INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CCITT

THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

M.782

(11/1988)

SERIES M: GENERAL MAINTENANCE PRINCIPLES

Maintenance of international transmission systems and telephone circuits – Common channel signalling systems

---

MAINTENANCE OF COMMON SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 7

Reedition of CCITT Recommendation M.782 published in the Blue Book, Fascicle IV.1 (1988)

NOTES

1 CCITT Recommendation M.782 was published in Fascicle IV.1 of the *Blue Book*. This file is an extract from the *Blue Book*. While the presentation and layout of the text might be slightly different from the *Blue Book* version, the contents of the file are identical to the *Blue Book* version and copyright conditions remain unchanged (see below).

2 In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Recommendation M.782

MAINTENANCE OF COMMON SIGNALLING SYSTEM No. 7

1 General

1.1 It is essential that a channel signalling system perform with very high reliability over the long term. It is also desirable that maintenance staff perform at the highest practical efficiency. In order to achieve both of these objectives with regard to common channel signalling systems, maintenance responsibilities and actions must be clearly defined and controlled. Such objectives make it necessary, in some cases, to place limitations on the freedom of involved maintenance units in performing independent maintenance actions.

1.2 This Recommendation considers the signalling system as an integrated system. It is not intended to replace or supersede any Recommendation or procedure (national network or otherwise) which might apply to specific components or sub-systems, for example a signalling terminal or the signalling data link; rather, it proposes criteria regarding when and how such actions are to be initiated. Moreover, the general administration of the systems is considered and not the detailed interworking of its various equipments.

1.3 Various maintenance organizational units may have functional responsibility for individual sub-systems which comprise a common channel signalling system (for example signalling terminals, processors, etc.). As the activities of any of these units will have an effect on the overall operation of the signalling system, and because in some cases it may not be possible to independently determine a need for maintenance attention, one point should be designated as an overall signalling system control. This point is entitled signalling system administrative control. The corresponding point at the distant terminal is known as the signalling system administrative *sub-control*.

2 Appointment of administrative control and sub-control

2.1 The appointment of administrative control and sub-control will be made by agreement between the administrations involved. These two points must be assigned for each signalling system which is placed in operation. It is suggested that the most appropriate point to act as administrative control or sub-control is the maintenance unit having responsibility for the signalling terminal and processor. However, this matter is left to the discretion of the Administrations concerned.

2.2 In the case of multiple signalling systems between the same two points, it may be appropriate to divide control and sub-control assignments, therefore sharing the burden of control responsibility. This is a subject for agreement between the Administrations concerned; however, this assignment and that of the control station for the transfer link should be to the same Administration.

3 Functions and responsibilities of the administrative control

These responsibilities fall into four main areas:

i) day-to-day maintenance of working systems;

ii) history and long-term analysis;

iii) operation under signal transfer point (STP) configurations;

iv) implementing a new signalling system or a change to an existing system.

3.1 *Day-to-day maintenance of signalling systems*

3.1.1 Except as noted in § 3.1.2, maintenance activity on any part of a common channel signalling system must only be undertaken with the agreement and knowledge of the administrative control. Such activities might relate to routine maintenance measurement of the signalling link, services affecting reconfigurations of transmission systems over which signalling links are routed (i.e., planned outages), etc.

3.1.2 In the event of total failure of a signalling system due to a malfunction of one of its parts, immediate steps should be taken to remedy the fault condition. As soon as possible, the administrative control should be informed so that the event can be correlated with other reported events or known signalling failure.

3.1.3 Faults which are observable only at a signalling system terminal, for example intermittent failures resulting from an apparently high data bit error rate, must be analyzed by the administrative control (and sub-control, depending

on the direction of the indicated fault) in order to determine where maintenance attention is required. Such dynamic analysis might involve terminal diagnostic tests, error performance tests with the distant terminal, etc. The result of this dynamic analysis and tests will be corrective action, taken either by the administrative control, if under its jurisdiction, or by the sub-control, if under its jurisdiction, or the referral by the administrative control to the indicated part of the maintenance organization, for example the control station for the transfer link.

3.2 *History and long-term analysis*

3.2.1 The administrative control should maintain a record of all recognized or reported faults pertaining to each signalling system for which it is responsible.

This information includes (but is not limited to) the following:

i) date and time a fault was reported or actually occurred,

ii) the nature of the reported fault,

iii) the reported location,

iv) the location of the fault, when found,

v) the actual fault condition found and the corrective action taken.

This information should become a part of the history record maintained by the administrative control.

3.2.2 History records will enable long-term analysis to identify repeated faults of a signalling system. Such efforts should improve the long-term operation of a signalling system and therefore afford more economical maintenance.

It is suggested that historical records should be retained for at least 12 months. From the provision of a new signalling system, the history record should be initiated and continue until 12 months have passed. After analysis, each succeeding month will permit the discarding of records accrued during that same month of the previous year. Therefore, an administrative control can examine 13 months of (possible) events, which should be adequate to identify persistent faulty conditions.

3.3 *Operations under signal transfer point (STP) configurations*

3.3.1 With two or more signalling systems in tandem used to convey signalling information between two international centres, signal transfer point operation presents possible maintenance complications. Events which occur in one system can affect the functioning between centres which have no control or sub-control responsibility for the faulty signalling system. If an administrative control determines that a fault has occurred in its signalling system which is part of an STP configuration, it must apprise the administrative control of the signalling system not directly involved, that a fault exists that affects (or will affect) signalling processes. The advice should also include an estimate of the time necessary to correct the condition and, when appropriate, the time of correction and the condition actually corrected.

3.3.2 When a condition affecting signalling via an STP warrants coordinated testing in order to determine the faulty part of either signalling system, the administrative control first involved in the fault report should coordinate testing efforts. Once the fault is localized, referrals can be made via normal procedures to achieve maintenance action.

When the fault is corrected, the administrative control for each of the signalling systems should be advised, and the administrative control which was first involved should confirm proper signalling via the STP.

3.4 *Implementing a new signalling system or a change to an existing system*

3.4.1 The Administrations involved must reach all the agreements necessary such as circuit identification code (CIC) assignments, label assignment, constitution of the signalling link routing, security arrangements, testing, etc. (see also Recommendation M.750).

3.4.2 It is necessary to conduct tests on those signalling routes which could be affected by such implementations. The purpose of the tests is to provide confidence that the software, hardware and data for a signalling system is correct in that:

– a traffic circuit using that route can enter, or be removed from service;

– changes made to signalling and traffic routes for which circuits are already in service function correctly.

This objective must be achieved without disruption to live traffic.

3.4.3 Prior to tests being made, it should be ensured that:

– exchange data has been loaded;

– diagnostic checks of the signalling terminals in each exchange have been made;

– test equipment and facilities are available. (The precise requirements are a subject for further study.)

3.4.4 The following situations require tests. The list is not exhaustive since combinations of situations may occur.

For each situation it is necessary to consider whether or not traffic circuits are in service and whether they are being added to or ceased or whether there is no change.

i) no signalling route existing between two switching centres:

– signalling transfer point (STP) route to be provided

– direct linkset to be provided

ii) STP signalling route existing between two switching centres:

– STP route to be added

– STP route to be ceased

– direct linkset to be provided

iii) direct signalling route existing between two switching centres:

– STP route to be added

– STP route to be ceased

– direct linkset to be provided

iv) direct linkset to be ceased:

– link to be provided

– link to be ceased.

3.4.5 For the present, tests should be chosen from those specified as compatibility tests in Recommendations Q.781 [1], Q.782 [2] and Q.783 [3] by agreement between the Administrations concerned. The question of whether particular tests can be specified for particular situations remains as a subject of further study. The actual tests chosen will depend on the nature of the changes which have been made to the signalling network and the relative experience of the participating Administrations. However, when implementing a new signalling system, the following aspects should be covered:

– Level 1 and 2 tests which cover normal and failure conditions for synchronization and Message Transfer Part (MTP) functions;

– Level 3 tests which cover the application of failure conditions in order to test single recovery arrangements;

– Level 4 tests which cover Telephone User Part (TUP) call processing functions and normal STP signalling functions. Test should cover normal, abnormal, transit and call failure sequences;

– tests on individual speech circuits, e.g. using ATME No. 2;

– limited period, live traffic tests.

3.4.6 The test equipment and facilities required remain as a subject for further study.

3.4.7 After completion of testing, there should be an increased level of supervision on the route for a period, the duration of which should be agreed by the Administration concerned. Generally it should not be less than one week. During this period traffic signalling performance statistics should be obtained relating to both the Message Transfer Part (MTP) and Telephone User Part (TUP) in order to confirm that the route performance is functioning correctly. These should be chosen by agreement between the Administrations concerned. Those for the MTP should be taken from Recommendation Q.791 [4] (Monitoring and measurements for the MTP).

3.4.8 The administrative control should receive and record for future reference the results of tests carried out. In the event of subsequent failures, a reference to these test results may be valuable to the fault location process and also a significant factor in assessing signalling system performance and fault occurrences over the long term.

4 Functions and responsibilities of the administrative sub-control

In general, the responsibilities of the administrative sub-control with respect to its own terminal are similar to those of the administrative control. Additionally, the administrative sub-control should:

– cooperate with the administrative control in fault localization and clearing activities as necessary;

– respond with all relevant details of investigations and fault clearance activities to the administrative control;

– advise the administrative control of any known present or future event likely to affect the operation of the signalling system(s) for which it has responsibility.

5 Contact point information

It is essential that contact point information be exchanged between Administrations in order to minimize maintenance difficulties and speed fault localization and clearance activities, (see Recommendation M.93).

6 Monitoring requirements for maintenance purposes

This section specifies the monitoring requirements for maintenance of the common channel Signalling System No. 7.

It considers three aspects of monitoring which are as follows:

– a monitoring facility for the signalling system which is realized in the digital exchange software. It would be called into operation by command when required in order to manually observe signalling sequences. It is referred to hereafter as a software monitor;

– a facility (provided by means of hardware) which allows for the connection of monitoring equipment to the signalling link, i.e. a monitoring point;

– the requirements for testing equipment which is connected at the monitoring point.

6.1 *The software monitor*

6.1.1 A software monitor should be provided which will allow signals handled in the implementation of the signalling system in the SPC exchange, to be selectively output to an input/output terminal for the purpose of manually observing signalling sequences.

It is considered that this facility should be the primary means of manually observing signalling sequences.

6.1.2 The software monitor should meet the following requirements:

– it must be capable of operations without interfering with the operation of the signalling system;

– it must be capable of monitoring Message Transfer Part (MTP) and Telephone User Part (TUP) messages. Other User Parts are the subject of further study;

– it must be capable of displaying all MTP messages which relate to specified linksets or destinations or both. It should record registration time, direction, linkset identity, link identity, signal acronym and any change of signalling link state for all messages. It must be possible to monitor several destinations and linksets simultaneously. The precise number of destinations and linksets will depend upon such factors as the size of the exchange and its position in the network (i.e. local, transit, etc.);

– it must be capable of displaying the contents of all TUP message signal units sent and received for specified speech circuits or groups of circuits. It would also be useful to register the link on which the TUP signals have been sent and record any changes to the link used. It must be possible to monitor several circuits simultaneously. The precise number of circuits will depend on such factors as the size of the exchange and its position in the network (i.e. local, transit, etc.).

6.2 *Monitoring point requirements*

6.2.1 A means of connecting independent monitoring equipment to a 64 kbit/s signalling link should be provided. This facility would be used either when more information is required than the software monitor is able to provide or when verification by an independent means is required of the information supplied by the software monitor.

The means of connection to a 64 kbit/s signalling link should be either at the 64 kbit/s level, in which case interface requirements of Recommendation G.703, § 1 [5] apply, or at the primary order level, in which case the interface requirements of G.703, § 2 (1544 kbit/s) or § 6 (2048 kbit/s) apply.

6.2.2 The means of connection should be such that:

– signals can be monitored in both directions simultaneously;

– the connection of monitoring equipment does not affect the signals present on the link or on other time slots in the primary order path which carried the link;

– signals may be monitored irrespective of the current link status;

– any or all of the protocol levels of any signal units on the link may be observed.

6.3 *Requirements of test equipment used for monitoring purposes*

Requirements for test equipment used for monitoring purposes are:

– that the equipment should be self-contained and independent of the terminal equipment of the system;

– that the equipment should be able to display all signals which are necessary to be examined in order to detect faults at all levels of the signalling system;

– that the form in which signals are displayed should enable them to be easily recognizable to the maintenance staff. In particular it should be possible to display specified fields of a message or all the fields;

– that the equipment should be capable of storing information from the link for later off-line examination (amount and extent of this information has yet to be determined);

– that information should be displayed (and recorded, where applicable) to allow the operator to determine the time when a signal or message was received;

– that the equipment should be able to display and store information on the link at all times;

– that the equipment should have the facility to allow the maintenance staff to determine which categories of signals or messages are to be displayed;

– that the equipment should allow the maintenance staff to specify conditions such as the receipt of messages or signals which would trigger the commencement of display or storage;

– that when triggered, the equipment should display, in chronological order the signals which occurred prior to the triggering and after it. The number of these messages has yet to be determined.

Note – It is intended that a Recommendation in the O series will be developed which will specify this test equipment in detail.

References

[1] CCITT Recommendation *MTP Level 2 test specification*, Vol. VI, Recommendation Q.781.

[2] CCITT Recommendation *MTP Level 3 test specification*, Vol. VI, Recommendation Q.782.

[3] CCITT Recommendation *TUP Test specification*, Vol. VI, Recommendation Q.783.

[4] CCITT Recommendation *Monitoring and measurements for the MTP*, Vol. VI, Recommendation Q.791.

[5] CCITT Recommendation *Physical/electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interface*, Vol. III, Recommendation G.703.

ITU-T RECOMMENDATIONS SERIES

Series A	Organization of the work of the ITU-T
Series B	Means of expression: definitions, symbols, classification
Series C	General telecommunication statistics
Series D	General tariff principles
Series E	Overall network operation, telephone service, service operation and human factors
Series F	Non-telephone telecommunication services
Series G	Transmission systems and media, digital systems and networks
Series H	Audiovisual and multimedia systems
Series I	Integrated services digital network
Series J	Transmission of television, sound programme and other multimedia signals
Series K	Protection against interference
Series L	Construction, installation and protection of cables and other elements of outside plant
Series M	**TMN and network maintenance: international transmission systems, telephone circuits, telegraphy, facsimile and leased circuits**
Series N	Maintenance: international sound programme and television transmission circuits
Series O	Specifications of measuring equipment
Series P	Telephone transmission quality, telephone installations, local line networks
Series Q	Switching and signalling
Series R	Telegraph transmission
Series S	Telegraph services terminal equipment
Series T	Terminals for telematic services
Series U	Telegraph switching
Series V	Data communication over the telephone network
Series X	Data networks and open system communications
Series Y	Global information infrastructure and Internet protocol aspects
Series Z	Languages and general software aspects for telecommunication systems

Printed in Switzerland

Geneva, 2008