



Core and Billing Manager 800 Security and Administration

This document describes the administration and security features and operating procedures for the core manager.

What's new in Core and Billing Manager 800 Security and Administration in SN09

Features changes

There are no feature changes in this release.

Other changes

There are no other changes in this release.

Performing a backup of file systems on an SSPFS-based server

Application

Use this procedure to perform a backup of the file systems on a Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS)-based server (Sun Netra t1400 or Sun Netra 240) running the (I)SN06.2 or greater release of the SSPFS.

The server can be hosting one or more of the following components:

- CS 2000 Management Tools
- Integrated Element Management System (IEMS)
- Audio Provisioning Server (APS)
- Media Gateway 9000 Manager
- CS 2000 SAM21 Manager
- Network Patch Manager
- Core Billing Manager (CBM)

Prerequisites

This procedure has the following prerequisites:

- you must be running SSPFS (I)SN06.2 or greater
- you must perform a data backup prior to performing this procedure. Refer to procedure *Performing a backup of oracle data on an SSPFS-based server* in *NN10402-600 ATM/IP Security and Administration* to complete this task.

Note: The data backup is not required prior to this procedure for the Core and Billing Manager (CBM) product family.

- for a Sun Netra t1400, use a blank 4mm Digital Data Storage (DDS-3) tape of 125m and 12 GB to store the data
- for Sun Netra 240, use one or more blank CD-R, CD-RW, DVD-R or DVD-RW disks to store the data

Note 1: The backup utility limits the storage to 2 GB on a DVD-R and DVD-RW.

Note 2: If you are using a new CD-RW or DVD-RW, or want to reuse a used CD-RW or DVD-RW and need to erase the contents, complete procedure “Preparing a CD-RW or DVD-RW for use” in *ATM/IP Security and Administration*, NN10402-600.

Action

ATTENTION

In a two-server configuration, execute this procedure on the Active server.

At the server

- 1 Insert the blank tape, CD or DVD into the drive. In a two-server configuration, insert the blank CD or DVD into the Active server.

At your workstation

- 2 Log in to the server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server

is the IP address or host name of the SSPFS-based server on which you are performing the backup

Enter the physical IP address of the Active server in a two-server configuration.

- 3 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

- 4 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

- 5 When prompted, enter the root password.

If you are using	Do
a tape for backup	step 6
a CD or DVD for backup	step 7

- 6 Rewind the tape by typing

```
# mt -f /dev/rmt/0 rewind
```

and pressing the Enter key.

- 7 Back up the file systems by typing
- ```
/opt/nortel/sspfs/bks/bkfullsys
```
- and pressing the Enter key.

*Example response:*

```
Backup Completed Successfully
```

**Note:** If you are using CD or DVD, the system will prompt you to insert another blank disk if more than one is needed.

| If you are using       | Do                      |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a tape for backup      | <a href="#">step 8</a>  |
| a CD or DVD for backup | <a href="#">step 11</a> |

- 8 Verify the backup to tape was successful. List the contents of the tape by typing
- ```
# gtar -tvMf /dev/rmt/0
```
- and pressing the Enter key.
- 9 Eject and remove the tape from the drive, label it, write-protect it, and store it in a safe place.
- 10 Skip to [step 16](#).
- 11 Verify the backup to CD or DVD was successful. Reinsert the backup CD or DVD into the drive.
- 12 List the content of the CD or DVD by typing
- ```
gtar -tvMf /cdrom/*bkfullsys*/*.tar
```
- and pressing the Enter key.
- When a DVD backup spans more than one disk, all the DVDs with the exception of the last one produce a file error during the verification process. This error message does not interfere with the backup process but can reappear several times as the backup spans multiple disks.*
- 13 Ensure you are at the root directory level by typing
- ```
# cd /
```
- and pressing the Enter key.
- 14 Eject the CD by typing
- ```
eject cdrom
```
- and pressing the Enter key.

*If the DVD drive tray will not open after you have determined that the DVD drive is not busy and is not being read from or written to, enter the following commands:*

***# /etc/init.d/volmgt stop***

***# /etc/init.d/volmgt start***

*Then, press the eject button located on the front of the DVD drive.*

- 15** Remove the CD or DVD from the drive, label it, and store it in a safe place.
- 16** You have completed this procedure. If applicable, return to the higher level task flow or procedure that directed you to this procedure.

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## Preparing a CD-RW or DVD-RW for use

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### Application

Use this procedure to verify the CD-RW or DVD-RW is ready for use when using it for the first time, or when you want to erase the contents of a used CD-RW or DVD-RW to use it again.

### Prerequisites

None

### Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

#### *At the server*

- 1 Insert the CD or DVD into the drive.

**Note:** Only rewriteable media can be erased. Verify that the CD or DVD you are attempting to erase is either a CD-RW or DVD-RW before inserting it into the drive.

#### *At your workstation*

- 2 Log in to the server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

**server**

is the IP address or hostname of the SSPFS-based server

- 3 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.
- 4 Use the following table to determine your next step.

| If the CD or DVD is | Do                     |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| new                 | step <a href="#">5</a> |
| used                | step <a href="#">6</a> |

- 5 Verify the CD or DVD is ready for use by typing

```
$ cdrw -1
```

and pressing the Enter key

| If the system response                                   | Do                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| provides the CD device                                   | step <a href="#">10</a> |
| indicates “No CD writers found or no media in the drive” | step <a href="#">6</a>  |

- 6 Erase the contents of the CD or DVD by typing

```
$ cdrw -b all
```

and pressing the Enter key

**Note:** Erasing a DVD-RW can take over two hours. You can also use the “fast” and “session” arguments. For more details, refer to the man pages by typing **man cdrw**.

- 7 Verify the CD or DVD is ready for use by typing

```
$ cdrw -1
```

and pressing the Enter key

| If the system response                                                                            | Do                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| provides the CD device                                                                            | step <a href="#">10</a> |
| indicates “No CD writers found or no media in the drive” or “Media in the device is not erasable” | step <a href="#">8</a>  |

- 8 Eject the CD from the drive as follows:

- a Ensure you are at the root directory level by typing

```
$ cd /
```

and pressing the Enter key.

**b** Eject the CD by typing

```
eject cdrom
```

and pressing the Enter key.

**Note:** If the DVD drive tray will not open after you have determined that the DVD drive is not busy and is not being read from or written to, enter the following commands:

```
/etc/init.d/volmgt stop
```

```
/etc/init.d/volmgt start
```

Then, press the eject button located on the front of the DVD drive.

**c** Remove the CD or DVD from the drive.

**9** Obtain another CD or DVD and repeat the process starting with step [4](#).

**10** Proceed to use the CD or DVD.

You have completed this procedure.

## Adding a file system using the makelv command

### Application

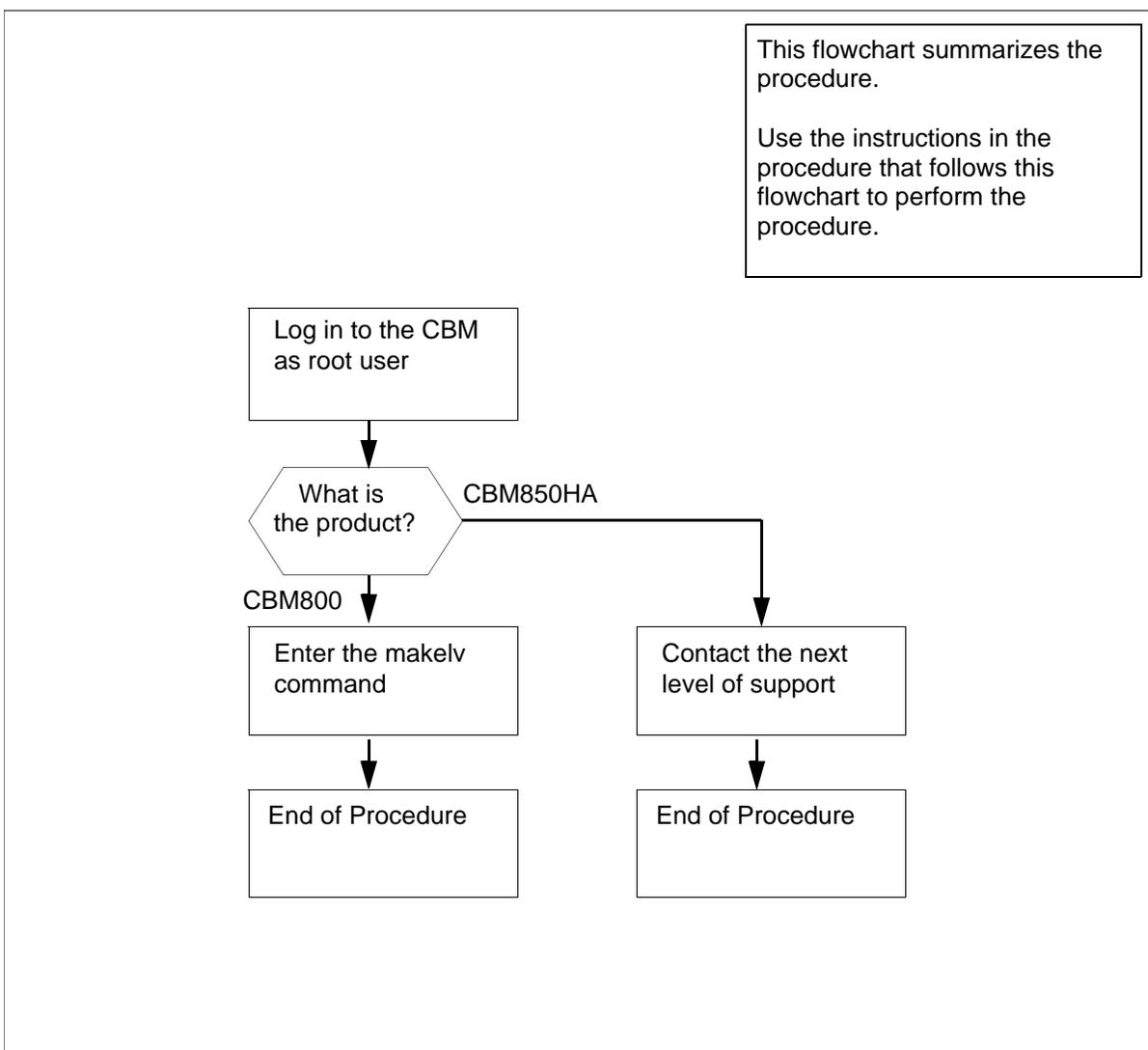
Use this procedure to create a new file system on the CBM product using the makelv command.

You must have root user privileges to perform this procedure.

### Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

### Summary of adding a file system using the makelv command



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

## Adding a file system using the makelv command

### *At the local or remote VT100 terminal*

- 1 Complete the steps for the CBM product.

| If you have | Do                                |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| a CBM800    | <a href="#">step 2</a>            |
| a CBM850HA  | contact the next level of support |

- 2 Log in to the CBM as the root user.
- 3 Add a file system by typing  
**makelv <file system name><file system size>**  
and pressing the Enter key.  
*where*  
**file system name**  
is the mount point of the file system to be created  
**file system size**  
is the size of the file system in MegaBytes
- 4 You have completed this procedure.

## Increasing the size of a file system on an SSPFS-based server

### Application

Use one of the following procedures to increase the size of a file system on a Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS)-based server:

- [Simplex configuration \(one server\) on page 12](#)
- [High-availability configuration \(two servers\) on page 17](#)

It is recommended you perform this procedure during off-peak hours.

The Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS) creates file systems to best fit the needs of applications. However, it may be necessary to increase the size of a file system.

Not all file systems can be increased. The table below lists the file systems that cannot be increased, and lists examples of those that can be increased.

**Note:** Not all the file systems that can be increased are listed.

### SSPFS file systems

| Cannot be increased | Can be increased (examples) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| / (root)            | /data                       |
| /var                | /opt/nortel                 |
| /opt                | /data/oradata               |
| /tmp                | /audio_files                |
|                     | /PROV_data                  |
|                     | /user_audio_files           |
|                     | /data/qca                   |
|                     | /data/mg9kem/logs           |

While file systems are being increased, writes to the file system are blocked, and the system activity increases. The greater the size increase of a file system, the greater the impact on performance.

## Prerequisites

It is recommended that you back up your file systems and oracle data (if applicable) prior to performing this procedure. Refer to procedures Performing a backup of oracle data on an SSPFS-based server in *NN10402-600 ATM/IP Security and Administration* and [Performing a backup of file systems on an SSPFS-based server on page 2](#) if required.

## Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

### Simplex configuration (one server)

#### *At your workstation*

- 1 Log in to the server by typing  
> **telnet <server>**  
and pressing the Enter key.  
where  
    **server**  
    is the IP address or host name of the server
- 2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.
- 3 Change to the root user by typing  
\$ **su - root**  
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 When prompted, enter the root password.

- 5** Determine the amount of disk utilization by the file systems as follows:

- a** Access the command line interface by typing

```
cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

*Example response*

```
Command Line Interface
```

```
1 - View
```

```
2 - Configuration
```

```
3 - Other
```

```
X - exit
```

```
select -
```

- b** Enter the number next to the “View” option in the menu.

*Example response*

```
View
```

```
1 - sspfs_soft (Display Software
Installation Level Of SSPFS)
```

```
2 - chk_sspfs (Check SSPFS Processes)
```

```
3 - sw_conf (The software configuration of
the znc0s0jx)
```

```
4 - cpu_util (Overall CPU utilization)
```

```
5 - cpu_util_proc (CPU utilization by
process)
```

```
6 - port_util (I/O port utilization)
```

```
7 - disk_util (Filesystem utilization)
```

```
X - exit
```

```
select -
```

- c Enter the number next to the “disk\_util” option in the menu.

*Example response*

```

=== Executing "disk_util"
Filesystem kbytes used avail capacity Mounted on
/dev/md/dsk/d2 4129290 1892027 2195971 47% /
/proc 0 0 0 0% /proc
fd 0 0 0 0% /dev/fd
mnttab 0 0 0 0% /etc/mnttab
/dev/md/dsk/d8 2053605 155600 1836397 8% /var
swap 3505488 40 3505448 1% /var/run
swap 524288 448 523840 1% /tmp
/dev/md/dsk/d11 5161437 1428691 3681132 28% /opt
/dev/md/dsk/d23 2031999 34313 1936727 2% /PROU_data
/dev/md/dsk/d24 2031999 169042 1801998 9% /audio_files
/dev/md/dsk/d20 3080022 294615 2723807 10% /data
/dev/md/dsk/d25 949455 440344 452144 50% /user_audio_files
/dev/md/dsk/d21 3080022 275962 2742460 10% /opt/nortel
/dev/md/dsk/d22 12386331 10337214 1925254 85% /data/oradata
/dev/md/dsk/d26 122847 1041 109522 1% /data/qca
=== "disk_util" completed successfully

```

The “capacity” column indicates the percentage of disk utilization by the file system, which is specified in the “Mounted on” column.

- 6 Note the file system you want to increase, as well as its current size (under column “Kbytes”).
- 7 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing

```
select - x
```

and pressing the Enter key.

- 8

#### **ATTENTION**

Before you proceed with this procedure, ensure the file system you want to increase is full or nearly full and that its content is valid application data. Remove any unneeded files or files generated in error that are taking up disk space.

Determine the size by which to increase the file system, by subtracting the desired size for the file system based on your specific needs, from its current size (noted in 6).

For example, to determine the size by which to increase the “qca” file system, subtract its current size, 122847k from the desired size, for example, 256000k. You would increase the size of the “qca” file system by 133153k, or 133MB.

- 9 Determine the amount of free disk space that can be allocated to file systems as follows:

- a Determine the amount of free disk space on your system by typing

```
echo ` /opt/nortel/sspfs/fs/meta.pl fs ` 2048
/ 5000 - p | dc
```

and pressing the Enter key.

**Note:** Use the back quote on the same key as the Tilda (~) for `/opt/nortel/sspfs/fs/meta.pl fs`.

The resulting number is the amount of free disk space in megabytes (MB) that can be allocated to existing file systems.

| If the value is    | Do                                     |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------|
| less than zero (0) | contact Nortel Networks for assistance |
| more than zero (0) | step <a href="#">b</a>                 |

- b Use the following table to determine your next step.

| If                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Do                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| the value you determined in step <a href="#">8</a> (size by which to increase the file system) is greater than the value you obtained in step <a href="#">9a</a> (amount of free disk space you can allocate to file systems) | contact Nortel Networks for assistance |
| the value you determined in step <a href="#">8</a> (size by which to increase the file system) is less than the value you obtained in step <a href="#">9a</a> (amount of free disk space you can allocate to file systems)    | step <a href="#">10</a>                |

## 10

**ATTENTION**

Once you increase the size of a file system, you cannot decrease it. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that you grow a file system in small increments.

Increase the size of the file system by typing

```
filesys grow -m <mount_point> -s <size>m
```

Where

**mount\_point**

is the name of the file system you want to increase (noted in step [6](#))

**size**

is the size in megabytes (m) by which you want to increase the file system (determined in step [8](#))

**Example**

```
filesys grow -m /data -s 512m
```

**Note:** The example above increases the “/data” file system by 512 megabytes (MB).

You have completed this procedure.

## High-availability configuration (two servers)

### ATTENTION

During this procedure, the cluster will be running without a standby node. The duration is estimated at approximately one hour.

### At your workstation

- 1 For all users except those using Core and Billing Manager (CBM), start a login session using telnet. For CBM, start a login session connecting to the inactive node using ssh.

| If using          | Do                     |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| telnet (unsecure) | step <a href="#">2</a> |
| ssh (secure)      | step <a href="#">6</a> |

- 2 Log in to the Inactive node by typing
 

```
> telnet <server>
```

 and pressing the Enter key.  
 where
 

```
server
```

 is the physical IP address of the Inactive node in the cluster  
**Note:** If you use the cluster IP address, you will log in to the Active node. Therefore, ensure you use the physical IP address of the Inactive node to log in.
- 3 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.
- 4 Change to the root user by typing
 

```
$ su - root
```

 and pressing the Enter key.
- 5 When prompted, enter the root password.  
**Note:** Ensure you are on the Inactive server by typing `ubmstat`. If `ClusterIndicatorACT` is displayed in the response, which indicates you are on the Active server, log out of that server and log in to the other server through telnet using the physical IP address of the other unit. The response must display `ClusterIndicatorSTBY`, which indicates you are on the Inactive server.
- 6 Log in using ssh (secure) as follows:

- a** Log in to the server by typing
- ```
> ssh -l root <server>
```
- and pressing the Enter key.

where

server

is the physical IP address of the inactive server

Note: If this is the first time you are logging in using ssh, the system will request that you confirm to continue connecting. Enter *yes* at the prompt.

- b** When prompted, enter the root password.

At the Inactive node

- 7** Verify the cluster indicator to ensure you are logged in to the Inactive node, by typing

```
# ubmstat
```

and pressing the Enter key.

If the system response is	Do
ClusterIndicatorSTBY	step 8
ClusterIndicatorACT	step 2

- 8** Verify the status of file systems on this server by typing

```
# udfstat
```

and pressing the Enter key.

If the file systems are	Do
STANDBY normal UP clean	step 9
not STANDBY normal UP clean	contact your next level of support

- 9** Determine the amount of disk utilization by the file systems as follows:

- a** Access the command line interface by typing

```
# cli
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

Command Line Interface

- 1 - View
- 2 - Configuration
- 3 - Other

X - exit

select -

- b** Enter the number next to the “View” option in the menu.

Example response

View

- 1 - sspfs_soft (Display Software Installation Level Of SSPFS)
- 2 - chk_sspfs (Check SSPFS Processes)
- 3 - sw_conf (The software configuration of the znc0s0jx)
- 4 - cpu_util (Overall CPU utilization)
- 5 - cpu_util_proc (CPU utilization by process)
- 6 - port_util (I/O port utilization)
- 7 - disk_util (Filesystem utilization)

X - exit

select -

- c** Enter the number next to the “disk_util” option in the menu.

Example response

```

=== Executing "disk_util"
Filesystem      kbytes  used  avail capacity  Mounted on
/dev/md/dsk/d2  4129290 1892027 2195971   47%      /
/proc           0         0         0     0%      /proc
fd              0         0         0     0%      /dev/fd
mnttab         0         0         0     0%      /etc/mnttab
/dev/md/dsk/d8  2053605 155600 1836397    8%      /var
swap           3505488   40 3505448    1%      /var/run
swap           524288   448 523840    1%      /tmp
/dev/md/dsk/d11 5161437 1428691 3681132   28%      /opt
/dev/md/dsk/d23 2031999  34313 1936727    2%      /PROU_data
/dev/md/dsk/d24 2031999 169042 1801998    9%      /audio_files
/dev/md/dsk/d20 3080022 294615 2723807   10%      /data
/dev/md/dsk/d25  949455 440344  452144   50%      /user_audio_files
/dev/md/dsk/d21 3080022 275962 2742460   10%      /opt/nortel
/dev/md/dsk/d22 12386331 10337214 1925254   85%      /data/oradata
/dev/md/dsk/d26  122847   1041  109522    1%      /data/qca

=== "disk_util" completed successfully

```

The *capacity* column indicates the percentage of disk utilization by the file system, which is specified in the *Mounted on* column.

- 10 Note the file system you want to increase, as well as its current size (under column *Kbytes*).
- 11 Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing
`select - x`
and pressing the Enter key.

12

ATTENTION

Before you proceed with this procedure, ensure the file system you want to increase is full or nearly full and that its content is valid application data. Remove any unneeded files or files generated in error that are taking up disk space.

Determine the size by which to increase the file system, by subtracting the desired size for the file system based on your specific needs, from its current size (noted in [10](#)).

For example, to determine the size by which to increase the “qca” file system, subtract its current size, 122847k from the desired size, for example, 256000k. You would increase the size of the “qca” file system by 133153k, or 133MB.

- 13 Determine the amount of free disk space that can be allocated to file systems as follows:
 - a Determine the amount of free disk space on your system by typing

```
# echo `/opt/nortel/sspfs/fs/meta.pl fs` 2048  
/ 5000 - p | dc
```

and pressing the Enter key.
Note: Use the back quote on the same key as the Tilda (~) for `/opt/nortel/sspfs/fs/meta.pl fs`.

The resulting number is the amount of free disk space in megabytes (MB) that can be allocated to existing file systems.

If the value is	Do
less than zero (0)	contact Nortel Networks for assistance
more than zero (0)	step b

- b** Use the following table to determine your next step.

If	Do
the value you determined in step 12 (size by which to increase the file system) is greater than the value you obtained in step 13a (amount of free disk space you can allocate to file systems)	contact Nortel Networks for assistance
the value you determined in step 12 (size by which to increase the file system) is less than the value you obtained in step 13a (amount of free disk space you can allocate to file systems)	step 14

14

ATTENTION

Once you increase the size of a file system, you cannot decrease it. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that you grow a file system in small increments.

Increase the size of the desired file system by typing

```
# GrowClusteredFileSystem.ksh <mount_point>
<size>m
```

Where

mount_point

is the name of the file system you want to increase (noted in step [10](#))

size

is the size in megabytes (m) by which you want to increase the file system (determined in step [12](#))

Example

```
# GrowClusteredFileSystem.ksh /data/qca 10m
```

Note: The example above increases the “/data/qca” file system by 10 megabytes (MB).

- 15** Reboot the Inactive node by typing

```
# init 6
```

and pressing the Enter key.

- 16** Wait for the Inactive node to reboot, then log in again using its physical IP address.

- 17** Verify the status of file systems on the Inactive node by typing

```
# udstat
```

and pressing the Enter key.

If the file systems are	Do
STANBY normal UP clean	step 18
not STANBY normal UP clean	contact your next level of support

- 18** Log in to the Active node by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

server

is the physical IP address of the active node in the cluster

- 19** When prompted, enter your user ID and password.

- 20** Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.

- 21** When prompted, enter the root password.

Note: Ensure you are on the Active server by typing `ubmstat`. If `ClusterIndicatorSTBY` is displayed in the response, which indicates you are on the Inactive server, log out of that server and log in to the other server through telnet using the physical IP address of the other unit. The response must display

ClusterIndicatorACT, which indicates you are on the Active server.

At the Active node

22 Stop the cluster by typing

```
# StopCluster
```

and press the Enter key.

This action causes a cluster failover and makes the active node inactive, and the inactive node active.

At the newly Active node

23 Clone the other node using procedure Cloning the image of one server in a cluster to the other server in *NN10402-600 ATM/IP Security and Administration* if required.

You have completed this procedure.

Adding or removing a program from the maintenance class users' access

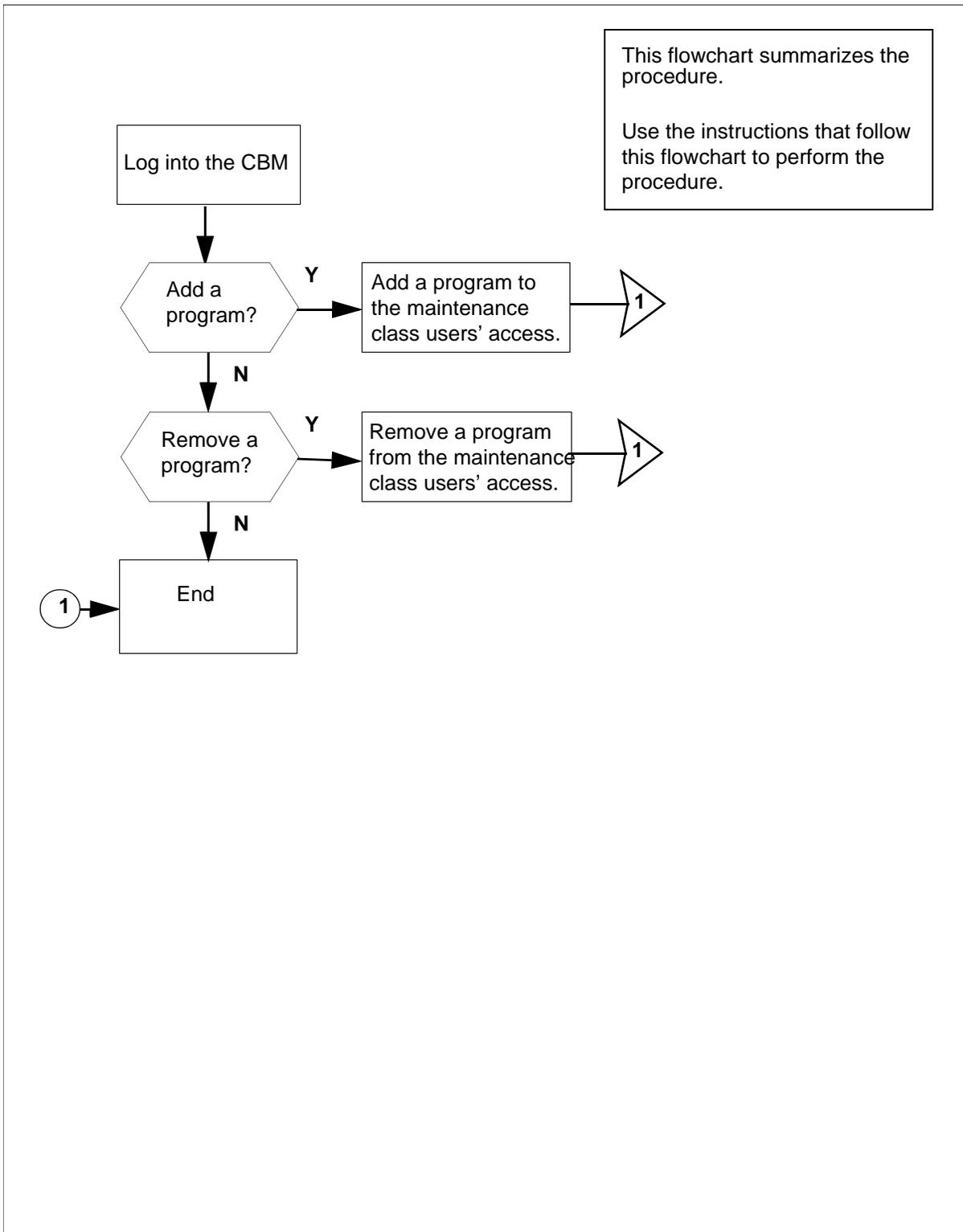
Application

Use this procedure to add or remove a program from the maintenance class users' access. This procedure must be performed by the root user.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the step-action procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of adding or removing a program from the maintenance class users' access



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

Adding or removing a program to/from the maintenance class users' access

At the local or remote VT100 console

- 1 Log into the CBM as the root user
 - a using telnet, by typing:
`telnet <IP address>`
 - b using secure shell protocol (SSH), by typing:
`ssh -1 root <IP address>`
and pressing the Enter key.

where

IP address

is the IP address of the CBM

- 2 When prompted, enter the root password.
- 3 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you want to	Do
add a third party program to the maintenance class users' access	step 4
remove a third party program from the maintenance class users' access	step 5

- 4 Add a third party program to the maintenance class users' access by typing
`custprog -a <program name>`
and pressing the Enter key.

where

program name

is the location where the program is stored on the CBM

Note: The full path is required for the program name.

- 5 Remove a third party program from the maintenance class users' access by typing
custprog -d <program name>
and pressing the Enter key.
where
program name
is the name used in the maintenance class user's restrict shell
- 6 You have completed this procedure.

Connecting to the CM passthru

Application

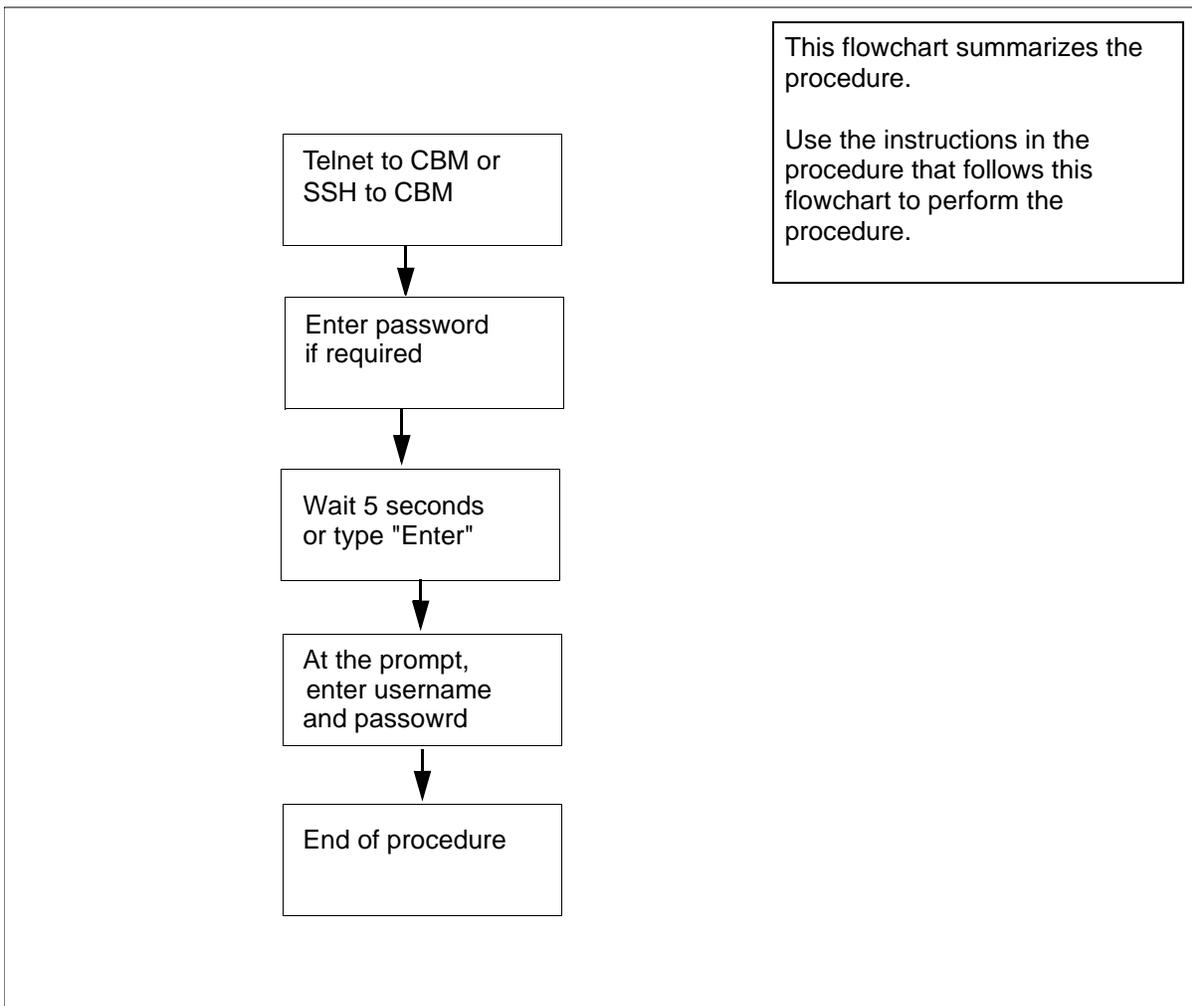
Use this procedure to access the CM through the CBM as a passthru user.

To configure a passthru user, use procedure [Adding or removing a passthru user on page 35](#) in this document.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of connecting to the core passthru



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

Connecting to the CM passthru

At the workstation

- 1 Log in to the CBM as a passthru user.

If you	Do
use telnet	step a
use SSH	step b

- a Telnet to the CBM by typing
telnet <IP address>
and pressing the Enter key.
where
<IP address>
is the IP address of the CBM.
Continue with [step 2](#).
 - b Open an SSH session by typing
ssh-1<passthru userID><IP address>
and pressing the Enter key.
where
<IP passthru userID>
is the IP address of the CBM.
- 2 If you are prompted for a password, enter your password.
Note: The following response is only displayed when the passthru user is configured as "password required". Otherwise, the connection will be directly forwarded to the Core login prompt.
Response:
This is a passthru user.
Please type "Ctrl+p" and Enter for changing your password.
type "Enter" or wait for 5 seconds to continue.

- 3 Wait 5 seconds to continue or continue immediately by typing **Enter** and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

```
Trying to complete connection. Please wait...
*****
```

```
WARNING...WARNING...WARNING...WARNING.
```

```
.....In LINEMODE, To Enter into BREAK.....
```

```
Press ^B, Type the Command and Press <Enter>
```

```
Example: ^Bhx <Enter>
```

```
*****
```

```
Telnet LINEMODE.
```

```
Enter username and password
```

```
MIB variable CharOptionAllowed must be set first
to allow CHAR MODE.
```

```
>
```

- 4 At the prompt, enter the username and password for core login.
- 5 You have completed this procedure.

Adding or removing a maintenance user

Purpose

Use this procedure to add or remove a maintenance class user.

Application

Only the root user can add or remove a maintenance class user.

ATTENTION

For the *current release*, there is *no limit* to the number of telnet sessions allowed for maintenance and passthru users.

Prerequisites

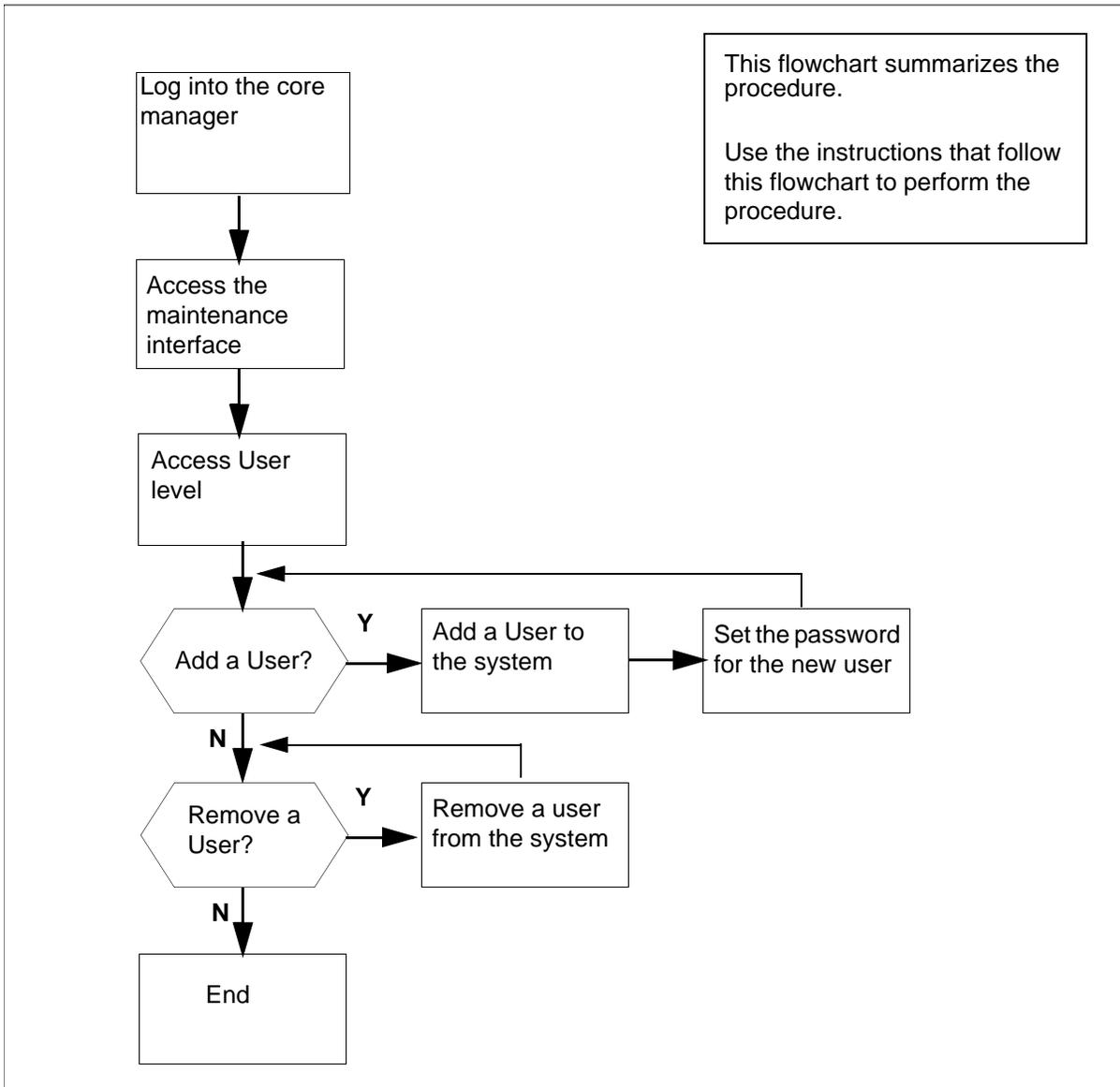
You must have the root user ID and password to log into the server.

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

Procedure

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the step-action procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of Adding or removing a maintenance user



Adding or removing a maintenance user

At the local or remote VT100 console

- 1 Log into the core manager.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface:
cbmmtc
- 3 Access the User level:
user

Example response:

```

CBM  MATE  NET  APPL  SYS  HW  CLLI: CTAT1
.    -    .    .    Host: TAK2_svr
                        Active

User
0 Quit
2          Maintenance users
3 PassThru anonymous
4          certuser
5          image
6          maint
7          mgems
8          npm
9          npmftp
10         patcher
11         pfrs
12 Up          poller
13 Down       ptm
14           sam21cm
15           Maintenance Users 1 to 12 of 13
16
17 Help
18 Refresh
   root
Time 12:54 >

```

If you want to	Do
add a user	step 4
remove a user	step 9

4 Add a maintenance class user:

add <userID>

where

<userID> is the userID of the new user

Note: To activate a user, you need to set the password. Use the change command to set the password.

5 Set password for the user:

change <userID>

where

<userID> is the userID of the user for whom you are setting the password

Note: If no userID is specified, the system changes the password of the root user.

- 6 Enter the password for the new user, and press the Enter key.
The password must be at minimum a six-character string containing at least one alphabetic character, and at least one numeric or special character. Although a password can contain more than eight characters, only the first eight characters are processed.
- 7 Enter the password again.
- 8 Press Enter again to continue.

If you	Do
want to add another user	step 4
do not want to add another user	step 11

- 9 Remove a user:
delete <userID>
where
<userID>
is the userID of the new user
Are you sure you want to delete this user?
Do you wish to proceed?
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
- 10 Confirm that you want to delete the user:

y

If you	Do
want to delete another user	step 9
do not want to delete another user	step 11

- 11 Exit the maintenance interface:
quit all
- 12 You have completed this procedure.

Adding or removing a passthru user

Application

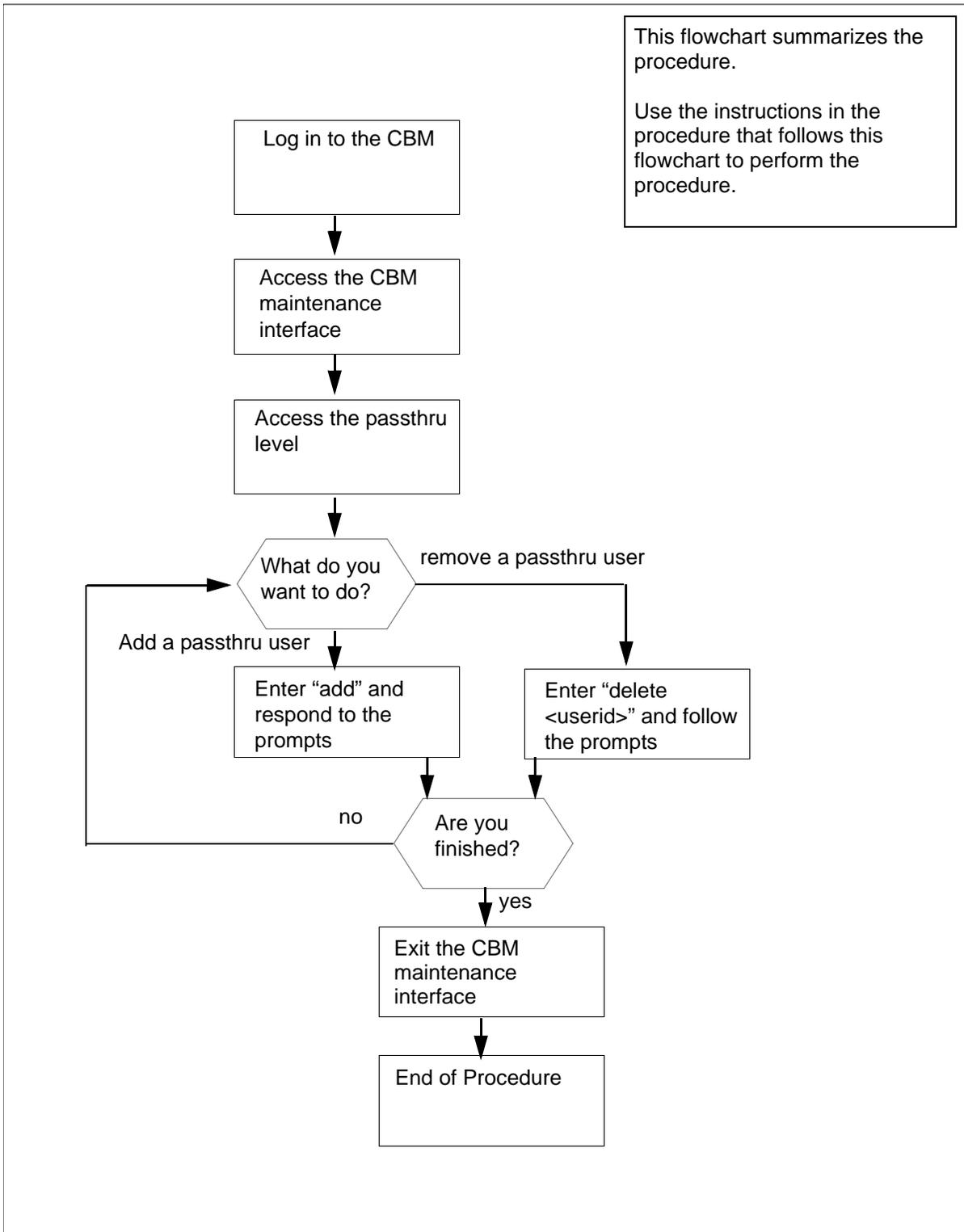
Use this procedure to add or remove a passthru user.

You must have root user privileges to perform this procedure.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of adding or removing a passthru user



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

Adding or removing a passthru user

At the CBM

- 1 Log in to the CBM as root user.
- 2 Access the CBM maintenance interface by typing

```
cbmmtc
```

and pressing the Enter key.

- 3 Access the passthru level by typing

```
passthru
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

```
CBM  MATE  NET  APPL  SYS  HW  CLLI: CTAT1
.    -    .    .Host: TAK2_svr
                        Active

PassThru
0 Quit
2   UserName RealName  Passthru Action FTP CM
3   tester1  TEST      telnet  cm      Yes
4
4   PassThru Users: 1 to 1 of 1
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12 Up
13 Down
14
15
16
17 Help
18 Refresh  Add - Command complete
root
Time 12:58 >
```

- 4 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you want to	Do
add a passthru user	step 5
delete a passthru user	step 16

- 5 Add a passthru user by typing
add
and pressing the Enter key.
- 6 When prompted, type the user name for the new user and press the Enter key.

Note: The user name must not be more than 8 characters. The user name can include lowercase letters, numbers, or the '.', '_', or '-' characters.

- 7 When prompted, type the real name for the passthru user and press the Enter key.
- 8 When prompted, type the Telnet command arguments for the passthru user, and press the Enter key.

Note: Type "cm" for the Core passthru.

- 9 When prompted, indicate whether a password is required, and press the Enter key.

Response:

Enter Y to confirm, N to reject, or E to edit

- 10 Confirm the data you entered by typing Y or N and pressing the Enter key.

If you indicated a password	Do
is required	step 11
is not required	step 15

- 11 When prompted to set the initial password, press the Enter key.
- 12 When prompted, type the new password for the user and press the Enter key.
- 13 When prompted, re-type the password and press the Enter key.
- 14 When prompted, press the Enter key to continue.
The system returns you to the passthru level.

- 15 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you	Do
want to add another user	step 5
do not want to add another user	you have completed this procedure

- 16 Delete a passthru user by typing

delete <userid>

and pressing the Enter key.

where

<userid>

is the userID of the user you are deleting

Example response:

```

9
10          Delete PassThru User
11          PassThru user to be deleted:
12 Up
13 Down          Username: coreusr1
14              Name: core user1
15              Action: telnet core
16
17 Help          Do you wish to proceed?
18 Refresh      Please confirm ("YES", "Y", or "N",)
root
Time 00:40 >
```

- 17 When prompted, confirm you want to delete the user by typing

Y

and pressing the Enter key.

- 18 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you	Do
want to delete another user	step 16
do not want to delete another user	step 19

- 19 Exit the CBM maintenance interface by typing

quit all

and pressing the Enter key.

20 You have completed this procedure.

Setting up local user accounts on an SSPFS-based server

Application

Use this procedure to add local user accounts on a Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS)-based server and assign them to user groups. Also use this procedure to assign existing user accounts to user groups. For information on user groups, see [Additional information on page 43](#).

If you choose to centrally manage your user accounts, refer to procedure “Adding new users” in the Integrated EMS Security and Administration document, NN10336-611.

Note: All user account management activities, such as setting up users, removing users, and changing passwords, are performed on the Active server and then propagated from the Active to the Inactive server.

Prerequisites

To perform this procedure, you need to have the root user ID and password to log in to the server.

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

- 1 Log in to the Active server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.
where

```
server
```

is the IP address or host name of the SSPFS-based server
Note: In a two-server configuration, log in to the Active server using its physical IP address.
- 2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.
- 3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 When prompted, enter the root password.

- 5 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you are	Do
adding a new user	step 6
assigning an existing user to secondary user groups	step 11

- 6 Add the user to the primary user group *succssn* by typing
`# useradd -g succssn <userid>`
and pressing the Enter key.
where
userid
is a variable for the user name
- 7 Create a password for the user you just added by typing
`# passwd -r files <userid>`
and pressing the Enter key.
where
userid
is the user name you added in the previous step
- 8 When prompted, enter a password of at least three characters.
Note: It is not recommended to set a password with an empty value. Use a minimum of three characters.
- 9 When prompted, enter the password again for verification.
- 10 Proceed to step [13](#).
- 11 Determine which groups the user currently belongs to by typing
`# groups <userid>`
and pressing the Enter key.
where
userid
is a variable for the user name
- 12 Note the user groups the user currently belongs to.

13 Assign the user to one or more secondary user groups by typing

```
# usermod -g succssn -G <groupA,groupB,...>
<userid>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

groupA, groupB,...

are the secondary user groups (see table [Secondary user groups on page 43](#)) and any other user groups you noted in step [12](#) to which the user already belonged

Include a comma between groups, but no space.

userid

is a variable for the user name

Example input for a user who can perform line and trunk maintenance operations

```
# usermod -g succssn -G lnmtc,trkmtc johndoe
```

Note: The usermod command overwrites any previous user groups. Therefore, anytime you enter this command, specify all the user groups for the user.

You have completed this procedure.

Additional information

Users of the Nortel Networks OAM&P client applications must belong to the primary user group *succssn* for login access. Users must also belong to one or more secondary user groups listed in the table below, which specify the operations a user is authorized to perform.

Secondary user groups

trkadm	lnadm	mgcadm	mgadm	emsadm
trkrw	lnrw	mgcrw	mgrw	emsrw
trksprov	lnsprov	mgcsprov	mgsprov	emssprov
trkmtc	lnmtc	mgcmtec	mgmtc	emsmtc
trkro	lnro	mgcro	mgro	emsro

A secondary user group consists of

- a user group domain
- a user group operation

User group domain

A user group domain defines the range of applications to which a user group applies. The user group domains are listed in the following table:

Domain	Application mapping
trk	trunks, trunk-based services, small trunking gateways (port level), carrier-based services
ln	line services, line cards, small line gateways (port level)
mgc	CS2K, CS3K, USP, GWC, SAM21, IMS, 3PC, Storm, CS 2000 SAM21 Manager, CS 2000 GWC Manager
mg	small and large gateways such as UAS, line gateways, trunk gateways
ems	SDM, MDM, MDP, KDC, device manager, NPM

User group operation

A user group operation dictates the operations a user can perform using the Nortel Networks OAM&P client applications. The user group operations are listed in the following table:

Operation	User role mapping
adm (administration)	Can reconfigure, access all functions, setup fundamental configuration, commission (add, delete, rehome), base frames and systems (SAM21 frames, call servers, large gateways), and run service-impacting diagnostics. The adm user can also do rw, sprov, mtc, and ro user operations.
rw (read/write)	Can view and change configuration and status, commission and reconfigure elements (GWCs, cards, shelves). The rw user can also do sprov, mtc, and ro user operations.

Operation	User role mapping
mtc (maintenance)	Can view status and configuration, make changes to status, and run service-impacting diagnostics. The mtc user can also do sprov and ro user operations.
sprov (subscriber provisioning)	Can view status and configuration and change provisioning data, but cannot change maintenance state or do base component configuration. The sprov user can also do ro user operations.
ro (read-only)	Can view status and configuration, but cannot make changes.

When assigning users to secondary user groups, use the tables that follow, which provide a mapping between commands and secondary user groups. The list of the available tables is as follow:

- [Node provisioning operations on page 46](#)
- [Audit operations on page 47](#)
- [Carrier provisioning operations on page 48](#)
- [Alarm operations on page 48](#)
- [Internet transparency operations on page 48](#)
- [Trunk provisioning operations on page 49](#)
- [Trunk maintenance operations on page 49](#)
- [ADSL provisioning operations on page 50](#)
- [Line provisioning operations on page 50](#)
- [Line maintenance operations on page 50](#)
- [V5.2 provisioning operations on page 51](#)
- [Patching operations on page 52](#)
- [Automated upgrade operations on page 53](#)

Node provisioning operations (Sheet 1 of 2)

Command	User group				
	mgcadm	mgcrw	mgcmic	mgcsprov	mgcro
Disassociate a media gateway (MG) from a gateway controller (GWC)		x			
Associate an MG with a GWC		x			
Change the provisioning data for an MG		x			
Query site info					x
Query a GWC					x
Query an MG					x
change MG GWCEM data		x			
Get policy enforcement point (PEP) server data					x
Query a GWC PEP connection					x
Get dynamic quality of service (DQoS) policies data					x
Add or change a network address translations (NAT) device		x			
Query a NATdevice					x
Add, change, delete a media proxy (MP)		x			
Add, change, delete resource usage (RU)		x			
Query RU					x
Add, change, delete limited bandwidth links (LBL)		x			
Query LBL					x
Display call agent identification (ID)					x
Set or change call agent ID		x			
Change root middleboxes		x			
Add, modify, or decommission a SAM21 network element		x			
Reprovision a SAM21 node		x			
Configure IPoA services, ATM PMC addresses		x			

Node provisioning operations (Sheet 2 of 2)

Command	User group				
	mgcadm	mgcrw	mgcmtc	mgcsprov	mgcro
View alarms, cards, subnet, shelf, mate shelf, mate card					x
Lock/unlock a card			x		
Perform diagnostics			x		
Modify provisioning		x			
Perform a swact			x		
Firmware flash			x		
Assign/unassign services		x			

Audit operations

Command	User group				
	mgcadm	mgcrw	mgcmtc	mgcsprov	mgcro
Configure audit	x				
Run audit	x				
Get audit description					x
Get audit configuration					x
Get list of registered audits					x
Retrieve audit report					x
Take action on problem	x				

Carrier provisioning operations

Command	User group				
	trkadm	trkrw	trkmtc	trksprov	trkro
Add carrier		x			
Delete carrier		x			
Get endpoint					x
Get carrier					x
Get carrier by filter					x

Alarm operations

Command	User group				
	emsadm	emsrw	emsmtc	emssprov	emsro
View/filter alarms					x

Internet transparency operations

Command	User group				
	mgcadm	mgcrw	mgcmtc	mgcsprov	mgcro
Add, delete, change SPC	x				
Query SPCs					x
Set network VCAC	x				
Add, delete, change a network zone	x				
Query one or all network zones					x

Trunk provisioning operations

Command	User group				
	trkadm	trkrw	trkmtc	trksprov	trkro
Get tuple					x
Get tuple range					x
Add tuple		x			
Replace tuple		x			
Delete tuple		x			

Trunk maintenance operations

Command	User group				
	trkadm	trkrw	trkmtc	trksprov	trkro
Post by trunk CLLI					x
Maintenance by trunk CLLI			x		
Post by gateway					x
Maintenance by gateway			x		
Post by carrier					x
Maintenance by carrier			x		
D-channel Post by trunk CLLI					x
D-channel maintenance by trunk CLLI			x		
ICOT			x		
Set Auto Refresh					x

ADSL provisioning operations

Command	User group				
	Inadm	Inrw	Inmtc	Insprov	Inro
Get subscriber					X
Add subscriber				X	
Add cross connection				X	
Modify subscriber				X	
Modify cross connection				X	
Delete subscriber				X	
Delete cross connection				X	

Line provisioning operations

Command	User group				
	Inadm	Inrw	Inmtc	Insprov	Inro
ECHO, QX75, QBB, QBERT, QCM, QCOUNTS, QCPUGNO, QDCH, QDN, QDNA, QGRP, QHLR, QIT, QLEN, QLRN, QLT, QMODEL, QMSB, QPHF, QPRIO, QSCONN, QSCUGNO, QSIMR, QSL, QTOPSPOS, QTP, QWUCR					X
QCUST, QDNSU, QDNWRK, QHA, QHASU, QHU, QLENWRK, QLOAD, QMADN, QNCOS, QPDN	X				
All other supported commands for line provisioning				X	

Line maintenance operations

Command	User group				
	Inadm	Inrw	Inmtc	Insprov	Inro
Validate line using DN CLLI					X
Validate line using TID CLLI					X

Line maintenance operations

Command	User group				
	Inadm	Inrw	Inmtc	Insprov	Inro
Get line post info					X
Busy line			X		
Return line to service			X		
Force release line			X		
Installation busy line			X		
Cancel deload			X		
Get CM CLLI					X
Get endpoint state					X
GetGwlp					X
run all TL1 line test commands			X		

V5.2 provisioning operations

Command	User group									
	trkadm	trkrw	trkmtc	trksprov	trkro	Inadm	Inrw	Inmtc	Insprov	Inro
Add, delete, modify V5.2 interface		X					X			
View all V5.2 interfaces					X					X
View signalling channel information entry, update list (V5Prov)					X					X
Add, modify, delete signalling channel information entry (V5Prov)		X					X			
View ringing cadence mapping, update list (V5Ring)					X					X

V5.2 provisioning operations

Command	User group									
	trkadm	trkrw	trkmtc	trksprov	trkro	lnadm	lnrw	lnmtc	lnsprov	lnro
Add, modify, delete ringing cadence mapping (V5Ring)		x					x			
View signalling characteristic profile, update list (V5Sig)					x					x
Add, delete, modify signalling characteristic profile (V5Sig)		x					x			
View carrier-to-interface and interface-to-carrier mappings					x					x

Patching operations

Command	User group				
	emsadm	emsrw	emsmtc	emssprov	emsro
apply, remove, activate, deactivate, auditd, restart, and smartimage from the NPM GUI or CLUI	x				
Software image from MG 9000 Manager GUI		x			

Automated upgrade operations

Command	User group									
	emsadm	emsrw	emsmtc	emssprov	emkro	mgcadm	mgcrw	mgcmtc	mgcsprov	mgcro
Access and run the GWC uprade CLUI			x					x		
Access and run the SC uprade CLUI			x					x		

Transferring files as a passthru user using FTPProxy

Application

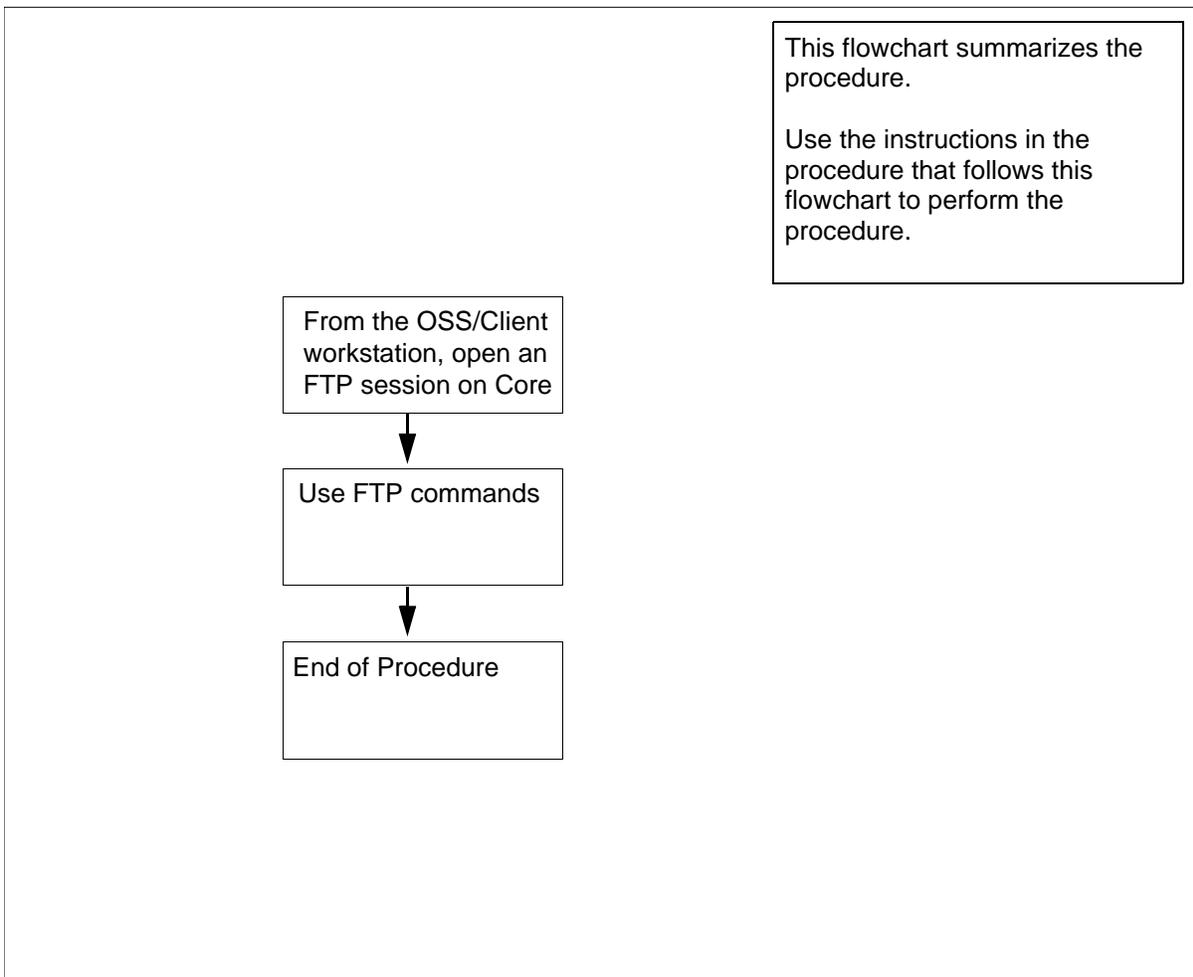
Use this procedure to transfer files between the OSS machine and the Core using the FTPProxy application. Use this procedure if you have passthru user privileges.

If you have core user privileges (mgcadm, mgcrw, mgcsprov, mgcmtce, and mgcro), refer to [Transferring files as a core user using FTPProxy on page 56](#) in this document.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of transferring files as a passthru user using FTPProxy



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

Transferring files as a passthru user using FTPProxy

At the OSS/Client workstation

- 1 Open an FTP session.
 - a Log in to the core manager by typing
ftp <IP address>
 and pressing the Enter key.
 where
 <IP address>
 is the IP address of the core manager.
 - b At the prompt, enter your userID.
 - c At the prompt, enter you password.
 The FTPProxy application authenticates your userID and password and logs you in to the Core.
- 2 Use the commands in the table to transfer files.

If you want to	At the ftp> prompt, type the following command and press the enter key
transfer files in ASCII mode	ascii
transfer files in Binary mode	bin
get a file from the Core	get < filename on Core >
put a file to the Core from the OSS/client machine	put <filename on client machine>
list files on the Core - type	ls
- or type	dir
view the current directory on the core	pwd
log out of the ftp session	bye

- 3 You have completed this procedure.

Transferring files as a core user using FTPProxy

Application

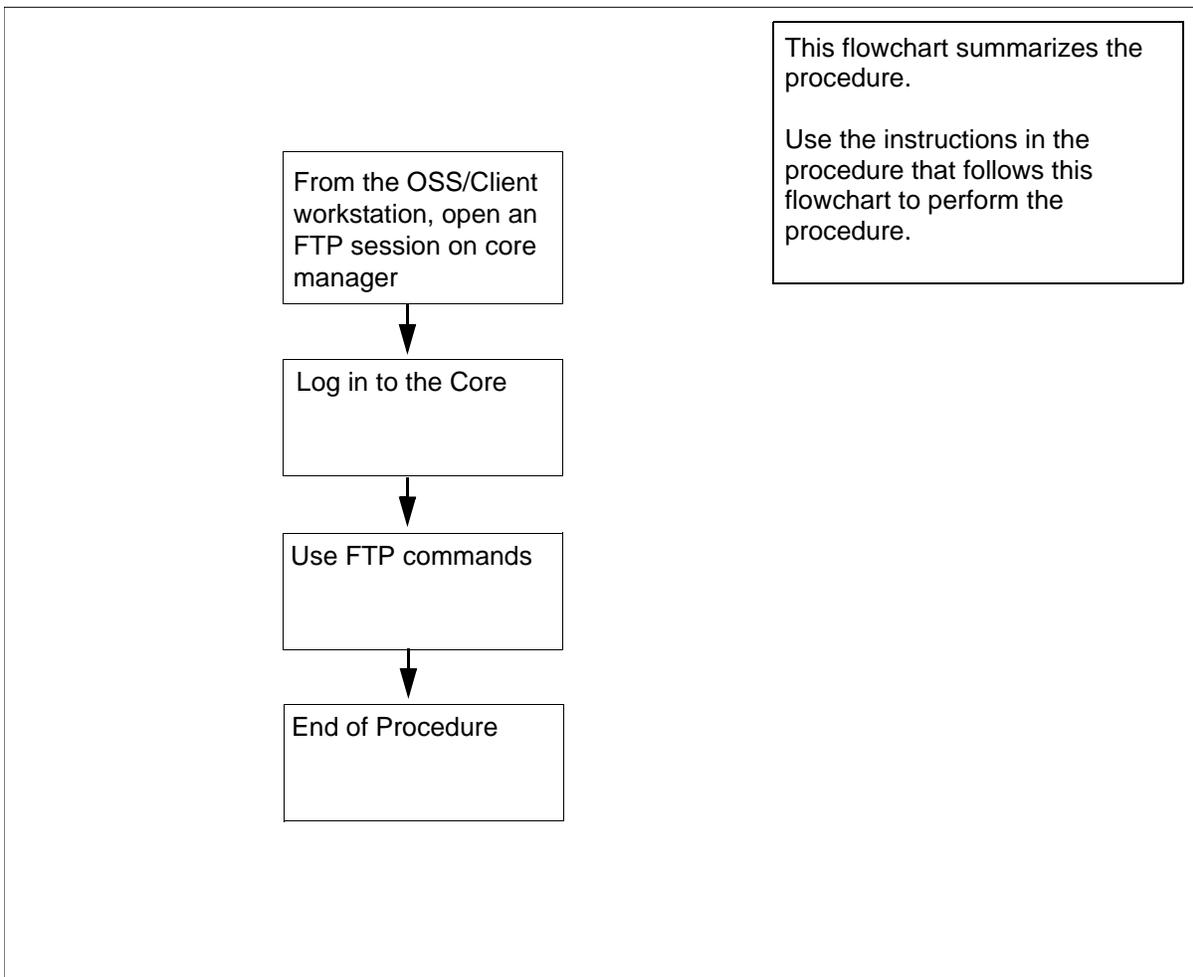
Use this procedure to transfer files between the OSS machine and the Core using the FTPProxy application. Use this procedure if you have core user privileges. Core user privileges include mgcadm, mgrcw, mgcsprov, mgcmtce, and mgcro.

If you have passthru user privileges, refer to [Transferring files as a passthru user using FTPProxy on page 54](#) in this document.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of transferring files as a core user using FTPProxy



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

Transferring files as a core user using FTPProxy

At the OSS/Client workstation

- 1 Log in to the core manager.
 - a Open an FTP session by typing
ftp <IP address>
 and pressing the Enter key.
 where
 <IP address>
 is the IP address of the core manager.
 - b At the prompt, enter your userID.
 - c At the prompt, enter you password.
 The FTPProxy application authenticates your userID and password and logs you in to the core manager.
- 2 At the ftp> prompt, log in to the Core by typing
ftp> site cm
 and pressing the Enter key.
 The command logs you in to the Core.
- 3 Use the commands in the table to transfer files.

If you want to	At the ftp> prompt, type the following command and press the enter key
transfer files in ASCII mode	ascii
transfer files in Binary mode	bin
get a file from the Core	get < filename on Core >
put a file to the Core from the OSS/client machine	put <filename on client machine >
list files on the Core - type	ls
- or type	dir

If you want to	At the ftp> prompt, type the following command and press the enter key
view the current directory on the core	pwd
log out of the ftp session	bye

- 4 You have completed this procedure.

Starting an SCFT client session

Application

Use this procedure to start an SSH Core File transfer (SCFT) session.

You must perform this procedure either from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with SSH commands or from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with the CMFT script installed.

Note: To install the CMFT script, use the procedure "Installing the CMFT on a client workstation" in *CS 2000 Core Manager Configuration Management*, NN10104-511.

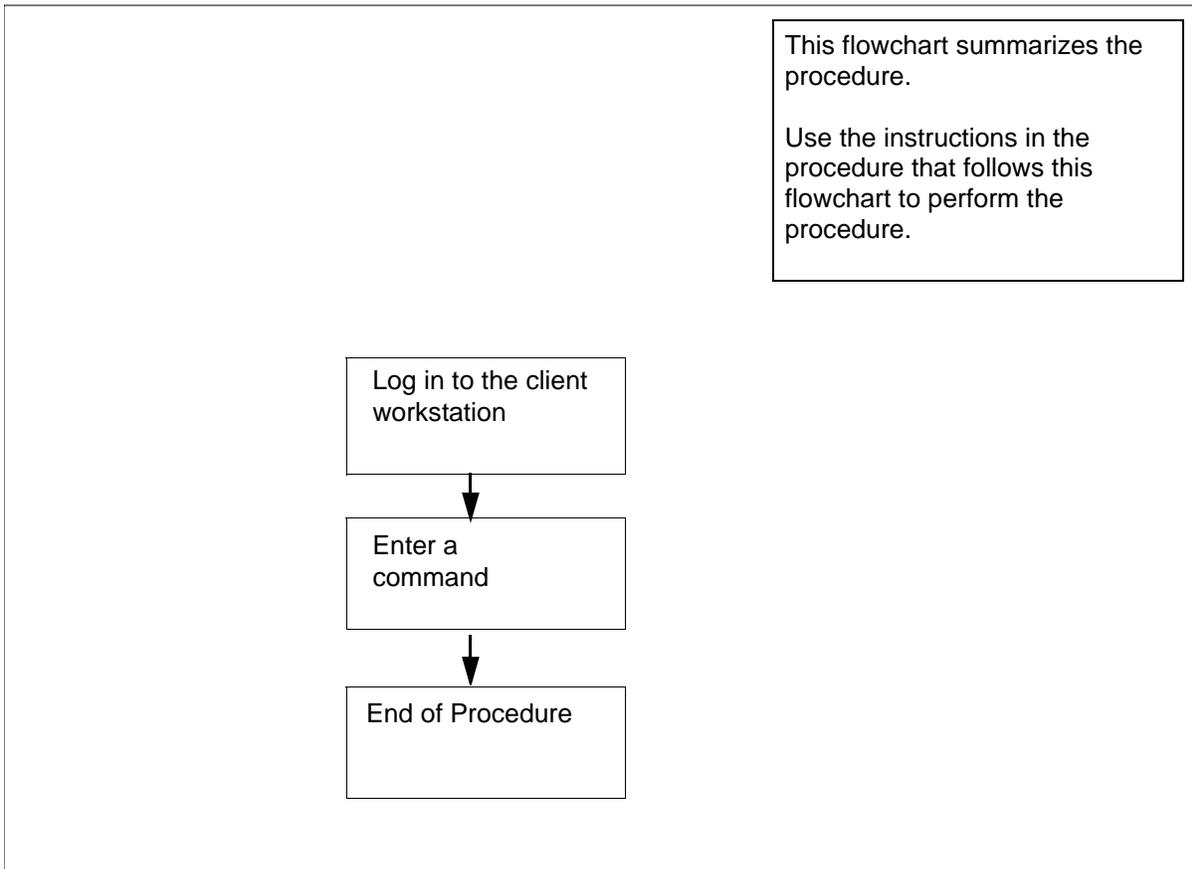
Nortel recommends that all component level security management connections to the core be made using SCFT.

You must have root user privileges on the core module to perform this procedure.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of starting an SCFT client session



Starting an SCFT client session

At the client workstation

- 1 Enter a command. Refer to the following procedures in this document:
 - [Displaying help for SCFT on page 72](#)
 - [Listing volumes on Core using SCFT on page 77](#)
 - [Removing a file from Core using SCFT on page 69](#)
 - [Transferring files from Core using SCFT on page 61](#)
 - [Transferring files to Core using SCFT on page 65](#)
- 2 You have completed this procedure.

Transferring files from Core using SCFT

Purpose

Use this procedure to transfer files from the Core using SSH Core File transfer (SCFT).

Prerequisites

You must perform this procedure either from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with SSH commands or from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with the CMFT script installed.

Note: To install the CMFT script, use the procedure "Installing the CMFT on a client workstation" in *CS 2000 Core Manager Configuration Management*, NN10104-511.

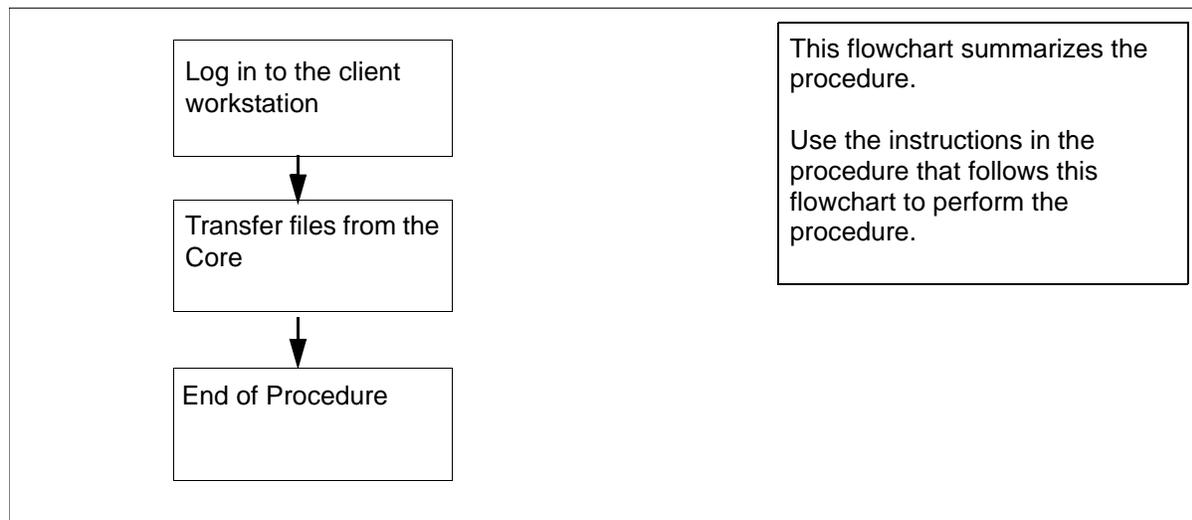
You must have root user privileges on the core module to perform this procedure.

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

Procedure

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of transferring files from core using SCFT



Transferring files from core using SCFT

At the client workstation

- 1 Choose the command type:

If you use	Do
ssh commands	step 2
cmft commands	step 4

- 2 Transfer files from a specific volume on the core:

```
ssh <user>@<host> "scft <-b|-a> -s <reclen> -g  
/<volume>/<corefile>" > <localfile>
```

where

<user>

is the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

is the name or IP address of the core manager

<-b|-a>

is used with get or put to specify the transfer format

- **-b**
to specify binary format
- **-a**
to specify ASCII format

<reclen>

is the length of the records in the file being transferred

<volume>

is the name of the core manager volume on the core from which the file to be downloaded is located.

<corefile>

is the full name (including the directory path) of the core manager file on the core from which the copy originates.

<localfile>

is the name of the local file the copy is going to including the directory path

Note: For passthru users, the full path for the "scft" command, "/bin/scft", must be entered instead of only "scft".

Example entry:

```
ssh root@host1 "scft -b -s 1024 -g /sfdev/file1"  
> /localdir/localfile
```

Example response:

```
Opened Connection to Core  
Command complete
```

3 You have completed this part of the procedure.

4 Transfer files from a specific volume on the core:

```
cmft <-b|-a> -s <reclen> <user>@<host>:  
/<volume>/<corefile> <localfile>
```

where

<user>

is the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

is the name or IP address of the workstation

<-b|-a>

is used with get or put to specify the transfer format

- **-b**
to specify binary format
- **-a**
to specify ASCII format

<reclen>

is the length of the records in the file being transferred

<volume>

is the name of the volume on the core

<corefile>

is the name of the core file the copy is coming from including the directory path

<localfile>

is the name of the local file the copy is going to including the directory path

Example entry:

```
cmft root@host1:/sfdev/file1/localdir  
/localfile
```

Example response:

Opened Connection to Core
Command complete

- 5** You have completed this procedure.

Transferring files to Core using SCFT

Purpose

Use this procedure to transfer files to the Core using SSH Core File transfer (SCFT).

Prerequisites

Logging on to the CS 2000 Core Manager

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

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

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

You must perform this procedure either from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with SSH commands or from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with the CMFT script installed.

Note: To install the CMFT script, use the procedure "Installing the CMFT on a client workstation" in *CS 2000 Core Manager Configuration Management*, NN10104-511.

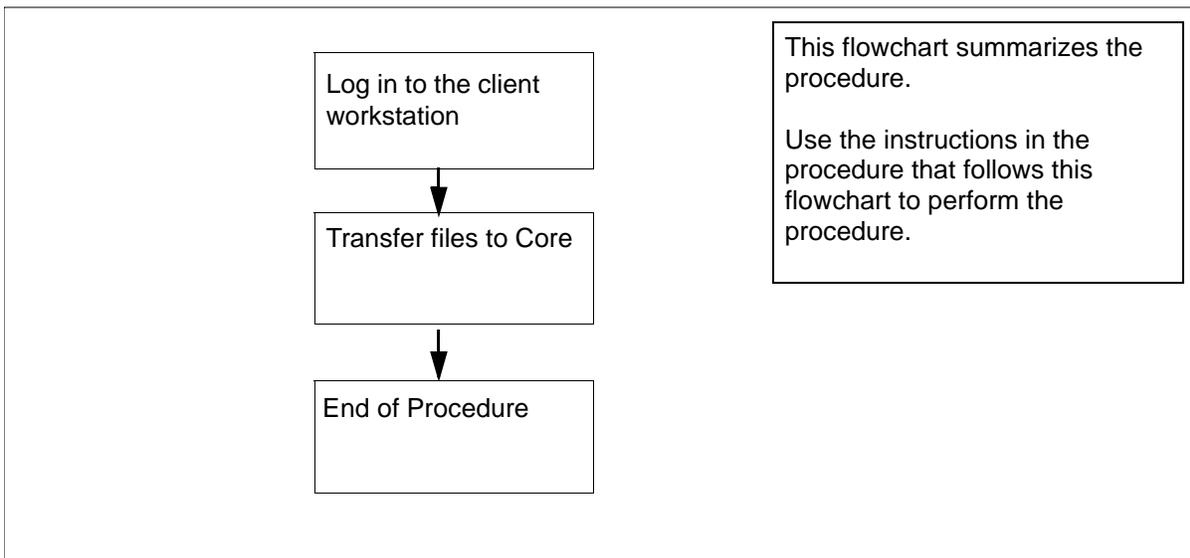
Logging on to the Core and Billing Manager

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

Procedure

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of transferring files to core using SCFT



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

Transferring files to core using SCFT

At the client workstation

- 1 Select the command type.

If you use	Do
ssh commands	step 2
cmft commands	step 4

- 2 Transfer files to a specific volume on the core:

```
ssh <user>@<host> "scft <-b|-a> -s <reclen> -p /<volume>/<corefile>" < <localfile>
```

where

<user>

is the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

is the name or IP address of the core manager

<-bl-a>

is used with get or put to specify the transfer format

- **-b**
to specify binary format
- **-a**
to specify ASCII format

<reclen>

is the length of the records in the file being transferred

<volume>

is the name of the volume on the core manager

<corefile>

is the name and the directory path of the core file the copy is going to

<localfile>

is the name and the directory path of the local file the copy is coming from

Note: For passthru users, the full path for the "scft" command, "/bin/scft", must be entered instead of only "scft".

Example entry:

```
ssh alex@host1 "scft -b -s 1024 -p /sfdev/file1"  
< /localdir/localfile
```

Example response:

```
Opened Connection to Core  
Command complete
```

3 Go to [step 5](#).

4 Transfer files to a specific volume on the core:

```
cmft <-b|-a> < -s reclen> <localfile>  
<user>@<host>: /<volume>/<corefile>
```

where

<-bl-a>

is used with get or put to specify the transfer format

- **-b**
to specify binary format
- **-a**
to specify ASCII format

<reclen>

is the length of the records in the file being transferred

<localfile>

is the name of the local file the copy is coming from including the directory path

<user>

the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

the name or IP address of the core manager

<volume>

is the name of the volume on the core manager

<corefile>

is the name and directory path of the Core file the copy is going to

Example entry:

```
cmft /localdir/localfile alex@host1:/sfdev  
/file1
```

Example response:

```
Opened Connection to Core  
Command complete
```

- 5** You have completed this procedure.

Removing a file from Core using SCFT

Purpose

Use this procedure to remove a file from the Core using SSH Core File transfer (SCFT).

Prerequisites

Logging on to the CS 2000 Core Manager

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

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

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

You must perform this procedure either from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with SSH commands or from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with the CMFT script installed.

Note: To install the CMFT script, use the procedure "Installing the CMFT on a client workstation" in *CS 2000 Core Manager Configuration Management*, NN10104-511.

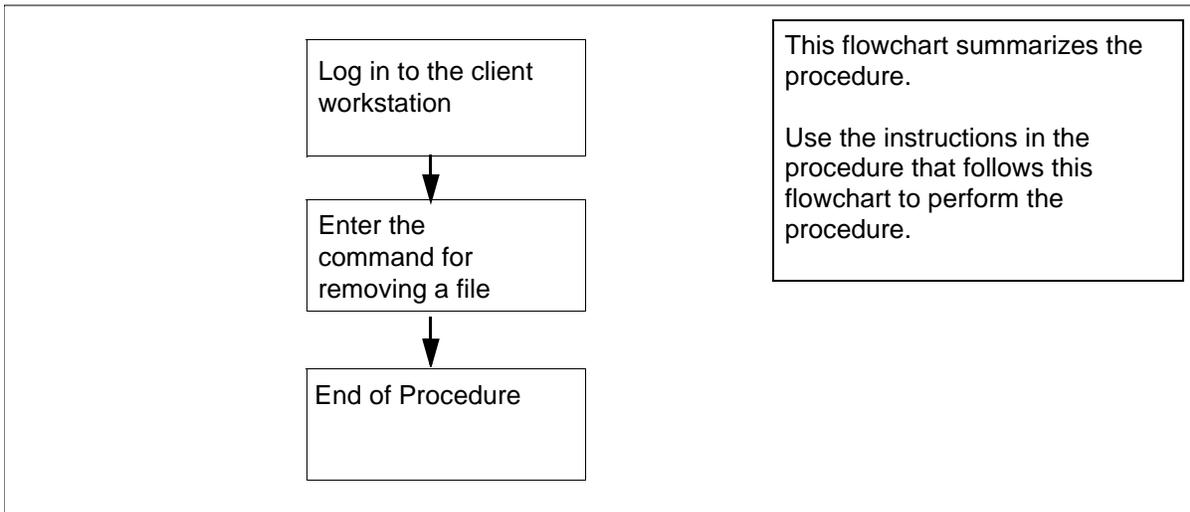
Logging on to the Core and Billing Manager

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

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of removing a file from core using SCFT



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

Removing a file from core using SCFT

At the client workstation

- 1 Select the command type.

If you use	Do
ssh commands	step 2
cmft commands	step 4

- 2 Remove a file in a specific volume on the core:
`ssh <user>@<host>"scft -r /<volume>/<filename>"`

where

<user>

is the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

is the name or IP address of the core manager

<volume>

is the name of the volume on the core

<filename>

is the name of the core file being removed including the directory path

Note: For passthru users, the full path for the "scft" command, "/bin/scft", must be entered instead of only "scft".

Example response:

```
Opened Connection to Core
Command complete
```

3 Go to [step 5](#).

4 Remove a file in a specific volume on the core:

```
cmft -r <user>@<host>:/<volume>/<filename>
```

where

<user>

is the user name you are using to log on to the core manger

<host>

is the name or IP address of the core manger

<volume>

is the name of the volume on the core

<filename>

is the name of the core file being removed including the directory path

Example response:

```
Opened Connection to Core
```

```
Command complete
```

5 You have completed this procedure.

Displaying help for SCFT

Purpose

Use this procedure to display help during an SSH Core File transfer (SCFT) session.

Prerequisites

Logging on to the CS 2000 Core Manager

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

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

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

You must perform this procedure either from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with SSH commands or from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with the CMFT script installed.

Note: To install the CMFT script, use the procedure "Installing the CMFT on a client workstation" in *CS 2000 Core Manager Configuration Management*, NN10104-511.

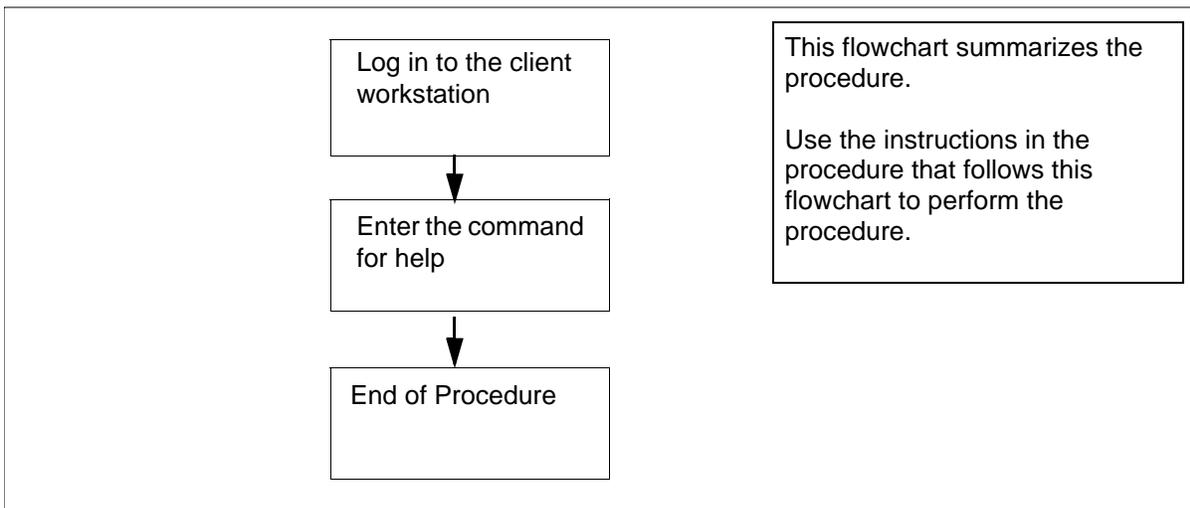
Logging on to the Core and Billing Manager

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

Procedure

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of displaying help for SCFT



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

Displaying help for SCFT

At the client workstation

- 1 Select the command type.

If you use	Do
ssh commands	step 2
cmft commands	step 4

- 2 Display help text:.

```
ssh <user>@<host> "scft -h"
```

where

<user>

the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

the name or IP address of the core manager

Note: For passthru users, the full path for the "scft" command, "/bin/scft", must be entered instead of only "scft".

Example response:

Command complete

SCFT Help:

```
<-n hostname><-a><-b><-s record length>
<-p filename><-h><-l volume><-g filename>
<-r filename>

-n: Hostname of Core
-b: Binary Transfer
-a: Ascii Transfer
-s: Specify the record length to be used for the
file being transferred
-p: Put a file on the Core
-h: Help
-l: List the directory on the Core
-g: Get a file from the Core
-r: Remove a file on the Core
```

3 Go to [step 5](#).

4 Display help text:.

cmft - h

Example response:

```
To transfer a file
cmft [-b|-a][-s <int>] [[[user@host:]vol]file1
[[[user@]host:]vol]file2
```

```
To list a volume on the Core
cmft -l [user@]host:<vol>
```

```
To remove a file from the CBM
cmft -r [[[user@]host:]vol]file1
```

For this help information

```
cmft -h
-l -- To list a volume on the Core
-r -- To remove a file from the Core
-h -- To get this help information
-s -- To set the record length for the file
being transferred
-b -- Use with a get or put to specify binary
format
-a -- Use with a file transfer to specify
ASCII format
    NOTE: one or the other can be used not
both. Default is binary

int -- An integer representing the record
size.
user -- the user name you wish to log on to the
CBM with.
    This is optional. If not entered the userid
you are executing this script with will be used.
    eg. root

host -- the name or ip address of the cbm you
wish to log on to.
    eg. ##.###.###.## or HOSTNAME

file1 -- name of the file the copy is coming
from including directory path
file2 -- name of the file the copy is going to
including directory path
    NOTE: Only one of the files can have the
host name present.
    This would be the file that is or
will be on the CBM.
    NOTE: the local files can also have an
extension
    Allowable extensions are .bin[##],
.txt[##], $df and $patch
    .txt is Ascii with a specified record
length
    .bin is Binary with a specified
record length
    $df and $patch are Binary with record
length of 128
```

```
vol -- the name of the volume on the SDM, you  
wish to list or  
    '/' to list all volume
```

examples:

```
To put a binary file with record length 1024  
from local file /bin/data1 to core file  
/volume/data:
```

```
    cmft -b -s 1024 /bin/data1  
root@HOSTNAME:/volume/data1
```

```
To get a file from the core file /volume/data  
to a local file data:
```

```
    cmft root@HOSTNAME:/volume/data1  
/bin/data1
```

```
To list the volume names on the core:
```

```
    cmft -l root@HOSTNAME:/
```

```
To list the files in the sfdev volume:
```

```
    cmft -l root@HOSTNAME:/sfdev
```

5 You have completed this procedure.

Listing volumes on Core using SCFT

Purpose

Use this procedure to list volumes on the Core during SSH Core File transfer (SCFT) session.

Prerequisites

Logging on to the CS 2000 Core Manager

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

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

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

You must perform this procedure either from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with SSH commands or from the client workstation running UNIX or Linux with the CMFT script installed.

Note: To install the CMFT script, use the procedure "Installing the CMFT on a client workstation" in *CS 2000 Core Manager Configuration Management*, NN10104-511.

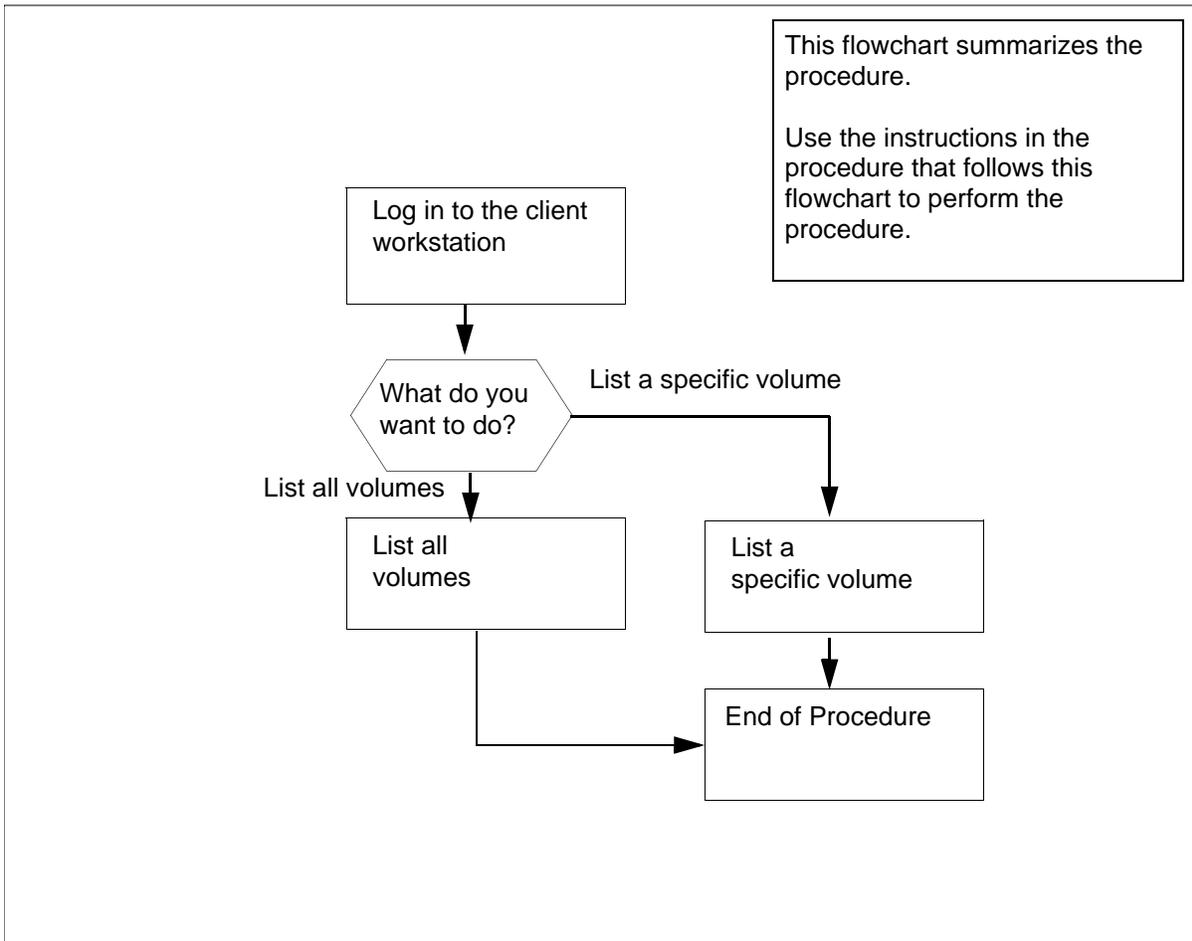
Logging on to the Core and Billing Manager

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

Procedure

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of listing volumes on Core using SCFT



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

Listing volumes on Core using SCFT

At the client workstation

- 1 Go to the next step depending on the type of command you use.

If you use	Do
ssh commands	step 2
cmft commands	step 6

- 2 List all or specific volumes.

If you want to	Do
list all volumes	step 3
list a specific volume	step 4

- 3 List all volumes on the Core:

```
ssh <user>@<host>"scft -1 /"
```

where

<user>

the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

the name or IP address of the core manager

Note: For passthru users, the full path for the "scft" command, "/bin/scft", must be entered instead of only "scft".

Example response:

```
SFDEV
S01DIMAGE
S00DIMAGE1
S00DAMA
S01DPMLOADS
S01DPERM
S01DDLOG
S01DTEMP
```

Command complete

If you	Do
want to list a specific volume	step 4
do not want to list a specific volume	you have completed this procedure

- 4 List a specific volume on the Core:

```
ssh <user>@<host>"scft -1 /<volume>"
```

where

<user>

the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

the name or IP address of the core manager

<volume>

is the name of the volume on the core manager

Note: For passthru users, the full path for the "scft" command, "/bin/scft", must be entered instead of only "scft".

Example response:

```

LOGIN STDFault
IOC$
MSCDINV$
CMSHELF$
EADASOM$DATAFILL
NNASST$
OFCENG
VRDATA$
OM CONFIG
OFCOPT
OFCVAR
OFCSTD
NNASST
DATASIZE
OMKEYORD$INFO$FILE
PML

```

Command complete

- 5** You have completed this procedure.

If you want to	Do
list all volumes	step 6
list a specific volume	step 7

- 6** List all volumes on the Core:

```
cmft -1 <user>@<host>:/
```

where

<user>

the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

the name or IP address of the core manager

Example response:

```
SFDEV
S01DIMAGE
S00DIMAGE1
S00DAMA
S01DPMLOADS
S01DPERM
S01DDLOG
S01DTEMP
```

Command complete

If you	Do
want to list a specific volume	step 7
do not want to list a specific volume	you have completed this procedure

7 List a specific volume on the Core:

```
cmft -1 <user>@<host>: /<volume>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

where

<user>

the user name you are using to log on to the core manager

<host>

the name or IP address of the core manager

<volume>

is the name of the volume on the core manager

Example response:

```
LOGIN STDFault
IOC$
MSCDINV$
CMSHELF$
EADASOM$DATAFILL
NNASST$
OFCENG
VRDATA$
OM CONFIG
OFCOPT
OFCVAR
OFCSTD
```

```
NNASST
DATASIZE
OMKEYORD$INFO$FILE
PML
```

Command complete

8 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring the time zone on an SSPFS-based server

Application

Use this procedure to configure the time zone on a Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS)-based server.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

- 1 Telnet to the server by typing
> **telnet <server>**
and pressing the Enter key.
where
server
is the IP address or host name of the SSPFS-based server
on which you want to configure the time zone
- 2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.
- 3 Change to the root user by typing
\$ **su - root**
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 When prompted, enter the root password.
- 5 Access the command line interface by typing
cli
and pressing the Enter key.

Example response

```
Command Line Interface
 1 - View
 2 - Configuration
 3 - Other

X - exit

select -
```

- 6** Enter the number next to the “Configuration” option in the menu.

Example response

```
Configuration
 1 - NTP Configuration
 2 - Apache Proxy Configuration
 3 - DCE Configuration
 4 - OAMP Application Configuration
 5 - CORBA Configuration
 6 - IP Configuration
 7 - DNS Configuration
 8 - Syslog Configuration
 9 - Database Configuration
10 - NFS Configuration
11 - Bootp Configuration
12 - Restricted Shell Configuration
13 - Security Services Configuration
14 - Login Session
15 - Location Configuration
16 - Cluster Configuration
17 - Succession Element Configuration
18 - snmp_poller (SNMP Poller Configuration)

X - exit
```

```
Select -
```

- 7** Enter the number next to the “Location Configuration” option in the menu.

Example response

```
Location Configuration
 1 - Chg_tz (Change Timezone)
 2 - sys_loc (System Location)

X - exit
```

```
select -
```

- 8** Enter the number next to the “chg_tz” option in the menu.
- Example response*
- ```
=== Executing "chg_tz"

WARNING: Changing the timezone will require a
reboot

Current setting:
Timezone: US/Eastern

Enter the timezone for this host <default:
US/Eastern>:
```
- 9** When prompted, enter the correct time zone and press the Enter key.
- Example response*
- ```
New setting:
Timezone:      US/Eastern

Enter "ok" to commit changes
Enter "quit" to exit
Enter anything else to re-enter settings
```
- 10** When prompted, confirm the change by typing **ok** and pressing the Enter key.
- 11** Exit each menu level of the command line interface to eventually exit the command line interface, by typing `select - x` and pressing the Enter key.
- 12** You have completed this procedure.

Changing a user password on an SSPFS-based server

Application

Use this procedure to change a user password on a Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS)-based server.

Note: All user account management activities, such as setting up users, removing users, and changing passwords, are performed on the Active server and then propagated from the Active to the Inactive server.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

- 1 Log in to the Active server by typing

```
> telnet <server>
```

and pressing the Enter key.
where
server
is the IP address or host name of the SSPFS-based server
- 2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.
- 3 Change to the root user by typing

```
$ su - root
```

and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 When prompted, enter the root password.
- 5 Change the password for a specific user by typing

```
# passwd -r files <userid>
```

and pressing the Enter key.
where
userid
is a variable for the user's login identification

- 6 When prompted, enter a password of at least three characters.
Note: It is not recommended to set a password with an empty value. Use a minimum of three characters.
- 7 When prompted, enter the password again for verification.
You have completed this procedure.

Changing a passthru user password

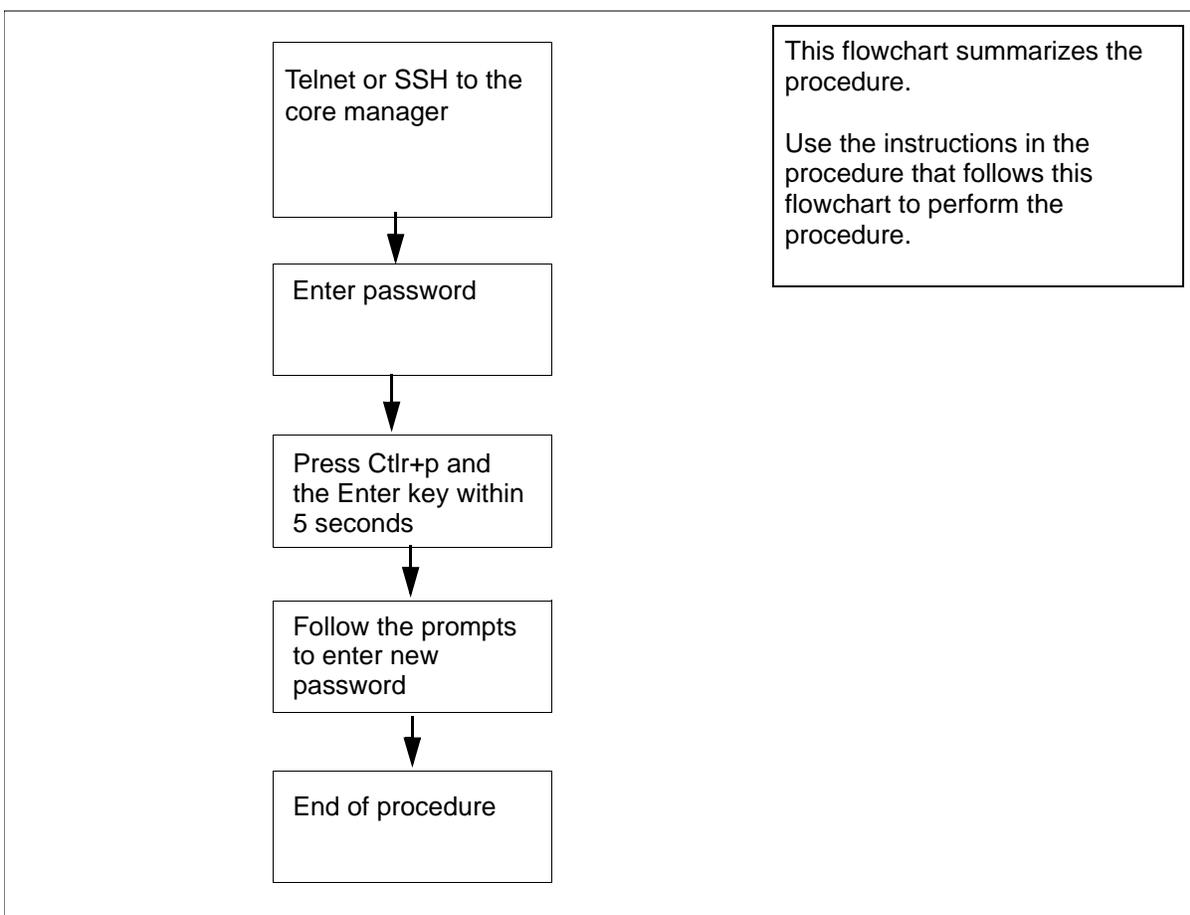
Purpose

Use this procedure to change a password for a passthru user who is configured as "password required".

Procedure

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of changing a passthru user password



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

Changing a passthru user password

At the workstation

- 1 Log in to the core manager as a passthru user.

If you	Do
use telnet	step 2
use SSH	step 3

- 2 Telnet to the core manager:

```
telnet <IP address>
```

where

<IP address>

is the IP address of the core manager.

Continue with [step 4](#).

- 3 Open an SSH session:

```
ssh-l<passthru userID><IP address>
```

where

<IP passthru userID>

is the IP address of the core manager.

- 4 At the prompt, enter your password.

Note: The following response is only displayed when the passthru user is configured as "password required". Otherwise, the connection is directly forwarded to the Core login prompt.

Example response:

```
This is a passthru user.
```

```
Please type "Ctrl+p" and Enter for changing your password.
```

```
type "Enter" or wait for 5 seconds to continue.
```

- 5 Open the password change session by pressing the Ctrl and p keys at the same time and then pressing the Enter Key.

Note: you must complete this step within 5 seconds or the connection will be forwarded to the Core login prompt.

- 6 At the prompt, enter the old password.
- 7 At the prompt, enter the new password.

- 8** At the prompt, re-enter the new password.
- 9** You have completed this procedure.

Setting the threshold for file systems on an SSPFS-based server

Application

Use this procedure to change the default threshold for a file system on a Succession Server Platform Foundation Software (SSPFS)-based server. The default threshold is 90%. An alarm is raised when the file system exceeds the specified threshold, and log SPFS350 is generated.

Prerequisites

None

Action

Perform the following steps to complete this procedure.

At your workstation

- 1 Telnet to the server by typing
> **telnet <server>**
and pressing the Enter key.
where
server
is the IP address or host name of the SSPFS-based server
on which you are setting the file system threshold
- 2 When prompted, enter your user ID and password.
- 3 Change to the root user by typing
\$ **su - root**
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 When prompted, enter the root password.

- 5 Set the threshold by typing

```
# fileSYS update -m <mount_point> -a <threshold>
```

and pressing the Enter key.

Where

mount_point

is the directory of the file system you are setting the threshold for

threshold

is 0 to 99% (default is 90%)

Example

```
fileSYS update -m /data -a 80
```

The example above sets the threshold for the /data file system to 80%.

- 6 You have completed this procedure.

Starting an application

Application

Use this procedure to start (return to service) a CBM software application.

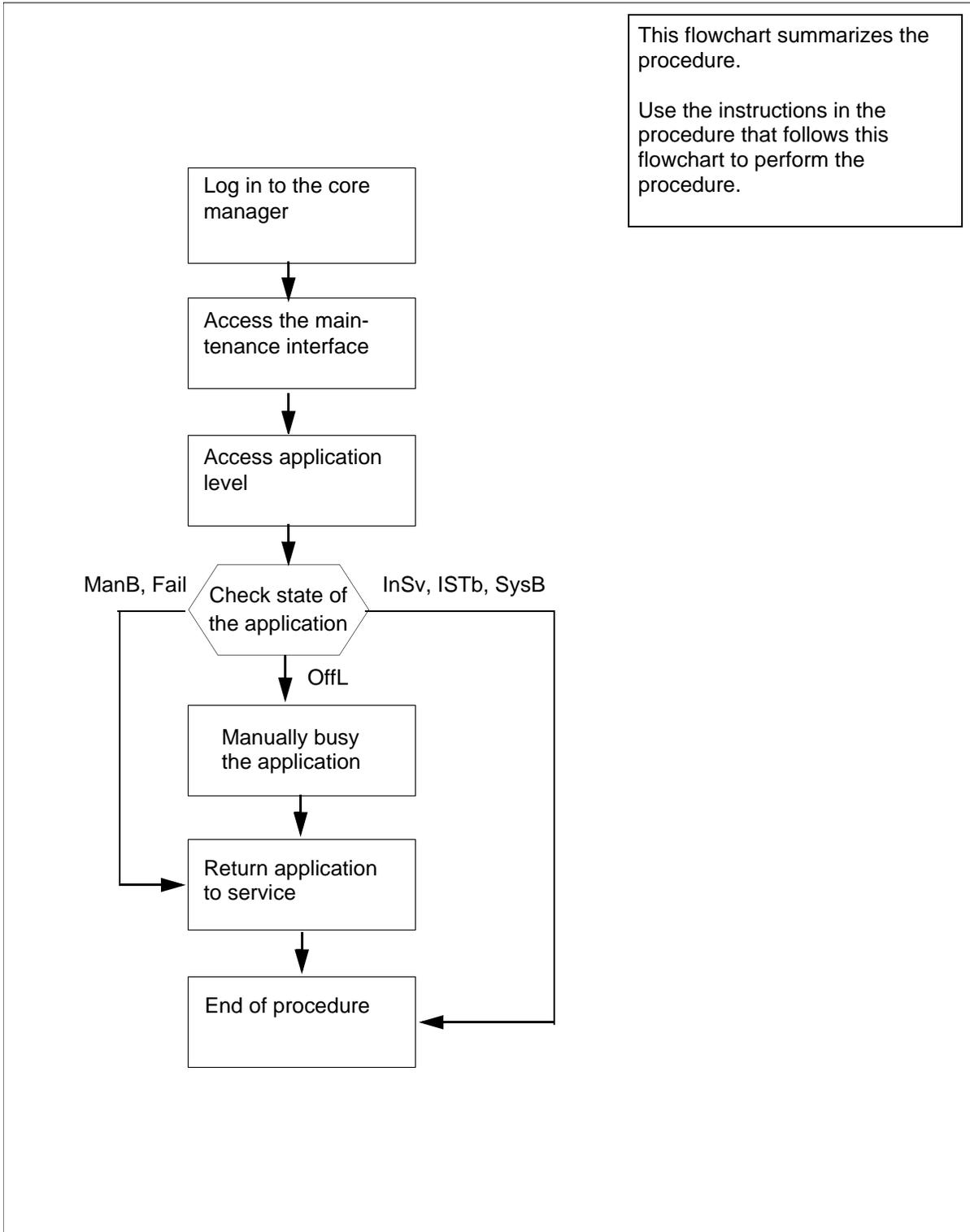
Note: For CBM850, you must perform this procedure on the active server.

Only perform this procedure when the application group is in service (InSv, ISTb, SysB).

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of starting an application



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

Starting an application

At the local or remote VT100 terminal

- 1 Log in to the CBM as the root user or a maint class user.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface by typing
cbmmtc
and pressing the Enter key.
- 3 Access the application level by typing
appl
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 Check the state of the application group, as displayed directly above the individual applications.

If	Do
the group is OffL	step 5
the group is ManB, Fail	step 6
the group is InSv, ISTb, SysB	step 7

- 5 Busy the software application group by typing.
bsy <n>
where
n
is the number next to the application you want to busy and pressing the Enter key.
Example response:
Bsy application - Command complete.
- 6 Return the application group to service by typing.
rts <n>
where

n

is the number next to the application you want to return to service

and pressing the Enter key.

Response:

Application RTS - Command initiated.

Please wait...

Response:

Application RTS - Command complete.

7 You have completed this procedure.

Starting the application group

Application

Use this procedure to start (return to service) CBM software applications.

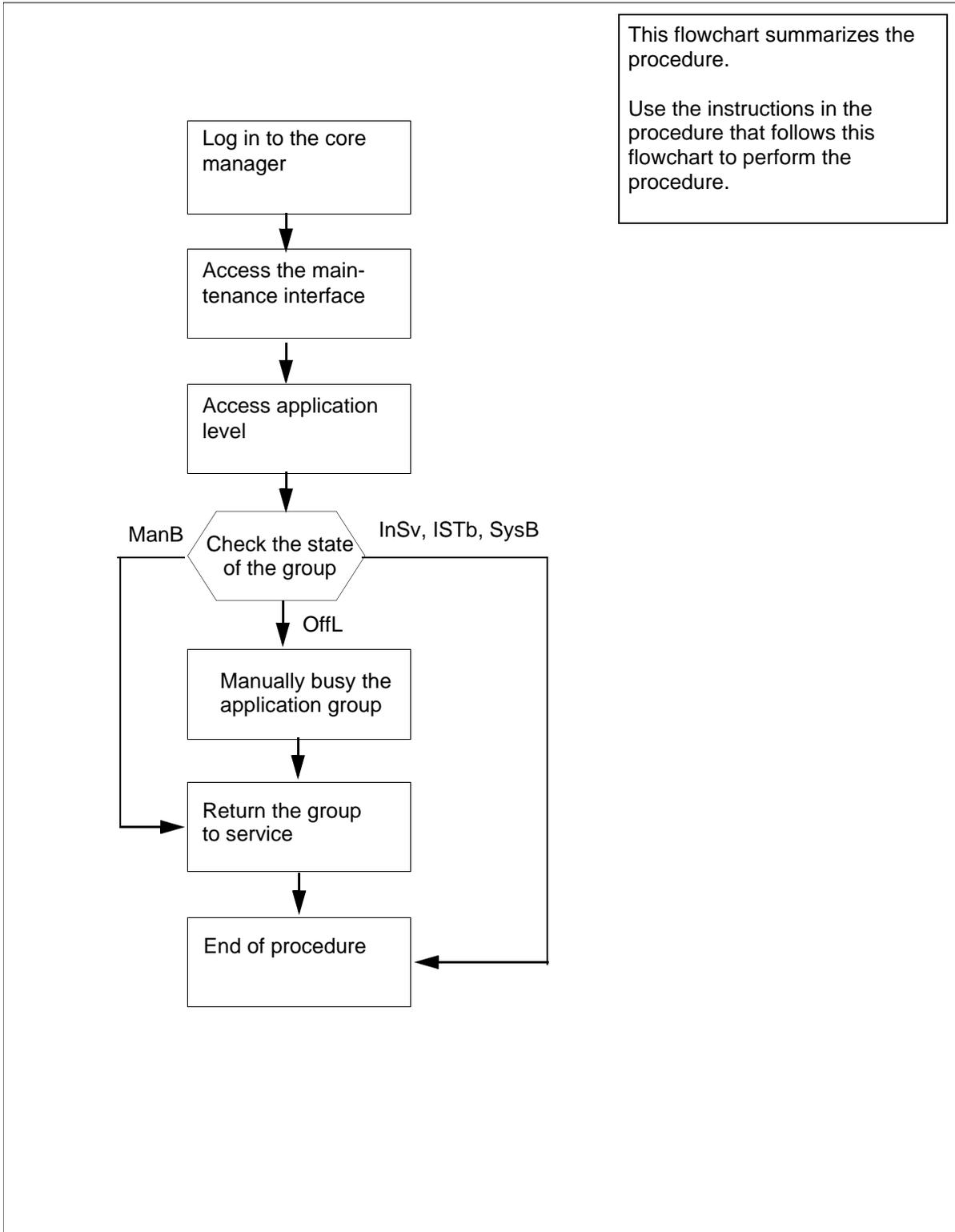
Note: For CBM850, you must perform this procedure on the active server.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Note: This procedure does not affect offline applications. Offline applications can be started after the application group is returned to service.

Summary of starting the application group



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

Starting the application group

At the local or remote VT100 terminal

- 1 Log in to the CBM as the root user or a maint class user.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface by typing
cbmmtc
and pressing the Enter key.
- 3 Access the application level by typing
appl
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 Check the state of the application group, as displayed directly above the individual applications.

If	Do
the group is OffL	step 5
the group is ManB	step 6
the group is InSv, ISTb, SysB	step 7

- 5 Busy the software application group by typing.
bsy group
and pressing the Enter key.
Response:
Bsy Group - Command complete.
- 6 Return the application group to service by typing.
rts group
and pressing the Enter key.
Response:
RTS GROUP - Command initiated.
Please wait...
Response:

RTS GROUP - Command complete.

7 You have completed this procedure.

Stopping an application

Application

Use this procedure to stop (manually busy) a CBM software application.

Note: For CBM850, you must perform this procedure on the active server.

You cannot stop an application when the application group is offline.

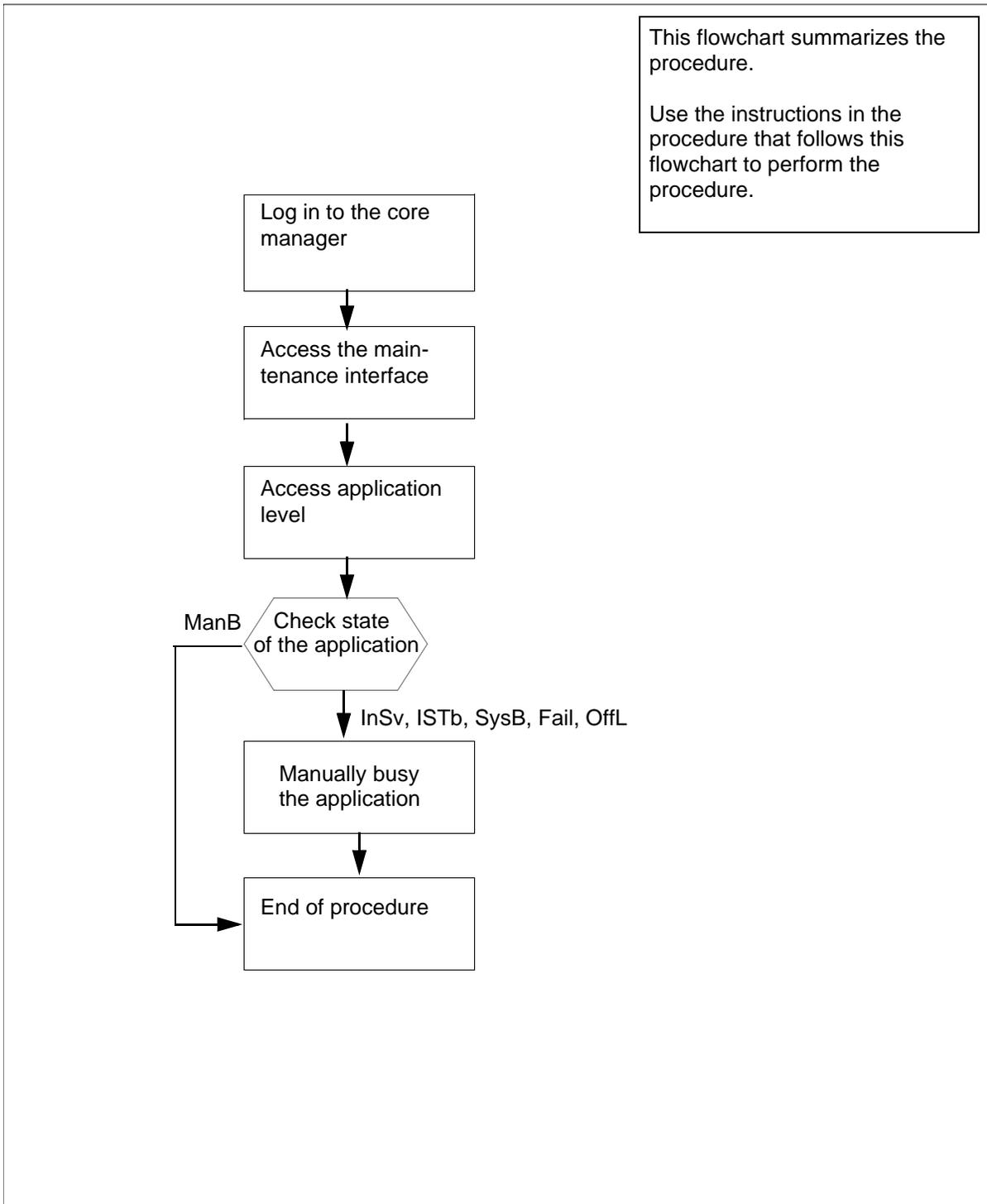
An application in the manually busy (ManB) state raises a minor alarm. If the group state was in service (InSv), the group state changes to in service trouble (ISTb).

Manually busy is a transitional state. Operations to the application group state or to the server impact an application that is in the ManB state.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of stopping an application



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

Stopping an application

At the local or remote VT100 terminal

- 1 Log in to the CBM as the root user or a maint class user.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface by typing
cbmmtc
and pressing the Enter key.
- 3 Access the application level by typing
appl
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 Check the state of the application group, as displayed directly above the individual applications.

If	Do
the application is OffL, InSv, ISTb, SysB, Fail	step 5
the application is ManB	step 7

- 5 Busy the software application group by typing.

bsy <n>

where

n

is the number next to the application you want to busy and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

Bsy application: The application is in service.

This command will cause a service interruption.

Do you wish to proceed?

Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Note: *Busying the application as shown performs an orderly shutdown and can take up to 16 seconds.*

If	Do
prompted to confirm the busy	step 6
no prompt	step 7

- 6** Confirm the Busy command by typing.

y

and pressing the Enter key.

After you confirm the Bsy command, the following is displayed:

Response:

```
Bsy application - Command initiated. Please  
wait...
```

Response:

```
Bsy application - Command complete.
```

- 7** You have completed this procedure.

Stopping the application group

Application

Use this procedure to stop (manually busy) CBM software applications.

Note: For CBM850, you must perform this procedure on the active server.

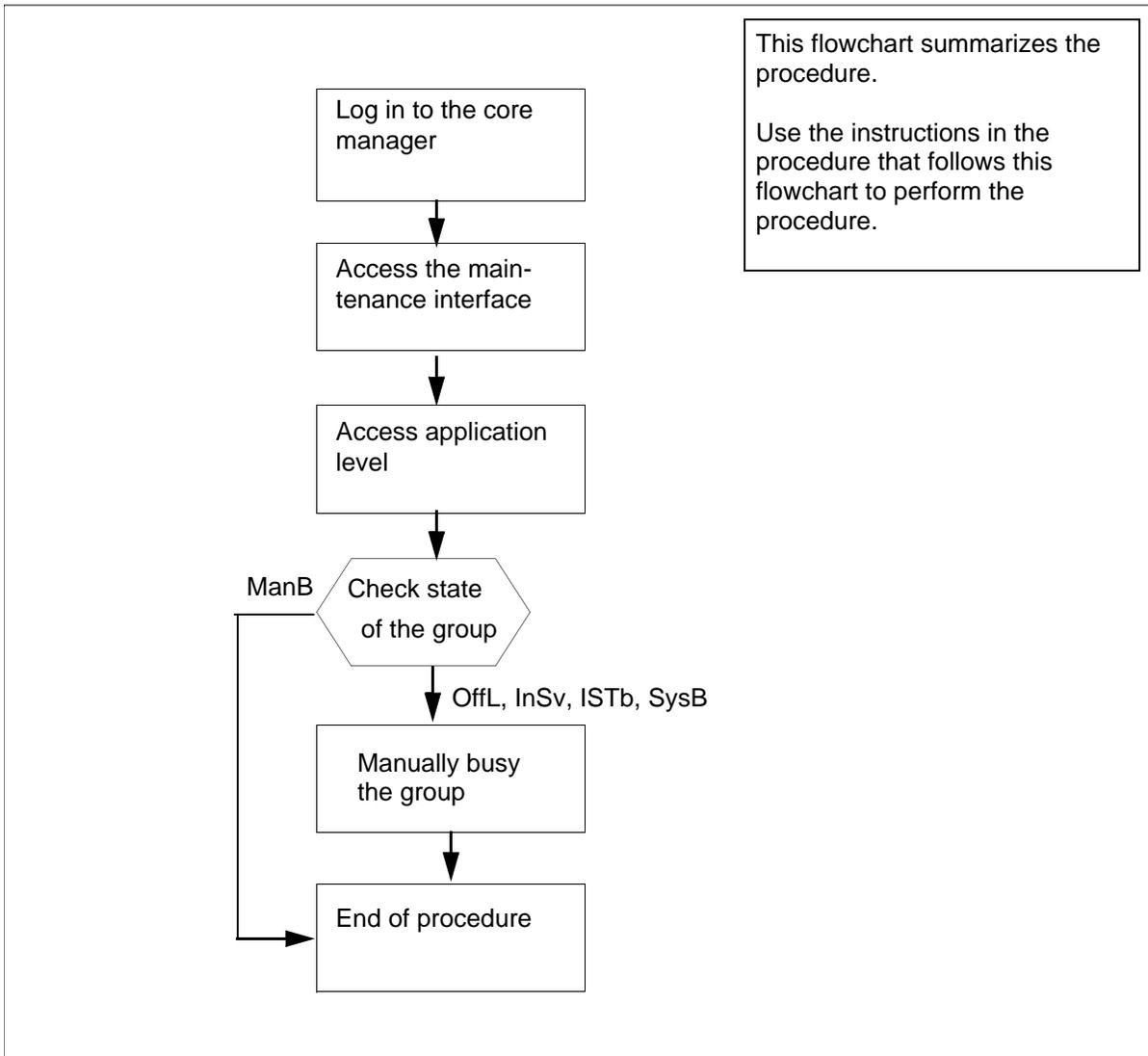
This procedure prevents an individual application from providing service.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Note: This procedure does not affect offline applications. You can change offline applications to manually busy after this procedure is complete.

Summary of stopping the application group



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

Stopping the application group

At the local or remote VT100 terminal

- 1 Log in to the CBM as the root user or a maint class user.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface by typing
cbmmtc
and pressing the Enter key.

- 3 Access the application level by typing
appl
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 Check the state of the application group, as displayed directly above the individual applications.

If	Do
the group is ManB	step 7
the group is any other state	step 5

- 5 Busy the software application group by typing.

bsy group

and pressing the Enter key.

Response:

Bsy Group: The group is in service.

This command will cause a service interruption.

Do you wish to proceed?

Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Note: *Busying the application group as shown performs an orderly shutdown and can take up to 16 seconds.*

If	Do
prompted to confirm the busy	step 6
no prompt	step 7

- 6 Confirm the Busy command by typing.
y
and pressing the Enter key.
After you confirm the Bsy command, the following is displayed:
Response:
Bsy Group - Command initiated. Please wait...
Response:
Bsy Group - Command complete.
- 7 You have completed this procedure.

Stopping and restarting an application

Application

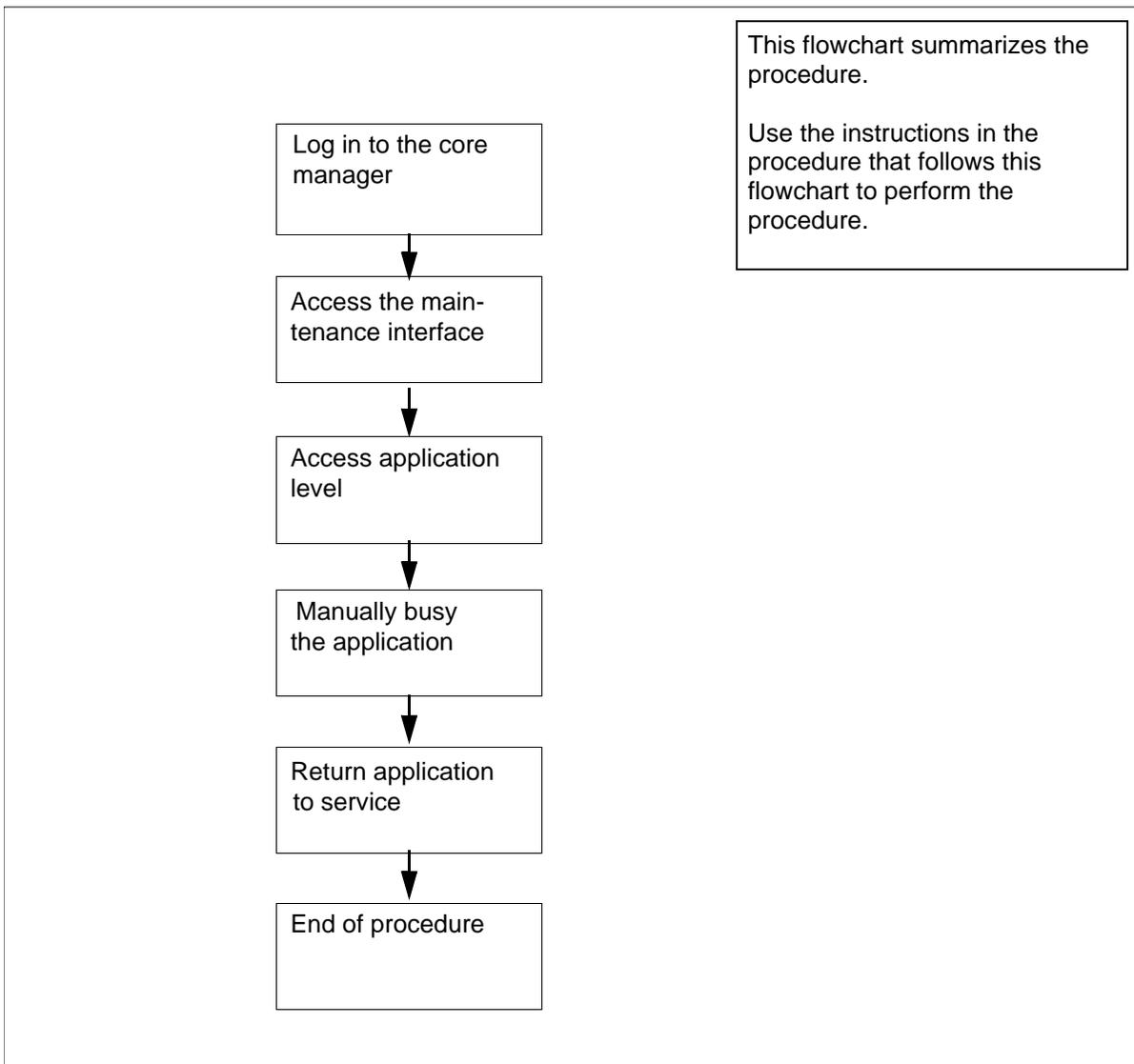
Use this procedure to stop (manually busy) and restart (return to service) CBM software applications.

Note: For CBM850, you must perform this procedure on the active server.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of stopping and restarting an application



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

Stopping and restarting an application

At the local or remote VT100 terminal

- 1 Log in to the CBM as the root user or a maint class user.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface by typing
cbmmtc

and pressing the Enter key.

- 3** Access the application level by typing

appl

and pressing the Enter key.

- 4** Busy the software application group by typing.

bsy <n>

where

n

is the number next to the application you want to busy and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

```
Bsy application: The application is in service.  
This command will cause a service interruption.  
Do you wish to proceed?
```

Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Note: *Busying the application as shown performs an orderly shutdown and can take up to 16 seconds.*

- 5** Confirm the Busy command by typing.

y

and pressing the Enter key.

After you confirm the Bsy command, the following is displayed:

Response:

```
Bsy application - Command initiated. Please  
wait...
```

Response:

```
Bsy application - Command complete.
```

- 6** Return the application to service by typing

rts <n>

where

n

is the number next to the application you want to return to service

and pressing the Enter key.

Response:

RTS application - Command initiated.

Response:

RTS application - Command complete.

7 You have completed this procedure.

Offlining an application

Application

Use this procedure to offline a CBM software application.

Note: For CBM850, you must perform this procedure on the active server.

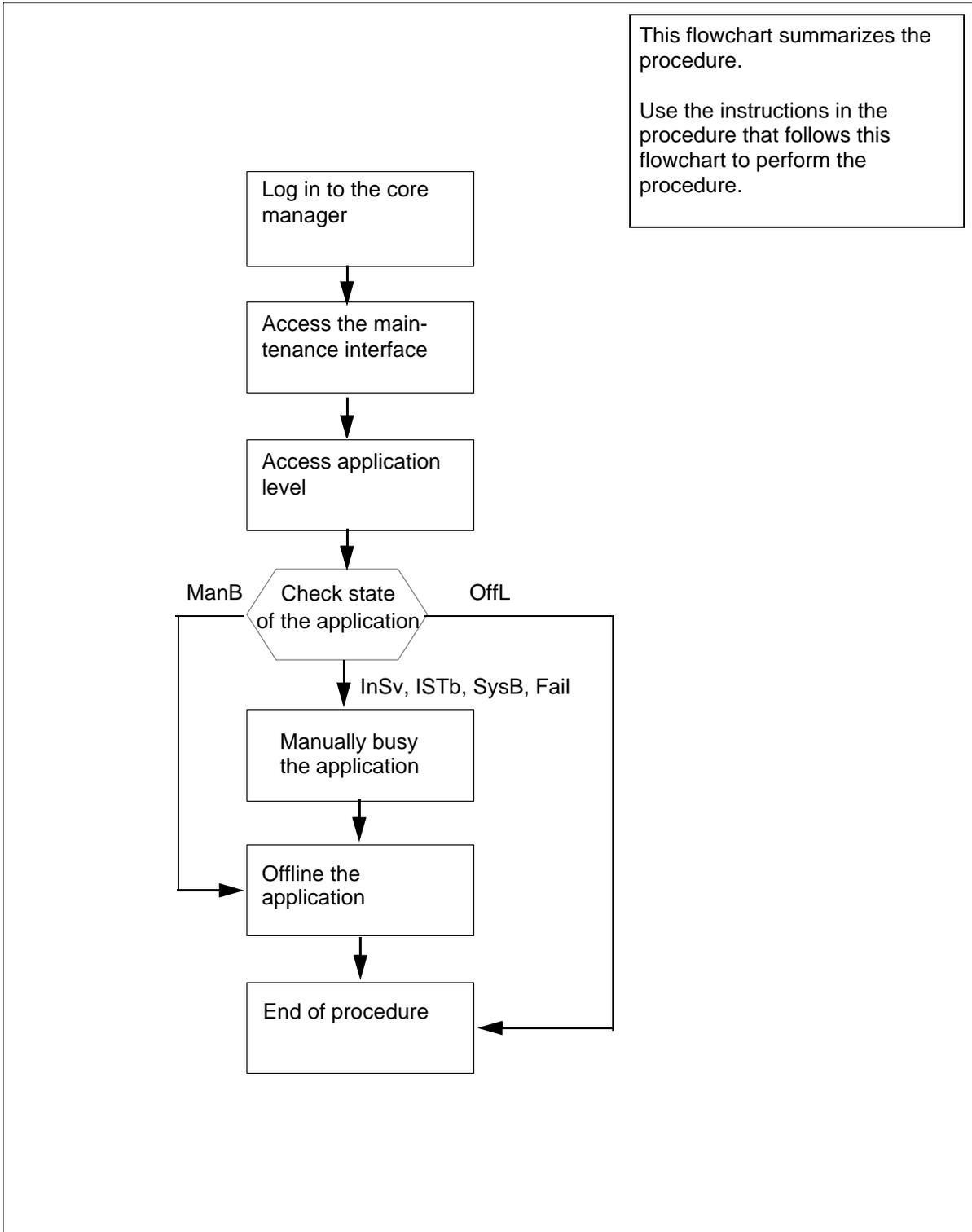
Once an application is offline, the application state does not change when a server reboots or the application group state changes.

An offline application clears any alarms for the application.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Summary of offlining an application



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

Offlining an application

At the local or remote VT100 terminal

- 1 Log in to the CBM as the root user or a maint class user.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface by typing
cbmmtc
and pressing the Enter key.
- 3 Access the application level by typing
appl
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 Check the state of the application group, as displayed directly above the individual applications.

If	Do
the group is InSv, ISTb, SysB, Fail	step 5
the groups is ManB	step 7
the group is OffL	step 8

- 5 Busy the software application group by typing.

bsy <n>

where

n

is the number next to the application you want to busy and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

```
Bsy application: The application is in service.
This command will cause a service interruption.
Do you wish to proceed?
```

Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Note: *Busying the application as shown performs an orderly shutdown and can take up to 16 seconds.*

- 6 Confirm the Busy command by typing.

y

and pressing the Enter key.

After you confirm the Bsy command, the following is displayed:

Response:

```
Bsy application - Command initiated. Please  
wait...
```

Response:

```
Bsy application - Command complete.
```

- 7 Offline the application by typing

offl <n>

where

n

is the number next to the application you want to offline
and pressing the Enter key.

Response:

```
OffL application - Command complete.
```

- 8 You have completed this procedure.

Offlining the application group

Application

Use this procedure to offline the application group.

Note: For CBM850, you must perform this procedure on the active server.

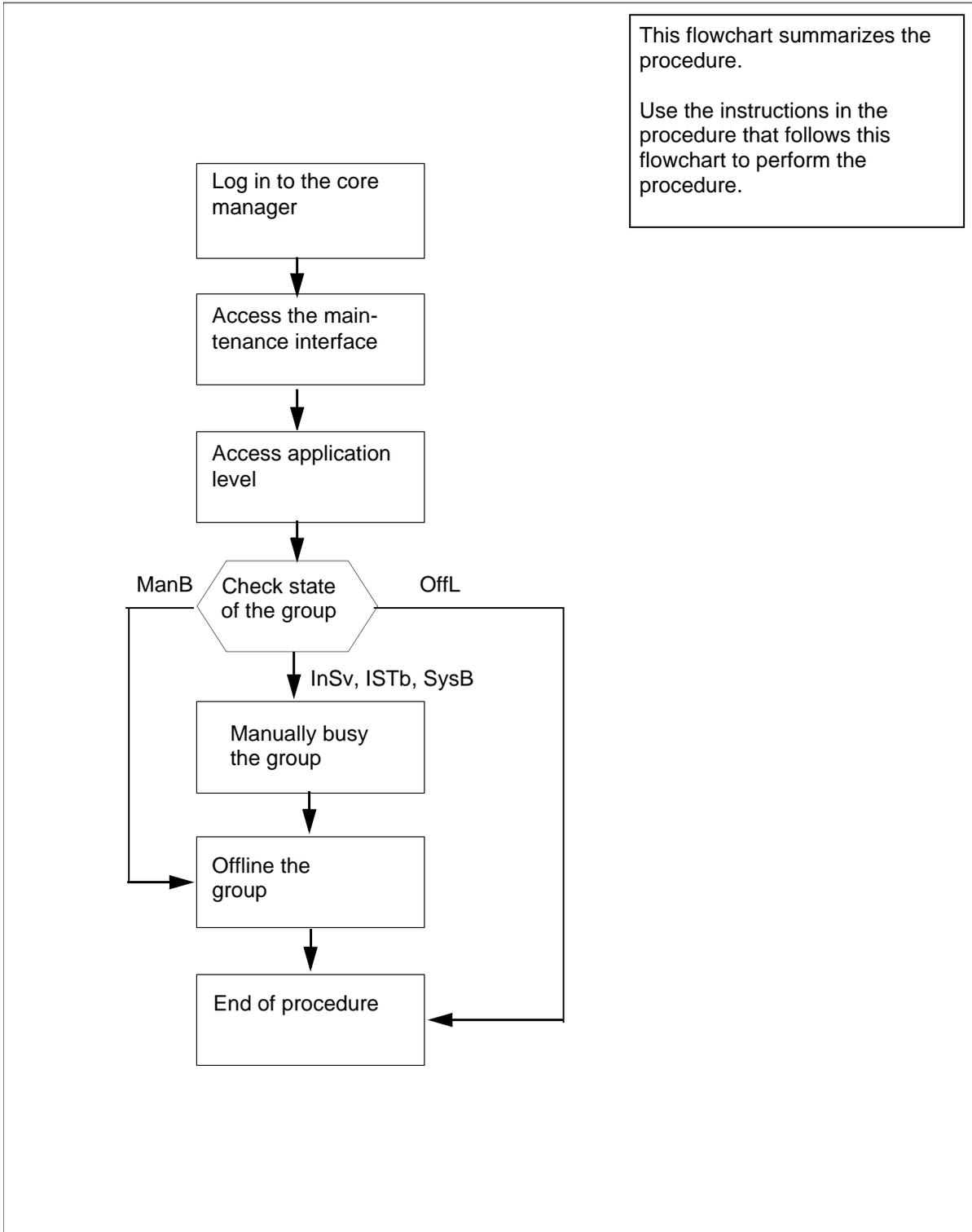
This procedure prevents an individual application from providing service.

Action

The following flowchart provides an overview of the procedure. Use the instructions in the procedure that follows the flowchart to perform the task.

Note: After this procedure, the application group is in an offline state and the individual application states are ManB. Applications that were previously offline remain offline.

Summary of offlining the application group



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

Offlining the application group

At the local or remote VT100 terminal

- 1 Log in to the CBM as the root user or a maint class user.
- 2 Access the maintenance interface by typing
cbmmt c
and pressing the Enter key.
- 3 Access the application level by typing
appl
and pressing the Enter key.
- 4 Check the state of the application group, as displayed directly above the individual applications.

If	Do
the group is InSv, ISTb, SysB	step 5
the groups is ManB	step 7
the group is OffL	step 8

- 5 Busy the software application group by typing.
bsy group
and pressing the Enter key.

Example response:

Bsy Group: The group is in service.

This command will cause a service interruption.

Do you wish to proceed?

Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):

Note: *Busying the application group as shown performs an orderly shutdown and can take up to 16 seconds.*

- 6 Confirm the Busy command by typing.
y
and pressing the Enter key.

After you confirm the Bsy command, the following is displayed:

Response:

Bsy Group - Command initiated. Please wait...

Response:

Bsy Group - Command complete.

- 7 Offline the application group by typing
offl group
and pressing the Enter key.

Response:

OffL Group - Command complete.

- 8 You have completed this procedure.

Displaying the CLLI from the command line

Use the following procedure to display the Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) of the Core from the command line.

Prerequisites

This procedure requires access to the Core and Billing Manager through a telnet session.

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

Procedure

From any workstation or console

- 1 Access the core manager.

From the command line

- 2 Display the CLLI of the Core by typing

c11i

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

The system displays the CLLI of the Core.

Example

EAST_CS01

- 3 You have completed this procedure.

Displaying the CLLI from BILLMTC

Use the following procedure to display the Common Language Location Identifier (CLLI) of the Core from the Billing Maintenance (billmtc) interface.

Prerequisites

This procedure requires access to the Core and Billing Manager through a telnet session.

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

Procedure

From any workstation or console

- 1 Access the core manager.
- 2 Access the billing maintenance by typing
billmtc
and pressing the Enter key.

Response

The billing maintenance interface opens.

From any level of BILLMTC

- 3** Display the CLLI of the Core by typing

c11i

and pressing the Enter key.

Response

BILLMTC displays the CLLI at the top of the screen.

Example

```
BILLMTC                EAST_CS01 ←
0 Quit
2 Set
3
4 CONFSTRM

5
6
7
8 APPL
9 Query
10 Mib
11 DispAl
12 Displogs
13 FILESYS
14 SCHEDULE
15 TOOLS
16 TAPE
17 Help
18 Refresh
maint1 > c11i ←
Time 09:28
```

- 4** You have completed this procedure.