Verilink DPRI 2922
User Manual

September 1999

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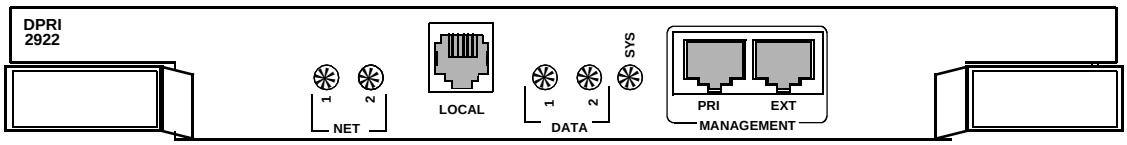

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FCC Requirements

This equipment has been tested and found to comply within the limits for a Class A digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules. These limits are designed to provide protection against harmful interference in a commercial environment.

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the user manual, can cause harmful interference to radio communications.

There is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment causes harmful interference to radio or television reception—which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on—try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This equipment complies with Part 68 of the FCC Rules. On the rear, side or bottom of the unit is a label that contains the FCC registration number and other information. If requested, provide this information to the telephone company.

- All direct connections to the network lines must be made using standard plugs and jacks (compliant with Part 68). The following tables list the applicable registration jack universal order codes (USOCs), facility interface codes (FICs), and service order codes (SOCs). These are required to order service from the telco.

For T1 interfaces:

Port ID	REN / SOC	FIC	USOC
1.544 Mbit/s SF 1.544 Mbit/s SF, B8ZS 1.544 Mbit/s ANSI ESF 1.544 Mbit/s ANSI ESF, B8ZS	6.0N	04DU9 -BN 04DU9 -DN 04DU9 -1KN 04DU9 -1SN	RJ-48C jack

For DDS interfaces:

Port ID	REN / SOC	FIC	USOC
56 kbit/s 64 kbit/s	6.0N	04DU5 -56 04DU5 - 64	RJ-48S jack

- If the unit appears to be malfunctioning, inform the telco and disconnect it from the network lines until the source of trouble is determined to be your equipment or the telephone line . If your equipment needs repair, it should not be reconnected until it is repaired.
- The unit has been designed to prevent harm to the network. If the telephone company finds that the equipment is exceeding tolerable parameters, it can temporarily disconnect service. In this case, the telephone company will provide you advance notice if possible.

- If the telephone company alters its equipment in a manner that can affect the use of this device, it must give you warning so that you have the opportunity to maintain uninterrupted service. You will be advised of your right to file a complaint with the FCC.
- No customer is authorized to repair this equipment, regardless of warranty status. All repairs must be performed by Verilink or an authorized agent. It is the responsibility of users requiring service to report the need for service to Verilink or to one of our authorized agents.

Lithium Battery

The lithium battery referred to in the following notices is contained inside the clock chip.

English

DANGER!

The battery can explode if incorrectly replaced! Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

DANGER!

To avoid electrical shock in case of failure, the power supply must be installed by a professional installer. The terminal labeled with the ground symbol (⏚) on the power supply must be connected to a permanent earth ground.

CAUTION!

Interconnecting circuits must comply with the requirements of EN60950:1992/A4:1997 Section 6.2 for telecommunications network voltages (TNV) circuits.

Français

ATTENTION!

Une explosion peut se produire si la batterie est remplacée d' une façon incorrecte! Remplacez-la seulement avec le même modèle de batterie ou un modèle équivalent selon les recommendations de manufacture. Disposez de les batteries usées selon les instructions de manufacture.

ATTENTION!

Pour éviter choc électrique en cas de insuccès, la provision de pouvoir doit êtré installé par un installeur professionnel. Le terminal de la provision de pouvoir, marqué du symbol de terre, (⏚) doit connecté à un circuit de terre permanent.

PRUDENT!

Les circuits doivent êtré interconnectés de manière à ce que l' équipement continue a êtré en agrément avec "EN60950:1992/A4:1997, Section 6.2, pour les circuits de voltage de liaisons d' échanges (réseau) par les télécommunications (TNV)," après les connections de circuits.

Española

ATTENCION!

La bateria puede explotar si se reemplaza incorrectamente. Reemplace la bateria con el mismo tipo de bateria ó una equivalente recomendada por el manufacturero. Disponga de las baterias de acuerdo con las instrucciones del manufacturero.

ATTENCION!

Para evitar contacto con circuitos que electrocutan, la fuente de alimentación debe ser instalada por un técnico profesional. La terminal de la fuente de alimentación marcada con el símbolo de tierra (⏚) debe ser conectada a un circuito de vuelta por tierra permanente.

PELIGRO!

Circuitos que se interconectan a la red de telecomunicaciones deben hacerse de tal manera que cumplan con los requisitos estipulados en las especificaciones "EN60950:1992/A4:1997, Sección 6.2, para los voltages de circuitos interconnectados a la Red de Telecomunicaciones (TNV)," despues de terminar las connecciones entre los circuitos.

Deutsch

VORSICHT!

Explosionsgefahr bei unsachgemäßem Ersetzen der Batterie! Batterie gleichen Typs und gleicher Qualität benutzen, wie vom Hersteller empfohlen. Entsorgung der Batterie nach Anweisung des Herstellers!

VORSICHT, GEFAHR!

Um keinen Schlag zu erhalten beim Versagen der electrischen Anlage, muss der Stromanschluss von einem Elektriker vorgenommen werden. Der elektrische Pol, versehen mit dem Erdsymbol (⏚) muss am Stromanschluss permanent geerdet sein.

VORSICHT!

Schaltungen, die in den Geräten zusammengeschaltet sind, müssen weiterhin den Vorschriften EN60950:1992/A4:1997, Absatz 6.2 für Telecommunications Netz Spannung (TNV) Schaltkreize entsprechen.

Canadian Requirements

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class A limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

Le présent appareil numérique n'émet pas de bruits radioélectriques dépassant les limites applicables aux appareils numériques (de la class A) prescrites dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique édicté par le ministère des Communications du Canada.

The Industry Canada label indentifies CS-03 certified equipment. This certification means that the equipment meets certain telecommunications network protective, operational and safety requirements. Industry Canada does not guarantee the equipment will operate to the user's satisfaction.

Before installing this equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. In some cases, the company's inside wiring associated with a single line individual service may be extended by means of a certified connector assembly (telephone extension cord). The customer should be aware that compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

Repairs to certified equipment should be made by an authorized Canadian maintenance facility designated by the supplier. Any repairs or alterations made by the user to this equipment, or equipment malfunctions, may give the telecommunications company cause to request the user to disconnect the equipment.

Users should ensure for their own protection that the electrical ground connections of the power utility, telephone lines and internal metallic water pipe system, if present, are connected together. This precaution may be particularly important in rural areas.

Caution: Users should not attempt to make such connections themselves, but should contact the appropriate electric inspection authority, or electrician, as appropriate.

Safety Precautions

This equipment is intended to be installed only in a Restricted Access Location that meets the following criteria:

- Access can only be gained by service personnel or users who have been instructed about the reasons for the restrictions applied to the location and about any precautions that must be taken.
- Access can only be gained through the use of a lock and key or other means of security, and is controlled by the authority responsible for the location.

When handling this equipment, follow these basic safety precautions to reduce the risk of electric shock and injury:

- Follow all warnings and instructions marked on the product and in the manual.
- Unplug the hardware from the wall outlet before cleaning. Do not use liquid cleaners or aerosol cleaners. Use a cloth slightly dampened with water.
- Do not place this product on an unstable cart, stand, or table. It may fall, causing serious damage to the product.
- Slots and openings in the shelves are provided for ventilation to protect them from overheating. These openings must not be blocked or covered. Never place this product near a radiator or heat register.

- This product should be operated only from the type of power source indicated on the marking label and manual. If you are unsure of the type of power supply you are using, consult your dealer or local power company.
- Do not allow anything to rest on the power cord. Do not locate this product where the cord will interfere with the free movement of people.
- Do not overload wall outlets and extension cords, as this can result in fire or electric shock.
- Never push objects of any kind into the shelves. They may touch dangerous voltage points or short out parts that could result in fire or electric shock. Never spill liquid of any kind on this equipment.
- Unplug the equipment from the wall outlet and refer servicing to qualified service personnel under the following conditions:
    - When the power supply cord or plug is damaged or frayed.
    - If liquid has been spilled into the product.
    - If the product has been exposed to rain or water.
    - If the product has been dropped or if the cabinet has been damaged.

Product Warranty

Verilink's product warranty covers repair or replacement of all equipment under normal use for a five-year period from date of shipment. Replacement products may be new or reconditioned. Any replaced or repaired product or part has a ninety (90) day warranty or the remainder of the initial warranty period, whichever is longer. Our in-house Repair Center services returns within ten working days.

Customer Service

Verilink offers the following services:

- System Engineers at regional sales offices for network design and planning assistance (800) 837-4546
- Technical Assistance Center for free 24x7 telephone support during installation, maintenance, and troubleshooting (800) 285-2755 and support@verilink.com)
- To return a product, it must be assigned a Return Materials Authorization (RMA) number before sending it to Verilink for repair (800) 926-0085, ext. 2282
- Maintenance contracts and leasing plans (800) 837-4546
- Technical Training on network concepts and Verilink products (800) 282-2755 and training@verilink.com
- Web site (www.verilink.com)

Publications Staff

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Table 1 **Use this detachable checklist to guide your installation of the DPRI 2922 for ISDN capabilities**

When	Information Required	Notes
Before Ordering ISDN	Check for availability—Call or otherwise access your network service provider (telco)	
	What applications? • Data only	Should be Data only. Be sure to tell your telco that you want the switch configured for DATA ONLY.
	What type of equipment will be hooked up? Manufacturer/Brand Names? Serial/Model Numbers? • Terminal Adapter (TA) • Bridg • Router • ISDNTelephone	No TA supported.
	How will the equipment be hooked up? Between the telco and the Verilink equipment? Between the Verilink equipment and your equipment?	We support RJ-48 connection to telco (Smartjack) interface.
	ISDN Circuit ID Number	
	ISDN Ordering Code (IOC) (If required by your telco)	
	Service and billing address	
	Your contact name and number	
	Telco contact name and number	
	Telco to provide inside wiring and jack?	
	Desired long-distance carrier	
	Delivery of CLID or Station ID (Delivery of Calling Line ID is required)	
	Delivery of DNIS (Delivery of DNIS (Dialed Number Information Services) required)	
	No NSF is required. Netware Specific Facilities information element is not required.	
	Multirate Services (Nx64) Multirate services may be required.	
Telco Will Provide	Availability confirmation	
	Estimated pricing	
	Confirmation call • Due date • Switch typ • Service profile identifiers (SPIDs) • Directory numbers Fulfillment package • Troubleshooting guide	SPIDs may not be applicable.

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DPRI 2922

Chapter 1

DPRI 2922 Dual-Port ISDN Primary Rate Interface

The DPRI 2922 application module working in conjunction with an NCM 2000 controller module provides your AS2000 system with critical network backup capability that includes ISDN PRI access.

NOTE: The ISDN capability of the DPRI 2922 application module is only accessible through the NCM 2000 Controller Menu.

The DPRI accepts high-speed data from local area networks, host mainframes, and other types of data terminal equipment. The aggregate data rate from terminal equipment can be one of the following:

T1 Timeslots	Data Rate
n = 1—23 or 1—24 depending on NFAS configuration	n × 56 kbit/s (up to 1.344 Mbit/s) (n = 1–24)
n = 1—23 or 1—24 depending on NFAS configuration	n × 64 kbit/s (up to 1.536 Mbit/s) (n = 1–24)

Applications

In dial-backup mode, the DPRI 2922 is useful as an alternate ISDN route when regular T1 lines are unavailable. The DPRI 2922 also provides the ability to designate a reserve leased T1 as a backup.

Figure 1-1 ISDN Dial-Backup Application

Features

The DPRI 2922 system has the following features:

T1 Digital Transmission Facilities

The DPRI system carries data traffic onto a T1 transmission facility. Each port provides T1 transport bandwidth of $n \times 56$ kbit/s or $n \times 64$ kbit/s trunks.

Advanced Automatic Protection Switching

The DPRI system provides Advanced Automatic Protection Switching (AAPS) to an alternate T1 line using two hardware options:

- DPRI with the CIM 29010, dual V.35 serial data ports
- DPRI with the CIM 29011, dual RS-449/EIA-530 serial data ports

Dial Backup

The DPRI system provides an alternate ISDN route for digital data traffic when the regular T1 line is unavailable.

Alternate T1 Backup

The DPRI system provides an alternate T1 route for digital data traffic when the regular T1 line is unavailable.

Crosspoint Switch

The DPRI system provides flexibility for designing data paths to and from multiple AS2000 T1 modules across the backplane. Incoming and outgoing channels can be set up to send data traffic.

Drop, Insert, and Bypass Mode

The DPRI supports drop, insert, and bypass functionality via its crosspoint switch. Further, the drop, insert, and bypass configuration helps reduce the number of network (T1) links among different sites.

Alarm Management

DPRI alarms are reported to the NCM. These alarms are viewed using the NCM Craft interface, Telnet, SNMP, or Node Manager.

Advanced Programmable Architecture

All DPRI system hardware and software components can be independently upgraded with product options and firmware upgrades. Additional modules can be added within a node to increase network channel capacity. CIMs and other modular components can be added, upgraded, or replaced independently.

Node Management

The NCM provides node management via Craft interface, Telnet, SNMP, and Verilink's Node Manager.

Diagnostics

The DPRI provides line (LLB), data port (DPLB), repeater (RLB), and payload (PLB) loopbacks. Test patterns can be used with or without the loopbacks.

System Components

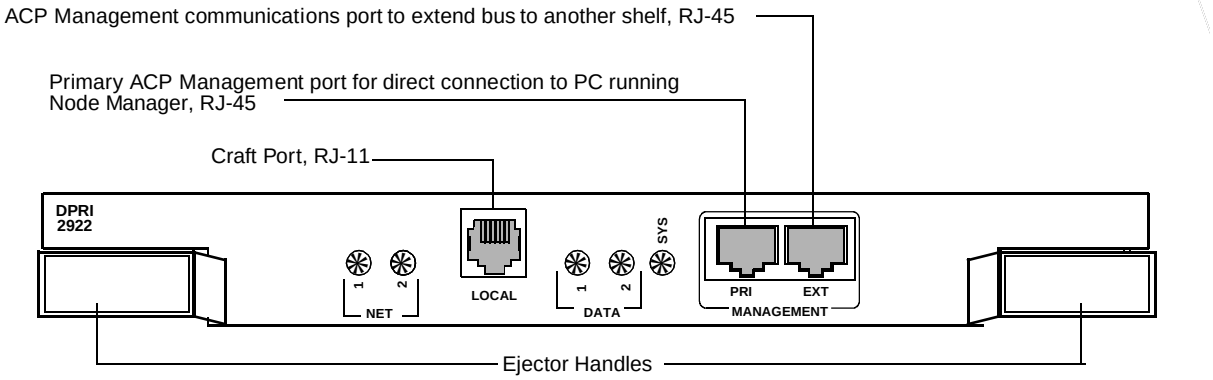
Hardware components of the DPRI 2922 system include:

- NCM 2000 (Version 4.0 or higher firmware) with accompanying NIM
- Dual-Port Primary Rate Interface (DPRI) ISDN module
- Connector interface modules (CIMs)
  - CIM 29010 (P/N 311-101387-001) or
  - CIM 29011 (P/N 311-107387-002)
- Universal power supply and shelf
- System cables (Craft Cable P/N 458-501788-008)

DPRI 2922 Front Module

Figure 1-2 shows the front panel of the DPRI 2922.

Figure 1-2 Dual Port ISDN Primary Rate Interface (DPRI 2922) Front Panel



LEDs

The DPRI front panel's System LED (SYS) is green when the module has passed the power-up self-test.

The panel also contains four status LEDs:

- Two for network port status

- Two for data port status

Chapter 4 of this manual defines the LEDs and alarms.

Management Ports

Three NCM front panel management ports support management of the local node and allow remote node management.

- Local—RJ-11 direct connection to the Craft interface via:
  - An ASCII terminal
  - A PC running a terminal emulator
  - Node Manager ASCII Port Access window

The DPRI 2922 also supports access to the ASCII interface over NCM Telnet sessions via modem dial-up SLIP connections.

- PRI—Primary Management. Node Manager interface connection to the PC COM port.

Type	Serial port used for Node Manager access or ACP bus extension
Connector	RJ-45 (8-pin), RS-232-compliant

- EXT— Multishelf Management. Extension port for daisy-chaining multiple AS2000 shelves (ACP-bus modules only).

Type	ACP management extension port
Connector	RJ-45 (8-pin), RS-232-compliant

The PRI and EXT ports can be used interchangeably.

Connector Interface Modules

The DS-1 CIM 29010 and the DS-1 CIM 29011, shown in Figure 1-3, support dual RJ-45 network port connectors and either dual V.35 or dual EIA530/RS449 data port connections. They also provide the following interfaces:

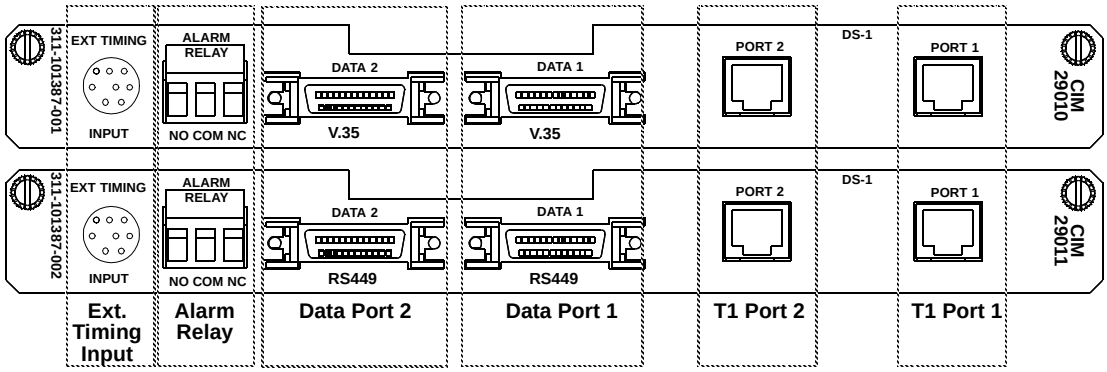
- Alarm relay

  Loss of carrier conditions activate the relay contacts. These contacts can be wired to external alarm equipment. The connector pins provide output as a normally open (NO) contact, a normally closed (NC) contact, and a common (COM) lead contact.

- External timing source input

  The 8-pin mini-DIN connector receives a clock signal from an external timing device.

Figure 1-3 T1 CIM Configurations



NOTE: *Data Ports 1 and 2 require adapter cables to properly interface with native connectors.*

Specifications

Table 1-1 DPRI General Specifications

Number of Ports	4 per module (2 network and 2 data)
Transmission (Line) Rate	1.544 Mbit/s, RX: ± 200 ppm; TX: ± 32
Line Code	B8ZS, AMI
Framing Format	ESF, SF
CPE Impedance	100 Ω ± 5% at 772 KHz test
Transmission Level	0 dB
Input Level	**CIM 29010, 29011**: 3.0 V ± 0.3 V base-to-peak, attenuated by 0 to 27.5 dB
Output Level	3.0 V ± 0.3 V base-to-peak or DS1 into 100 Ω at 0 dB LBO
Output LBO (selectable)	0, 7.5, 15, or 22.5 dB (0 to 3000 feet)
Loopbacks	Line, Data Port, Repeater, Payload
Timing	Modes: Network, External, and Internal System port: External T1 (8-pin DIN)

Table 1-2 CIM Specifications

CIM Modules	Name	Physical Interface
CIM 29010 and CIM 29011	External timing	8-pin DIN
	Alarm relays	Form-C relay
	T1 ports	RJ-45
CIM 29010 only	Data ports	V.35 Mini D-sub
CIM 29011 only	Data ports	RS-449/EIA 530

Technical and Regulatory Compliance

This product complies with the following regulatory specifications as they apply to telecommunications equipment:

Table 1-3 Standards and Reference Documents

AT&T	**AT&T 54016, AT&T 62411, AT&T TR-NPL-000054, AT&T 4ESS, AT&T 5ESS**
ANSI	**ANSI T1.403**
FCC	**FCC Part 68**
UL	**UL 1459 Revision 2**
	DMS 100, and NIS-2 ISDN
CSA/DOC	
Bellcore	
EIA	
ITU-T (Formerly CCITT)	
RFC	
TR	

Chapter 2

Quick Set-Up

This chapter provides step-by-step procedures as an example for setting up your DIDCSU 2912 module.

NOTE: *Since the following procedures may not exactly apply to your specific application, use them only as as a guide for the configuration process. Complete descriptions of the various screen options and suggestions for their applicability to your situation are given in the following chapter.*

NOTE: *For the most effective and efficient set-up, have all required planning data such as your intended use, network (telco) provider specifications, channel and line requirements, circuit configurations, and other important information handy. For your convenience, worksheets are provided in the AS2000 Basics Manual, Chapter 2—Site Planning.*

Getting Started

After the NCM and DIDCSU modules and their NIM/CIM have been installed in their appropriate shelf/slots (self-test has been successfully completed), connect the Craft Interface Cable (P/N 458-501788-008) to the Local port on the NCM front panel to access the ASCII interface.

Terminal Parameters

Terminal parameters: 19.2 kbit/s baud rate, 8 data bits, no parity, one stop-bit, and no flow-control. Make sure that the X-On/X-Off flow control is disabled.

Logging On

1. Press ENTER to display the pSH+> prompt and type craft.
2. Press ENTER to display the NCM **Main Menu**.

If the NCM **Main Menu** display Figure 2-1 shows the DIDCSU in the proper shelf/slot position, you may continue with the configuration tasks.

The default password for the NCM will give the user Access Level 2 permissions. If you need a higher access level, see your *NCM 2000 User Manual* for more information.

Bus Compatibility

If there is no indication of the DIDCSU on the "shelf map" on the NCM **Main Menu**, the modules may be assigned to different busses on the shelf backplane.

NCMs are usually sent out with their default bus being the C bus. Other modules usually are sent out with their default bus being the A bus.

Assign the DIDCSU to the bus on which the NCM resides by accessing the DIDCSU's ASCII port directly.

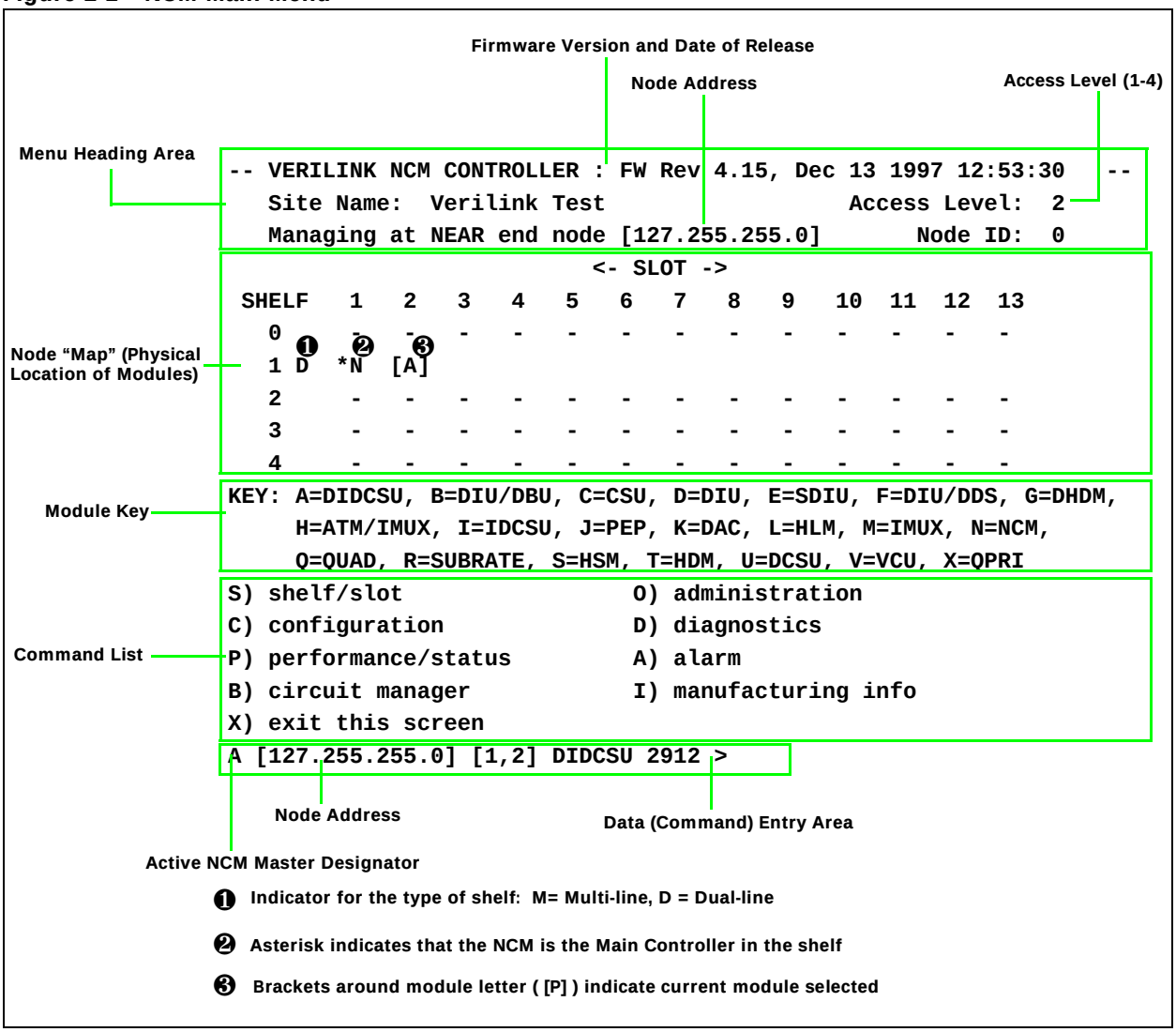
1. Connect the Craft Interface Cable directly to the LOCAL port on the DIDCSU module.
2. At the prompt, type **craft**, then press ENTER.
3. At the **PASSWORD:** prompt, type "verilink".
4. From the **DIDCSU Main Menu**, select the following:

ACE Controller Menu>
O) ACE Controller Administration Menu>
B) Change the ACP Bus

5. Once the bus assignment has been made, reboot the reassigned module by either
   - Using the **Reboot** command from the **ACE Controller Administration Menu**, option **R**, or
   - Reseating the module in its slot.

Reconnect to the NCM Local port for further operations.

Figure 2-1 NCM Main Menu



Network Port Configuration

NOTE: *Configure the network ports first, then the data ports.*

1. From the NCM ASCII interface **Main Menu**, Figure 2-1, select the DIDCSU application module using option **S**, Shelf/Slot. When refreshed, the **Main Menu** will use brackets to enclose the **P**, which indicates the DIDCSU.

2. From the **Main Menu**, select option **C**, "Configuration", to start the configuration task.

Figure 2-2 Configuration Menu

```
 A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > c
-- DIDCSU 2912 CONFIGURATION MENU --
P) T1 port                    D) data port
                   X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

3. From the **Configuration Menu**, Figure 2-2, select option **P** to access the network port configuration menu, Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3 T1 Port Configuration Menu

```
--  DIDCSU 2912 T1 PORT CONFIGURATION MENU --
                               PORT 1     PORT 2
In)  In Service                YES        YES
Fn)  Frame Format              ESF        ESF
Ln)  Line Coding               B8ZS       B8ZS
Bn)  Line Build Out            0db        0db
NDn) Network Density           NONE       NONE
NLn) Network Initiated Loop    YES        YES
An)  Alarm Declare Time(sec)   0          0
DLn) FDL Enable                YES        YES
     PRM Enable                NO         NO
En)  Enable Inband/ISDN        Inband ena ISDN ena
Sn)  Inband Timeslot           24          24
F) FDL configuration
T) Timing
X) Exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

4. In the **T1 Port Configuration Menu**, press the letter **I**, then the numeral **1**, ENTER, then **Y**, to place Net Port 1 In Service. Press the **I**, then **2**, ENTER, then **Y**, to place Net Port 2 In Service.

5. Press **F**, then **1**, ENTER, then **2** to select ESF as your frame format for Net Port 1. Press **F**, then **2**, ENTER, then **2** to select ESF as the frame format for Net Port 2.

6. Press **L**, then **1**, ENTER, then **2** to select B8ZS as the line coding for Net Port 1. Press **L**, then **2**, ENTER, then **2** to select B8ZS as the line coding for Net Port 2.

7. Press **B**, then **1**, ENTER, then **1** to select 0db as the line build out for Net Port 1. Press **B**, then **2**, ENTER, then **1** to select 0db as the line build out for Net Port 2.

8. Press **ND**, then **1**, ENTER, then **1** to select NONE as the network density for Net Port 1. Press **ND**, then **2**, ENTER, then **1** to select NONE as the network density for Net Port 2.

9. Press **NL**, then **1**, ENTER, then **Y** to allow network initiated loops on Net Port 1. Press **NL**, then **2**, ENTER, then **Y** to allow network initiated loops on Net Port 2.

10. Press **A**, then **1**, ENTER, then **0** if you do not want the alarm declare time enabled on Net Port 1. Type a number 1 through 127 to indicate the number of seconds to elapse before declaring an alarm condition to the system for Net Port 1. Press **A**, then **2**, ENTER, then **0** if you do not want the alarm declare time enabled on Net Port 2. Type a number 1 through 127 to indicate the number of seconds to elapse before declaring an alarm condition to the system for Net Port 2.

11. Press **DL**, then **1**, ENTER, then **Y** to enable FDL for Net Port 1. Press **DL**, then **2**, ENTER, then **Y** to enable FDL for Net Port 2.

12. Press **S**, then **1**, ENTER, then the number 24 to set the signalling channel timeslot for Net Port 1. Press **S**, then **2**, ENTER, then the number 24 to set the signalling channel timeslot for Net Port 2.

13. Press **E**, then **1**, ENTER, then **1** to enable the inband for Net Port 1. Press **E**, then **2**, ENTER, then **2** to enable ISDN for Net Port 2.

FDL Options

Facility Data Link is an ESF T1 port configuration option. The ESF FDL transmits framing information, error events, and loopback controls. FDL uses 4 kbit/s of bandwidth to transmit data. If you plan on using FDL, ensure that ESF framing format has been selected.

1. Press **F** to access the **Configuration Menu (FDL Options)**.

Figure 2-4 Configuration Menu (FDL Options)

```
-- DIDCSU 2912 CONFIGURATION MENU (FDL OPTIONS)--
                                PORT 1     PORT 2
Sn)  FDL Standard               BOTH       BOTH
Mn)  FDL Mode                   TERM       TERM
Pn)  Poll Mode                  NO POLL    NO POLL
Cn)  PRM C/R bit                NONE       NONE
In)  Idle Pattern               FLAGS      FLAGS
An)  Send/Rec LLB BOP           YES        YES
Bn)  Send/Rec PLB BOP           YES        YES
X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

2. Press **S**, then **1**, ENTER, to assign the FDL Standard to Network Port 1. Press **S**, then **2**, ENTER, to assign the FDL Standard to Network Port 2.

   Options available for the FDL Standard are TR54016, T1.403, or BOTH. This option determines how the network service provider examines and resets the ESF registers. Select the TR54016 option if your service provider is AT&T. Select T1.403 if your service provider is any other provider.

3. Press **M**, then the port number to show options for the FDL Mode. Currently, TERM is the only one supported. PASS is *NOT* supported.

4. Press **P**, then the port number to show options for the Poll Mode. Your options are POLL, NO POLL, and UNSOLICT. The above display shows that NO POLL has been selected.

5. Press **C**, then the port number to show options for the PRM C/R bit. Your options are NONE, USER, and TELCO.

6. Press **I**, then the port number to show options for the Idle Pattern. Options for this parameter are ALL ONES or FLAGS. The above display shows the FLAGS option.

7. Press **A**, then the port number for the prompt whether you want to send/receive ANSI BOP LLB.

8. Press **B**, then the port number for the prompt whether you want to send/receive ANSI BOP PLB.

Timing Options

1. When the FDL options have been selected, return to the **Configuration Menu** and then select **T** for the **Configuration Menu (Timing Options)** submenu.

Figure 2-5 Configuration Menu (Timing Options)

```
-- DIDCSU 2912 CONFIGURATION MENU (TIMING OPTIONS)--
Current shelf timing source: Card 2, INTERNAL (PRIMARY)
Source       Slot Number   Synchronization   Auto Restore
PRIMARY       PC) 2        PS) NET1           PA) YES
SECONDARY     SC) 2        SS) NET2           SA) YES
TERTIARY      TC) 2        TS) INTERNAL       TA) YES
R) Receive clock from shelf:  YES
X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

2. All primary and dial-backup circuits must use shelf timing to synchronize with each other; therefore, select **R**, then **YES**, then refresh the screen by exiting to the **T1 Port Configuration Menu** and then returning to the screen by selecting **T**. When the **R)** "Receive clock from shelf" option has been selected to be **YES**, the **Configuration Menu (Timing Options)** menu displays as shown in Figure 2-4.

3. Use the ISDN network ports as the primary and secondary sources. Use **INTERNAL** as the tertiary source. For example, if the DIDCSU 2912 is in slot 2, the shelf timing table should look like Figure 2-4. Exit to the **Configuration Menu**.

NOTE: *Ensure that the card used as a timing source is set to Receive Clock From Shelf as well.*

Data Port Configuration

After both the DIDCSU module network ports have been properly configured, continue with the data port configuration. You need to know the types of equipment that will be connected to your data ports and the interfaces that they will need. Refer again to the filled-out checklists and worksheets.

1. From the NCM ASCII interface **Main Menu** (with the DIDCSU designated as the active card), select option **C**, "Configuration", to start the configuration task.

Figure 2-6 Configuration Menu

```
 A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > c
-- DIDCSU 2912 CONFIGURATION MENU --
P) T1 port                    D) data port
I) ISDN PRI                   X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

2. From the **Configuration Menu**, select option **D** to access the **Data Port Configuration Menu**.

Figure 2-7 Data Port Configuration Menu

```
--  DIDCSU 2912 DATA PORT CONFIGURATION MENU --
                                PORT 1          PORT 2
In)  In Service                 YES             YES
Mn)  Data Port Mode             DCE             DCE
Cn)  Clock Option               ST              ST
On)  Enable LOS detection       DTR             NO
Ln)  Control Line Indicator     LOW             LOW
SRn)                            DSR/LOW         DSR/LOW
SSn)                            CTS/LOW         CTS/LOW
SDn)                            DCD/LOW         DCD/LOW
SMn)                            TM /LOW         TM /LOW
                                DTR/LOW         DTR/LOW
                                RTS/LOW         RTS/LOW
                                LLB/LOW         LLB/LOW
                                RLB/LOW         RLB/LOW
Cable                           ABSENT          PRESENT
DPL Loopback                    DISABLE         DISABLE
Test Pattern                    NONE            NONE
Test Error Counter              0               0
X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

3. In the **Data Port Configuration Menu**, press the letter **I**, then the numeral **1**, ENTER, then **Y**, to place Data Port 1 in service. Press the **I**, then **2**, ENTER, then **Y**, to place Data Port 2 in Service.

4. Press **M**, then **1**, ENTER, to select the Data Port Mode for Data Port 1. Press **M**, then **2**, ENTER, to select the Data Port Mode for Data Port 2.

5. Press **C**, then **1**, ENTER, to select the clock option for Data Port 1. Press **C**, then **2**, ENTER, to select the clock option for Data Port 2.

6. Press **O**, then **1**, ENTER, to select whether or not to Enable LOS Detection for Data Port 1. Press **O**, then **2**, ENTER, to select whether or not to Enable LOS Detection for Data Port 2.

7. Press **L**, then **1**, ENTER, to select the Control Line Indicator for Data Port 1. Press **L**, then **2**, ENTER, to select the Control Line Indicator for Data Port 2.

8. Press **SR**, then **1**, ENTER, to select the DSR for Data Port 1. Press **SR**, then **2**, ENTER, to select the DSR for Data Port 2.

9. Press **SS**, then **1**, ENTER, to select the CTS for Data Port 1. Press **SS**, then **2**, ENTER, to select the CTS for Data Port 2.

10. Press **SD**, then **1**, ENTER, to select the DCD for Data Port 1. Press **SD**, then **2**, ENTER, to select the DCD for Data Port 2.

11. Press **SM**, then **1**, ENTER, to select the TM for Data Port 1. Press **SM**, then **2**, ENTER, to select the TM for Data Port 2.

NFAS

1. For NFAS mode (If you want the increased bandwidth capability from grouping the two lines together):

   a. Activate NFAS by pressing **F1** for Port 1. Select NFAS.

   Since NFAS controls the other port as well, there's no need to configure both ports. The NFAS configuration will apply to BOTH ports. (Port 1 is then the "controlling" port.)

   b. Reboot the module by exiting all the way to the **Main Menu**, selecting **O** to display the **Administration Menu**, Figure 2-8. The card may also be rebooted by unseating it, then reseating it. (Rebooting is required whenever the NFAS setting is changed.)

Figure 2-8 NCM Controller Administration Menu (DIDCSU 2912 Card Administration Submenu)

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > o

-- NCM CONTROLLER ADMINISTRATION MENU --
Date/Time/Zone:              3-10-97  13:52:59
Node Address:                [0.0.0.5]
Node ID:                     1
Site Name:                   TAC-LAB
System Uptime:               4:03:03
 --- DIDCSU 2912 -- Card Administration -- [01,02] ---
O) switch over permanent
Q) query firmware
R) reset card
Y) switch over once
U) clear card configuration
X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

   a. Select **R)** "reset card" to reboot the module and implement NFAS.

NOTE: *If you use ESF/B8ZS:*
Do not invert the D Channel
Use 8 bits on the D Channel

If you use SF/AMI:
Invert the D Channel
Use 7 bits on the D Channel

2. Set the Switch Type, Own Numbering Plan, and Own Numbering Type according to the parameters your NSP has provided you (use the checksheet provided). The choices shown above are a possible (and recommended) configuration.

3. Set the Security Level according to your particular needs.

4. Set the **L2** auto establish to "Yes". It allows for verification of signal connection.

Setting Alarm (Backup Trigger) Parameters

When normal T1 service is interrupted, errored, or lost, an alarm triggers the backup circuit. Therefore, this alarm must be set for the T1/Data Ports you want to monitor/trigger for backup activation.

1. Select **A** from the **Main Menu**, Figure 2-1, to access the **Net Port Alarm Menu**.

2. Set the "Card Alarm Reporting" option (**A**) to **YES**.

Figure 2-9 Net Port Alarm Menu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > a
--  DIDCSU 2912 NET PORT ALARM MENU --
N) NMS Address                128.0.0.0
A) Card Alarm Reporting       YES
C) Configure Thresholds       S) Alarm status
O) Display Alarm Buffer       Tn) Set Default Thresholds
X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

3. Select **C** to configure thresholds.

Figure 2-10 Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu

```
--  DIDCSU 2912 NET PORT ALARM THRESHOLD CONFIGURATION MENU --
                          PORT 1     PORT 2
Pn) Alarm Reporting(NET)  YES        YES
Dn) Alarm Reporting(DATA) YES        YES
Fn) LOF threshold         3          3
    LOF interval          3          3
Ln) LOS threshold         3          3
    LOS interval          3          3
Rn) RAI threshold         1          1
    RAI interval          1          1
An) AIS threshold         1          1
    AIS interval          1          1
Bn) BPV threshold         1          1
    BPV interval          1          1
En) ES 15min threshold    900        900
    ES 24hr threshold     86400      86400
Sn) SES 15min threshold   900        900
    SES 24hr threshold    86400      86400
In) BER threshold         DISABLE    DISABLE
Tn) Set Default Threshold      X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

4. Enable Net Ports 1 and 2 Alarm Reporting (NET) by setting both P1 and P2 to “YES”.

5. Enable Data Ports 1 and 2 Alarm Reporting (DATA) by setting both D1 and D2 to “YES”.

Building Circuits

Circuit building is a primary function of the NCM 2000. For general information on circuit building, refer to the *NCM 2000 User Manual*. This section provides “Quick Set-up” circuit building information specifically for the DIDCSU 2912 with material not covered in the *NCM 2000 User Manual*. For more details on circuit building, refer to the section on circuit building in Chapter 3 of this document.

NOTE: *If you are adding an NCM into a node that has other modules with pre-existing circuits, the circuits must be cleared before using the modules with the NCM or building new circuits with the NCM Circuit Manager.*

Build main and backup circuits using the **Circuit Manager Menu**, Figure 2-15, by selecting **B** from the **Main Menu**, Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-11 Circuit Manager Menu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > b
Circuit Manager -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
      >>>>>> NO CIRCUIT FOUND IN DATABASE <<<<<
 A) add circuit                 L) search circuit
 D) delete circuit              E) edit circuit
 P) prev page                   I) activate circuit
 N) next page                   R) deactivate circuit
 X) exit to craft main menu
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

When this menu is activated for the first time, and no circuits have been built yet, the mesage **NO CIRCUIT FOUND IN DATABASE** will display.

Figure 2-12 Add Circuit Menu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > a
Add Circuit -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
 N) Name: --                          P) Priority: norm
 T) Type: --                          M) Mode: --
SP) [-,-] undefined                  DP) [-,-] undefined
SM)  --src port chn--                DM)  --dst port chn--
     (undefined port)                    (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                    (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                    (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                    (undefined port)
 U) Bus: --     ->-->>->> Circuit Inactive <<-<<--<-
 S) Setup                            X) Exit
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

Figure 2-13 Circuit Manager Menu (With Circuits Added)

```
Circuit Manager -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
  Page : 1
  Total: 2 circuits
 Name        Type Mode  Prio     Src Port          Dest Port      Bus  Status
------------ ---- ----  ----  ---------------  ---------------  ---  ------
DIDCSUtestC1   prim 64k   crit  [1, 2] DIDCSU dat1  [1, 2] DIDCSU net1  INT  Inacti
dialbackup   d-bk 64k   crit  [1, 2] DIDCSU dat1  [1, 2] DIDCSU net2  --   Inacti
 A) add circuit                 L) search circuit
 D) delete circuit              E) edit circuit
 P) prev page                   I) activate circuit
 N) next page                   R) deactivate circuit
 X) exit to craft main menu
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

Figure 2-14 Add Circuit Menu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > a
Add Circuit -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
 N) Name: --                          P) Priority: norm
 T) Type: --                          M) Mode: --
SP) [-,-] undefined                  DP) [-,-] undefined
SM)  --src port chn--                DM)  --dst port chn--
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
 U) Bus: --     ->-->>->> Circuit Inactive <<-<<--<-
 S) Setup                            X) Exit
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

Figure 2-15 Circuit Manager Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 > b

Circuit Manager -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 1.94 --
  Page : 1
  Total: 2 circuits
 Name        Type Mode  Prio     Src Port          Dest Port      Bus  Status
------------ ---- ----  ----  ----------------  ----------------  ---  ------
a            prim 64k   norm  [1, 2] DIDCSU NET1  [1, 2] DIDCSU DAT1  Non  Inacti
b            d-bkp 64k  norm  [1, 5] DIDCSU NET1  [1, 5] DIDCSU DAT1  Non  Active
 A) add circuit                L) search circuit
 D) delete circuit             E) edit circuit
 P) prev page                  I) activate circuit
 N) next page                  R) deactivate circuit
 X) exit to craft main menu
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DIDCSU 2912 >
```

- Build T1 to T1 or Data Port to T1 circuits as the primary circuit.
- Port being provided backup is the Source port of the primary circuit.

Chapter 3

Configuring the DPRI 2922 Via the NCM 2000 Craft Interface

ISDN Access

For ISDN functionality, the DPRI 2922 Craft interface ***must be accessed from the NCM 2000 module***. This may be done with a direct cable connection from the NCM 2000 module front panel to an ASCII terminal or PC running a terminal emulator program, or using the NCM 2000's Telnet capability.

To set up the dial-backup circuit feature, please see Chapter 2, "Creating an ISDN Dial-Backup Circuit".

ISDN and Routine Management Tasks

The following major functions are available through the Craft interface:

- T1 port, data port, and timing parameter configuration
- Network and data port diagnostics
- Performance, status, and alarm monitoring
- Circuit building, editing, and viewing

In addition to the Craft interface, you can use Verilink's Node Manager—a graphical user interface (GUI) management software package—to configure the DPRI module. For more information, see the *Node Manager for Windows 95 User Manual.*

Logging On

1. To access the NCM/DPRI for the first time via the NCM 2000, at the **psH+>** prompt type **craft** (in lowercase letters), then press ENTER. (Note that the NCM interface will return you to the **psH+>** prompt after 15 minutes of inactivity at the keyboard.)

2. When accessing the NCM/DPRI for the first time, at the **YOUR PASSWORD:** prompt, press ENTER.

   Until you change the password, the ENTER key is the default password. If you have changed the default password, then type the correct password (up to 8 characters, including spaces). The screen will display placeholders (**********) as you type the password. After typing the password, press ENTER.

NOTE: *Setting the password on the NCM has no effect on the passwords of the DPRI or other modules in the node. To set the password for the DPRI module, you must access the DPRI module via direct connection.*

For more information on NCM security or password assignment, see the *NCM 2000 User Manual.*

NCM Main Menu

The **NCM Main Menu** displays the contents of slots in the shelves of the selected node.

NOTE: *This manual deals with the DPRI module in particular and the NCM module with regard only to how the NCM module interacts with the DPRI module.*

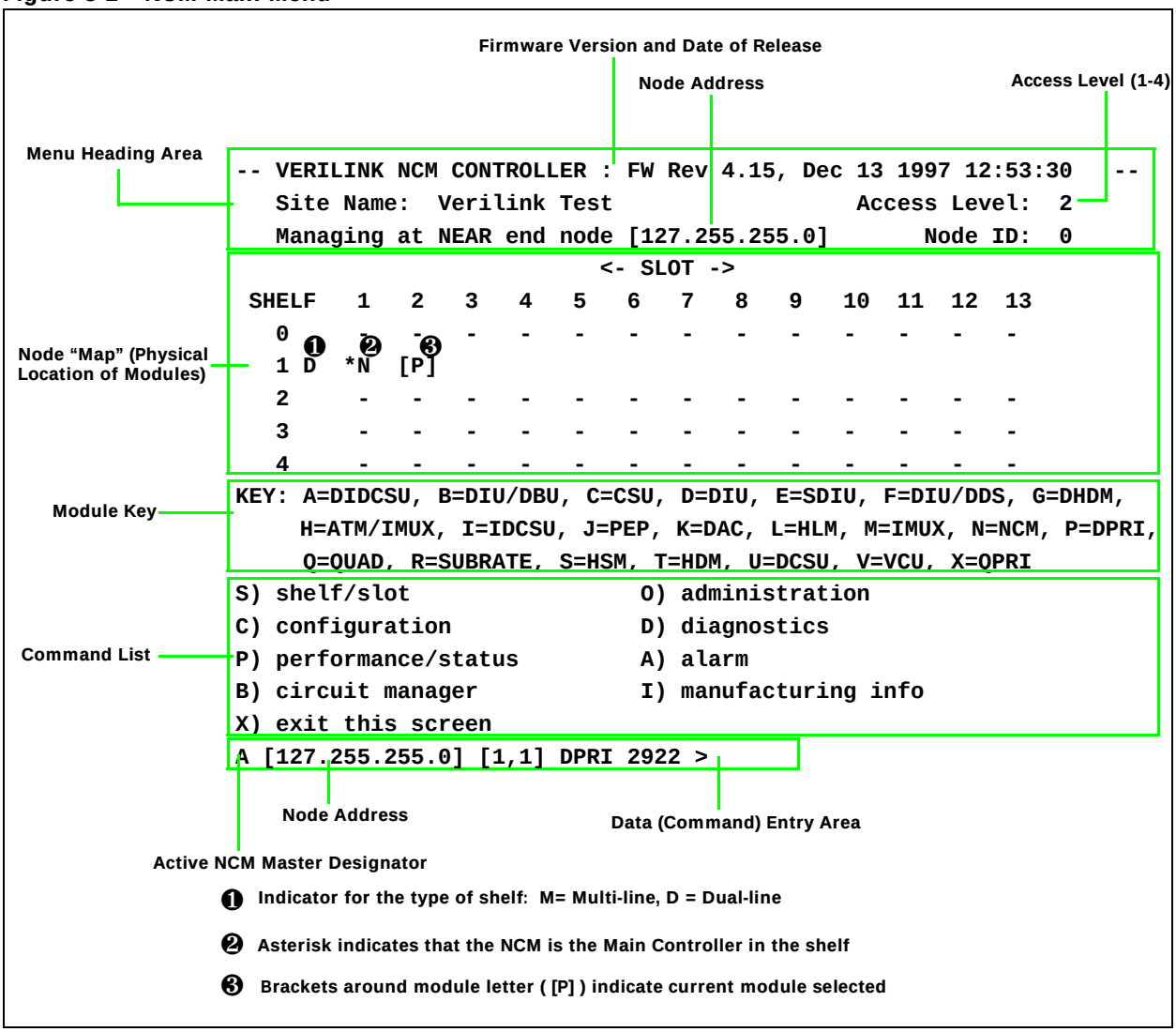
In the screen displayed via the **NCM Main Menu**:

- Slots containing DPRI modules show a **P** at the intersection of rows and columns that designate the shelf/slot location of the DPRI module.
- The letter **N** shows the location(s) containing NCM module(s).
- The letter surrounded by brackets (**[ ]**) designates the location of the module that is referenced and modified via submenus of the **NCM Controller Menu**.
- On initial log in, brackets surround the module being used as the log-in access point.
- The **NCM Controller Menu** option **S** (shelf/slot) is used to move to a desired module in the node.

In Figure 3-1, the **NCM Main Menu** shows a DPRI 2922 (designated by **P**) in slot 2. Using the **S) shelf/slot** command, the currently accessed module indicated by the square brackets (**[ ]**) has been changed to the DPRI 2922 in slot 2. The asterisk next to the **N** (which designates the NCM 2000 module) indicates that the NCM 2000 module is the node master.

NOTE: *Many of the DPRI 2922 ASCII screens accessed via the NCM 2000 will differ significantly from those accessed via the DPRI 2922 Local Port.*

Figure 3-1 NCM Main Menu



The node master is the module responsible for:

- Collecting alarm information for the node.
- Controlling the relay responsible for reflecting the node's alarm status. (The relay is activated if any module is in major or critical alarm status. See the *NCM 2000 User Manual*.)
- Controlling circuit builder.

Menus and reports are available for the DPRI 2922 via the NCM 2000 by using the **S** (shelf/slot) option of the **NCM Main Menu** to select a DPRI module.

Shelf and Slot Parameters

To access a DPRI module from the **Main Menu**, enter **S** to specify the Shelf/Slot address.

- If the module slot address is already on the current shelf, enter the slot number, then press **ENTER**.
- If the module slot address is on a different shelf, enter the shelf number followed by a comma and then the slot number (e.g., **1,3**) then press **ENTER**.

Table 3-1 Shelf/Slot Designation

Command	Description	Options
S	Shelf: Use this field to select the shelf containing the DPRI 2922 you want to access.	0–4
	Slot: Use this field to select the slot containing the DPRI 2922 you want to access.	1–13 (Multiline) 1–2 (Dual-line)

NCM/DPRI 2922 Main Menu Commands

Once the DPRI module has been selected, the **Main Menu** commands pertain to that module. The following commands are available on the **Main Menu** (Figure 3-1) to manage the DPRI 2922:

Table 3-2 Main Menu Commands

Command	Description
S	Shelf/slot: Using this command, you can navigate from one card to another, Table 3-1.
O	Administration, Figure 3-2, Table 3-3.
C	Configuration, Figure 3-3, Table 3-4.
D	Diagnostics, Figure 3-18, Table 3-16.
P	Performance/Status, Figure 3-21, Table 3-18.
A	Alarm—Figure 3-25,Table 3-21.
B	Circuit manager—Figure 3-28, Table 3-23. For more information on this option, see the *NCM User Manual*.
I	Manufacturing Info—Displays the firmware and hardware version information for the appropriate card, Figure 3-33.
X	Exit—System log-off, Figure 3-34.

Administration Menu

When the shelf/slot address for the DPRI 2922 is selected from the **NCM Main Menu** and the screen is refreshed by pressing ENTER, the **Main Menu**'s prompt displays the shelf/slot address of the DPRI 2922. Command **O** displays the **NCM Controller Administration Menu's DPRI 2922 Card Administration Submenu**.

Figure 3-2 NCM Controller Administration Menu (DPRI 2922 Card Administration Submenu)

```
-- NCM CONTROLLER ADMINISTRATION MENU --
Date/Time/Zone:               80-01-01  17:27:46
Node Address:                 [127.255.255.0]
Node ID:                      0
Site Name:
System Uptime:                17:25:27
 --- DPRI 2922 -- Card Administration -- [01,02] ---
O) switch over permanent
Q) query firmware
R) reset card
Y) switch over once
I) change site name
U) clear card configuration
X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-3 Card Administration Submenu Commands

Command	Description	Options
O	Switch over permanent—This option designates the partition A or B firmware version when you reboot the card. Assign a permanent partition to boot from in case of power failure. Before choosing a partition, ensure that a firmware version exists on both partitions using the Query Firmware command below.	1) A 2) B
Q	Query Firmware—Use this option to display the firmware versions and their status for the A and B flashbanks (unless a flashbank is empty).	
R	Reset Card—This option reboots the module.	
Y	Switch Over Once—Use this option when testing new firmware versions to change from partition A to B or vice versa. The next time you reboot, the module will use the original partition/flashbank. Though you can use this option for diagnostics, you should nevertheless indicate a permanent partition to boot from in case of power failure.	1) A 2) B
I	Change Site Name—Use this option to specify the site name for the DPRI. Limited to 19 viewable characters. All reports will contain this information which—in case of a problem—will help to identify the module location.	
U	Clear Card Configuration—This option clears the configuration of the card and returns it to the default settings. **NOTE: Use with Caution!** **[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > u** **Clear card configuration on shelf 1 slot 2 (Y/N)? y** **Card configuration cleared**	Yes or No (Y/N)
X	Exit this Screen—Returns you to the Main Menu, Table 3-1.	

Configuration Menu

Typing the command **C** from **Main Menu** displays the **DPRI 2922 Configuration Menu**. This menu provides access to the menus used to configure the T1 port, data port, or ISDN PRI options.

Figure 3-3 Configuration Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > c
-- DPRI 2922 CONFIGURATION MENU --
P) T1 port                    D) data port
I) ISDN PRI                   X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-4 Configuration Menu Commands

Command	Description
P	T1 port—Displays the DPRI 2922 T1 Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-4, Table 3-5.
D	Data port—Displays the Data Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-8, Table 3-9.
I	ISDN PRI—Displays the PRI Configuration Menu, Figure 3-10, Table 3-10.
X	Exit this Screen—Returns you to the Main Menu, Table 3-1, Table 3-2.

T1 Port Configuration Menu

To access the **T1 Port Configuration Menu**, enter **P** from the **Configuration Menu**.

To change a port configuration, enter the command followed by the port number. For example, to remove port 2 from service, ***In***, enter ***I2*** (***n*** is a variable that identifies the port number).

Figure 3-4 DPRI 2922 T1 Port Configuration Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > p
--  DPRI 2922 T1 PORT CONFIGURATION MENU --
                              PORT 1     PORT 2
In)  In Service               YES        YES
Fn)  Frame Format             ESF        ESF
Ln)  Line Coding              B8ZS       B8ZS
Bn)  Line Build Out           0db        0db
NDn) Network Density          NONE       NONE
NLn) Network Initiated Loop   YES        YES
An)  Alarm Declare Time(sec)  1          1
DLn) FDL Enable               YES        YES
     PRM Enable               YES        YES
En)  Enable Inband/ISDN       Inband    ISDN
Sn)  Inband Timeslot          1          1
F) FDL configuration
T) Timing
X) Exit this screen
```

Following is a brief description of the T1 port configuration parameters:

Table 3-5 T1 Port Configuration Menu Commands

Command	Description	Options
I*n*	In Service: Use this option to place the port in service.	Yes or No (Y/N)
F*n*	Frame Format: Choose SF (Superframe) or ESF (Extended Superframe Format) as dictated by what your installation supports. **ESF is recommended.** Select SF for installations not supporting ESF. SF provides traffic signaling and framing. It is sometimes referred to as D4. **Caution: Setting the framing to SF renders other parameters—such as FDL, below inoperative.** ESF provides cyclic redundancy check, performance monitoring, data checking, and link bits (Facility Data Link, or FDL).	1) SF 2) ESF

Command	Description	Options
L*n*	Line Coding: Use this option to choose Alternate Mark Inversion (AMI) or Bipolar Eight-Zero Substitution (B8ZS) as dictated by your T1 facility. B8ZS is a protocol that replaces eight consecutive Zero bits with two intentional bipolar violations (BPVs) that are not counted as errors by the B8ZS equipment. B8ZS enables each DS0 to transmit at 64 kbit/s with unlimited zeros. This option overrides any selected network density enforcement. *This is the recommended option for ISDN.* AMI is a T1 signal in which successive Ones (pulses) alternate in polarity and in which Zeros (spaces) are of zero amplitude. AMI is the original T1 line format that does not support long strings of zeros. Normally, this option is used in conjunction with the network density enforcement option. *If the T1 facility experiences pattern sensitive errors or constant dribbling errors, verify that the unit is not mis-optioned for AMI. The intentional errors inserted by B8ZS equipment cannot be decoded by the AMI equipment.* AMI requires use of an ISDN inverted D-channel.	1) AMI 2) B8ZS
B*n*	Line Build Out: Line Build-Out is the signal strength used by the CSU and is calculated by considering the length of the cable connecting the first line repeater and the CSU. It is the db loss inserted to compensate for transmitting levels to first repeaters when no network interface is involved. Choose one of the following options: 0 db: if the repeater is between 2000 and 3000 feet from the CSU, or if you are using a network interface unit (smart jack) used by most phone companies. -7.5 db: if the repeater is between 1000 and 1999 feet from the CSU. -15 db: if the repeater is between 250 and 999 feet from the CSU. -22.5 db: if the repeater is between 0 and 249 feet from the CSU.	1) 0 db 2) -7.5 db 3) -15 db 4) -22.5 db
ND*n*	Network Density: Use this option to specify the type of network density enforcement to use with PRI line coding. Digital transmissions over public switched telephone network lines cannot support long strings of zeros (repeaters and clocking devices lose synchronization). Therefore, the density algorithms ensure that a minimum pulse density is met to ensure stable system timing. Choose one of the following if using 64K AMI. Note that these options are ignored with B8ZS line code: None: does not insert a one. **Use this option with B8ZS or a 56K channel. Also recommended for ISDN capability.** 80 zeros: inserts a one into every string of more than 80 consecutive zeros. 15 zeros: inserts a one into every string of more than 15 consecutive zeros. 12.5% & 80 zeros: inserts a one into every string of eight or more consecutive zeros when the average density of ones fall below 12.5% or if there are more than 80 consecutive zeros. TR 62411: inserts a one into every string of more than 15 consecutive zeros or when there are less than a minimum number of N ones in every window of 8(N+1) data bits (12.5%). N can be any value from 1 to 23. This option is the same as 12.5% + 15 zeros.	1) NONE 2) 80 zeros 3) 15 zeros 4) 12.5% & 80 zeros 5) TR 62411
NL*n*	Network Initiated Loop: Use this option to specify if you wish to allow your DPRI to be remotely put into a line loopback.	Yes or No (Y/N)

Command	Description	Options
A*n*	Alarm Declare Time (sec): Use this option to indicate how many seconds will elapse before a message regarding a problem is displayed.	0..127 seconds
DL*n*	FDL Enable/PRM Enable: Facility Data Link (FDL). The ESF Facility Data Link is used to transmit performance registers and controls, error events, and loopback controls. The FDL uses 4 kbit/s of bandwidth to transmit messages. This option only enables or disables the FDL. It only reports if you have the Performance Report Message Command/Response (PRM C/R) bit enabled or disabled. To change this option's status or configuration, select the FDL Configuration command (**F**) and use the **C*n*** (PRM C/R bit) option. Note: Enabling this option is meaningless for ports in SF mode.	Yes or No (Y/N)
E*n*	Enable Inband ISDN: Turns on access to one of the channels in the option fields for inband communication. To receive and transmit remote configuration and diagnostic information, the channel has to be enabled on both ends. This command is used to enable an inband channel or ISDN D-channel, or disable both. An inband channel uses a timeslot (DS0) to send and recieve remote configuration and diagnostic information. An ISDN D-channel is used for ISDN call set-up and other messages. Both ends must have the same option selected. **Select the Inband Timeslot option below before implementing this command.**	1) Inband enable 2) ISDN enable 3) Both disable
S*n*	Inband Timeslot: Select one of the 24 timeslots for inband management before enabling the inband ISDN as described above. ISDN normally uses timeslot 24 for this function.	1-24
F	FDL Configuration: Brings up a submenu of choices. Figure 3-5, Table 3-6. Note: This option and associated submenus are meaningless for ports in SF mode.	
T	Timing: This brings up the Configuration Menu (Timing Options), Figure 3-6, Table 3-7.	
X	Exit this Screen: Returns you to the Configuration Menu, Figure 3-3, Table 3-4.	

When finished configuring the T1 network ports, enter **X** until you return to the **Configuration Menu**.

FDL Configuration Submenu

Facility Data Link is an ESF T1 port configuration option. The ESF FDL transmits performance information, error events, and loopback controls. FDL uses 4 kbit/s of bandwidth to transmit data. To use FDL, ensure that ESF framing format has been selected.

From the **T1 Port Configuration Menu**, choose **F** to display the **FDL Configuration Submenu**.

NOTE: *This option and associated submenus are meaningless for ports in SF mode.*

Figure 3-5 Configuration Submenu (FDL Options)

```
[0.0.0.2] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > f
-- DPRI 2922 CONFIGURATION MENU (FDL OPTIONS)--
                              PORT 1     PORT 2
Sn)  FDL Standard             T1.403     T1.403
Mn)  FDL Mode                 TERM       TERM
Pn)  Poll Mode                NO POLL    NO POLL
Cn)  PRM C/R bit              NONE       NONE
In)  Idle Pattern             FLAGS      FLAGS
An)  Send/Rec LLB BOP         YES        YES
Bn)  Send/Rec PLB BOP         YES        YES
X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.2] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-6 Configuration Submenu (FDL Options) Parameters

Command	Description	Options
Sn	FDL Standard: Specify the Bellcore 54016 standard, the ANSI T1.403 standard, or both.	1) TR54016 2) T1.403 3) BOTH
Mn	FDL Mode: Specify TERM (Terminated) to end the FDL transmission at this node. Specify Pass to have the FDL transmission to continue to another node. **Currently, Pass is not applicable for 2 network ports.**	1) TERM 2) PASS
Pn	Poll Mode: Specify how the FDL will poll for alarms at the far end. Poll: This has the near-end CSU automatically poll the far-end CSU for alarms every 4 seconds and report these alarms. No Poll: This disables alarm polling at both ends. Select this option when the nodes at both ends are connected and both nodes report local alarms. Unsolicit: This has the far-end automatically send its alarm status (when it detects an LOS) to the near-end. Select this option for far-end CSU circuit element when the near-end CSU is set to Poll.	1) POLL 2) NO POLL 3) UNSOLICIT
Cn	PRM C/R bit: Performance Report Message Command/Response as defined in the ANSI T1.403 specification. Specify USER to set the bit to 0, indicating that you are the PRM source terminal. Specify TELCO to set the bit to 1, indicating that the phone company is the PRM source. Phone companies usually set it to TELCO; non-phone companies set it to USER. To disable this option, choose NONE.	1) NONE 2) USER 3) TELCO
In	Idle Pattern: Select the idle pattern code for when there is no user data on the net. Depending on your network, select either All-Ones or Flags. The signal is transmitted continuously until a message is sent. Once the message completes transmission, the line reverts to the signal chosen: All-Ones is a signal on an FDL composed entirely of ones: 11111111. Flags is a signal on an FDL consisting of 01111110.	1) ALL ONES 2) FLAGS
An	Send/Rec LLB BOP: This option enables the Line Loopback Bit-Oriented Protocol (LLB BOP) to use FDL loopbacks for testing the T1 line.	Yes or No (Y/N)
Bn	Send/Rec PLB BOP: This option enables the Payload Loopback Bit-Oriented Protocol (PLB BOP) to use FDL loopbacks for testing the far-end CSU.	Yes or No (Y/N)
X	Exits the FDL Configuration menu and return to the T1 Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-4, Table 3-5.	

Configuration Menu (Timing Options)

To access the **Configuration Menu (Timing Options)**, enter **T** from the **T1 Port Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-4.

Use this menu to determine the transmit timing source of the DPRI modules. If the DPRI module derives its timing from another card in the shelf, enter the slot of the module to be the timing source. This includes the option of setting the DPRI as the timing source for the shelf.

Select primary, secondary, and tertiary timing sources. The secondary and tertiary timing sources provide a backup for the primary timing source. The Auto Restore option determines which timing source is used when the primary timing source fails, restores, and then remains viable for a period of 60 seconds.

If the primary source fails, the secondary source becomes the timing source. When the primary source recovers and the Auto Restore option is set to "Yes", the primary source resumes service as the DPRI module's timing source. If the Auto Restore option is set to "No", the secondary source remains the timing source until you manually reconfigure the primary source, or set its Auto Restore option to "Yes".

NOTE: *For ISDN, the network ALWAYS supplies a clock that MUST be the source.*

Figure 3-6 Configuration Menu (Timing Options)

```
-- DPRI 2922 CONFIGURATION MENU (TIMING OPTIONS)--
Current card timing source:  INTERNAL (PRIMARY)
Source                 Synchronization     Auto Restore
PRIMARY                PS) NET1            PA) YES
SECONDARY              SS) NET2            SA) YES
TERTIARY               TS) INTERNAL        TA) NO
R) Receive clock from shelf:  NO
X) exit this screen
[1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

For ISDN, you must provide shelf timing derived from the ISDN PRI span. All cards with dial-backup must use shelf timing. Set the secondary timing source for the second ISDN port, if used (otherwise set it to internal). The following options are valid if you specified "No" to "Receive Clock from Shelf":

Table 3-7 Configuration Menu (Timing Options)

Command	Description	Options
PS	Primary Synchronization: Choose one of the following as your primary source for clock synchronization. Net 1: Use this option to synchronize timing to T1 Port 1. Net 2: Use this option to synchronize timing to T1 Port 2. External: Use this option if you want to use an external clock as your timing source. Internal: Use this option if you want to use the internal clock as your timing source. Data 1: Use this option to synchronize timing to the Data Port 1 TT signal. Data 2: Use this option to synchronize timing to the Data Port 2 TT signal.	1) NET 1 2) NET 2 3) EXTERNAL 4) INTERNAL 5) DATA 1 6) DATA 2
SS	Secondary Synchronization: Use this option to specify an alternate source of timing for synchronization. If the primary source is unavailable, this source will be used. Net 1: Use this option to synchronize timing to T1 Port 1. Net 2: Use this option to synchronize timing to T1 Port 2. External: Use this option if you want to use an external clock as your timing source. Internal: Use this option if you want to use the internal clock as your timing source. Data 1: Use this option to synchronize timing to the Data Port 1 TT signal. Data 2: Use this option to synchronize timing to the Data Port 2 TT signal.	1) NET 1 2) NET 2 3) EXTERNAL 4) INTERNAL 5) DATA 1 6) DATA 2
TS	Tertiary Synchronization: Use this option to specify an alternate source of timing for synchronization. If the primary and secondary sources are unavailable, this source will be used. Net 1: Use this option to synchronize timing to T1 Port 1. Net 2: Use this option to synchronize timing to T1 Port 2. External: Use this option if you want to use an external clock as your timing source. Internal: Use this option if you want to use the internal clock as your timing source. Data 1: Use this option to synchronize timing to the Data Port 1 TT signal. Data 2: Use this option to synchronize timing to the Data Port 2 TT signal.	1) NET 1 2) NET 2 3) EXTERNAL 4) INTERNAL 5) DATA 1 6) DATA 2
PA	Primary Auto Restore: Indicate **Yes** to resynchronize to your clock preference automatically if the clock in the node fails. Otherwise, choose **No**. Setting up auto restore returns timing to a higher priority source after a failure. If you have not set up auto restore to the primary source, but you have indicated a secondary source, after rebooting the module uses the latter source to restore timing to the module or shelf.	Yes or No (Y/N)
SA	Secondary Auto Restore: Indicate **Yes** to resynchronize to your clock preference automatically if the clock in the node fails. Otherwise, choose **No**. Specifying a secondary source for clocking is useful if power fails and causes failure of the primary automatic restore source. Restoring from a secondary source may take up to 60 seconds.	Yes or No (Y/N)

Command	Description	Options
TA	Tertiary Auto Restore: Indicate **Yes** to resynchronize to your clock preference automatically if the clock in the node fails. Otherwise, choose **No**. Specifying a tertiary source for clocking is useful when power loss results in failure of the primary and secondary sources for automatic restore. Restoring from a tertiary source may take up to 90 seconds.	Yes or No (Y/N)
R	Receive Clock from Shelf: Use this option to indicate the DPRI receives the timing signal from another module in the shelf or from an on-board timing source. **Note: Changing this option will change the Configuration Menu (Timing Options) display the next time it is refreshed**, Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7.	Yes or No (Y/N)
X	Exit the Timing Options screen and return to the T1 Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-4, Table 3-5.	

If you enable "Receive Clock from Shelf" (which is what you should do if you plan on using the module's ISDN and dial-backup features) the following options display:

Figure 3-7 Configuration Menu (Timing Options) for Receive Clock from Shelf Option

```
-- DPRI 2922 CONFIGURATION MENU (TIMING OPTIONS)--
Current shelf timing source: Card 2, INTERNAL (PRIMARY)
Source                Slot Number      Synchronization   Auto Restore
PRIMARY               PC) 2                  PS) NET1          PA) YES
SECONDARY             SC) 2                  SS) NET2          SA) YES
TERTIARY              TC) 2                  TS) INTERNAL      TA) NO
R) Receive clock from shelf:  YES
X) exit this screen
[1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Additional parameters because Receive Clock From Shelf Option selected is YES.

Following is a brief description of the additional timing parameters shown for "Yes" for the "Receive Clock from Shelf" timing option:

Table 3-8 Configuration Menu (Timing Options), Receive Clock From Shelf

Command	Description	Options
PC	Primary Module Slot Number: This option selects the module providing the primary timing source.	Enter module (slot) number
SC	Secondary Module Slot Number: This option selects the module providing the secondary timing source.	Enter module (slot) number
TC	Tertiary Module Slot Number: This option selects the module providing the tertiary timing source.	Enter module (slot) number
R	Receive Clock from Shelf: This option selects whether the DPRI will receive its timing signal from another module in the shelf, or from an on-board timing source. **Note: Changing this option will change the appearance of the Configuration Menu (Timing Options) the next time it is displayed, Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7.**	Yes or No (Y/N)
X	Exit the Timing Options menu and return to the T1 Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-4, Table 3-5.	

Recommended settings for timing when the DPRI 2922 is being used for ISDN dial-backup are:

Source	Synchronization	Auto Restore
Primary PRI Slot	Net 1	YES
Secondary PRI Slot	Net 2	YES
Tertiary PRI Slot	Internal	NO

When finished configuring the timing options, enter **X** until you return to the **Main Menu**.

Data Port Configuration Menu

To access the **Data Port Configuration Menu**, enter **D** from the **Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-3.

Figure 3-8 Data Port Configuration Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > d
--  DPRI 2922 DATA PORT CONFIGURATION MENU --
                                  PORT 1          PORT 2
In)  In Service                   NO              NO
Mn)  Data Port Mode               DCE             DCE
Cn)  Clock Option                 ST              ST
Ln)  Control Line Indicator       LOW             LOW
SRn)                              DSR/LOW         DSR/LOW
SSn)                              CTS/LOW         CTS/LOW
SDn)                              DCD/LOW         DCD/LOW
SMn)                              TM /LOW         TM /LOW
                                  DTR/LOW         DTR/LOW
                                  RTS/LOW         RTS/LOW
                                  LLB/LOW         LLB/LOW
                                  RLB/LOW         RLB/LOW
DPL Loopback                      DISABLE         DISABLE
Test Pattern                      NONE            NONE
Test Error Counter                0               0
X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Port Status

Table 3-9 Data Port Configuration Menu Commands

Command	Description	Options
I*n*	In Service: Use this option to place the port in service.	Yes or No (Y/N)
M*n*	Data Port Mode: Use this option to select one of the following: Data Terminal Equipment (DTE): if the equipment connected to the DPRI is a DCE, then the Data Port Mode is DTE. Data Circuit-terminating Equipment (DCE): if the equipment connected to the DPRI is a DTE, then the Data Port Mode is DCE. DCE is the default setting.	1) DTE 2) DCE

Command	Description	Options
C*n*	Clock Option: Use this option to select one of the following: Serial Transmit (ST): In this mode, the normal non-inverted phase of the Serial Clock Transmit (SCT) is used to clock data from the DTE into the DPRI module's data port transmit buffer. This is the default setting. Inverted Serial Transmit (INV ST): In this mode, the inverted phase of the SCT is used to clock data from the DTE into the DPRI module's data port transmit buffer—when compensating for phase delays (caused by using long cables) and when the far end is receiving bit errors. TT is a better alternative. Terminal Timing (TT): In this mode, Serial Clock Transmit Extension (SCTE) is used to clock data from the DTE into the DPRI module's data port transmit buffer. Normally, this clock is looped by the DTE from the SCT signal. It is the preferred timing method because the transmit clock and data are always in sync regardless of cable length. Unfortunately, this signal is not provided by all DTE equipment. Set this option in tail-circuit timing applications (when the data port receives timing from another circuit).	1) ST 2) INV ST 3) TT
L*n*	Control Line Indicator (On E1 networks only): Use this option in the data port interface for flow control. LOW indicates that the port's signal follows the DTE signal. HIGH indicates that the port's signal is always on.	1) LOW 2) HIGH
SR*n*	Data Set Ready (DSR): This is a DCE control lead. LOW indicates the port signal follows the DTR signal. HIGH indicates the port signal is always on. Data Terminal Ready (DTR): This is a DTE control lead.	1) LOW 2) HIGH
SS*n*	Clear to Send (CTS): This is a DCE control lead. Request to Send (RTS): This is a DTE control lead. LOW indicates the port signal follows the RTS signal. HIGH indicates the port signal is always on.	1) LOW 2) HIGH
SD*n*	Data Carrier Detect (DCD): This is a DCE control lead. LOW indicates this signal follows the state of the network port to which the data port is attached. HIGH indicates the port signal is always on.	1) LOW 2) HIGH
SM*n*	Test Mode (TM): This is used with a test set for diagnostics, and it should normally be configured as LOW. This is a DCE control lead.	1) LOW 2) HIGH
X	Exit the Data Port Configuration menu and return to the Configuration Menu, Figure 3-3, Table 3-4.	

One of the functions of the **Data Port Configuration Menu** is to set the communication handshake leads between the DPRI data port and your equipment (DTE).

- When the leads are set to "LOW", DCE signals follow DTE signals during handshaking.
- When the leads are "HIGH", the signal is always on, always ready.

Note that the lead options swap inputs and outputs between the DCE or DTE data port modes.

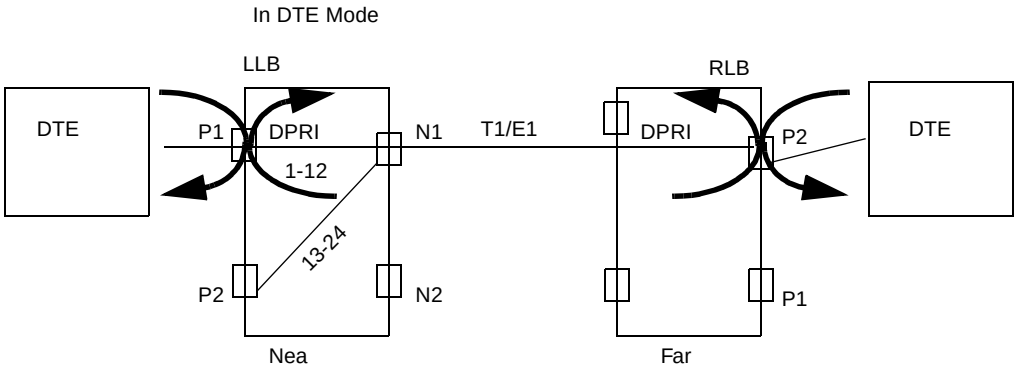
There are three controllable diagnostic leads at the data port (which are set up via the **Data Port Diagnostics Menu**, Figure 3-20):

- RLB—Remote Loopback
- LLB—Local Loopback
- TM—Test Mode.

During normal operation, these leads should be set to LOW. By connecting a test set to the data port, the RLB and LLB leads can be forced HIGH individually. Resulting loopbacks are shown in the following diagram. The status display changes to HIGH for these leads.

NOTE: *These leads are only useful in DCE mode.*

Figure 3-9 Loopbacks



- In DCE mode, the leads TM, DSR, DCD, and CTS can be forced HIGH while connected to a test set to check that each lead is operating properly.
- In DTE mode, the leads DTR, RTS, LLB, and RLB can be forced HIGH while connected to a test set to check that each lead is operating properly.

In Figure 3-8, the parameters enclosed in the grey box are port status listings. The first four lines show the state of the incoming handshake leads. “HIGH” means incoming handshake signals are detected on that lead, and “LOW” means no handshake signaling is detected. In DCE mode, if the TM lead is “HIGH,” the data port is in test mode, whereas in DTE mode, it indicates the state of the equipment. DPL Loopback shows whether a data port loopback has been enabled or disabled (in the Data Port Diagnostics Menu). If a test pattern has been enabled in the Data Port Diagnostics Menu, “QRSS” (Quasi-Random Signal Sequence) is displayed in this field and the number of errors detected by the test is displayed by the Error Counter.

When finished configuring the data ports, enter **X** to exit.

ISDN PRI Configuration Menu

To access the **PRI Configuration Menu**, enter **I** from the **Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-3.

- Use the PRI port configuration option to assign ISDN-specific parameters and ISDN network parameters.

- Configure call profiles to define the routing characteristics for incoming and outgoing phone calls.
- Configure the incoming and outgoing call numbers to be used for ISDN security checks.
- Examine the 15-minute and 24-hour performance characteristics for the ISDN PRI framing, protocol, and call setups.

Figure 3-10 PRI Configuration Menu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >i

--  DPRI 2922 CONFIGURATION MENU --
P) PRI Port Configuration     C) PRI Call Profile
A) PRI Statistics
X) exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-10 PRI Configuration Menu Commands

Command	Description
P	PRI Port Configuration—Displays the PRI Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-11, Table 3-11.
C	PRI Call Profile—Displays the PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu, Figure 3-12, Table 3-12.
A	PRI Statistics—Displays the PRI Performance/Statistics Menu, Figure 3-15, Table 3-15.
X	Exit to the Configuration Menu, Figure 3-3, Table 3-4.

PRI Port Configuration Menu

To access the **PRI Port Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-11, enter **P** from the **PRI Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-10. Use this menu to configure the characteristics of the specified port for PRI handling.

Figure 3-11 PRI Port Configuration Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > p

--  DPRI 2922 PRI PORT CONFIGURATION MENU --
                              PORT 1              PORT 2
In)  PRI In Service         No                  No
Fn)  NFAS Mode              No NFAS             No NFAS
Dn)  D-Channel Mode         Normal              Normal
Bn)  D-Channel Bits         8 bits              8 bits
Sn)  Switch Type            DMS 100             DMS 100
Pn)  Own Numbering Plan     ISDN-E.164          ISDN-E.164
Nn)  Own Numbering Type     National            National
En)  Security Level         No checks           No checks
Ln)  L2 auto establish      No                  No
X)   exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-11 PRI Port Configuration Menu Commands

Command	Description	Options
In	PRI In Service—ISDN stack on or off.	Yes or No (Y/N)
Fn	NFAS Mode—Non-Facilities Associated Signalling. Only available on Port 1. Makes both T1 channels mapable from the Port 1 D-channel. D-channel of Port 1 would provide call control for both PRI ports forming 47B+D. **Note: This feature must be ordered with your ISDN service.** To activate NFAS Mode: Use T1 Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-4, to put T1 Ports 1 and 2 out of service. Deactivate both ISDN stacks—Port 1 and Port 2. Select NFAS on Port 1 via the PRI Port Configuration Menu (command F1). Reboot the module (You will be prompted to ensure that you really want to do this). Put Ports 1 and 2 back into service via the T1 Port Configuration Menu. Reactivate the ISDN stacks on ***Port 1 ONLY*** (only allowed on Port 1).	1) No NFAS 2) NFAS
Dn	D-Channel Mode—The D-channel bit pattern can be inverted. **Use Inverted D-channel if AMI is selected in the T1 Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-4.** For B8ZS select "Normal"**.**	1) Normal 2) Inverted
Bn	D-Channel Bits—Signalling bit selection. If using AMI, select "7 bits". For B8ZS, select "8 bits".	1) 8 bits 2) 7 bits 3) 6 bits 4) exit
Sn	Switch Type—Enter the type of switch used by your ISDN carrier. There are other options which are not supported.	1) unspecified 2) AT&T 4ESS 3) AT&T 5ESS 4) DMS-100 5) NI-2
Pn	Own Numbering Plan—Enter the numbering plan recommended by your ISDN carrier and according to your corporate network plan. ISDN-E.164 is typically Class 4, Europe. Telephony-E.163 is typically Class 5, U.S. U.S. Recommended Plans: < 7 digits—Private 7 digits—Private or Telephony 10 digits—Private, Telephony, or ISDN-E.164 >10 digits—ISDN-E.164	1) Unknown 2) ISDN-E.164 3) Telephony-E.163 4) Private
Nn	Own Numbering Type—Enter the type of numbering used by your ISDN carrier and according to your network requirements. U.S. Recommended Types: < 7 digits—Unknown or Local 7 digits—Local 10 digits—National >10 digits—International	1) Unknown 2) International 3) National 4) Local

Command	Description	Options
En	Security Level—If security is enabled, any number ***NOT*** found in the security table will be rejected. For this version of firmware, use "No Checks".	1) No checks 2) Check own 3) Check remote 4) Check own and remote
Ln	L2 Auto Establish—Counts on ISDN CO switch to activate layer two. **Normal is "No"**. If set to "Yes", the DPRI module will continually try to establish layer 2 (link layer).	Yes or No (Y/N)
X	Exit to the PRI Configuration Menu, Figure 3-10, Table 3-10.	

PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu

An ISDN Call Profile defines the network layer information required to build ISDN backup calls. Each circuit build that requires an ISDN backup circuit must have a call profile reference assigned to it.

To access the **PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-12, enter **C** from the **PRI Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-10. Select the port associated with the call profiles to be changed.

Figure 3-12 PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu

```
[[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > c

--  DPRI 2922 PRI CALL PROFILE CONFIGURATION MENU --
1) Port 1 Call Profile        2) Port 2 Call Profile
X) Exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-12 PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu Parameters

Command	Description
1	Port 1 Call Profile—Displays the Port 1 PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu, Figure 3-13, Table 3-13.
2	Port 2 Call Profile—Displays the Port 2 PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu.
X	Exit to the PRI Port Configuration Menu, Figure 3-11, Table 3-11.

Port *n* PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu

From the **PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-12, selecting **1** or **2** will display a **Port PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu** for that particular port. The example below shows that for Port 1.

Figure 3-13 Port 1 PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu (sample)

```
  --  DPRI 2922 PORT 1 PRI CALL PROFILE CONFIGURATION MENU --
Ref Own Number      Ext Number     Bandwidth     Direction  Status
A) Add Call Profile           M) Modify Call Profile
S) Set Call Action            D) Delete Call Profile
X) Exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-13 Port n PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu Commands

Command	Description
A	Add Call Profile—Displays the PRI Port 1 Add Call Profile Menu, Figure 3-14, Table 3-14.
M	Modify Call Profile—Prompts for selection of a call profile to be edited, **`Port n Enter Call Ref ID (0-0):`** then displays the Modify Call Profile Menu. Modify the Call Profile items by selecting the appropriate keys. WARNING: After making changes, remember to select the option, **`S) Send Call Profile`** or the changes will not be set up.
S	Set Call Action—Prompts for selection of a call profile to define the profile to be set up or taken down. **`Port n Enter Call Action Ref ID (0-MAX):`** **`Port n -- Set Call Action:`** **`1) Setup Call 2) Take Down Call 3) Exit`**
D	Delete Call Profile—Prompts for selection of a call profile ID for the call profile to be deleted. **`Port n -- Disable entry number (0-0):`** **CAUTION 1: The prompt says "disable", but the result is deletion of the entry from the list of call profiles. If you change your mind about deleting a call profile, enter a non-numeric value at the prompt or enter a carriage return.** CAUTION 2: No confirmation prompt will be displayed when the requested profile is deleted.
X	Exit to the PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu, Figure 3-12, Table 3-12.

PRI Port *n* Add Call Profile Menu

To add a new call profile to the list of existing call profiles for the previously selected port, select **A** in the **Port *n* PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu**. Select the appropriate key for each parameter.

The minimal information required to create a call profile is:

- Reference ID
- Direction (incoming/outgoing/both)
- Number of Own Digits
- Own Call Number
- Extension Number of Digits
- Extension Call Number

NOTE: *Acceptance of the call profile does not imply the completeness of the information required to describe your configuration.*

NOTE: *After defining a call profile, remember to select option* ***S****, Send Call Profile, or the profile will not be saved/created.*

Figure 3-14 PRI Port 1 Add Call Profile Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > a

--  DPRI 2922 PRI PORT 1 ADD CALL PROFILE MENU --
R)   Call Profile Ref           0
D)   Call Direction             Deleted
O)   No. of Own Digits          0
N)   Own Call Number            ----
I)   Ext Numbering Plan         ISDN-E.164
U)   Ext Numbering Type         International
C)   Ext No. of Digits          0
P)   Ext Call Number            ----
T)   Transfer Mode              Unrestricted
B)   Call Bandwidth             B1=64K
M)   MultiRate Count            ----
A)   Rate Adaption              None
E)   Test Call Interval(min.)   0
S)   Send Call Profile
X)   Exit Screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-14 PRI Port n Add Call Profile Menu Commands

Command	Description	Options
R	Call Profile Ref—Select a reference ID that is distinct from previously used IDs for the selected port. (Use the modify option to change existing call profiles.)	1 through 48
D	Call Direction—Select whether the call profile is for incoming calls, outgoing calls, or both. “Delete” invalidates the call profile. We recommend using the “Delete Call Profile” command in the Call Profile Configuration Menu.	1) Delete 2) Incoming 3) Outgoing 4) Both
O	No. of Own Digits—Enter the number of digits in your phone number. Note: If the number is smaller than the length of an existing string associated below, you will be prompted to confirm whether or not you want to truncate the string. If the response to the prompt is **Y**, the associated string will be truncated; otherwise, the length will not be accepted.	1 through 15
N	Own Call Number—Enter your calling phone number. On incoming calls, this number equals “DNIS”. On outgoing calls, this number is delivered as “CLID” or “Station ID”. Note: If the entered string exceeds the associated length above, the string will be truncated.	Phone number of string length specified above.
I	Ext. Numbering Plan	1) Unknown 2) ISDN-E1.64 3) TelephonyE-1.63 4) Private

Command	Description	Options
U	Ext. Numbering Type	1) Unknown 2) International 3) National 4) Local
C	Ext. Number of Digits—Enter the number of digits in the extension phone number. Note: If the number is smaller than the length of an existing string associated below, you will be prompted to confirm whether or not you want to truncate the string. If the response to the prompt is **Y**, the associated string will be truncated; otherwise, the length will not be accepted.	1 through 15
P	Ext. Call Number—Enter the extension phone number. On incoming calls this number is the "CLID" or "Station ID". On outgoing calls, this number is the "DNIS". Note: If the entered string exceeds the associated length above, the string will be truncated.	Phone number of string length specified above.
T	Transfer Mode—Specify "restricted" for 56 Kbit/s transfer rate. Select if AMI facilities are being used. "Unrestricted" is for 64 Kbit/s (B8ZS) or 56 Kbit/s.	1) restricted 2) unrestricted
B	Call Bandwidth—Use this option to determine the bandwidth for the ISDN backup circuit. 1) B1 = 64 K 2) H0 = 6 x 64 K 3) H11 = 24 x 64 K (European, or in US—NFAS mode only.) 4) H12 = 30 x 64 K (European only) 5) Multirate = *n* x 64 K	1) B1 2) H0 3) H11 4) H12 5) Multirate
M	MultiRate Count—Produces bandwidth of *n* x 64 or *n* x 56 depending on the adopted rate. Enter this value only if call bandwidth is multirate. Note: Options 8 and 9 should not be selected for T1 units—they are for E1 only. Option 7 is for European (E1) or in US—NFAS mode only.	1) 2 2) 4 3) 6 4) 8 5) 12 6) 23 7) 24 8) 30 (European only) 9) 31 (European only)
A	Rate Adaption—If you have unrestricted transfer mode (B8ZS) but the far-end is restricted (AMI), then specify 56 K rate adaption. This will depend on your application.	1) none (same as 64K) 2) 56K
E	Test Call Interval (min.)—For testing only. This option causes the selected call profile to be set up and taken down repeatedly at the intervals specified (zero disables testing).	0 through 255
S	Send Call Profile—**Select this to save your call profile before exiting the menu.** Until this option is selected, the menu is only a work sheet and the configuration is ***NOT*** stored.	
X	Exit to the PRI Configuration Menu, Figure 3-10, Table 3-10.	

PRI Performance / Statistics Menu

To access the **PRI Performance/Statistics Menu**, select **A** at the **PRI Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-10. The prompt options identify the types of performance characteristics.

Figure 3-15 PRI Performance/Statistics Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > a
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > a
--  DPRI 2922 PERFORMANCE/STATISTICS MENU --
Cn) Get Current Interval      Dn) Get 24 hr. Interval
Rn) Reset Interval            X)  Exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-15 PRI Performance/Statistics Menu Parameters

Command	Description
C*n*	Get Current Interval—Displays the Port n PRI 15-Minute Performance Data, Figure 3-16. Press Enter to exit this screen.
D*n*	Get 24 hr. Interval—Displays the Port n 24-Hour Performance Data Menu, Figure 3-17. Choose an option from this menu to view the related performance summary for the previous 24 hours.
R*n*	Reset Interval—Resets the performance data counters for the specified port.
X	Exit to the PRI Call Profile Configuration Menu, Figure 3-12, Table 3-12.

Performance data displayed in the following two screens is defined as follows:

- INFOs rcvd/xmitd—Any ISDN Layer 2 information messages received or transmitted.
- CRC errs recvd—CRC errors in Layer 2 packet.
- Invld frames rcvd—Invalid frames received—Information message with incorrect header that the link layer cannot decode.
- Frame aborts rcvd—Frame aborts received—Information message that started with a good frame, but did not end properly.
- DISCs rcvd/xmitd—Disconnect message received or transmitted.
- FRMR rcvd/xmitd—Frame error (invalid frame) received or transmitted.
- L3 protocol errors—Invalid Layer 3 information elements.
- Unsupported msgs rcvd—Unsupported messages received—Layer 3 messages which cannot be decoded because they are not supported by the module.

Figure 3-16 Port 1 PRI 15 Minute Performance Data

```
---- Port 1 15 MINUTE PERFORMANCE DATA ---- 80-04-01  21:57:05
Site Name:        Verilink Test   Shelf:  1   Slot:  2
Seconds in current interval: 0
             Layer 2 Performance Data
 INFOs rcvd               : 0    INFOs xmitd              : 0
 CRC errs rcvd            : 0    Invld frames rcvd        : 0
 Frame aborts rcvd        : 0    DISCs rcvd               : 0
 DISCs xmitd              : 0    FRMR rcvd                : 0
 FRMR xmitd               : 0
             Layer 3 Performance Data
 L3 protocol errors       : 0
             Call Performance Data
 Call setups sent         : 0    Call setups sent & failed: 0
 Call setups received     : 0    Call setups received & failed: 0
 Unsupported msgs rcvd    : 0    Test call setups sent & failed: 0
Press enter to continue
```

When the options presented in the following menu are chosen, they display a screen which shows the previous 24-hour performance segmented into 96 15-minute intervals. The number of instances that the particular parameter has occurred during each particular 15-minute interval displays.

Figure 3-17 Port 1 24 Hour Performance Data Menu

```
--  PORT 1 24 Hour Performance Data Menu --
Layer 2 statistics options:
  1) INFOs rcvd                2) INFOs xmitd
  3) CRC errs rcvd             4) Invld frames rcvd
  5) Frame aborts rcvd         6) DISCs rcvd
  7) DISCs xmitd               8) FRMR rcvd
  9) FRMR xmitd
Layer 3 statistics options:
  10) L3 protocol errors
Call Statistics options:
  11) Call setups sent          12) Call setups sent & failed
  13) Call setups received      14) Call setups received & failed
  15) Unsupported msgs rcvd     16) Test call setups sent & failed
  X)   exit this screen
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Diagnostics Menu

The **Diagnostics Menu** is used to troubleshoot the network and data ports. From the **Main Menu**, Figure 3-1, enter **D** to access the **Diagnostics Menu**, Figure 3-18.

Figure 3-18 Diagnostics Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > d

-- DPRI 2922 DIAGNOSTICS MENU --
P) E1/T1 Port                D) Data Port
X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-16 Diagnostics Menu Commands

Command	Description
P	E1/T1 port—This option displays the T1 Port Diagnostics Menu, Figure 3-19, Table 3-17
D	Data port—This option displays the Data Port Diagnostics Menu, Figure 3-20, Table .
X	Exit this Screen—Returns you to the NCM Main Menu, Figure 3-1, Table 3-2.

T1 Port Diagnostics Menu

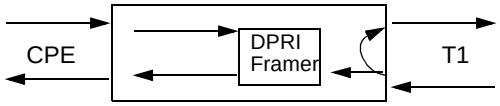
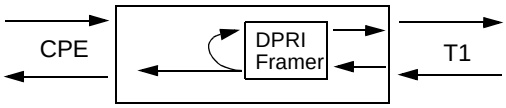
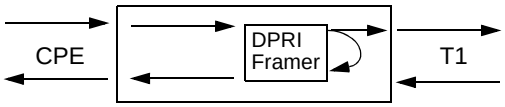
For diagnostics on the T1 port, enter **P** from the **Diagnostics Menu**, Figure 3-18, to access the **T1 Port Diagnostics Menu**. This menu activates or deactivates loopbacks, and sends test patterns from the network port.

NOTE: *If the loopback does not activate, use the T1 Port Configuration menu to verify that the port is in service.*

Figure 3-19 T1 Port Diagnostics Menu

```
--  DPRI 2922 T1 PORT DIAGNOSTICS MENU --
                          PORT 1     PORT 2
Loop type                 NONE       NONE
Test Pattern              NONE       NONE
Test Error Counter        0          0
Ln) Line Loop                 Pn) Payload Loop
Rn) Local Loop                Tn) Test Pattern
An) Send LLB BOP              Bn) Send PLB BOP
En) Reset Test Counter        X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-17 T1 Port Diagnostics Menu Commands

Command	Description	Options
L*n*	Line Loopback (LLB): This option tests the network line from the far-end node. With Line Loopbacks, incoming signals are looped around and sent back toward the network. The service provider or far-end node administrator can then determine if the network line is good. 	1) DEACTIVATE 2) ACTIVATE
P*n*	Payload Loopback (PLB): This option tests the DPRI from the far-end node. In this case, the data goes through the network line and the DPRI framer before it is looped back toward the network. 	1) DEACTIVATE 2) ACTIVATE
R*n*	Local Loopback (RLB): This option tests all of the DPRI. Also known as a Repeater Loopback, the data sent from the data equipment passes through the DPRI up to the network interface and back to the equipment without passing through the network line. 	1) DEACTIVATE 2) ACTIVATE
T*n*	Test Pattern: None: This option indicates that no test pattern will be used. 3 in 24: 3-in-24 Onrs test pattern which consists of three pulses in every 24-bit sequence (10001000 10000000 00000000). This stress test is useful for testing circuits under extremely low density conditions. This is mostly useful for T1 AMI. QRSS: Quasi-Random Signal Sequence that limits the signal to a maximum of 15 zeros that can be transmitted sequentially. These signals contain a medley of 20-bit words (except for more than 15 consecutive 0s). It repeats every 1,048,575 bits. Also, it contains high density sequences and low density sequences, and sequences that change from low density to high density and vice versa (as defined by ANSI T1.403). 2^{20}-1: Tests circuits for equalization and timing. It is the same as QRSS, but without the 15 zeros restriction. 1/8: This pattern tests the ability of a circuit to support a pattern having the minimum ones density (containing 7 zeros indicating empty pulses and 1 pulse-1000000). It helps discover a timing recovery problem. This is mostly useful for T1 AMI. 2^{15}-1: This pattern tests circuits for equalization and timing using an alternate pattern for jitter testing. The pattern repeats every 32,757 bits. All 0s: This pattern is composed entirely of framed zeros (00000000). It should only be used in conjunction with B8ZS (a clear channel) for end-to-end testing. This is mostly useful for T1 B8ZS.	1) NONE 2) 3/24 3) QRSS 4) 2^{20}-1 5) 1/8 6) 2^{15}-1 7) ALL 0'S 8) 55 OCTET (Daly) 9) ALL 1'S

Command	Description	Options
	55 Octet: The Daly 55 octet pattern tests circuits for line card and timing recovery. By rapidly transitioning from a long sequence of low density octets to high density octets, the circuit is stress tested. Following is a binary representation of the 55 Octet stress pattern: 10000000100000001000000010000000 10000000 00000001100000001000000010000000 10000000100000001000000011000000 10000000 10000000100000001000000011100000 10000000 10000000 10000000100000001010101010101010 10101010101010100101010101010101010101 01010101100000001000000010000000 10000000 10000000100000001111111111111111111111111 11111111111111111111111100000001 10000000 00000001100000000000000011000000000000001 10000000000000011000000000000000110000000 All 1s: This pattern is composed entirely of framed ones (11111111). It stresses circuits by maximizing power consumption.	
A*n*	Send Line Loopback Bit-Oriented Protocol (LLB BOP): This option uses FDL loopbacks to test the T1 from the near-end toward the far-end.	1) DEACTIVATE 2) ACTIVATE
B*n*	Send Payload Loopback Bit-Oriented Protocol (PLB BOP): This option uses FDL loopbacks to test the CSU at the far-end circuit from the near-end.	1) DEACTIVATE 2) ACTIVATE
E*n*	Reset Test Counter: This option resets the test counter to 0. The counter is automatically reset when changing patterns.	
X	Exit the T1 Port Diagnostics Menu—Returns the screen to the Diagnostics Menu, Figure 3-18, Table 3-16.	

When finished configuring the T1 port diagnostics parameters, enter **X** to return to the **Diagnostics Menu**.

NOTE: *To do an LLB BOP or a PLB BOP to the far-end, set the far-end "Network Initiated Loop" option to "Yes."*

Data Port Diagnostics Menu

Enter **D** from the **Diagnostics Menu**, Figure 3-18, to access the **Data Port Diagnostics Menu**. This menu activates or deactivates loops from the data equipment to the DPRI data port and back to the data equipment, and from the network to the data port and back to the network.

Figure 3-20 Data Port Diagnostics Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > d

--  DPRI 2922 DATA PORT DIAGNOSTICS MENU --
                         Data Port 1        Data Port 2
DPL Loopback                  DISABLE            DISABLE
Test Pattern                  NONE               NONE
Test Error Counter            0                 0
Dn) Data Port Loop           Tn) Test Pattern
Fn) Send FT1 Code            En) Reset Test Counter
X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Data Port Diagnostics Menu Commands

Command	Description	Options
Dn	Data Port Loopback (DPL)—Tests the channels assigned to the data port (not the entire T1 bandwidth). The remaining channels, using the circuit builder function, are not affected. This is a bi-directional loop (toward the DTE and network).	1) DEACTIVATE 2) ACTIVATE
Tn	Test Pattern—Use this option to select one of the following test patterns. Note that patterns are always transmitted toward the net, not the DTE: None: This option indicates that no test pattern will be used. QRSS: Use Quasi-Random Signal Sequence that limits the signal to a maximum of 15 zeros that can be transmitted sequentially. These signals contain a medley of 20-bit words (except for more than 15 consecutive 0s). It repeats every 1,048,575 bits. Also, it contains high density sequences and low density sequences, and sequences that change from low density to high density and vice versa (as defined by ANSI T1.403).	1) NONE 2) QRSS
Fn	Send FT1 Code—This option sends loop codes in the timeslots being used to set a data port loop at the remote port.	1) Loop down 2) Loop up
En	Reset Test Counter—This option resets the error counter back to 0. At the start of a test, this counter is automatically reset.	
X	Exit the Data Port Diagnostics Menu screen, and return to the Diagnostics Menu, Figure 3-18, Table 3-16.	

When finished configuring the data port diagnostics parameters, enter **X** to return to the **Diagnostics Menu**.

Performance / Status Menu

Use the **Performance/Status Menu** to monitor the functioning and condition of the network ports. The parameters in this screen provide counts for the various problems occuring in a given period of time. Performance information is logged in 15 minute intervals over a 24 hour period.

To access the **Performance/Status Menu**, enter **P** from the **Main Menu**, Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-21 Performance/Status Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > p

--  DPRI 2922 PERFORMANCE/STATUS MENU --
                     PORT 1     PORT 2
LOS                  NO         YES
LOF                  YES        YES
AIS Rx/Tx            NO/NO      NO/NO
RAI Rx/Tx            NO/YES     NO/YES
SLIP                 NO         NO
CRC6                 NO         NO
BER                  NO         NO
CGA                  YES        YES
P) display performance data   T) threshold status
C) display counters           X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Use the **Performance/Status Menu** to monitor the following functions:

- LOS—Loss of Signal. A major alarm indicating no receive pulses at all. May be caused by disconnected or miswired network cable. Supercedes all other alarms: Ignore other alarms and troubleshoot this condition first.
- LOF—Loss of Frame. (No frame synchronization)
- AIS—Alarm Indication Signal. Unframed all-ones. Red Alarm.
- RAI—Remote Alarm Indication. Yellow Alarm.
- SLIP—Indicates variations in clock rate.
- CRC-6—Cyclic Redundancy Check. Method for detecting bit-errors. Used in ESF and ISDN.
- BER—Bit Error Rate.
- CGA—Carrier Group Alarm

Table 3-18 Performance/Status Menu Commands.

Command	Description
P	Display performance data—Displays the totals for the more common errors and alarms, and provides a menu for more detailed, 15-minute incremented, 24-hour time-period buffer records. Figure 3-22, Table 3-19.
T	Threshold status—Displays the Net Port Alarm Threshold Status Menu, Figure 3-23.

Command	Description
C	Display counters—displays the Counter Menu, Figure 3-24, Table 3-20. Counts the number of BPV, FE, ESF, and CRC errors: Bipolar Violations (BPV): A violation of the T1 bipolar alternate mark inversion transmission pattern in which consecutive ONEs (pulses) are erroneously transmitted as pulses of like polarities. Bipolar violations normally indicate transmission errors. Frame Bit Error (FE): The number of whole seconds in which a framing bit error has been received. Extended Superframe Format (ESF): This is the AT&T T1 framing standard that provides frame synchronization, cyclic redundancy check, data checking, and link bits. This counter is only available in ESF mode. Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC): An error-checking algorithm performed on data transmissions. On a frame-by-frame basis, a numerical value is derived from the data in the bit stream at one end of transmission. When each frame reaches the receive end, the cyclic redundancy check is calculated again and compared with the value generated by the transmit-side data. Discrepancies can indicate one or more transmission errors. This counter is only available in ESF mode. Options are: Rn—Reset counters, which resets the counter for the indicated port number. X—Exit this screen, which returns you to the Performance/Status Menu.
X	Exit the Performance/Status Menu—Returns to the Main Menu, Figure 3-1, Table 3-2.

Performance / Status Menu (24hr T1 Performance Data Summary)

Select **P** for "display performance data" from the **Performance/Status Menu**, Figure 3-21, to access the **Performance/Status Menu (24hr T1 Performance Data Summary)**, Figure 3-22.

Figure 3-22 Performance/Status Menu (24hr T1 Performance Data Summary)

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > p

--  DPRI 2922 PERFORMANCE/STATUS MENU --
24hr T1 Performance Data Summary
          ES    BES   SES   UAS   LOF   LOSS  AISS
PORT 1    0     0     1     81342 81340 0     68284
PORT 2    0     0     0     81361 81359 81361 0
En) Errored Seconds           Un) Unavailable Seconds
Bn) Bursty Seconds            Sn) Severely Errored Seconds
Ln) LOS Seconds               Fn) SEF Seconds
Dn) LOF Seconds               On) OOF Seconds
An) AIS Seconds               Cn) Controlled Slip Seconds
Mn) Loss of Frame Counts      Zn) AIS/SEF Seconds
Qn) Errored Seconds Type A    Hn) Frame Errors
Jn) Degraded Minutes          In) Error Free Seconds
Rn) Reset Registers           X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-19 Performance/Status Menu (24hr T1 Performance Data Summary) Commands

Command	Description
E*n*	Errored Seconds (ES): A second with one or more AIS, LOS, or LOF defects.
U*n*	Unavailable Seconds (UAS): Counted for every second in which an Unavailable Signal State occurs with the onset of 10 contiguous SES errors. It is also defined as the number of seconds a service is unavailable due to a Loss of Frame (LOF) condition. The UAS condition is stopped when the failure condition clears.
B*n*	Bursty Seconds (BES): A second having between 2 and 319 CRC-6 (Cyclical Redundancy Check error events.
S*n*	Severely Errored Seconds (SES): This error counts one second intervals with an AIS or CRC error.
L*n*	Loss of Signal (LOS) Seconds: A second during which the DPRI is in a Loss of Signal state. LOS is declared upon detecting 175 consecutive zeros, it is cleared with the receipt of the next 1 bit.
F*n*	Severely Errored Framing (SEF) Seconds: Those seconds in which two or more framing bit errors occur within a 3-millisecond period. In ESF mode, this interval may or may not coincide with an ESF multiframe.
D*n*	Loss-of-Frame (LOF) Seconds: An LOF alarm is declared when a 3-second interval of continuous Out-Of-Frame (OOF) or Loss-Of-Signal (LOS) state is detected. If at least 10 seconds elapse without an LOS or LOF error, the LOF alarm is cleared.
O*n*	Out-of-Frame (OOF) Seconds: A condition when any three of four consecutive frame bits received from the T1 line are incorrect.
A*n*	Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) Seconds: A count of one-second intervals containing one or more AIS defects. AIS is an unframed All-Ones bit pattern that indicates an alarm condition exists upstream in a circuit leading to the downstream equipment. This is also called an All-Ones Keep-Alive or Blue Alarm Signal. An AIS defect is declared when there are 3 or fewer zeros in 512 bit times and there is an LOF defect. It is cleared when there are 3 or more zeros in two frames or the LOF defect no longer exists.
C*n*	Controlled Slip Seconds: This error indicates that in a one second interval one or more slip events occurred. An accurate count of controlled slips that occur can only be made at the terminating network element where the slips take place. **The current version of the firmware does not support this feature.**
M*n*	Loss of Frame Counts: An accumulation of the number of times a Loss-Of-Frame alarm is declared.
Z*n*	AIS/SEF Seconds: Displays information on the AIS and SEF errors. AIS: An unframed All-Ones bit pattern that indicates that an alarm condition exists upstream in a circuit leading to the downstream equipment. This is also called an All-Ones Keep-Alive or Blue Alarm Signal. SEF: The seconds in which two or more framing bit errors occur within a 3-millisecond period. In ESF mode, this interval may or may not coincide with an ESF multiframe.
Q*n*	Errored Seconds Type A: This error occurs when one Code Violation Path (CV-P) error and no AIS defects occur in a second. Controlled Slips are not included in this parameter.
H*n*	Frame Bit Error (FE): An error in the received framing bit pattern and the number of whole seconds that a framing bit error has occurred.
J*n*	Degraded Minutes (DM): This error occurs when the Bit Error Rate (BER) threshold of 10^{-6} is exceeded in a 60 second period.
I*n*	Error Free Seconds: A second with no detected errors.

Command	Description
R*n*	Reset Registers: Use this option to clear out all counts and reset all registers to zero for a particular port.
X	Exit this screen—Exits the Performance/Status Menu (24hr T1 Performance Data Summary) and returns to the Performance/Status Menu, Figure 3-21.

When one of these options is selected, the previous 24 hour data is displayed in 15 minute increments for a total of 96 blocks of time. Press ENTER to exit these screens.

Net Port Alarm Threshold Status Menu

Enter **T** from the **Performance/Status Menu**, Figure 3-21, to access the **Net Port Alarm Threshold Status Menu**, Figure 3-23. This screen shows the threshold intervals set in the **Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu**, Figure 3-26.

It also displays the counts for each type of alarm. When the alarm count exceeds its threshold value set in the **Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu**, a "Y" displays after the count.

Figure 3-23 Net Port Alarm Threshold Status Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > t

--  DPRI 2922 NET PORT ALARM THRESHOLD STATUS MENU --
Current Threshold Status  PORT 1     PORT 2
LOF counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
LOS counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
RAI counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
AIS counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
BPV counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
ES 15min counts(exceeded) 0(N)       0(N)
ES 24hr counts(exceeded)  0(N)       0(N)
SES 15min counts(exceeded) 0(N)       0(N)
SES 24hr counts(exceeded) 0(N)       0(N)
Press enter to continue
```

Counter Menu

Enter **C** from the **Performance/Status Menu**, Figure 3-21, to access the **Counter Menu**. These counts are continuous until reset using the **R*n*** option.

Figure 3-24 Counter Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > c

--  DPRI 2922 COUNTER MENU --
          BPV     FE      ESF     CRC
PORT 1    1       0       65535   0
PORT 2    0       0       65535   0
Rn) Reset counters            X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-20 Counter Menu Commands

Command	Description
R*n*	Reset Counters: Returns the values of the BPV, FE, ESF, and CRC counters to zero or N/A.
X	Exit this screen—Returns to the Performance/Status Menu, Figure 3-21, Table 3-18.

Net Port Alarm Menu

To access the **Net Port Alarm Menu**, enter **A** from the **Main Menu**, Figure 3-1. Use this menu to set alarm threshold values, monitor alarm status, and set other alarm parameters. All monitored conditions are also reflected by LED states.

Figure 3-25 Net Port Alarm Menu

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > a

--  DPRI 2922 NET PORT ALARM MENU --
N) NMS Address                128.0.0.0
A) Card Alarm Reporting       YES
C) Configure Thresholds       S) Alarm status
Tn) Set Default Thresholds    X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-21 Net Port Alarm Menu Commands

Command	Description
N	Network Management System (NMS) Address: This option sets the ACP address (which is the address of the PC that will receive the alarms). Though this address is significant for Node Manager, it is not important for the ASCII interface.
A	Card Alarm Reporting: This option enables or disables the module from sending alarms.
C	Configure Thresholds: To disable any or all alarm conditions, enter a threshold value of 0. To enable a condition, specify any non-zero threshold value. Figure 3-26, Table 3-22.
S	Alarm Status: Displays the Net Port Alarm Threshold Status Menu which shows the counts and intervals of the LOF, LOS, RAI, AIS, BPV, ES, and SES registers. Figure 3-27.
Tn	Set Default Thresholds—Resets the module and loads the factory default threshold settings.
X	Exit this screen—Returns you to the Main Menu, Figure 3-1.

Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu

The **Performance/Status Menu** reflects the industry T1 standard thresholds, while the **Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu** enables setting custom alarm thresholds and intervals in addition to the above standards.

To view and modify the alarm thresholds, enter **C** from the **Net Port Alarm Menu** to display the **Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu**. Use this menu to set the monitoring interval for several types of alarms and the alarm threshold for errored seconds within the monitoring interval.

For example, if the LOF interval is set to 100 seconds, and the LOF threshold is set to 5 seconds, then an alarm will be sent if more than 5 errored seconds occur during a 100-second interval. The errored count resets to zero after the end of the interval, unless there is an alarm condition, and the first second of the next interval is also errored. The alarm state continues until a new interval contains no errors in the first second.

Figure 3-26 Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu

```
--  DPRI 2922 NET PORT ALARM THRESHOLD CONFIGURATION MENU --
                          PORT 1     PORT 2
Pn) Alarm Reporting(NET)  NO         NO
Dn) Alarm Reporting(DATA) NO         NO
Fn) LOF threshold         3          3
    LOF interval          3          3
Ln) LOS threshold         3          3
    LOS interval          3          3
Rn) RAI threshold         1          1
    RAI interval          1          1
An) AIS threshold         1          1
    AIS interval          1          1
Bn) BPV threshold         1          1
    BPV interval          1          1
En) ES 15min threshold    900        900
    ES 24hr threshold     86400      86400
Sn) SES 15min threshold   900        900
    SES 24hr threshold    86400      86400
In) BER threshold         DISABLE    DISABLE
X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

NOTE: *To disable any or all alarm conditions, enter a threshold value of 0. To enable a condition, specify any non-zero threshold value. The interval must be greater than or equal to the threshold value.*

Table 3-22 Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu Commands

Command	Description	Options
P*n*	Alarm Reporting (NET): Enabling alarm reporting conveys any messages indicating alarms for each network port. These alarms are declared to both the ASCII interface as well as the Node Manager, if used. If this option is set to **No**, even if alarm reports for individual ports are requested, they are not reported. The LEDs remain amber or red in an alarm condition. Set this option to **No** while configuring the node; then set to **Yes** for normal operation. For any of the Advanced Automatic Protection Switching features—dial backup or other backup options—this parameter MUST be set to Yes.	Yes or No (Y/N)
D*n*	Alarm Reporting (DATA): Enabling alarm reporting conveys any messages indicating alarms for each data port. These alarms are declared to both the ASCII interface as well as the Node Manager, if used. If this option is set to **No**, even if alarm reports for individual ports are requested, they are not reported. The LEDs remain amber or red in an alarm condition. Set this option to **No** while configuring the node; then set to **Yes** for normal operation. For any of the Advanced Automatic Protection Switching features—dial backup or other backup options—this parameter MUST be set to Yes.	Yes or No (Y/N)
F*n*	Loss-of-Frame (LOF) Threshold/LOF Interval: Use this option to indicate an interval that is greater than the threshold.	Threshold: 1—86400 0 to disable Interval: 3—86400 seconds
L*n*	Loss of Signal (LOS) Threshold/LOS Interval: Use this option to indicate an interval that is greater than the threshold. **If LOS occurs, troubleshoot this situation *first* and ignore all other alarms (There *will* be other alarms). This is the most severe alarm.**	Threshold: 1—86400 0 to disable Interval: 3—86400 seconds
R*n*	Remote Alarm Indication (RAI) Threshold/RAI Interval: In SF, an RAI consists of Bit 2 of all 24 channels set to zero. In ESF, an RAI is a repeating pattern of eight Ones followed by eight Zeros transmitted over the ESF Data Link.	Threshold: 1—86400 0 to disable Interval: 1—86400 seconds
A*n*	Alarm Indication Signal (AIS) Threshold/AIS Interval:	Threshold: 1—86400 0 to disable Interval: 1— 86400 seconds
B*n*	Bipolar Violation (BPV) Threshold/BPV Interval:	Threshold: 1—86400 0 to disable Interval: 1—86400 seconds

Command	Description	Options
E*n*	Errored Seconds (ES) 15 min. Threshold/ES 24 hr. Threshold: An ES alarm indicates a second with one or more ESF error events.	15 minute Threshold: 1—900 0 to disable 24 hour Threshold: 1—86400 0 to disable
S*n*	Severely Errored Second (SES) 15 min. Threshold/SES 24 hr. Threshold: Select 15-minute and 24-hour threshold values.	15 minute Threshold: 1—900 0 to disable 24 hour Threshold: 1—86400 0 to disable
T*n*	Bit Error Rate (BER) Threshold: Selecting 10^{-9} will report more errors than 10^{-4}.	1) DISABLE 2) 10E-4 3) 10E-5 4) 10E-6 5) 10E-7 6) 10E-8 7) 10E-9
X	Exit this screen—Returns you to the Net Port Alarm Menu, Figure 3-25, Table 3-21.	

Net Port Alarm Theshold Status Menu

To display the **Net Port Alarm Threshold Status Menu**, enter **S** in the **Net Port Alarm Menu**. This alarm register shows all major and minor alarms that have occurred at each port. When an alarm is cleared, the time stamp changes to reflect the time the alarm was cleared.

This screen only displays information. You cannot change any of the settings displayed via this screen. The settings must be changed using the **Net Port Alarm Threshold Configuration Menu** accessed through the **Net Port Alarm Menu**, Figure 3-25, option **C**.

Figure 3-27 Net Port Alarm Threshold Status

```
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > s

--  DPRI 2922 NET PORT ALARM THRESHOLD STATUS MENU --
Current Threshold Status  PORT 1     PORT 2
LOF counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
LOS counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
RAI counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
AIS counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
BPV counts(exceeded)      0(N)       0(N)
    interval              0          0
ES 15min counts(exceeded) 0(N)       0(N)
ES 24hr counts(exceeded)  0(N)       0(N)
SES 15min counts(exceeded) 0(N)       0(N)
SES 24hr counts(exceeded) 0(N)       0(N)
Rn) Reset Registers           X) exit this screen
[0.0.0.5] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

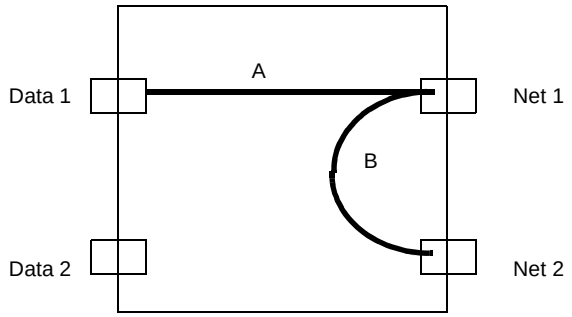
Circuit Manager Menu

To access the **Circuit Manager Menu** from the **Main Menu**, enter **B**.

Use the **Circuit Manager** menu to build and maintain circuits. A circuit is the path on which data travels between a port at the source end and a port at the destination end. The port can be a T1 or data port. T1 port circuit size is in number of timeslots, 1 through 24. The data port circuit size is in 56k or 64k bit increments.

You can mix T1 and data ports as source and destination ends. Data-to-data port circuits are limited to inter-module only.

For ISDN (dial backup switch) circuits, the ISDN port *must* be the destination port. (Data ports are usually the source ports and net ports are usually the destination ports.)



A. Data to T1
B. T1 to T1

The port line code selection (for example, 56k or 64k circuits) can limit a circuit's configuration.

NOTE: *Network and data ports must be* ***In Service*** *before a circuit can be built.*

When you have named a circuit and identified its source and destination ports, allocate the source and destination timeslots.

NOTE: *Build T1-to-T1 circuits first. Allocate the same-numbered timeslots on both the source and the destination ends.*

Figure 3-28 Circuit Manager Menu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
Circuit Manager -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
  Page : 1
  Total: 2 circuits
 Name        Type Mode  Prio     Src Port          Dest Port      Bus  Status
------------ ---- ----  ----  ---------------  ---------------  ---  ------
DPRItestC1   prim 64k   crit  [1, 2] DPRI dat1  [1, 2] DPRI net1  INT  Inacti
dialbackup   d-bk 64k   crit  [1, 2] DPRI dat1  [1, 2] DPRI net2  --   Inacti
 A) add circuit                L) search circuit
 D) delete circuit             E) edit circuit
 P) prev page                  I) activate circuit
 N) next page                  R) deactivate circuit
 X) exit to craft main menu
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

NOTE: *If a card is moved to a different slot, the circuit(s) must be rebuilt.*

Table 3-23 Circuit Manager Menu Commands

Command	Description
A	Add Circuit—Use this option to add a circuit. Figure 3-29, Table 3-24.
L	Search Circuit—Use this option to search for or list existing circuits. Figure 3-30, Table 3-25.

Command	Description
D	Delete Circuit—Use this option to remove an existing circuit. Figure 3-31, Table 3-26.
E	Edit Circuit—Use this option to change characteristics of a particular circuit. Figure 3-32, Table 3-27.
P	Prev page—Views the previous page of the circuit list when the list is greater than one page.
I	Activate circuit—Changes the circuit to active status.
N	Next page—Views the next page of the circuit list when the list is greater than one page.
R	Deactivate circuit—Changes the circuit to inactive status (The circuit will not carry data).
X	Exit to Craft Main Menu—Exits the Circuit Manager Menu, and returns to the Main Menu, Figure 3-1, Table 3-2.

Add Circuit Submenu

Use this option to create a new circuit. Specify the ID for the circuit port. The ID number must be unique (12 characters maximum). Enter which timeslots will leave the source port, and which timeslots will end at the destination port (from 1 to 24). Specify if the timeslots are 56kbit/s or 64kbit/s in bandwidth.

Circuit IDs identify particular circuits. For instance, if you build a circuit on card 3 from T1 Port 1 to Data Port 2, the ID can be 312. Or, use names to identify the circuits. The following graphic shows that Circuit 1 has 1 to 15 timeslots and connects Source Port Net 1 to Destination Port Data 1. Circuit 2 has timeslots 16 to 24 and connects Source Port Net 1 to Destination Port Data 2.

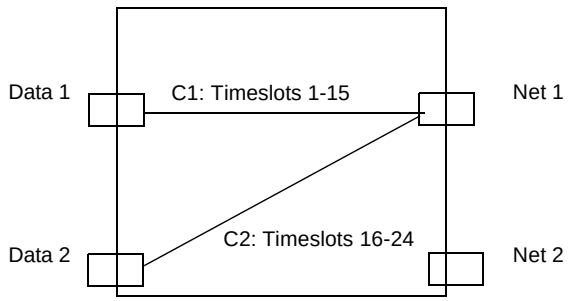


Figure 3-29 Add Circuit Submenu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > a
Add Circuit -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
 N) Name: --                          P) Priority: norm
 T) Type: --                          M) Mode: --
SP) [-,-] undefined                  DP) [-,-] undefined
SM)  --src port chn--                DM)  --dst port chn--
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
     (undefined port)                     (undefined port)
 U) Bus: --     ->-->>->> Circuit Inactive <<-<<--<-
 S) Setup                            X) Exit
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-24 Add Circuit Submenu Commands

Command	Description	Options
N	Name—Circuit name (Circuit ID	12 characters maximum
P	Priority—	1) low 2) norm 3) high 4) crit
T	Type—Circuit type.	1) perm 2) swit 3) prim 4) d-bk 5) bkup
M	Mode—Circuit Mode	1) 64K 2) 56K For Subrate DIU only: 3) 38.4K 4) 19.2K 5) 9.6K 6) 4.8K 7) 2.4K
SP	Source Port—Displays the Node “Map” and prompts for the SRC Port shelf, slot. Use this option to designate the starting point of your circuit. Once the Shelf and slot position of the Source Port has been entered, you are prompted with 4 choices.	1) net1 2) net2 3) dat1 4) dat2
DP	Destination Port—Displays the Node “Map” and prompts for the DEST Port shelf, slot. Use this option to designate the ending point of your circuit. Once the Shelf and slot position of the Source Port has been entered, you are prompted with 4 choices.	1) net1 2) net2 3) dat1 4) dat2
SM	SRC Port Chn—Source Timeslot. Designate which T1 timeslots you wish to use in this circuit. Note: In ISDN, timeslot 24 is normally reserved for use in D-channel call set-up. For this reason, avoid building circuits which use timeslot 24. For ISDN, a call-reference option is provided to designate the call profile for backup.	1—24 or press ENTER to exit

Command	Description	Options
DM	DST Port Chn—Destination Timeslot Designate which T1 timeslots you wish to use at the Destination Port. Note: In ISDN, timeslot 24 is normally reserved for use in D-channel call set-up. For this reason, avoid building circuits which use timeslot 24. For ISDN, a call-reference option is provided to designate the call profile for backup.	1—24 or ENTER to exit
U	Bus—Select a backplane bus for intermodule communication. The A Bus is always used for ISDN.	1) A 2) B 3) C 4) Auto
S	Setup—	
X	Exit—exits this menu and displays the Circuit Manager Menu, Figure 3-28, Table 3-23.	

Search Circuit Submenu

Use this option to search for or list existing circuits.

Figure 3-30 Search Circuit Submenu (Circ List Menu)

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > l
Circ List Menu -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
       C) search by shelf,slot
       P) search by port.
       X) exit
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-25 Search Circuit Submenu (Circ List Menu) Commands

Command	Description	Options
C	Search by shelf, slot—Shelf and slot must be specified. Slots must be specified in the range of 1through 13. If return is pressed, the screen will display (list) the current circuits and their status.	Shelf, slot (range 1—13)
P	Search by port—Specify Circuit Port shelf, slot. Slots must be specified in the range of 1through 13. If return is pressed, the screen will display (list) the current circuits and their status.	Shelf, slot (range 1—13)
X	exit—exits this screen and returns to the Circuit Manager Menu, Figure 3-28, Table 3-23.	

Delete Circuit Submenu

Use this option to remove existing circuits.

Figure 3-31 Delete Circuit Submenu (Circ Deletion Menu)

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > d
Circ Deletion Menu -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
        S) single circuit
        A) all circuits
        C) card circuits
        P) port circuits
        X) exit
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-26 Delete Circuit Submenu (Circ Deletion Menu) Commands

Command	Description	Options
S	Single circuit—Use the Circuit ID to specify the circuit to delete: 12 characters maximum.	Circuit ID: 12 characters maximum
A	All circuits—Screen will prompt with the warning: Are You Sure? (Y/N)	Yes or No (Y/N)
C	Card circuits—Specify the Shelf/Slot. Slots must be specified in the range of 1 through 13.	Shelf, Slot (Range of 1—13)
P	Port circuits—Select the Circuit Ports by shelf/slot number. Slots must be in the range of 1 through 13.	Shelf, Slot (Range of 1—13)
X	exit—Exits the Delete Circuit Submenu and returns you to the Circuit Manager Menu, Figure 3-28, Table 3-23.	

Edit Circuit Submenu

To change a circuit's characteristics, use the Edit Circuit Submenu. However, you cannot change a circuit while it is active/running—deactivate the circuit first, then zero it out.

To edit a circuit, enter **E** from the **Circuit Manager** menu. The **Edit Circuit** menu will then display. To change the characteristics of a particular circuit, specify the Circuit ID of an existing circuit.

Figure 3-32 Edit Circuit Submenu

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > e
Enter circuit name ( 12 char maximum ): dialbackup
Edit Circuit -- [1,1] NCM 2000 Firmware 4.15 --
 N) Name: dialbackup                    P) Priority: crit
 T) Type: d-bk                          M) Mode: 64k
SP) [1, 2] DPRI dat1                   DP) [1, 2] DPRI net2
SM)  --src port chn--                  DM)  --dst port chn--
 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08               01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08
 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16               09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 ..               17 18 19 20 21 22 23 ..
 U) Bus: --     ->-->>->> Circuit Inactive <<-<<--<-
 A) primary circ:                          backup  circ: dialbackup
SE) src err mask: --                    C) dst call ref: --
DE) dst err mask: --                    O) dbkp timeout: none
 G) err clr mask: no primary port
 S) Setup                              X) Exit
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 >
```

Table 3-27 Edit Circuit Submenu Commands

Command	Description	Options
N	Name—Circuit name (Circuit ID)—12 characters maximum	
P	Priority—	1) low 2) norm 3) high 4) crit
T	Type—Circuit type.	1) perm 2) swit 3) prim 4) d-bk 5) bkup
M	Mode—Circuit Mode	1) 64K 2) 56K For Subrate DIU only: 3) 38.4K 4) 19.2K 5) 9.6K 6) 4.8K 7) 2.4K
SP	Source Port—Displays the Node “Map” and prompts for the SRC Port shelf, slot. Use this option to designate the starting point of the circuit. Once the Shelf and slot position of the Source Port has been entered, you are prompted with 4 choices.	1) net1 2) net2 3) dat1 4) dat2
DP	Destination Port—Displays the Node “Map” and prompts for the DEST Port shelf, slot. Use this option to designate the ending point of the circuit. Once the Shelf and slot position of the Source Port has been entered, you are prompted with 4 choices.	1) net1 2) net2 3) dat1 4) dat2
SM	SRC Port Chn—Source Timeslot. Designate which T1 timeslots you wish to use in this circuit. Note: In ISDN, timeslot 24 is normally reserved for use in D-channel call set-up. For this reason, avoid building circuits which use timeslot 24. For ISDN, a call-reference option is provided to designate the call profile for backup.	1—24 or press ENTER to exit
DM	DST Port Chn—Destination Timeslot Designate which T1 timeslots you wish to use at the Destination Port. Note: In ISDN, timeslot 24 is normally reserved for use in D-channel call set-up. For this reason, avoid building circuits which use timeslot 24. For ISDN, a call-reference option is provided to designate the call profile for backup.	1—24 or press ENTER to exit
U	Bus—Select a backplane bus for intermodule communication. The A Bus is always used for ISDN.	1) A 2) B 3) C 4) Auto
A	Primary circ—Primary Circuit Name	12 characters maximum

Command	Description	Options
SE	src err mask—Backup when SRC port set:	1) ais 2) yel 3) los 4) lof 5) uas/ses
C	dst call ref—Dial-out profile	
DE	dst err mask—Backup when DST port set:	1) ais 2) yel 3) los 4) lof 5) uas/ses
O	dbkp timeout—Backup circuit timeout	Day (max 5 days) Hour (max 23 hrs) Min (max 59 min)
G	err clr mask—Switch back when clear	1) ais 2) yel 3) los 4) lof 5) uas/ses
S	Setup—This option MUST be selected to set the new configurations. If this option is not selected, the card reverts to the previous configuration.	
X	Exit—exits this menu and displays the Circuit Manager Menu, Figure 3-28, Table 3-23.	

Manufacturing Info

To display the firmware versions and CIM types, choose **I** from the **Main Menu**. The **Manufacturing Information** screen displays. To exit this screen, press ENTER.

Figure 3-33 Manufacturing Information

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > i
MANUFACTURING INFORMATION
                          Main Card            CIM
Revision             RM) C                RC)
Date                 DM) 3/6/97           DC) 2/5/97
Serial number        SM) 00649488         SC) 00648368
Manuf. Part No.      MM) 319101776002     MC) 311101387001
Cage Code            CM)                  CC)
Type                 TM) DIDCSU           TC) CIM29010
Press enter to continue
```

NOTE: *The Manufacturing Information window displays information about the DPRI module. For problems with your module, you can provide Customer Service with information that displays in this menu.*

System Log Off

To log off, type **X** repeatedly to return to the **Main Menu**, and then to the YOUR PASSWORD? prompt.

Figure 3-34 System Log Off

```
A [127.255.255.0] [1,2] DPRI 2922 > i
LOGGED OFF
YOUR PASSWORD?
```

Re-enter the Craft interface by typing the password.

Chapter 4 Troubleshooting

Controller card(s) poll the various modules for alarms. If alarm reporting is enabled for the node and for the module(s), the node controller card retrieves and sends the alarm to Access Manager 2000, Node Manager 2000, or an SNMP agent. Various alarms can also be set up via the NCM 2000 module to trigger the dial backup or backup T1 as part of the Advanced Automatic Protection Switching feature.

An alarm list is provided under the alarms displays of the various options of AM2000, NM2000, SNMP, or ASCII.

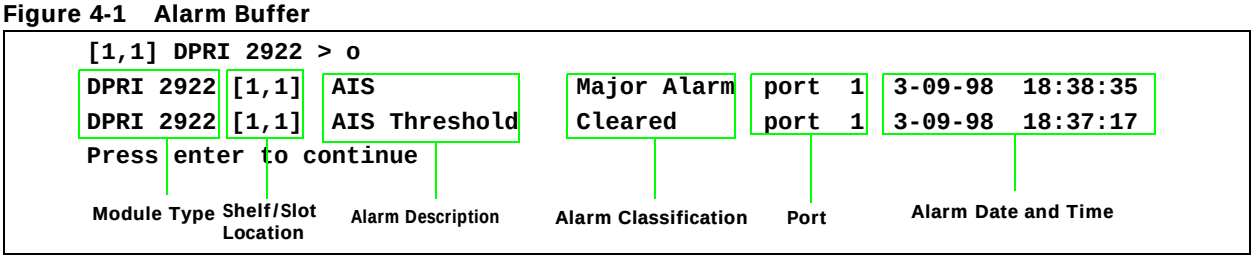
Alarms can also be automatically sent to a specified printer by setting up the printer address in the various management utilities menus.

Interpreting Alarms

The alarm buffer displays the following information about alarms (This information may vary depending on the controller module and management method used):

- Whenever the system powers up and any module does a self-test
- Power supply input is lost
- A default or user-designated threshold is exceeded
- A Yellow Alarm is received from the network (DS1)
- An unframed all-ones or alarm indication signal (AIS) is reveived from the network
- There is a loss of signal (LOS) or loss of frame (LOF)
- A CSU or Data Port loopback is present
- A module fails
- A module is removed from the shelf

Figure 4-1 Alarm Buffer



Status Code

The status code column displays a decimal code when using an ASCII terminal. (Varies depending on SNMP or ASCII terminal used.)

Alarm Description

The alarm description column lists the text which is:

- printed on the display
- sent to the alarm printer
- saved to the alarm buffer/database

Classifications

Verilink classifies alarms into the following severities:

- Critical
- Major
- Minor
- Warning
- Info
- Cleared

Problem Types

These classifications are further categorized into the following problem types:

- LOS
- LOF
- Error
- Call Setup

What To Do About Alarms

Some alarms clear after the user-configured timeout has expired. Other alarms require corrective action.

- If an alarm has been cleared, no other action is required.
- If there is a loopback present, unless you are intentionally testing, remove the loopback. (Only if the loopback is from your end. If the loop was initiated by your network service provider, check with their test facility before taking down the loop.)
- For an LOF, you may have a telco or module problem. To test, do an RLB. If there is no LOF indicated by the test, the problem is with the telco.
- For an LOS, check your router cables, power, and ports.
- For a power-up self-test failure, reseat the module a few times to see if it will power up and pass the self test. If it does not pass after repeated self tests, replace the module.

Alarm Records

Every alarm record that displays is “active” in the database until you do something about it. Do the following with the alarm records:

- Deactivating alarm records is a database management function. As long as an alarm is active, you can view it onscreen, using the one of the management options on the ASCII interface, AM2000, or Node Manager 2000. When you deactivate an alarm, it’s still in the database, but not viewable on screen. Deactivated alarms can be archived, printed, or deleted.
- Archiving an alarm record stores it to a disk file you specify.
- Printing an alarm record prints a copy of all active and deactivated alarms.
- Deleting an alarm record removes it from the database. To delete an alarm, first deactivate it.

Alarm List

Fault conditions can result in critical, major, or minor alarms. In addition, a fault condition can also result in a Carrier Failure Alarm (CFA).

Table 4-1 Alarms

Alarm Classification / Alarm Type		Description
Critical Alarms		A critical alarm indicates the node or node components have failed. Only the loss-of-clock (LOC) error condition triggers a critical alarm. This error causes the system clock to fail and prevents data from being transmitted. Loss-of-clock causes the System LED to flash red. It causes a major alarm and activates the relay contacts on the rear connector panel of the CIM.
Carrier Failure Alarm (CFA)		A carrier failure alarm (CFA) is activated when certain major alarm error conditions occur, causing the port to disrupt traffic along the line. When the CFA is activated, the line is not useable—preset by the user—for 2 to 60 seconds. All traffic is removed from the line. The alarm remains active until the port is reconfigured.
Major Alarms		A major alarm fault condition seriously affects performance. It prevents data from being reliably transmitted across the circuit. When a major alarm is declared, the module sends a message to the ASCII interface and Node Manager, lights the appropriate LED indicator, and trips the alarm relay. The following error conditions must persist for at least one second for a major alarm to be declared.
	Alarm Type	**Description**
	Loss of Signal (LOS)	This condition occurs when the network signal is absent, and exceeds a predefined loss-of-signal threshold. An LOS alarm on a network line is declared when more than 175 consecutive zeros are detected on input to the receiving equipment. An LOS after one continuous second causes a major alarm and activates the relay contacts on the rear connector panel of the CIM. This alarm activates the CFA if the LOS is active from 2 to 45 seconds (as defined by the user).
	Alarm Indication Signal (AIS)	Using an unframed ALL-ONEs bit pattern, an AIS alarm indicates that an alarm condition exists upstream in a circuit leading to the downstream equipment. This is also called an ALL-ONEs Keep-Alive or Red Alarm Signal. An AIS defect is declared when there are 3 or fewer zeros in 512 bit times and an LOF defect. It is cleared when there are 3 or more zeros in two frames or the LOF defect no longer exists. This alarm activates the CFA if the AIS is active from 2 to 45 seconds (as defined by the user).
	Loss of Frame (LOF) (T1 Only)	This alarm is declared when a 3-second interval of continuous Out-Of-Frame (OOF) or Loss-Of-Signal (LOS) state is detected. An LOF alarm is cleared when at least 10 seconds of continuous non-LOS or non-LOF condition exists. This alarm activates the CFA if the LOF is active from 2 to 45 seconds (as defined by the user).

Alarm Classification/ Alarm Type		Description
	Loss of Frame Alignment (E1 Only)	This condition occurs when three consecutive in-error frame alignment signals (words) are received, or when Bit 2 in a frame containing the non-frame alignment signal (NFAS word) is received in error three consecutive times. The condition clears when the following events are satisfied: • The frame alignment signal is detected in frame N. • The non-frame alignment signal 1 is detected in frame N+1. • The frame alignment signal is detected in frame N+ 2. Loss-of-frame alignment (LOFA) after one continuous second causes a major alarm and activates the relay contacts on the rear connector panel of the CIM. This alarm activates the CFA if the LOFA is active from 2 to 45 seconds (as defined by the user).
	Frame Alignment Signal Error Rate (FASER) (E1 Only)	This alarm indicates that the FAS error rate exceeds a user-selectable threshold of 10^{-3} or 10^{-6} for at least four seconds. This user-selectable alarm can be designated as a major or minor alarm and activates the relay contacts on the rear connector panel of the CIM. This alarm activates the CFA if the FASER is active from 12 to 60 seconds (as defined by the user).
	Loss of TS16 Multiframe Alignment (LOMA) (E1 Only)	This condition occurs when the module cannot find the multiframe alignment signal (MAS) pattern on TS16 when enabled for CAS signaling. This alarm activates the CFA if the LOMA is active from 2 to 45 seconds (as defined by the user).
Minor Alarms		Minor alarm fault conditions do not affect traffic along the network line. They generate a minor alarm.
	Alarm Type	**Description**
	Power Supply Missing	In redundant power supply configurations, this alarm indicates that one of the redundant power supplies has failed or has been removed from the shelf.
	Remote Alarm Indication (RAI)	RAI. This alarm indicates that the remote end is in a state of alarm. A Remote Alarm or Remote Alarm Indication is the alarm a receiving channel bank or multiplexer sends to the other end of the circuit when it detects a Loss Of Signal or Loss Of Frame. There is a 2- to 3-second integration period upon detection of LOS or LOF before a Yellow Alarm is sent to the far-end equipment. This condition is also referred to as a Yellow Alarm.
	Bipolar Violation (BPV) Threshold	A violation of the T1 bipolar AMI transmission pattern requiring successive Ones (pulses) to be transmitted as pulses of opposite polarities. A BPV alarm indicates transmission errors. However, B8ZS patterns contain intentional BPVs that are not counted as errors.
	Severely Errored Second (SES)	15 min. Threshold/SES 24 hr. Threshold—An SES alarm is declared when 320 or more ESF error events occur within one second, or when an OOF (Out-Of-Frame Second) occurs. An SES is a one-second period containing greater than 30% errored blocks (more than 1 errored bit) or at least one Severely Disturbed Period (SDP).
	Bit Error Rate (BER) Threshold	The Bit Error Rate is the ratio of the number of bit errors received to the total number of bits transmitted in a given interval. The BER threshold indicates the level above which a CSU alarm is generated and reported.

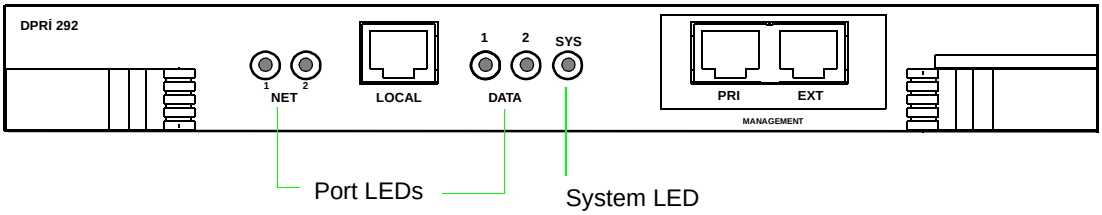
Interpreting Front Panel LEDs

The LED indicators on the front panel of the DPRI 2922 module display errors caused by network line or data terminal equipment problems. The errors are reflected in the alarm status and the performance/status menus in the ASCII terminal interface. Node Manager also has an alarm display.

There are five LEDs on the front panel:

- Two network port LEDs
- Two data port LEDs
- One system LED

Figure 4-2 DPRI Front Panel Showing Alarm Indicator LEDs



Network LEDs

Network LEDs display minor, major, and catastrophic alarm conditions detected on the network line.

Table 4-2 Network LED Indicators

State	Color	Alarm Class	Action/Possible Error Condition
Solid	Green	All okay	None
Solid	Amber	Diagnostic mode with no errors	None
Flashing	Amber and Red	Yellow Alarm	Check the diagnostic performance status or alarm status displays. The Yellow Alarm indicates that the unit is receiving an RAI Signal, which indicates that the far end is not receiving a signal from the near end.
Solid	Red	Major	Check the performance status or alarm status display. Loss of Signal (LOS) from far end transmits all-ones.
Off	None	None	Port is not enabled.

Data Port LEDs

Data Port LEDs 1 and 2 display the status for their respective ports.

Table 4-3 Data Port LED Indicators

State	Color	Alarm Class	Possible Error Condition
Solid	Green	All okay	None. (DTE connected and in sync)
Solid	Red	Major	Port active; Signal designated for LOS is not detected. For example, if you have enabled DTR monitoring (to detect a Loss of Signal) and you disconnect the cable, a major alarm is declared.
Solid	Amber	Diagnostic mode	Port is active and in loopback.
Off	None	None	Port is not enabled.

System LED

The System LED displays node controller assignments and node communication conditions.

Table 4-4 System LED Indicators

State	Color	Alarm Class	Possible Error Condition
Solid	Green	None	Module is okay and another module is the shelf controller.
Solid	Red	Critical	System failure. You may need to reseat the card in the shelf.
Off	None	None	Module is not on; no power.
Flashing	Green	None	The module is acting as the controller (that is, it is the shelf master controlling the ACP bus usage in the shelf).

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