and deploy profiles.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 9.1: Line Profile Management
- Section 9.2: Alarm Profile Management
- Section 9.3: ATM Traffic Profile Management
- Section 9.4: TrafficClass Profile Management
- Section 9.5: PVC Profile Management

9.1 Line Profile Management

Line profile management includes refresh, save, delete and deploy. When you click the main menu item **Advance->Profile manager,** you will see the function list under the tree folder in the left panel of the profile manager window. Click the **Profile->LineProfile** under the tree will present a line profile management window as Figure 9-1; the functions of line profile management are described as followings:

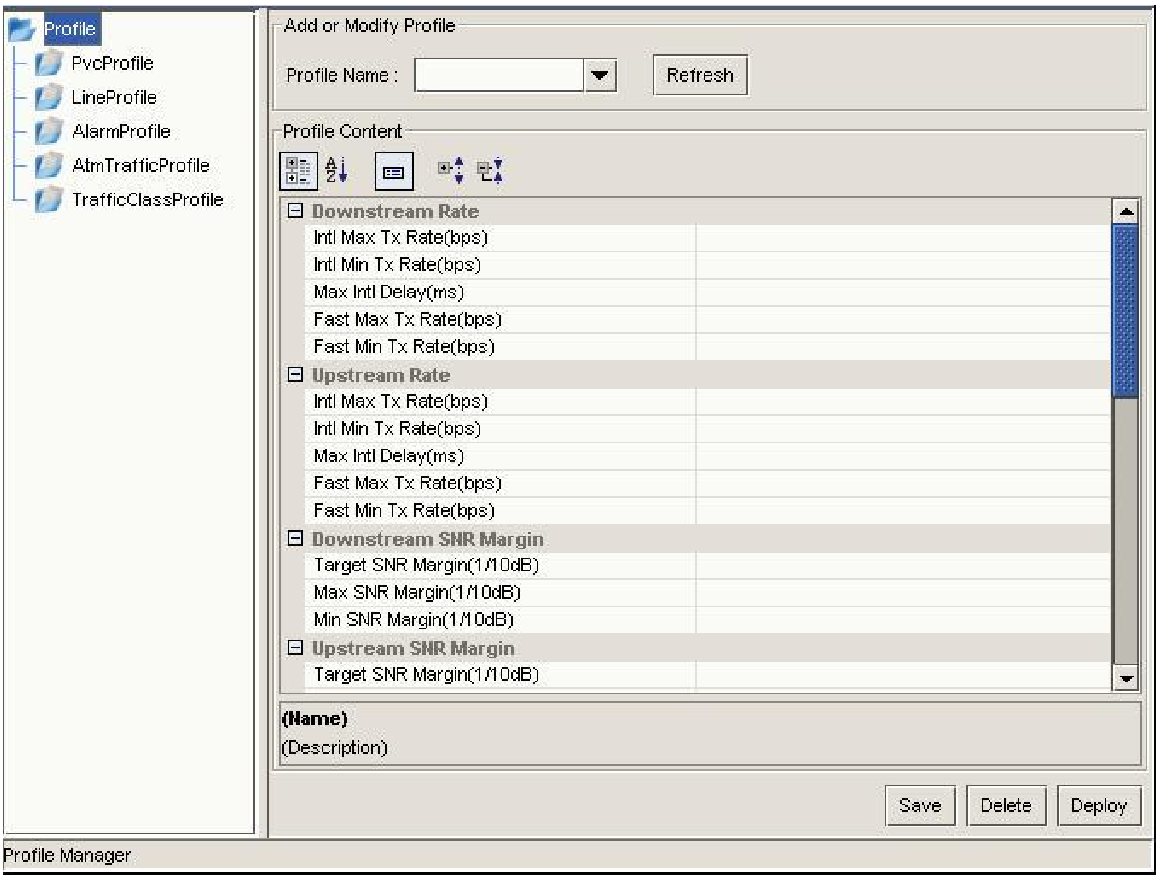


Figure 9-1. Line profile management window

9.1.1 Refresh Line Profile

After starting the line profile window, the system will query the all line profiles which store on the backend database. You can choice any profile by selecting a line profile name. Once selecting a profile, all the profile data will display all profile parameters on the profile content panel. You can use the refresh button to requery the all profiles.

9.1.2 Save Line Profile

After changing the profile content, you can use the save button to save the line profile. If the profile name exists on the database, the system will update the profile. Otherwise it will create this profile by using the profile name.

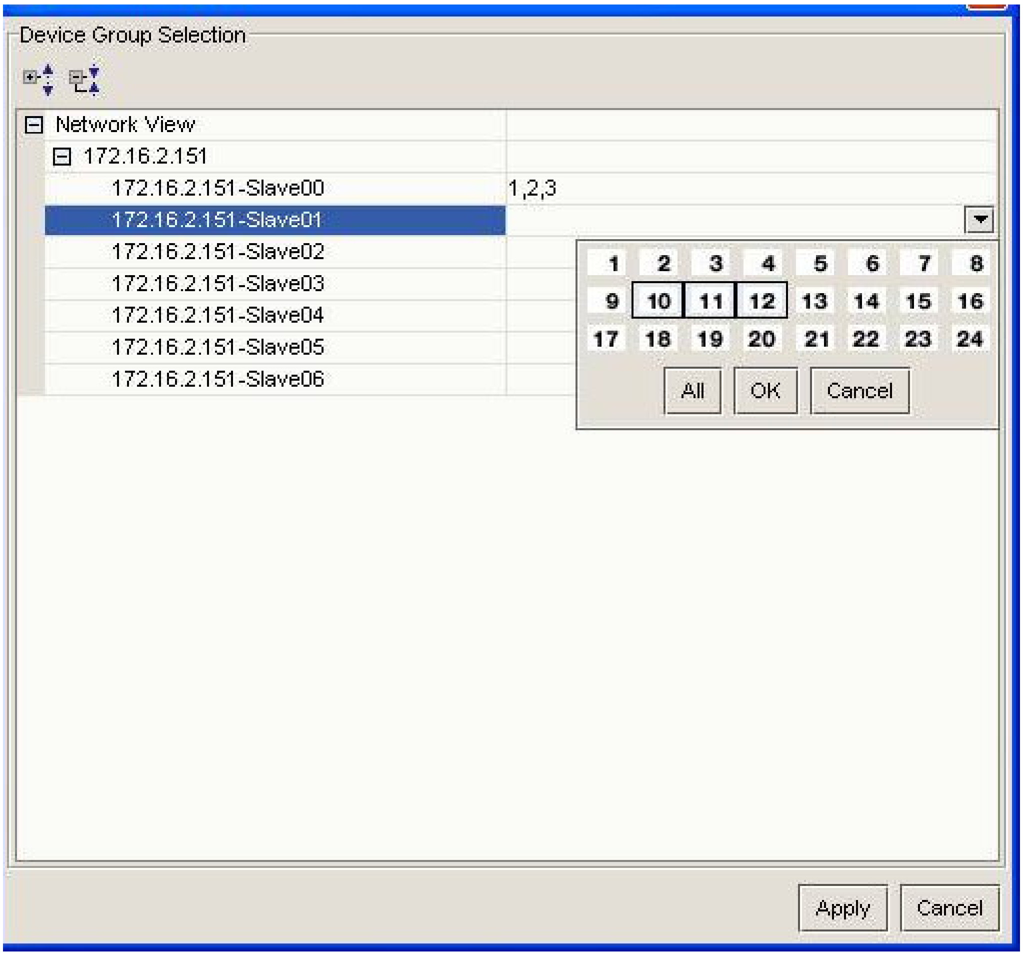
9.1.3 Delete Line Profile

You can push the Delete button to delete the profile by using the profile name.

9.1.4 Select Line Profile

Select button let you to deploy the line profile to the device. The steps go as follows:

Step1: After pushing the Select button, the system will display a dialog to choose devices and port as below Figure 9-2:



Device Group Selection

- Network View
  - 172.16.2.151
    - 172.16.2.151-Slave00 1,2,3
    - 172.16.2.151-Slave01
    - 172.16.2.151-Slave02
    - 172.16.2.151-Slave03
    - 172.16.2.151-Slave04
    - 172.16.2.151-Slave05
    - 172.16.2.151-Slave06

Figure 9-2. Device group selection dialog

Step 2: Push the apply button to apply this line profile to selected profiles. The system will display the deploying dialog to show the display result as below Figure 9-3:

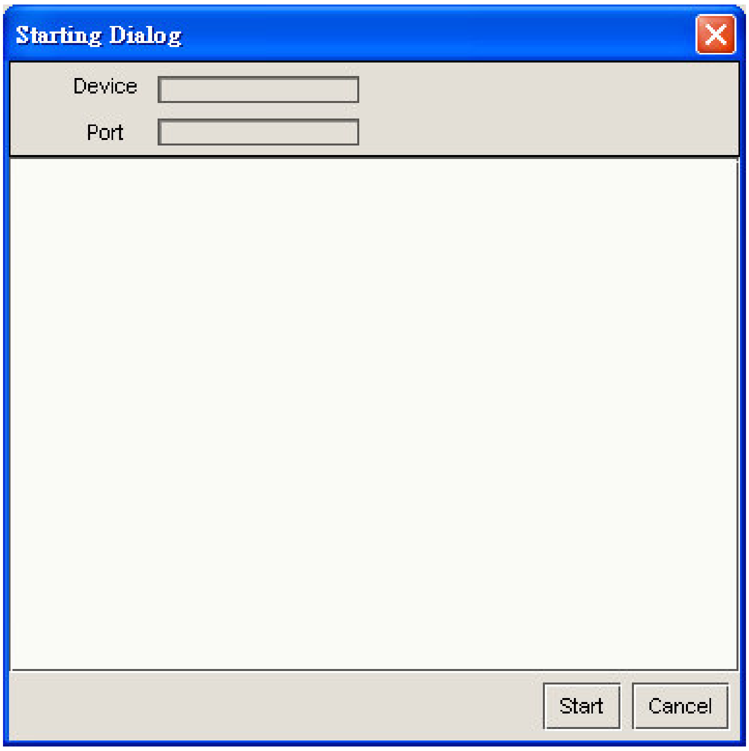
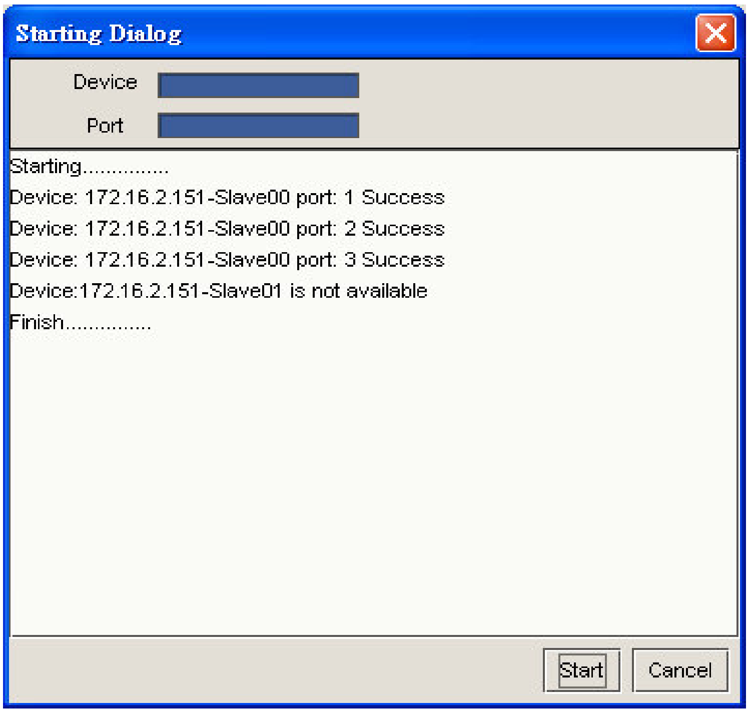


Figure 9-3. Deploy progress dialog

Step3: Push the start button to start the deploy the line profile, the result will display on the center of the dialog as below Figure 9-4:

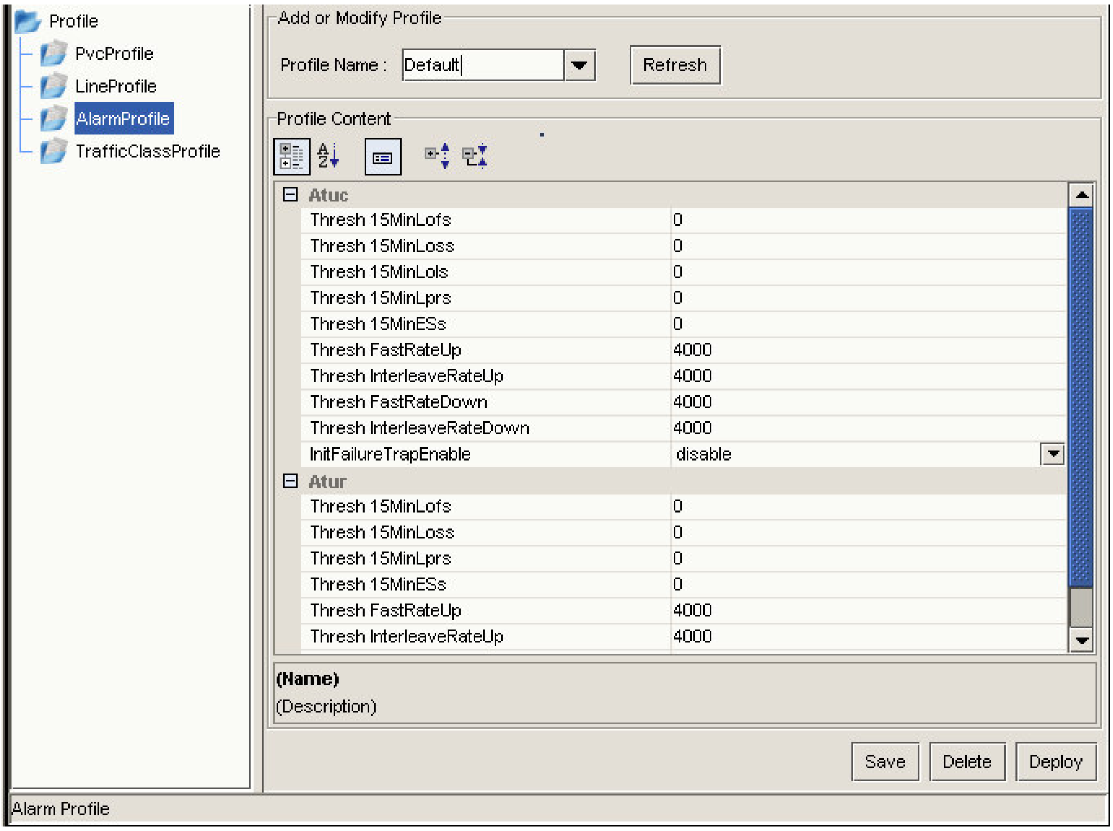


```
Starting...............
Device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00 port: 1 Success
Device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00 port: 2 Success
Device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00 port: 3 Success
Device:172.16.2.151-Slave01 is not available
Finish...............
```

Figure 9-4. Deploy progress dialog

9.2 Alarm Profile Management

Alarm profile management includes refresh, save, delete and deploy. When you click the main menu item **Advance->Profile manager,** you will see the function list under the tree folder in the left panel of the profile manager window. Click the **Profile->AlarmProfile** under the tree will present a alarm profile management window as Figure 9-5; the functions of alarm profile management are described as followings:



Profile Name : Default

Atuc	
Thresh 15MinLofs	0
Thresh 15MinLoss	0
Thresh 15MinLols	0
Thresh 15MinLprs	0
Thresh 15MinESs	0
Thresh FastRateUp	4000
Thresh InterleaveRateUp	4000
Thresh FastRateDown	4000
Thresh InterleaveRateDown	4000
InitFailureTrapEnable	disable
Atur	
Thresh 15MinLofs	0
Thresh 15MinLoss	0
Thresh 15MinLprs	0
Thresh 15MinESs	0
Thresh FastRateUp	4000
Thresh InterleaveRateUp	4000

(Name)
(Description)

Figure 9-5. Alarm profile management window

9.2.1 Refresh Alarm Profile

After starting the alarm profile window, the system will query the all alarm profiles which store on the backend database. You can choose any profiles by selecting an alarm profile name. Once selecting a profile, all the profile data will display all profile parameters on the profile content panel.

You can use the refresh button to requery the all profiles.

9.2.2 Save Alarm Profile

After changing the profile content, you can use the save button to save the alarm profile. If the profile name exists on the database, the system will update the profile. Otherwise it will create this profile by using the profile name.

9.2.3 Delete Alarm Profile

You can push the Delete button to delete the profile by using the profile name.

9.2.4 Select Alarm Profile

Select button let you to deploy the alarm profile to the device. The steps go as follows:

Step1: After pushing the Select button, the system will display a dialog to choose devices and port as below Figure 9-6:

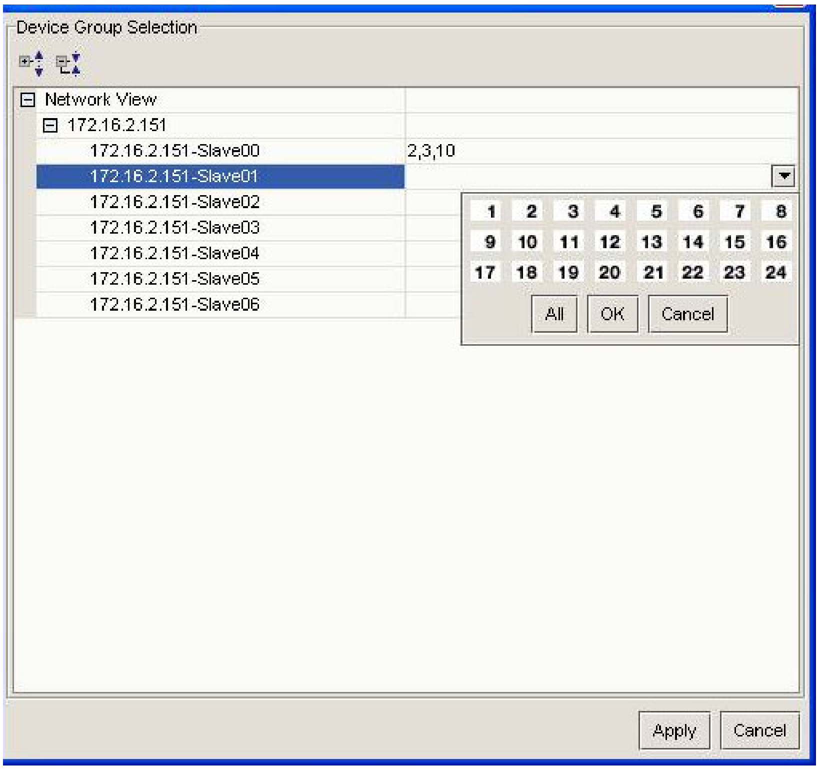


Figure 9-6. Device group selection dialog

Step 2: Push the apply button to apply this alarm profile to selected profiles. The system will display the deploying dialog to show the display result as below Figure 9-7:

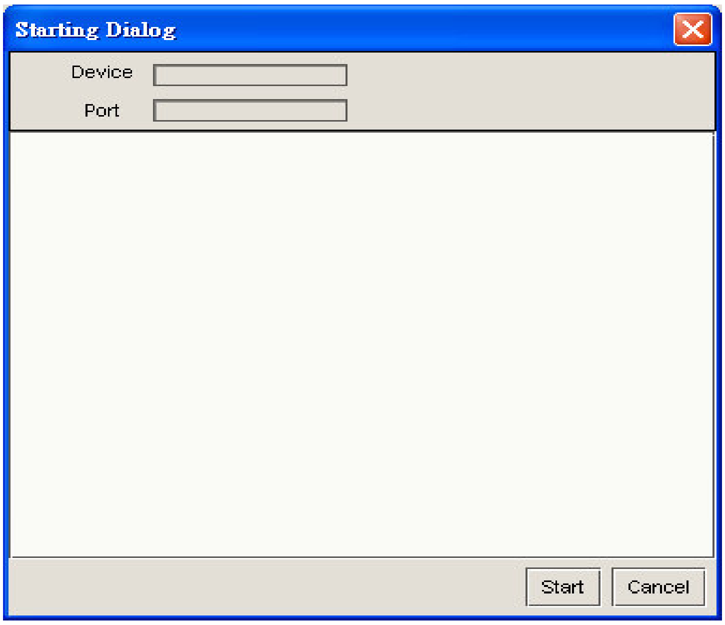
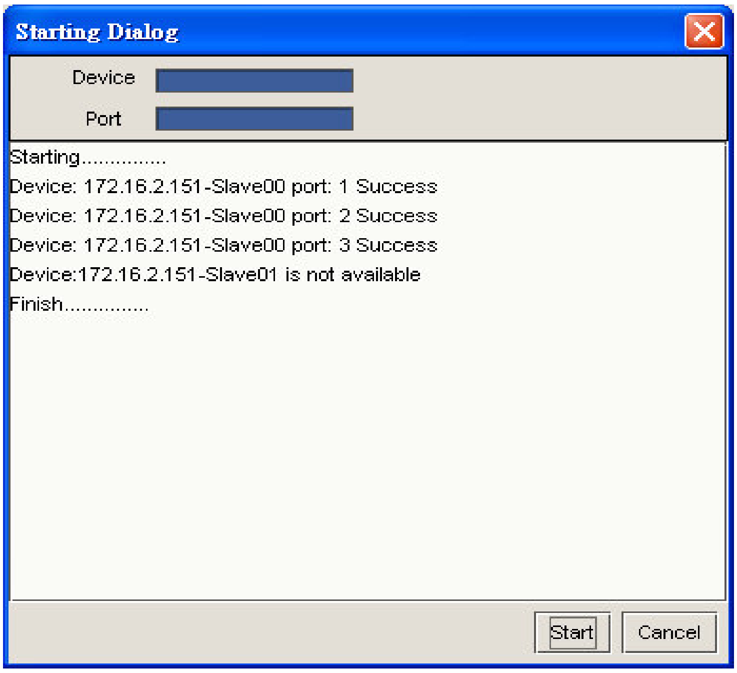


Figure 9-7. Deploy progress dialog

Step3: Push the start button to start the deploy the alarm profile, the result will display on the center of the dialog as below Figure 9-8:

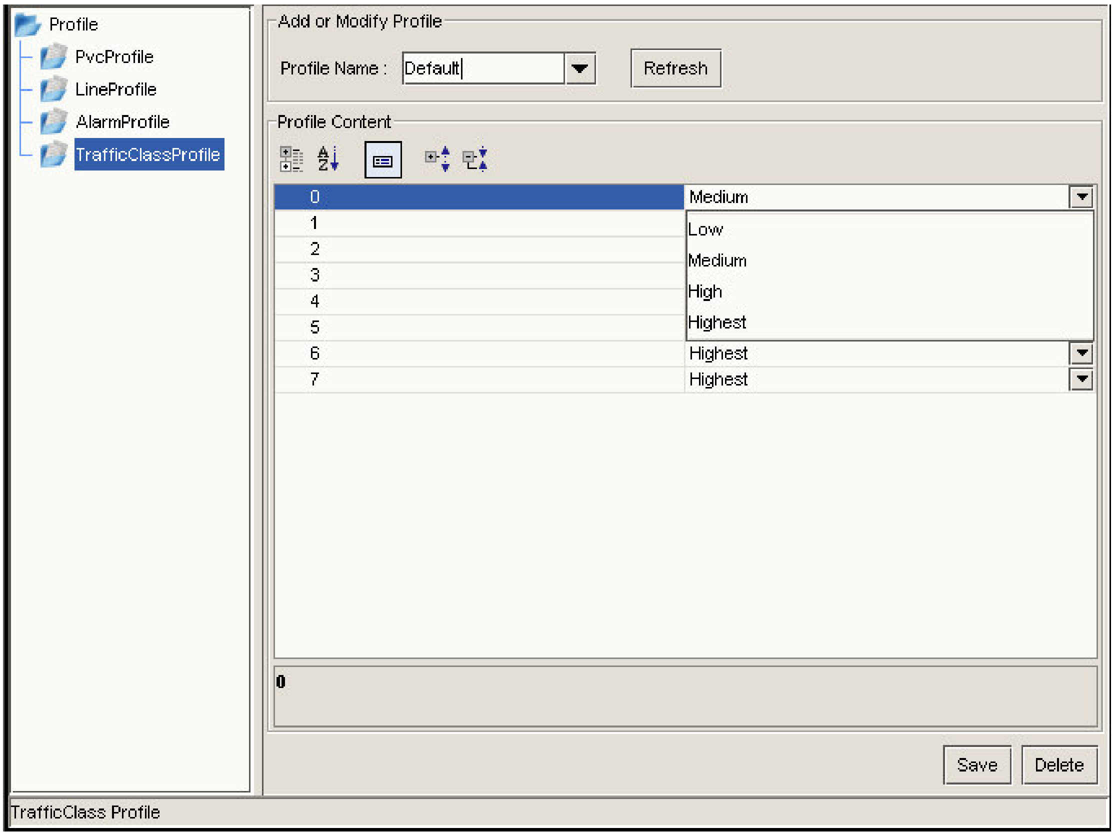


```
Starting..............
Device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00 port: 1 Success
Device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00 port: 2 Success
Device: 172.16.2.151-Slave00 port: 3 Success
Device:172.16.2.151-Slave01 is not available
Finish..............
```

Figure 9-8. Deploy progress dialog

9.3 TrafficClass Profile Management

TrafficClass profile management includes refresh, save, and delete. When you click the main menu item **Advance->Profile manager,** you will see the function list under the tree folder in the left panel of the profile manager window. Click the **Profile->TrafficClass Profile** under the tree will present a TrafficClass profile management window as Figure 9-9; This profile do not have deploy function, it is used for PVC Profile. So before filling the PVC Profile, the Traffic Class profile should be setup first. The functions of TrafficClass profile management are described as followings :



Profile Name : Default

0	Medium
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	Highest
7	Highest

0

Figure 9-9. Traffic class window

9.3.1 Refresh Traffic Class Profile

After starting the TrafficClass profile window, the system will query the all TrafficClass profiles which store on the backend database. You can choose any profiles by selecting a TrafficClass profile name. Once selecting a profile, all the

profile data will display all profile parameters on the profile content panel.
You can use the refresh button to requery the all profiles.

9.3.2 Save TrafficClass Profile

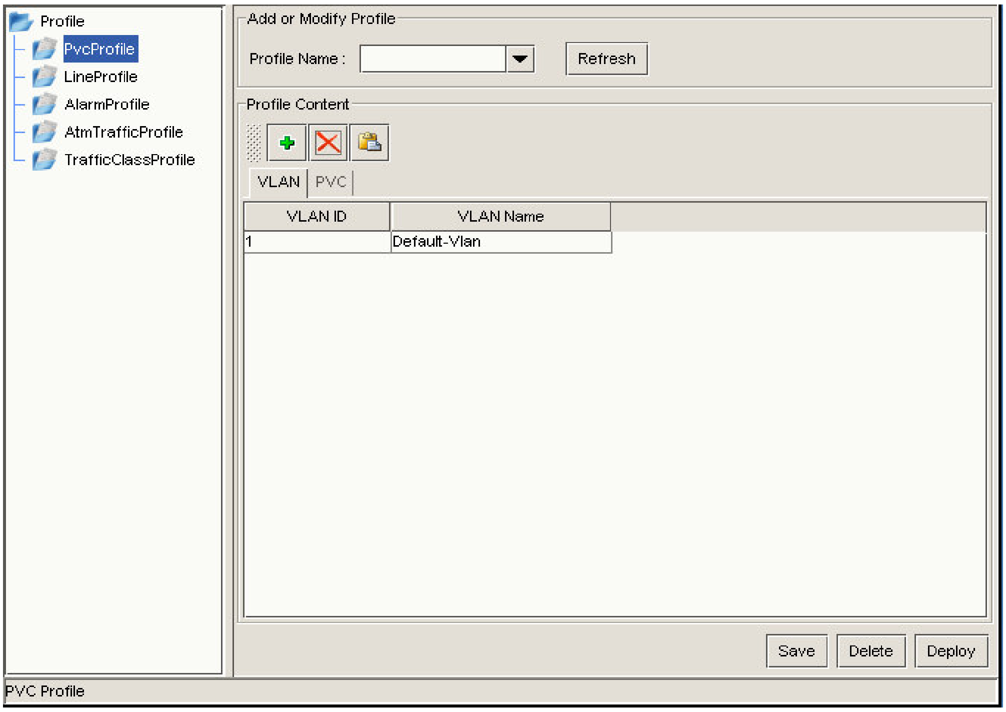
After changing the profile content, you can use the save button to save the TrafficClass profile. If the profile name exists on the database, the system will update the profile. Otherwise it will create this profile by using the profile name.

9.3.3 Delete TrafficClass Profile

You can push the Delete button to delete the profile by using the profile name. Otherwise the table will be cleared.

9.4 PVC Profile Management

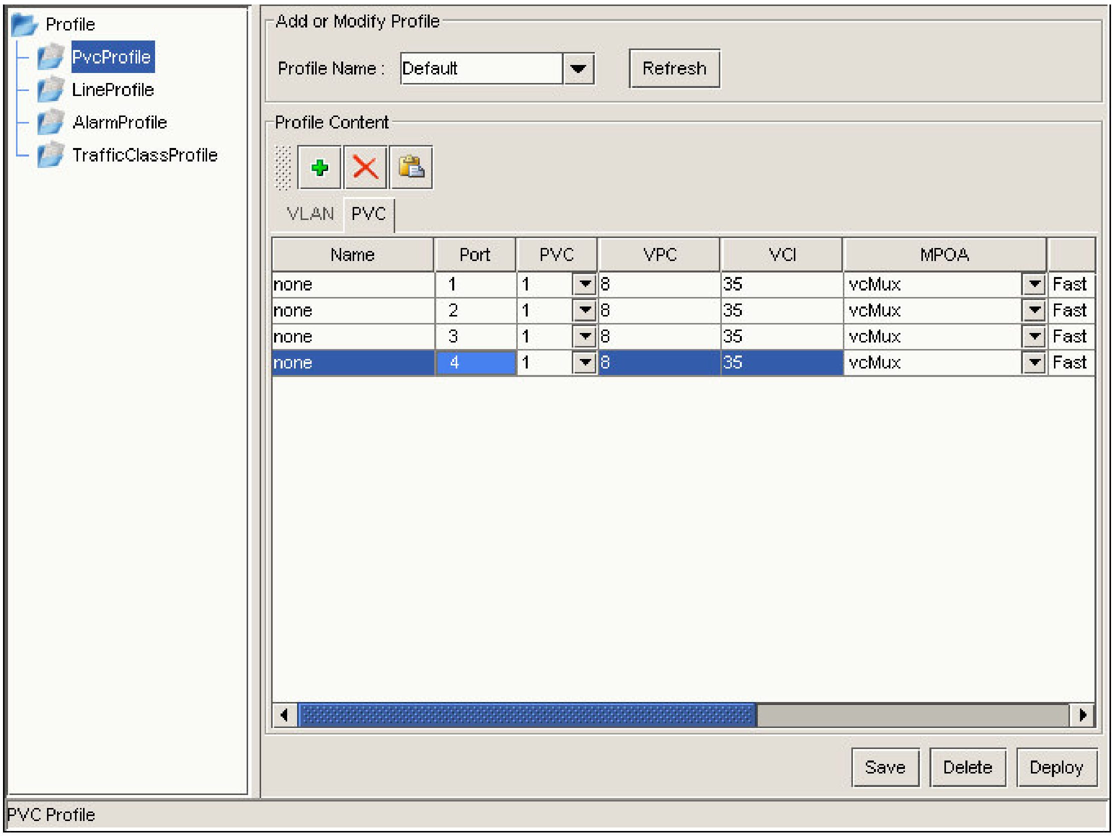
PVC profile management includes refresh, save, delete and deploy. When you click the main menu item **Advance->Profile manager,** you will see the function list under the tree folder in the left panel of the profile manager window. Click the **Profile->PVC Profile** under the tree will present a PVC profile management window as Figure 9-10; before setting the PVC Profile, the Traffic Class profile should be setup first. The functions of PVC profile management are described as followings: Basically, users may select profile from database or add it manually.



Profile Name :

VLAN ID	VLAN Name
1	Default-Vlan

Figure 9-10. PVC profiles VLAN window



Profile Name : Default

Name	Port	PVC	VPC	VCI	MPOA	
none	1	1	8	35	vcMux	Fast
none	2	1	8	35	vcMux	Fast
none	3	1	8	35	vcMux	Fast
none	4	1	8	35	vcMux	Fast

Figure 9-11. PVC profiles PVC window

9.4.1 Refresh PVC Profile

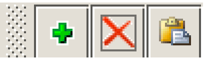
After starting the PVC profile window, the system will query the all PVC profiles which store on the backend database. You can choose any profiles by selecting a TrafficClass profile name. Once selecting a profile, all the profile data will display all profile parameters on the profile content panel.
You can use the refresh button to requery the all profiles.

9.4.2 Save PVC Profile

After changing the profile content, you can use the save button to save the PVC profile. If the profile name exists on the database, the system will update the profile. Otherwise it will create this profile by using the profile name.

9.4.3 Delete PVC Profile

You can push the Delete button to delete the profile by using the profile name. Otherwise the table will be cleared.

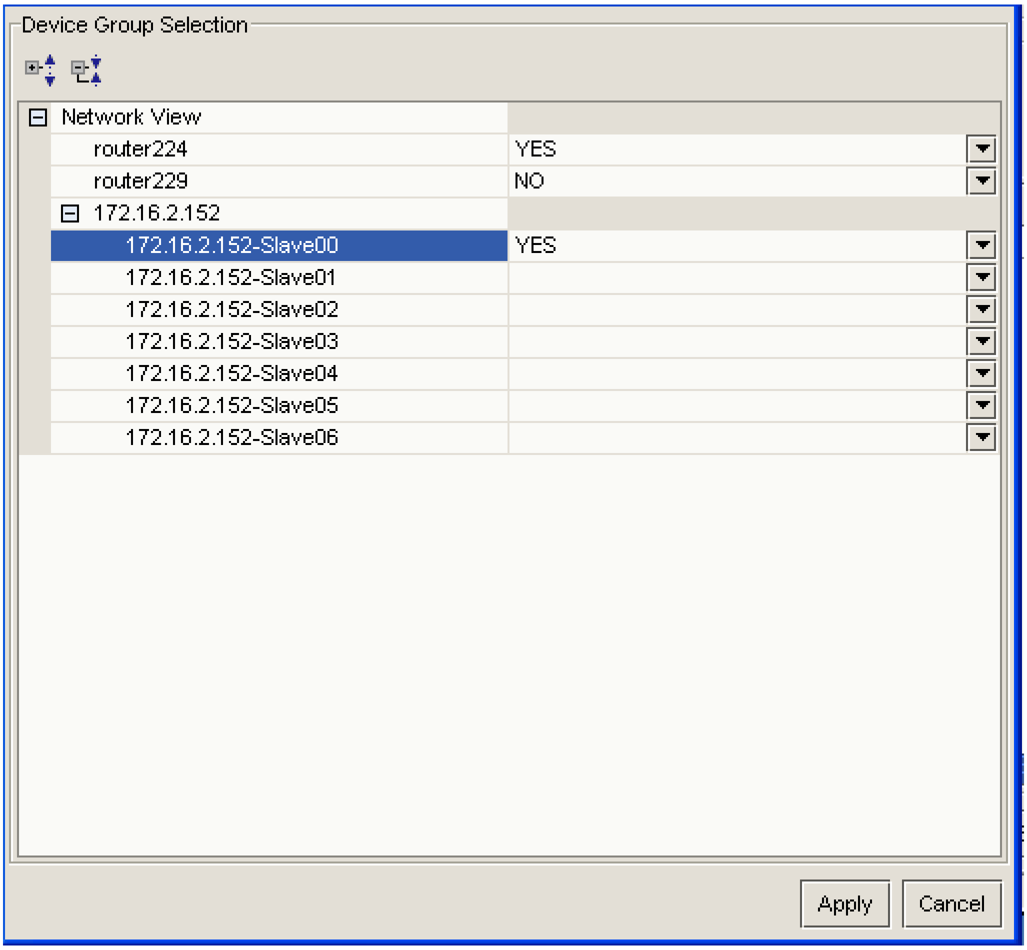


The first icon will add a new empty entry to the table. Then users must fill related data on the table.
The second icon will delete the selected rows data on the table.
The last icon will paste the selected rows on the table, it will help users quickly filled out the table.

9.5.4 Deploy PVC Traffic Profile

Deploy button let you to deploy the PVC profile to the device. The steps go as follows:

Step1: After pushing the Deploy button, the system will display a dialog to choose devices as below Figure 9-12: the device will be deployed on the value set to “YES”.



Device Group Selection

⊟ Network View	
router224	YES
router229	NO
⊟ 172.16.2.152	
172.16.2.152-Slave00	YES
172.16.2.152-Slave01	
172.16.2.152-Slave02	
172.16.2.152-Slave03	
172.16.2.152-Slave04	
172.16.2.152-Slave05	
172.16.2.152-Slave06	

Figure 9-12. Device group selection dialog

Step 2: Push the apply button to apply this PVC profile to selected profiles. The system will display the deploying dialog to show the display result as below Figure 9-13:

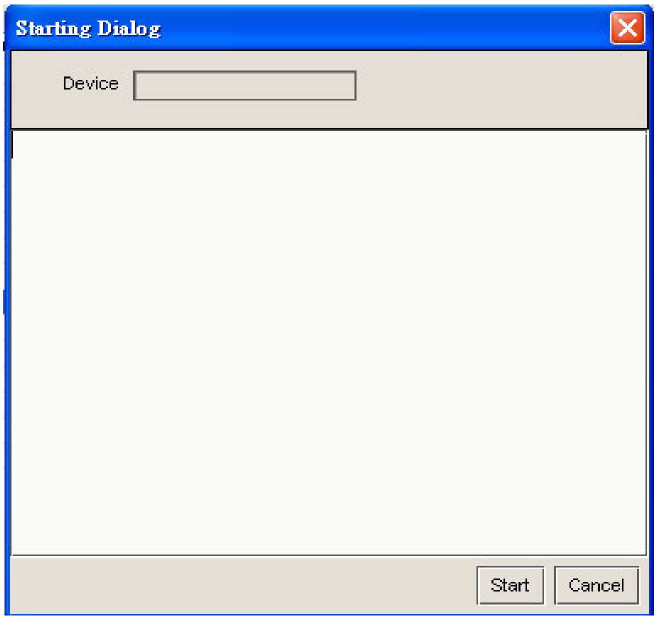
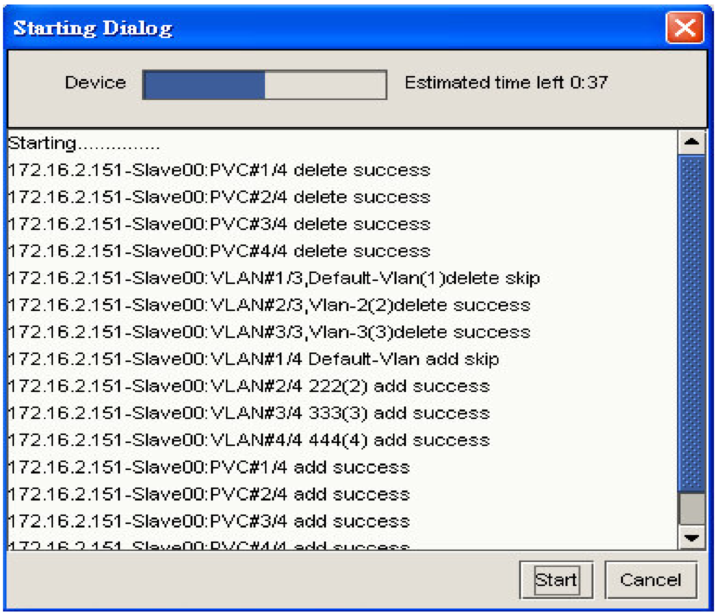


Figure 9-13. Deploy initial progress dialog

Step3: Push the start button to start the deploy the PVC profile, the result will display on the center of the dialog as below Figure 9-14: From the result: users may see the whole action log.

If the device is not available, the device will skip. On the other hand, if the value of profile is not valid, the procedure will stop.



```
Starting...............
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#1/4 delete success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#2/4 delete success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#3/4 delete success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#4/4 delete success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:VLAN#1/3,Default-Vlan(1)delete skip
172.16.2.151-Slave00:VLAN#2/3,Vlan-2(2)delete success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:VLAN#3/3,Vlan-3(3)delete success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:VLAN#1/4 Default-Vlan add skip
172.16.2.151-Slave00:VLAN#2/4 222(2) add success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:VLAN#3/4 333(3) add success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:VLAN#4/4 444(4) add success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#1/4 add success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#2/4 add success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#3/4 add success
172.16.2.151-Slave00:PVC#4/4 add success
```

Figure 9-14. Deploy progress dialog

CHAPTER 10
Report

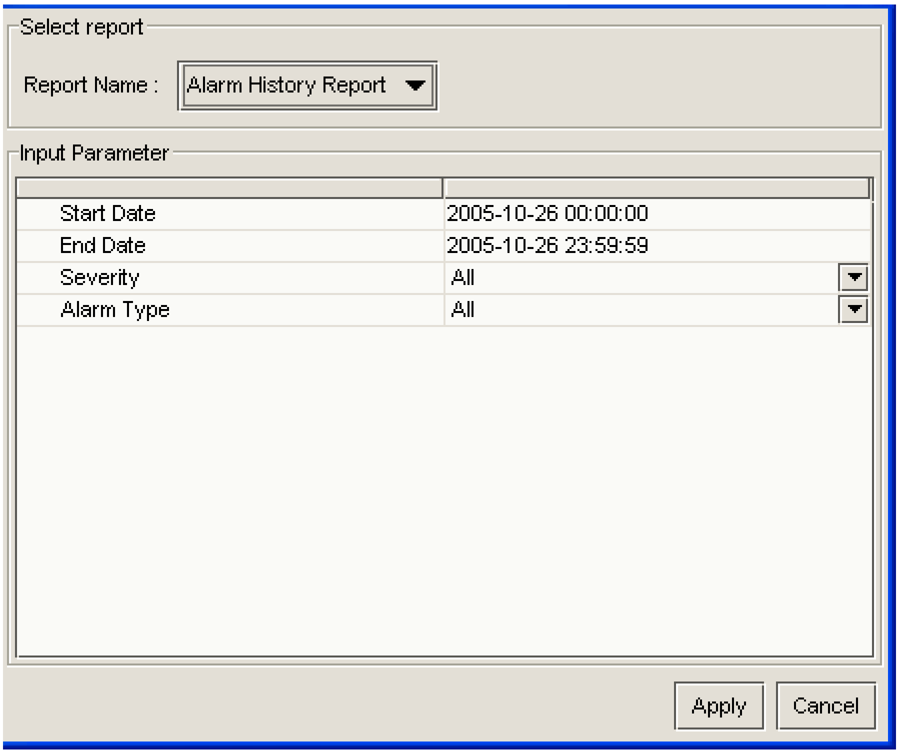
The function of report for EMS is to provide an interface for operators to export, save and print some statistic data of EMS database. Currently, we provide alarm history, and Long Term PM report.

This chapter describes how to create alarm history and Long Term PM report.
This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Section 10.1: Report Dialog
- Section 10.2: Alarm History Report
- Section 10.3: Long Term PM Report

10.1 Report Dialog

All reports are generated through Report Dialog. You need to click the main menu item **Advance->Report** to open the Report Dialog as followings Figure 10-1:



Select report

Report Name : Alarm History Report

Input Parameter

Start Date	2005-10-26 00:00:00
End Date	2005-10-26 23:59:59
Severity	All
Alarm Type	All

Figure 10-1. Report dialog

Report Name

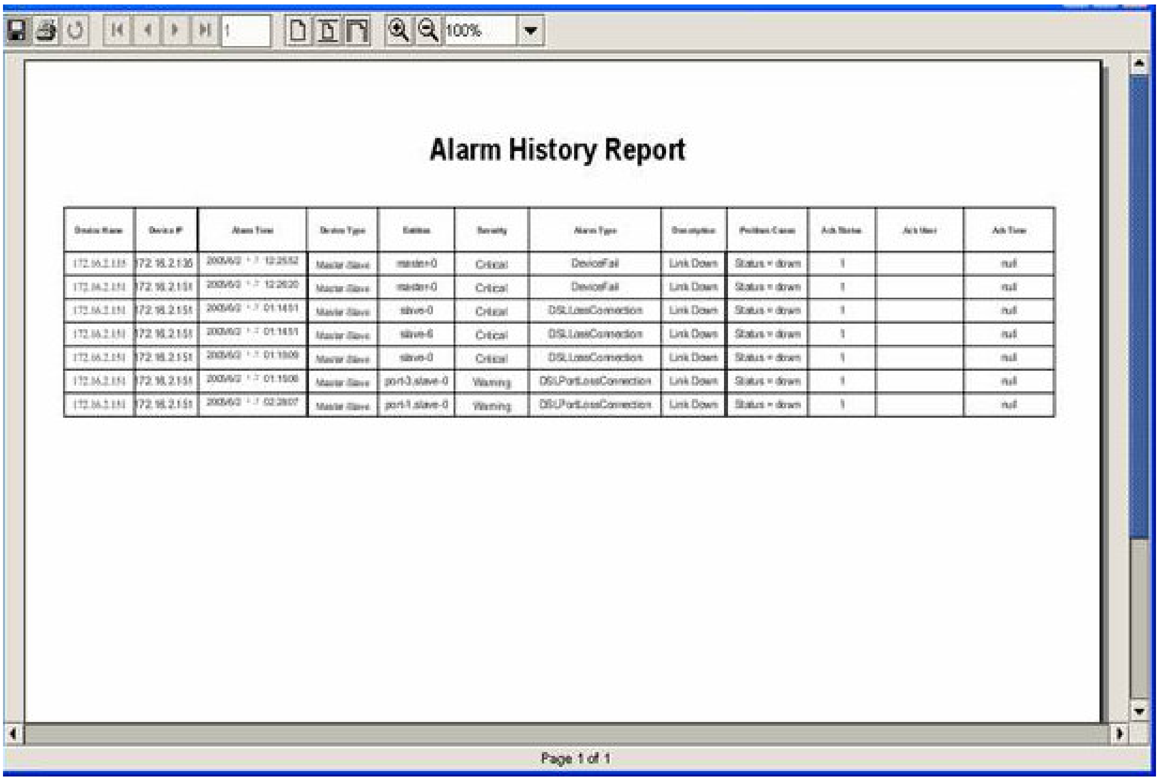
You can select different report name to generate different report.

Parameters

Different reports can input different parameters. After changing report by selecting the report name, the input parameters panel will display the parameters that you can input for this report. Please change the parameters for each report.

10.2 Alarm History Report

Alarm history report is exactly the same as alarm history panel on alarm window. But you can save, print with a well defined format. Figure 10-2 is shown as below.



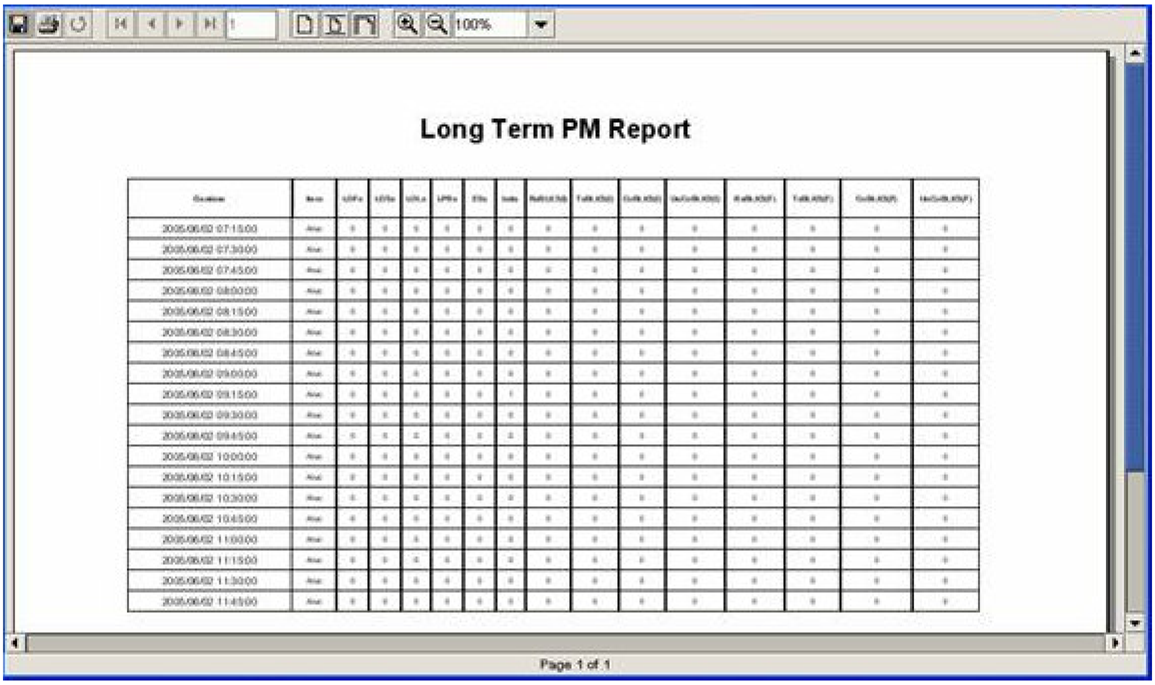
Alarm History Report

Device Name	Device IP	Alarm Time	Device Type	Entities	Severity	Alarm Type	Description	Problem Cause	Ack Status	Ack User	Ack Time
172.16.2.135	172.16.2.136	2005/6/2 [illegible] 12:25:52	Master-Slave	master-0	Critical	DeviceFail	Link Down	Status = down	1		null
172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005/6/2 [illegible] 12:26:20	Master-Slave	master-0	Critical	DeviceFail	Link Down	Status = down	1		null
172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005/6/2 [illegible] 01:14:51	Master-Slave	slave-0	Critical	DSLLossConnection	Link Down	Status = down	1		null
172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005/6/2 [illegible] 01:14:51	Master-Slave	slave-6	Critical	DSLLossConnection	Link Down	Status = down	1		null
172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005/6/2 [illegible] 01:15:09	Master-Slave	slave-0	Critical	DSLLossConnection	Link Down	Status = down	1		null
172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005/6/2 [illegible] 01:15:08	Master-Slave	port-3,slave-0	Warning	DSLPortLossConnection	Link Down	Status = down	1		null
172.16.2.151	172.16.2.151	2005/6/2 [illegible] 02:28:07	Master-Slave	port-1,slave-0	Warning	DSLPortLossConnection	Link Down	Status = down	1		null

Figure 10-2. Alarm history report

10.3 Long Term PM Report

Long Term PM report is exactly the same as Long Term PM data panel on Long Term PM window. But you can save, print with a well defined format. Figure 10-3 is shown as below.



Long Term PM Report

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2005/06/02 07:15:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 07:30:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 07:45:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 08:00:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 08:15:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 08:30:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 08:45:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 09:00:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 09:15:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 09:30:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 09:45:00	Ansi	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 10:00:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 10:15:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 10:30:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 10:45:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 11:00:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 11:15:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 11:30:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005/06/02 11:45:00	Ansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 10-3. Long Term PM report