Core Network OMC Operation Manual

Version： 3.0

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Contents

1 About this manual

This document describes the hardware and software environment of the 5G core network management system, system functions, operation guides, and frequently asked questions (FAQs). It provides basic network management functions, such as configuration management, performance management, monitor management, security management, log management, trace management, UE management, MML management, and system management. It also provides a variety of optional functions.

Abbreviations

abbreviation	English explanation
OMC	Operations & Maintenance Centre
NFV	Network Function Virtualization
VNF	Virtualized Network Function
PNF	Physical Network Function
GUI	Graphic User Interface
IMS	IP Multi-media Subsystem
CS	Circuit Switched
DRA	Diameter Routing Agent
VoLTE	Voice over LTE
TCE	Trace Collection Entity
EPC	Evolved Packet Core
NB-IOT	Narrow Band Internet of Things
SMSC	Short Message Service Center
MMSC	Multimedia Messaging Service Center
IP-SM-GW	IP-Short Message-Gateway
ISMG	Internet Short Message Gateway
SCP	Service Control Point
MRFC	Multimedia Resource Function Controller
MRFP	Multimedia Resource Function Processor
AMF	Access and Mobility Management Function
SMF	Session Management Function
UPF	User Plane Function
UDM	Unified Data Management
AUSF	Authentication Server Function
PCF	Policy Control Function
NRF	Network Repository Function
NSSF	Network Slice Selection Function
IWF	Interworking Function
NSSMF	Network Slice Subnet Management Function
5GMC	5G Message Center

1.1 Hardware Environment

5GC and network management support physical machine, local virtualization or cloud deployment, the following is a basic function of the 5GC core network (support multiple base

stations) hardware specifications recommended:

NF	Memory(G)	Hard disk(G)	Vcpu	Remark
AMF	4	100	4	
SMF	4	100	4	
AUSF	4	100	4	
UDM	4	100	4	
UPF	8	100	8	
PCF	4	100	4	
NSSF	4	100	4	
NRF	4	100	4	
OMC	8	100	4	

The Dell PowerEdge R640 server is recommended and the spcifications are as follows：

Configuration	Specification	Quantity
CPU	24 cores x Intel(R) Xeon(R) Silver 4214R CPU @ 2.40GHz	>=20
Memory	2666MT/s RDIMMs	64G
Hard disk	10K RPM SAS 12Gbps 512n 2.5-inch hot swappable hard disk	2TB*2
Network card	Intel Ethernet I350 QP 1Gb network sub card	1
Video interface	Front: Video, 1 x USB2.0 interface, USB3.0 available, dedicated iDRAC Direct USB Rear: Video, serial port, 2 x USB3.0, dedicated waiting network port	1

1.2 Software Environment

The system runs on VMWare ESXi + Linux VMs.

1.3 Software Installation

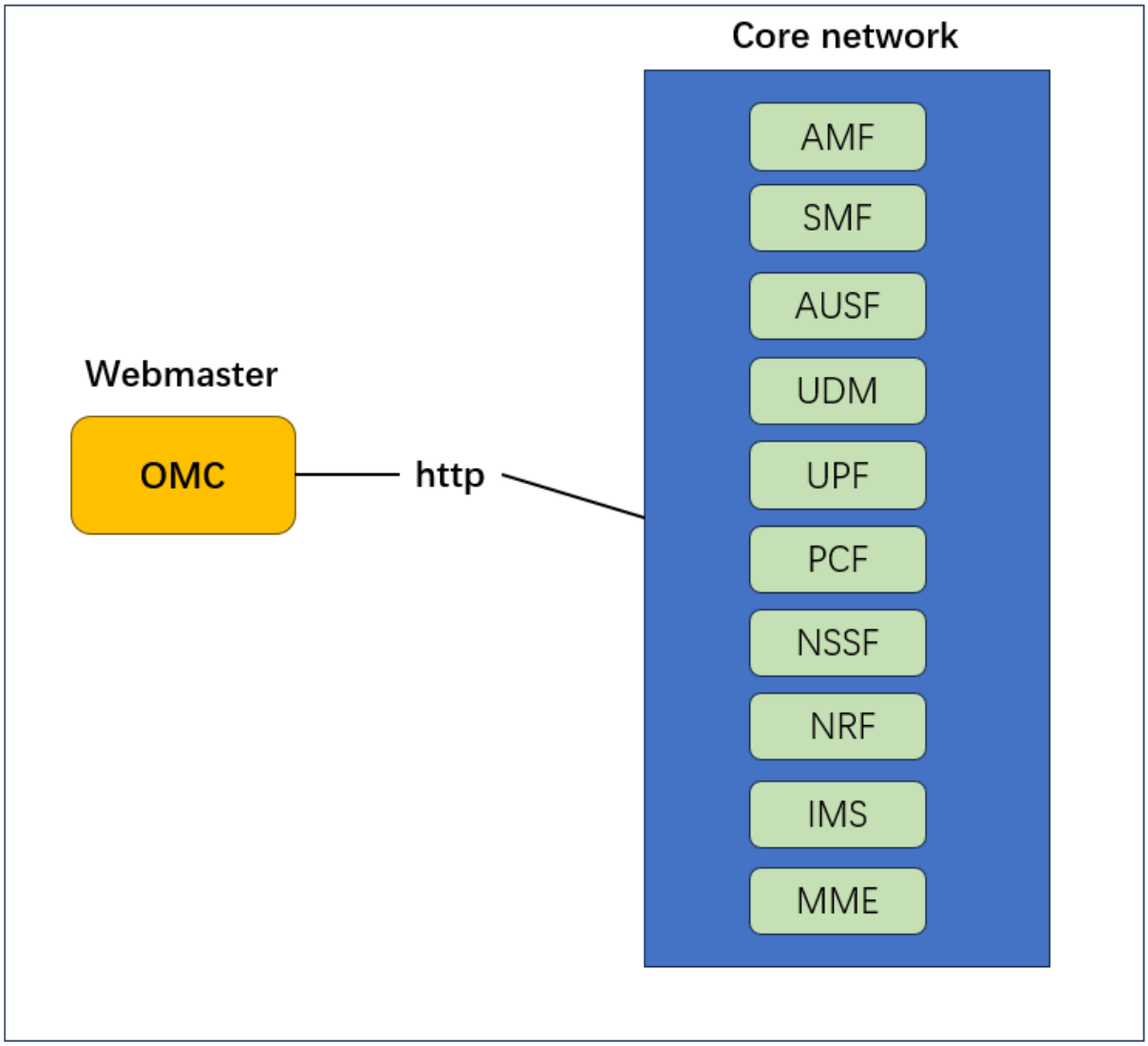
The software is shipped with the hardware and has been installed and tested before the delivery, so it will not be detailed here.

1.4 Software Uninstallation

The software and hardware of the system are integrated, so it is impossible to uninstall the software separately.

2 System functions

2.1 Overall architecture of the system core network



The information exchange between network management and 5GC network elements is mainly achieved through the HTTP protocol.

2.2 Function Introduction

1. OMC network management function

Management and maintenance, monitoring status, network element configuration, abnormal alarms, signaling tracking, etc.

2. AMF functions

Complete mobility management, NAS MM signalling processing, NAS SM signalling routing, security context management, etc.

3. AUSF functions

Complete the authentication function for user access.

4. UDM functions

Manage and store subscription data and authentication data.

5. SMF functions

Complete session management, UE IP address allocation and management, UPF selection and control, etc

6. UPF functions

Complete the processing of different user planes.

7. PCF functions

Support the development of a unified policy framework and provide policy rules.

8. NRF functions

Support service discovery function, receive NF discovery requests from NF instances, and provide the information of the discovered NF instance to another NF instance for policy rules.

9. NSSF functions

Support network slicing selection function.

10. IMS functions

Support multimedia functional requirements.

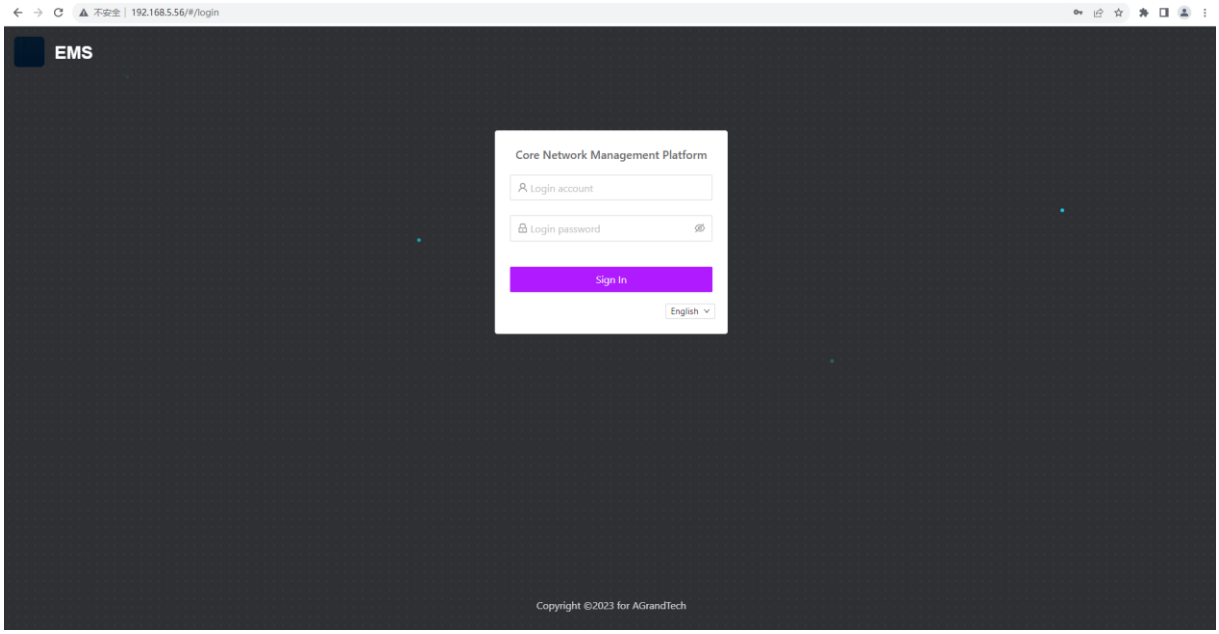
11. MME functions

It is the network element of the EPC core network control plane, responsible for the signalling processing part.

3 Operation Guide

3.1 Login to OMC

In the browser address bar, enter “http://<OMC Network Management IP>”to access the web management interface. The login interface is shown in the following figure

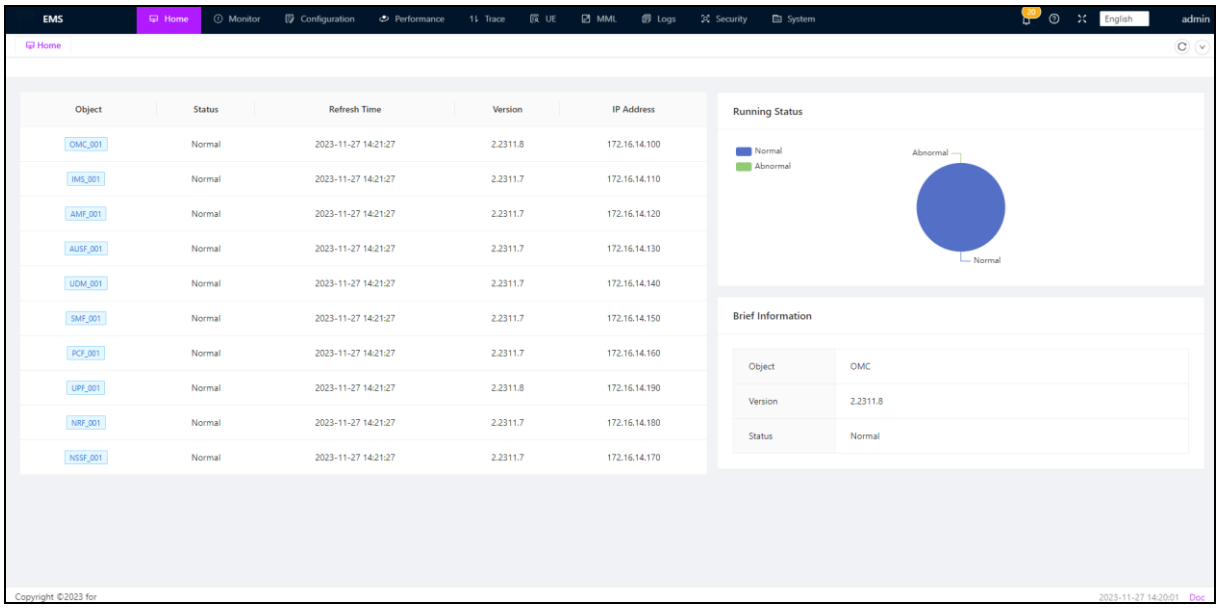


- Recommend using Google, Firefox browsers or Microsoft Edge

3.2 System Status：

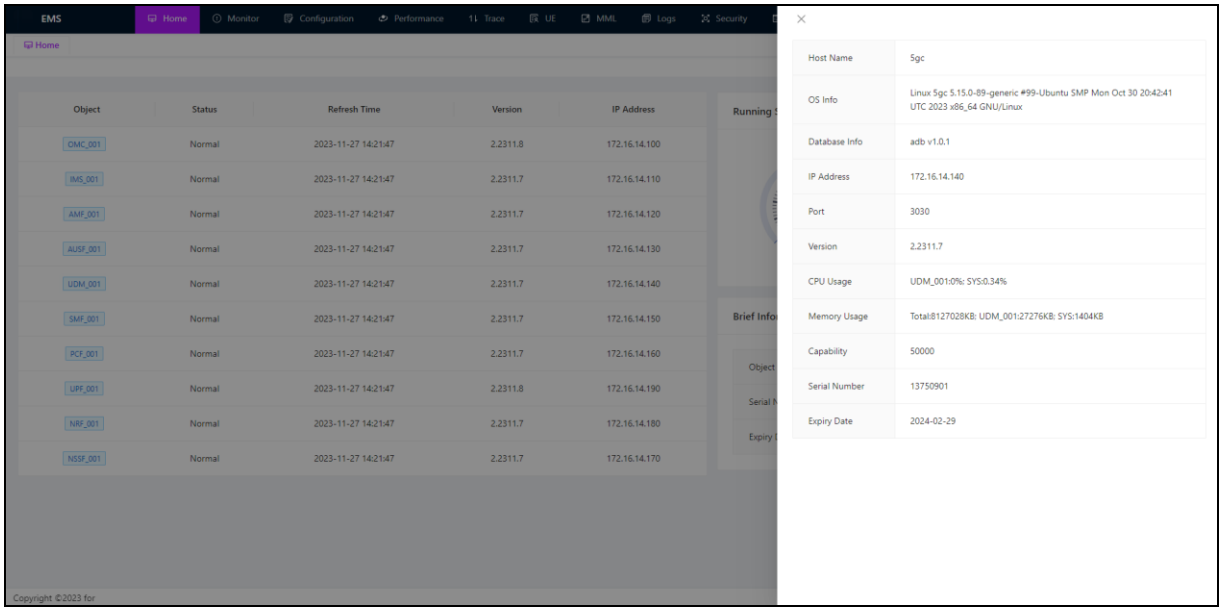
3.2.1 Network Element Status:

- After logging into the interface, the system status of all network elements will be automatically displayed, including element name and ID, running status, update time, version, and IP address:



- After clicking on the network element in the home page, the detailed information of the network element can be viewed on the right side of the window, such as CPU and memory usage, license serial number and validity period, operating system, database, IP, port, user capacity etc.

The network element status display will refresh every 10 seconds:



3.3 Monitor

If there is a fault in the system or network element, OMC will immediately detect and report an alarm, generate corresponding level alarms based on the severity of the fault, and

use different colours (customizable) and sounds to remind. After the fault is eliminated, the corresponding alarm will also be automatically cleared in the historical alarm.

Alarm management enables O&M personnel to monitor and manage alarms or events reported by the system or NE. Alarm management provides various monitoring and handling rules and notifies O&M personnel of faults. In this way, network faults can be efficiently monitored, quickly located, and handled, ensuring proper service running.

The alarm severity indicates the severity, importance, and urgency of a fault. It helps O&M personnel quickly identify the importance of an alarm, take corresponding handling policies, and change the severity of an alarm as required.

Alarm severity

Alarm Severity	Default Color	Description	Handling Policy
Critical	Critical	Services are affected. Corrective measures must be taken immediately.	The fault must be rectified immediately. Otherwise, services may be interrupted or the system may break down.
Major	Major	Services are affected. If the fault is not rectified in a timely manner, serious consequences may occur.	Major alarms need to be handled in time. Otherwise, important services will be affected.
Minor	Minor	The impact on services is minor. Corrective measures are required to prevent serious faults.	You need to find out the cause of the alarm and rectify the fault.
Warning	Warning	Potential or imminent fault that affects services is detected, but services are not affected.	Warning alarms are handled based on network and NE running status.

Alarm status:

Status Name	Status	Description
Alarm status	Confirm and Not Confirm	The initial alarm status is **Not Confirm**. A user who views a not confirm alarm and plans to handle it can confirm the alarm. When an alarm is confirmed, its status changes to Confirm. An confirmed alarm can be set to not confirm when the alarm is not handled temporarily but requires attention or other users will handle it. When an alarm is not confirmed, its status is restored to **Not Confirm**. Users can also configure auto confirm rules to automatically confirm alarms.
Clear Type	Cleared and Uncleared	The initial clearance status is **Uncleared**. When a fault that causes an alarm is rectified, a clearance notification is automatically reported to Alarm Management and the clearance status changes to **Cleared**. For some alarms, clearance notifications cannot be automatically reported. You need to manually clear these alarms after corresponding faults are rectified. The background color of cleared alarms is green.

Event Alarm Types

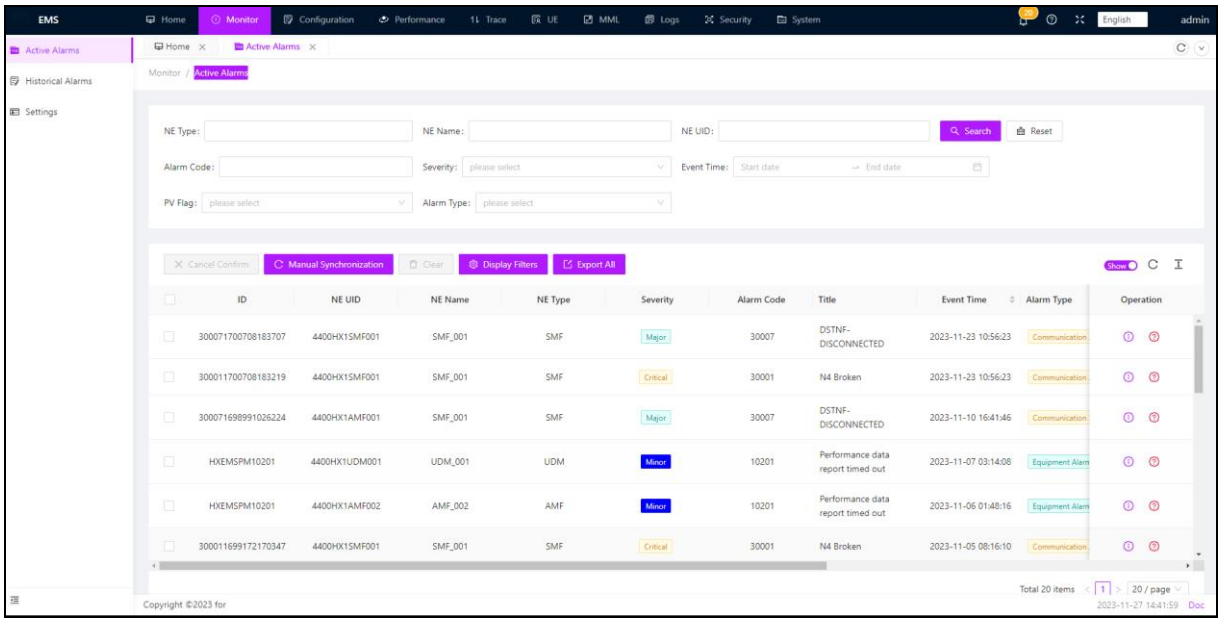
Name	Description
Communication Alarm	A fault on the communication system, such as a network cable disconnection or network equipment fault.
Equipment Alarm	A fault on the equipment
Processing Failure Alarm	An error or exception that occurs during processing, for example, the database is abnormal or the NE exits abnormally.
Environmental Alarm	A fault on the environment of the equipment room, such as a power supply fault or overheated CPU.
Quality of Service Alarm	It usually refers to the alarm of abnormal conditions that occur when the quality of service in the core network is monitored and managed.

3.3.1 Active Alarms

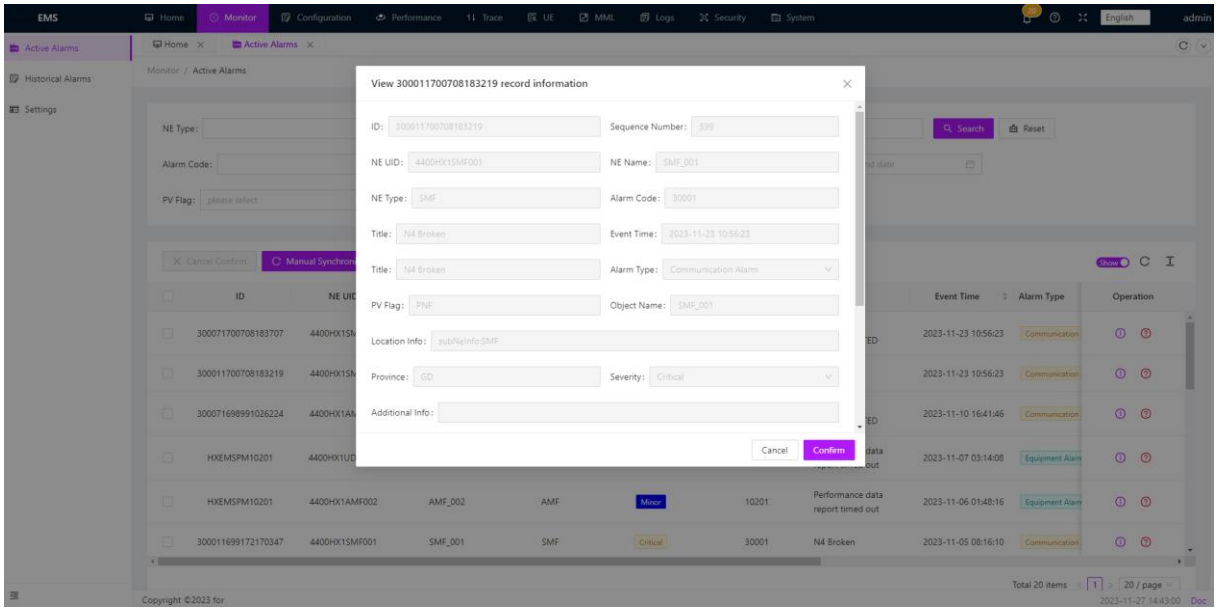
Active alarms include **Uncleared** and **Not Confirm** alarms, **Confirm** and **Uncleared** alarms, **Not Confirm** and **Cleared** alarms. When monitoring current alarms, you can identify faults in time, operate accordingly, and notify O&M personnel of these faults.

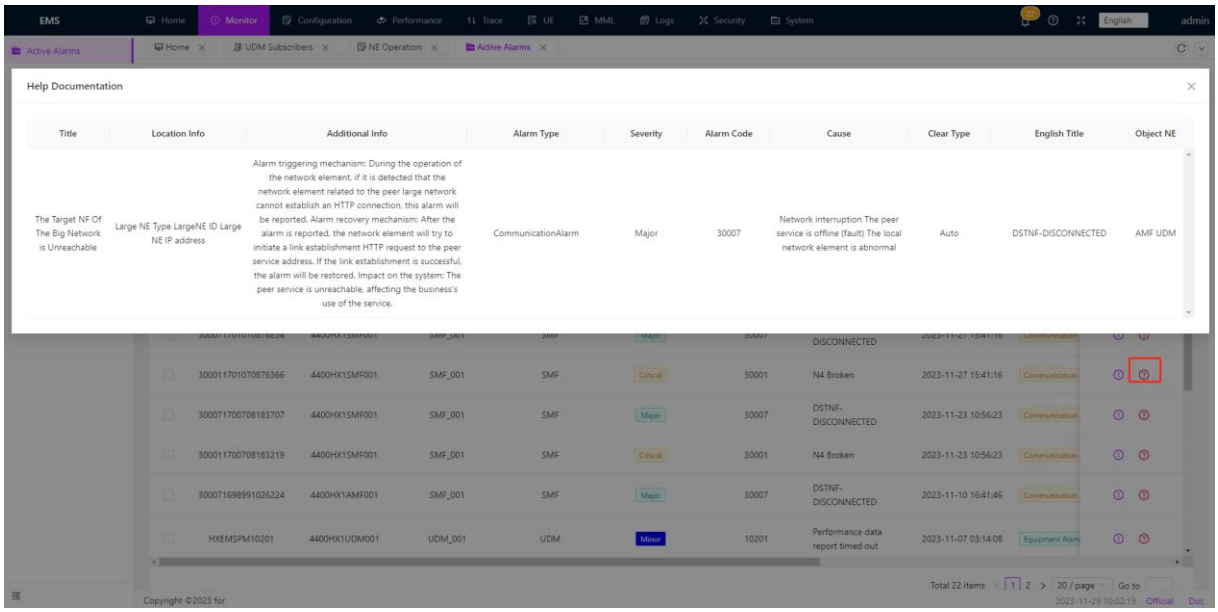
The operator can perform alarm search, filtering, automatic confirmation, export functions, and view detailed alarm information.

Current active alarm list：



Synchronously display the current number of active alarms in the upper right corner of the window; On the right side of each alarm, there is a detailed alarm information and relevant help documents for alarms.

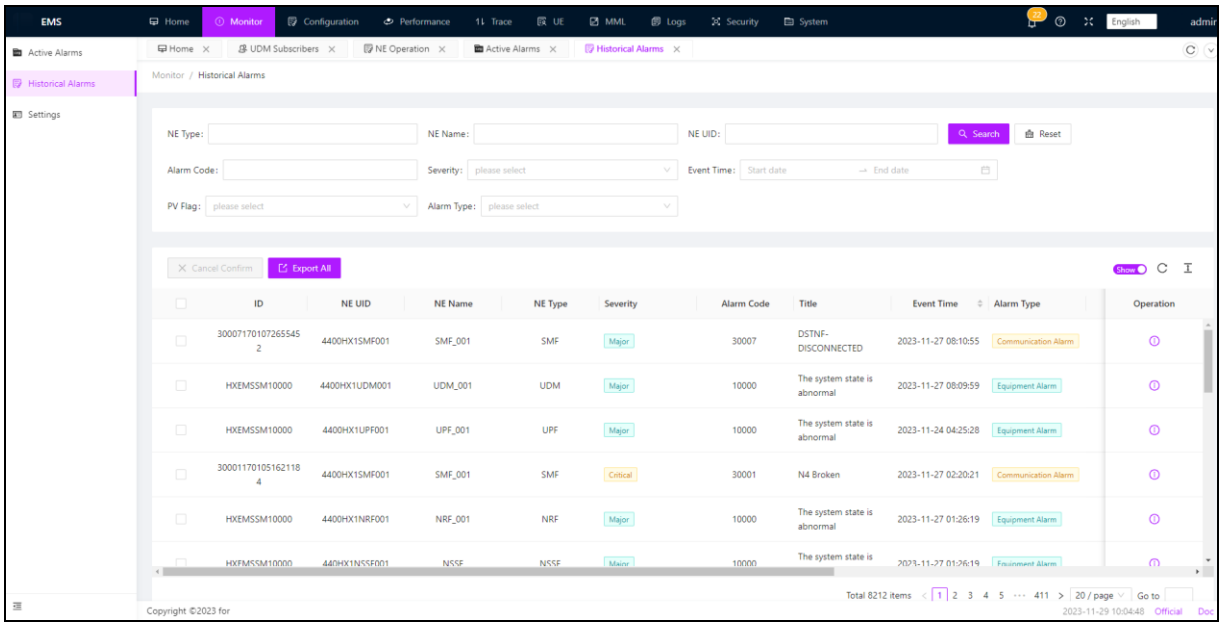


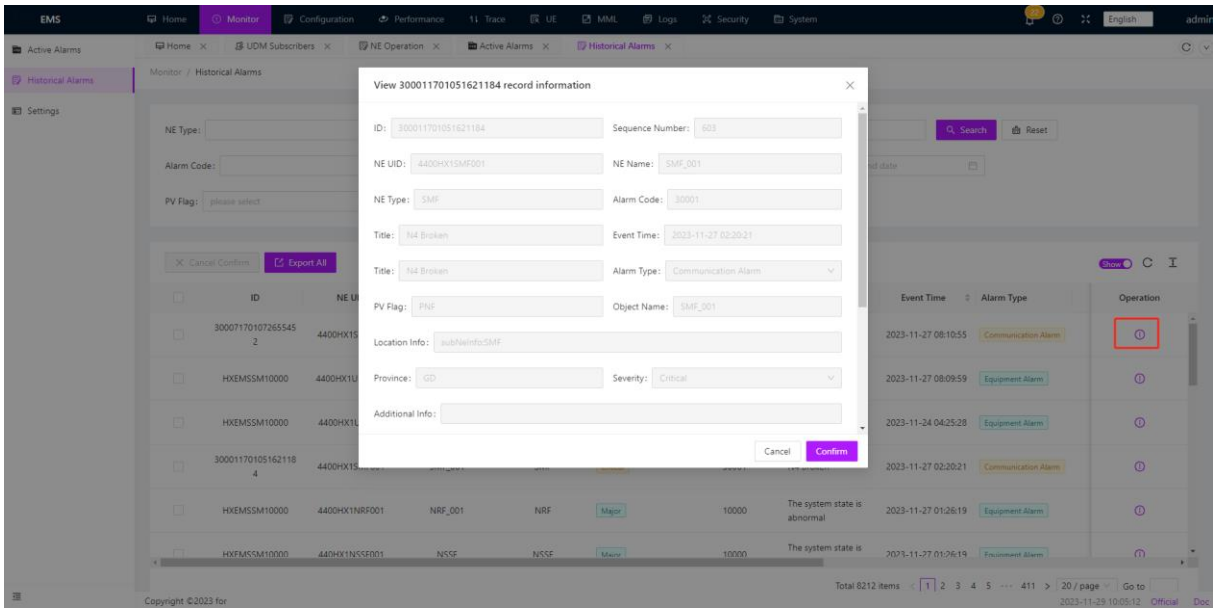


3.3.2 Historical Alarms

Confirm and Cleared alarms are historical alarms, Not Confirm and Cleared alarms are historical alarms also. You can analyze historical alarms to optimize system performance.

If you have set the current alarm lifecycle, the Confirm and Cleared alarms are displayed on the **Current Alarms** page for a period of time. After the lifecycle ends, the Confirm and Cleared alarms are moved to the historical alarm list.





3.3.3 Settings

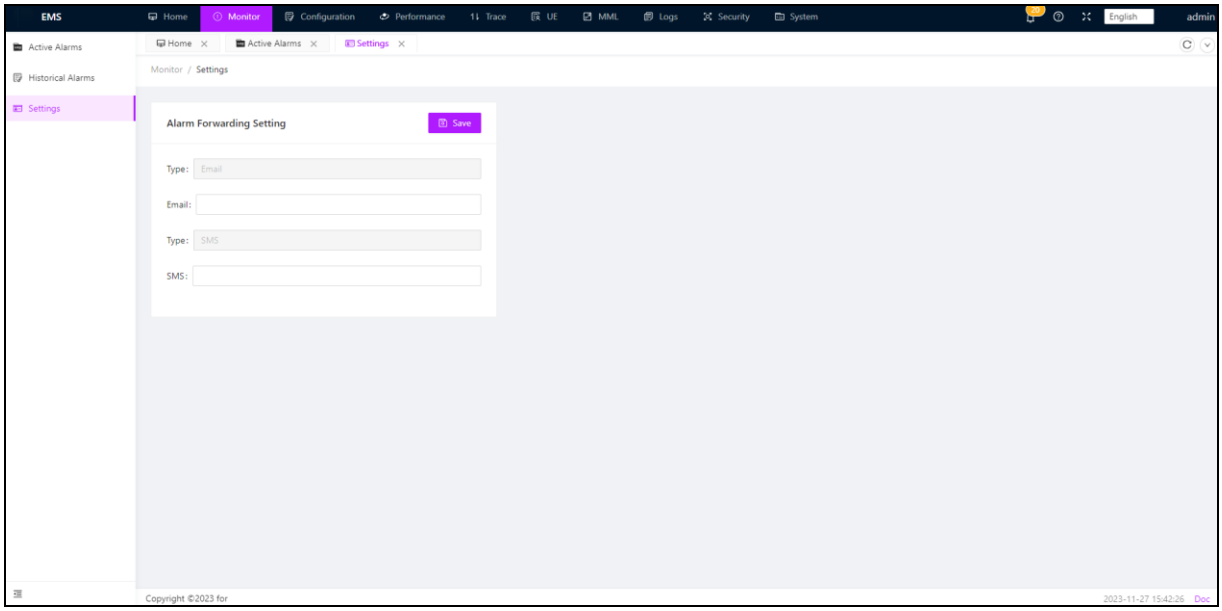
Alarm Forwarding is a technology and mechanism used to monitor and manage the core network. Core network equipment and systems need to maintain normal operation at all times to provide stable and efficient services. However, due to various reasons, such as equipment failure, network congestion, configuration errors, etc., the core network may experience abnormal conditions or failures.

The purpose of alarm forwarding on the core network is to discover and handle faults or exceptions on the core network in a timely manner to ensure network reliability and service

continuity. When a device or system in the core network is faulty or abnormal, the device or system generates an alarm. Through the monitoring and detection of the alarm system, the alarm information can be automatically forwarded to the network operator or the technical personnel with network maintenance responsibilities, so that they can take measures to rectify the fault in time

Alarm forwarding on the core network is a key technology. By forwarding alarm information on the core network in a timely manner, the fault detection and handling efficiency can be improved to ensure the stable operation and service quality of the core network. It is essential for the normal operation of network operators and the good experience of users.

The operator can configure the alarm forwarding interface settings to redirect to the target email before setting an alarm, which can be multiple target email addresses at the same time. As shown in the figure, fill in the email address for the alarm forwarding email.



3.4 Configuration

This document describes common configuration operations and how to view NE configuration information. This includes NE management, Parameter management, Backup management, Software management and License management.

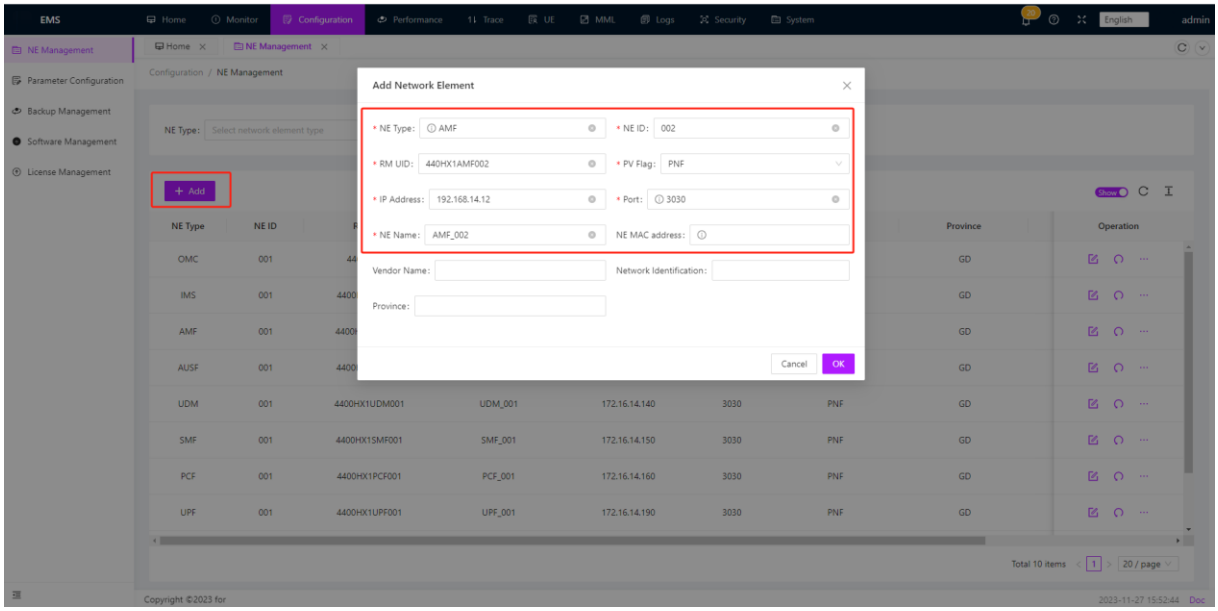
3.4.1 NE Management

This function allows you to add, delete, and modify NE information, restart, start, and stop NE, export and import NE configurations on the OMC.

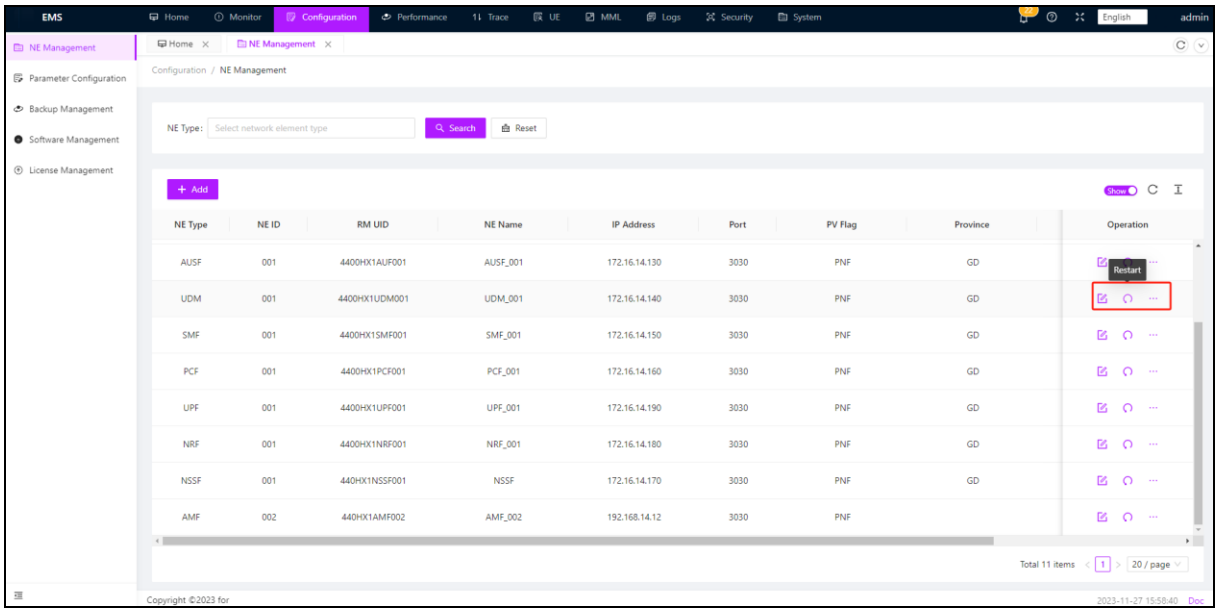
Click on + Add to add the NE. The following parameters need to be consistent with the network element configuration:

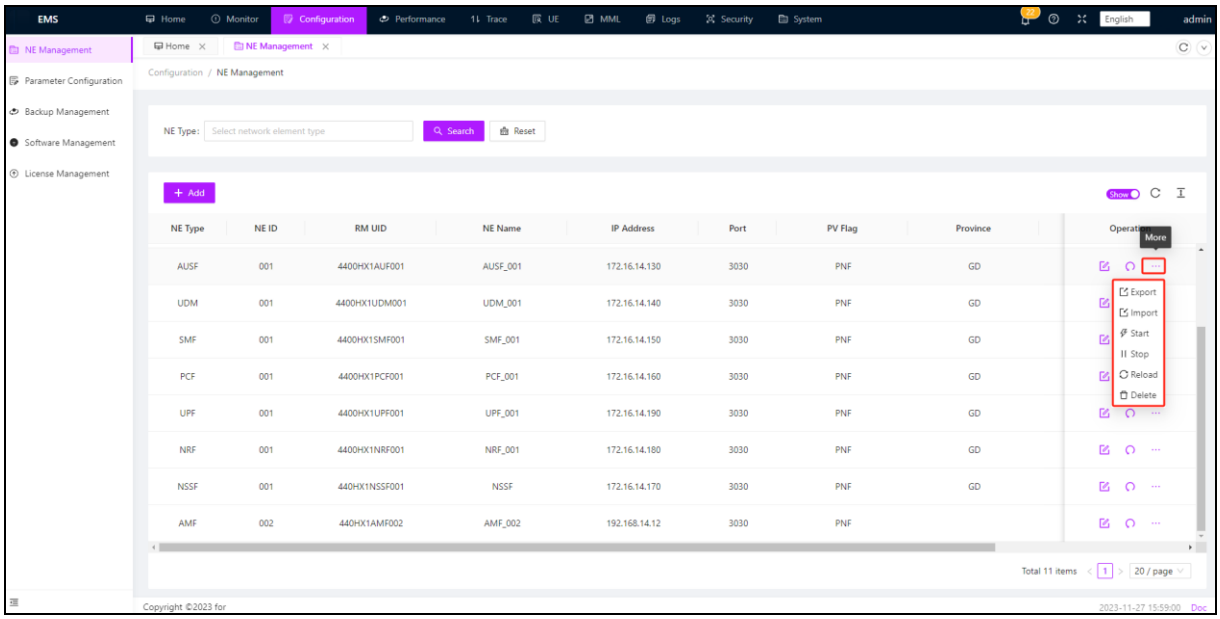
- NE Type
- NE ID
- RM UID
- PV Flag
- Port（Generally set to 3030）
- IP Address
- NE Name

The above is a required field when adding a new network element



The right side of each network element is configured with functions for restarting, starting, stopping, reloading, deleting, as well as importing and exporting network element configurations.

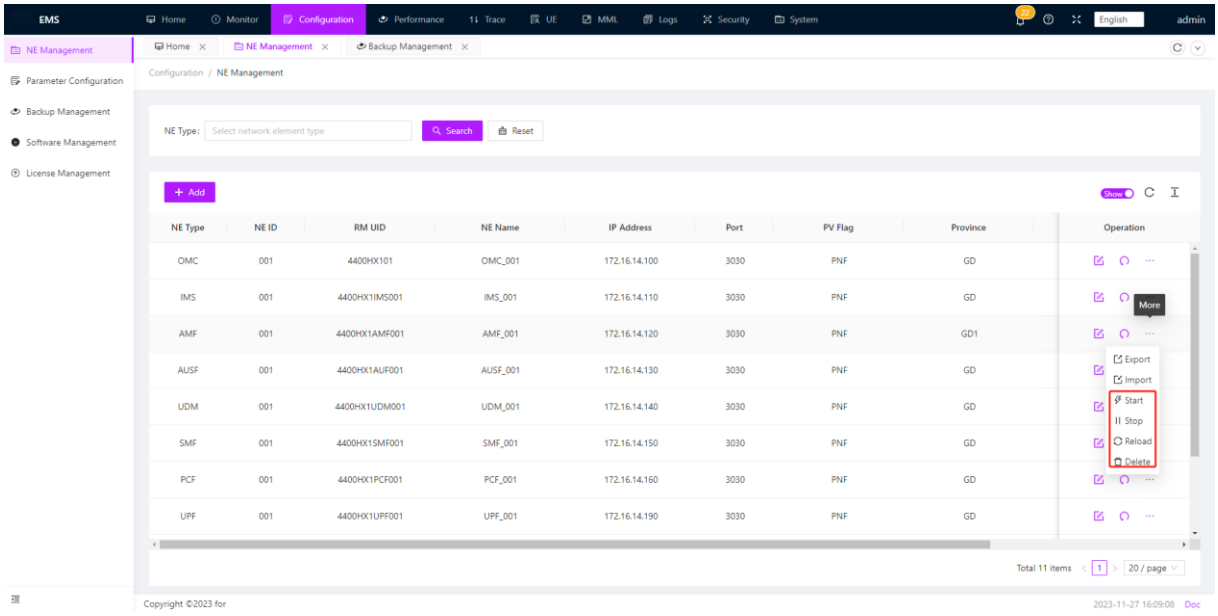




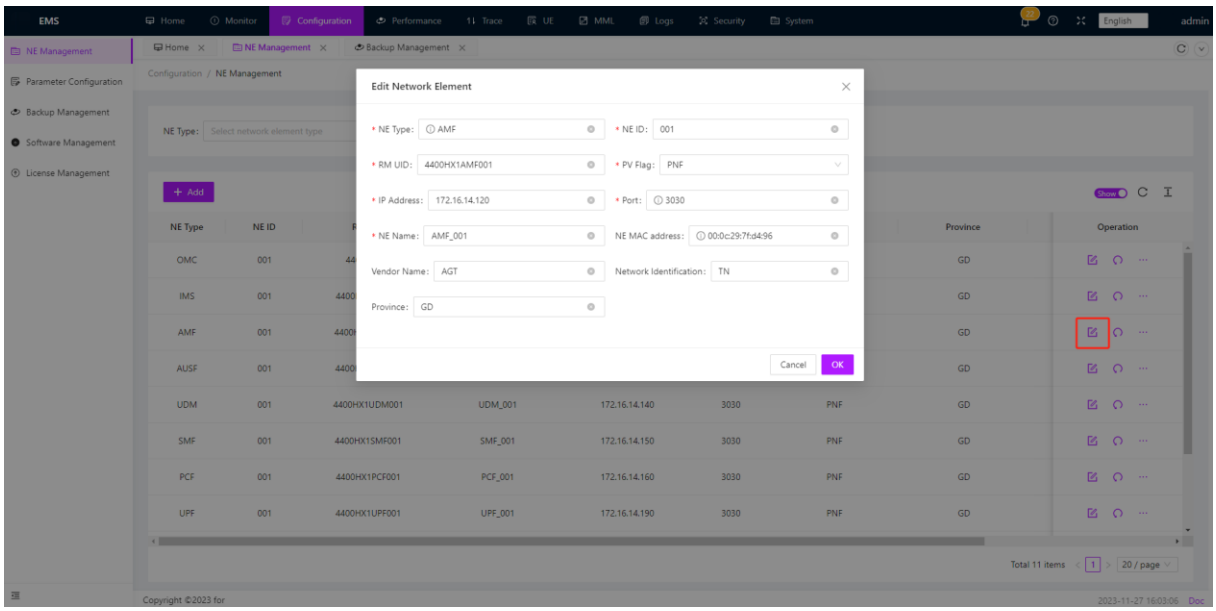
Export: After exporting the network element configuration, it can be queried in the backup management

Import: Click “Import” to import the configuration of the network element. Select Server File to import the previous backup files on the server. Select Local File to import the local files

The operator can click “Start” in “More” to start running the network element, click “Stop” to stop running the network element, click “Reload” to reset the network element parameters, and click “Delete” to delete the network element.



On the right side of the network element, you can click the modify icon to modify the network element



3.4.2 Parameter Configuration

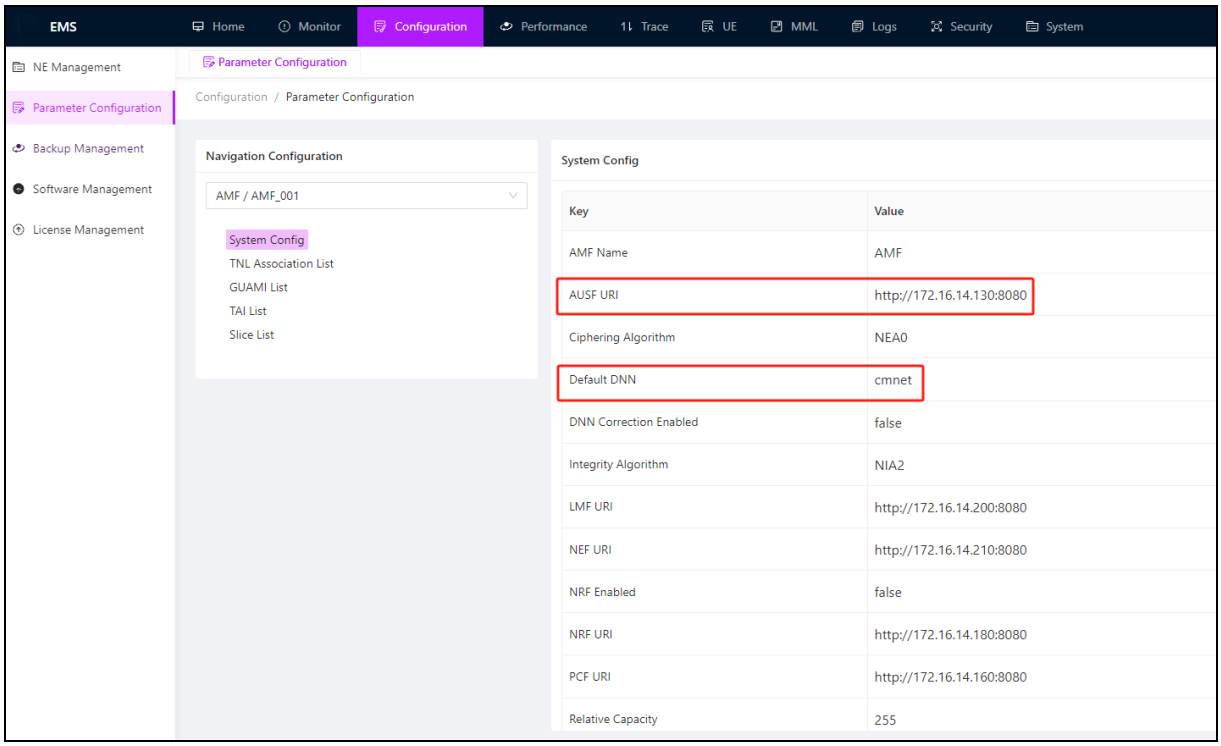
This function corresponds to the parameter configuration of each NE. The operator can add, modify, and delete certain parameter of NE through this function.

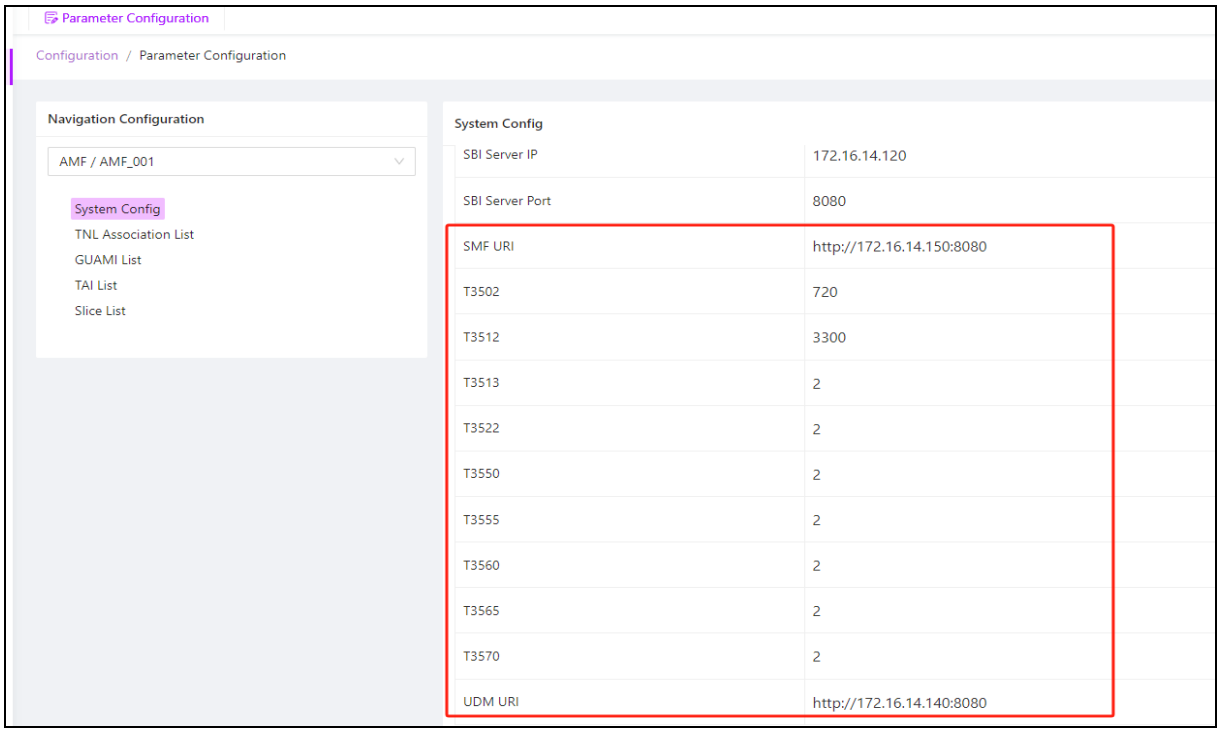
The configurations in parameter configuration correspond to the parameters in the NE configuration file. After the modifications are made, the modifications in the configuration file will take effect immediately.

The following are examples of common NE configuration modification, when you want to modify, when the mouse hovers on a specific value, the modification mark will appear, click it to modify, or there will be a modification mark on the right side of some places, click  to modify.

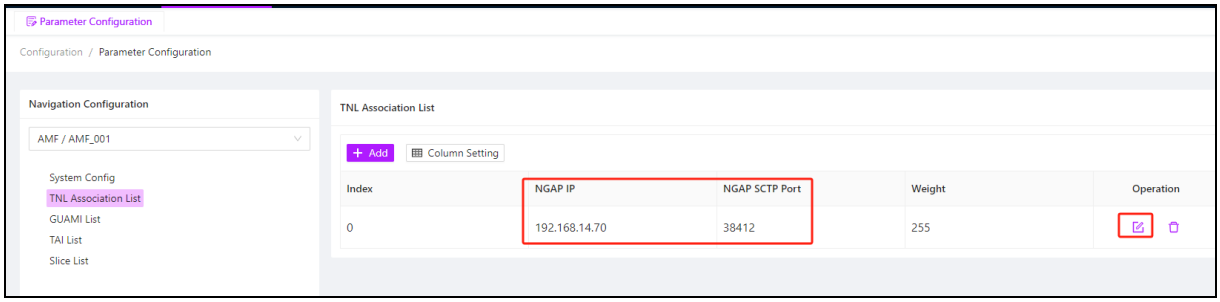
3.4.2.1 AMF

1、System Config: in the System Config of the AMF, the AUSF URI and UDM URI and SMF URI are mainly changed for connecting to the AUSF and UDM and SMF, the Default DNN is changed for connecting to the DNN, and some timers, such as 3512, are modified.

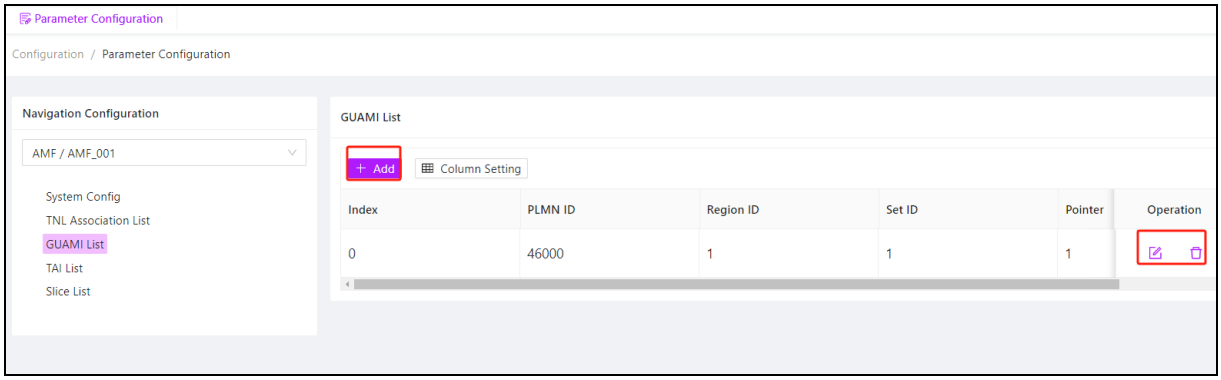




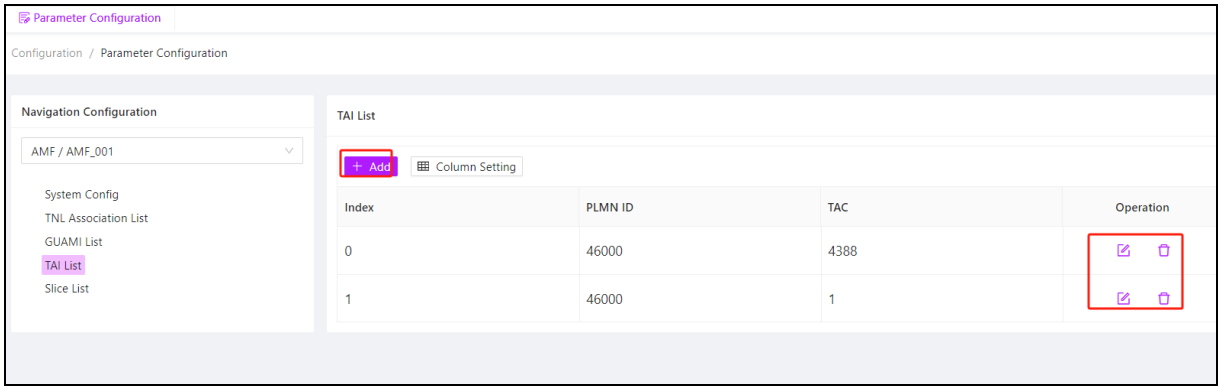
2、TNL Association List: in the TNL Association List, you can modify the N2 IP and NGAP SCTP Port, which are used to interconnect with gNB.



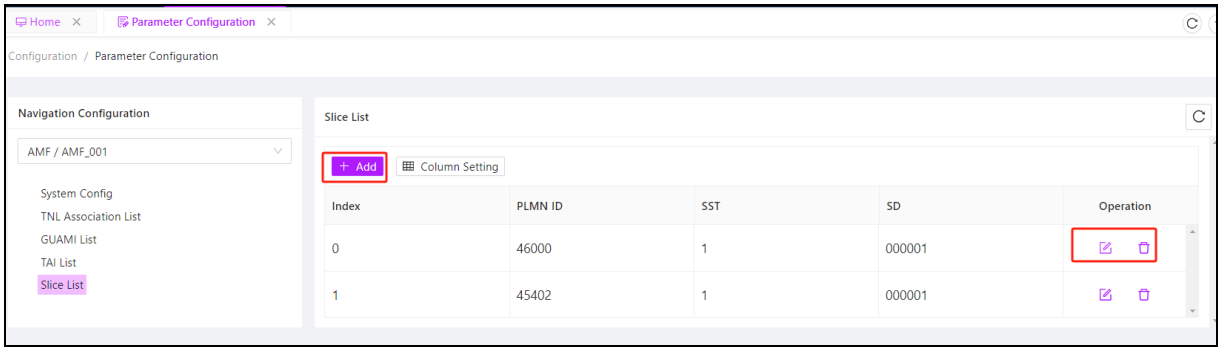
3、**GUAMI List:** GUAMI List can be modified, added, and deleted. When a user device attempts to access or manage mobility, the network determines the required AMF based on the AMF ID in the GUAMI list and routes the relevant control signaling to the corresponding AMF.



4、**TAI List**: In the TAI List, you can modify, add, and delete TAC corresponding to PLMN, PLMN and TAC correspond to base stations. If the AMF is incorrectly filled, the connection between the AMF and the base station may be interrupted.

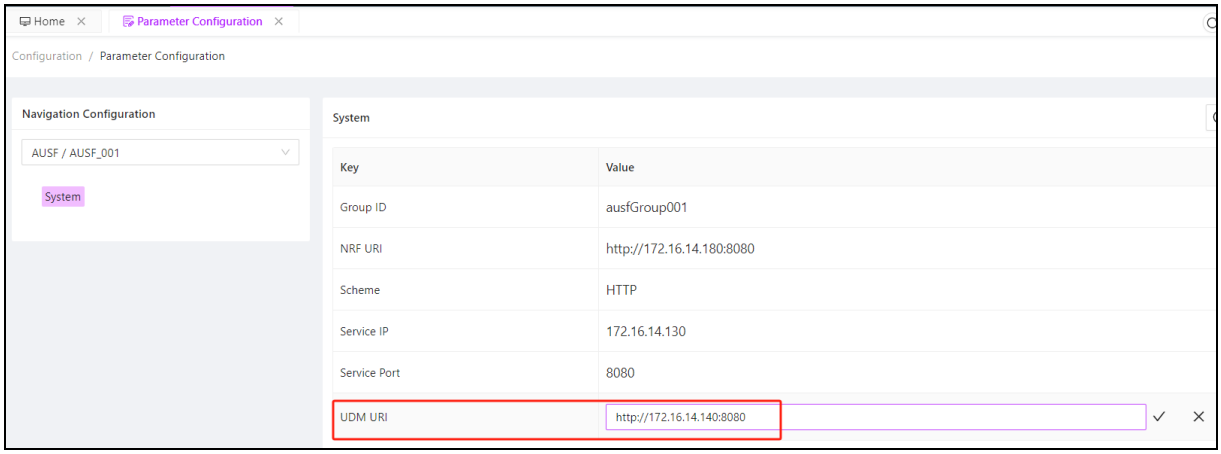


5、Slice List: In the Slice List, you can modify the slice information corresponding to the PLMN, which is the slice that the AMF allows to access



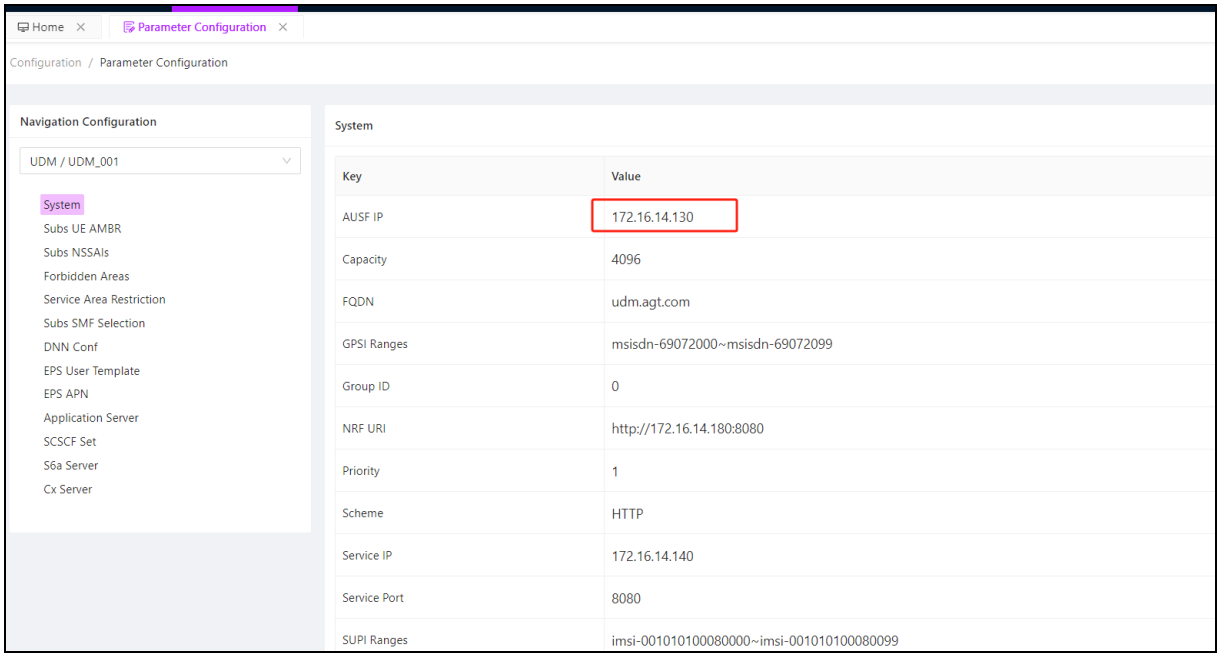
3.4.2.2 AUSF

1、System:In the AUSF configuration file, change the UDM URI and configure the UDM IP address for interconnection with the AUSF:

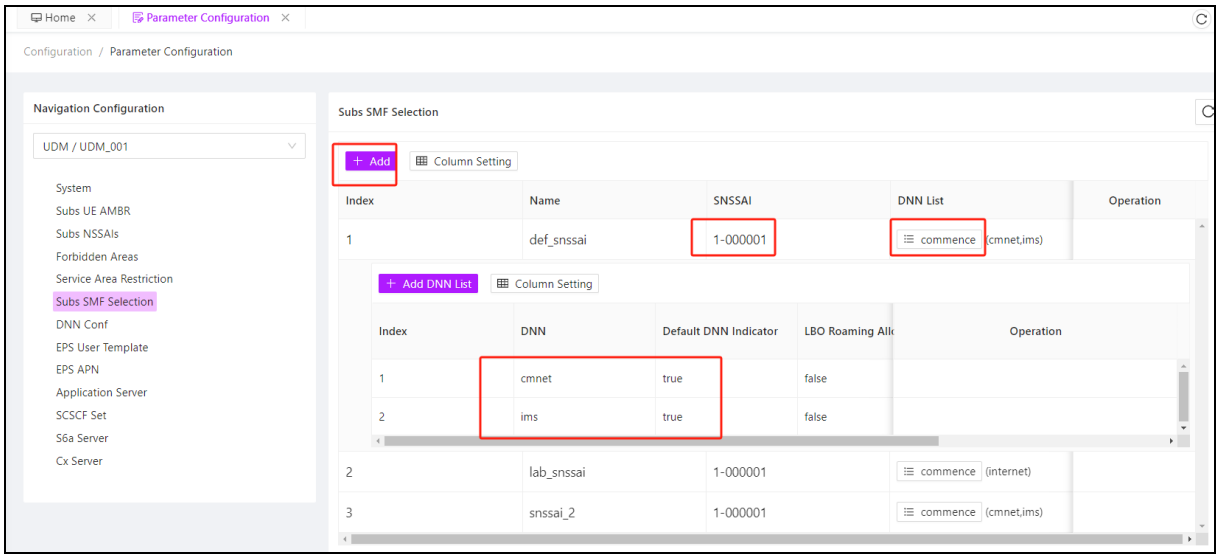


3.4.2.3 UDM

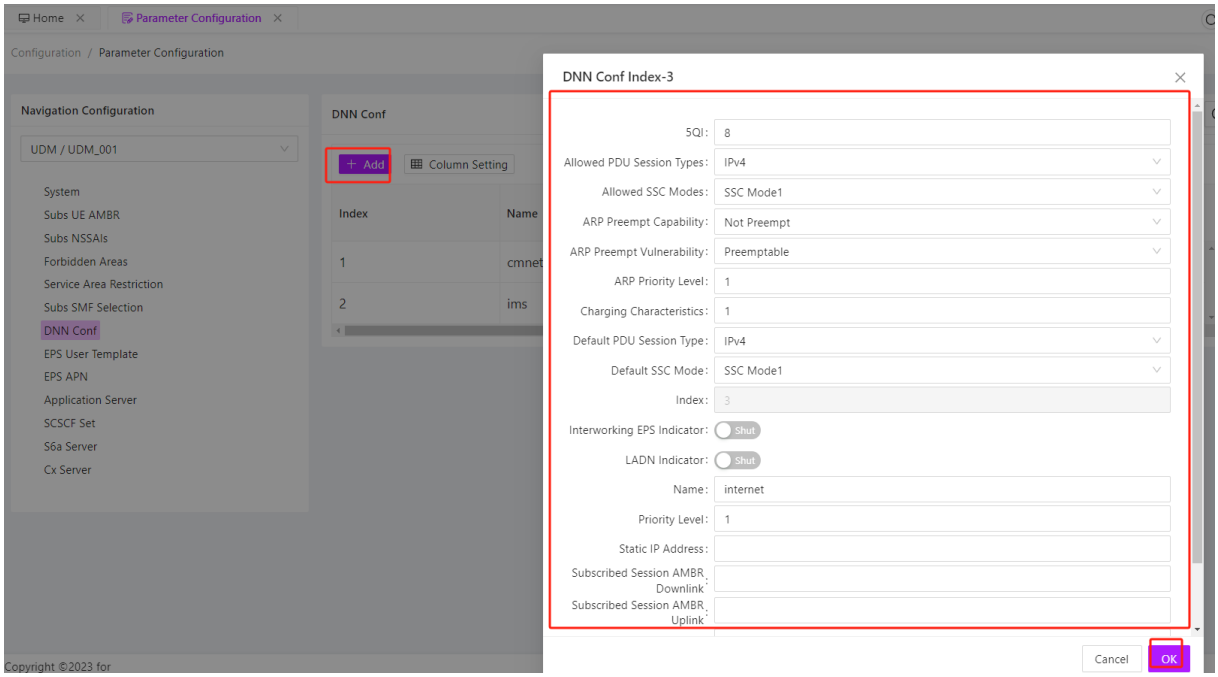
1、System: the operator mainly modifies the AUSF IP here



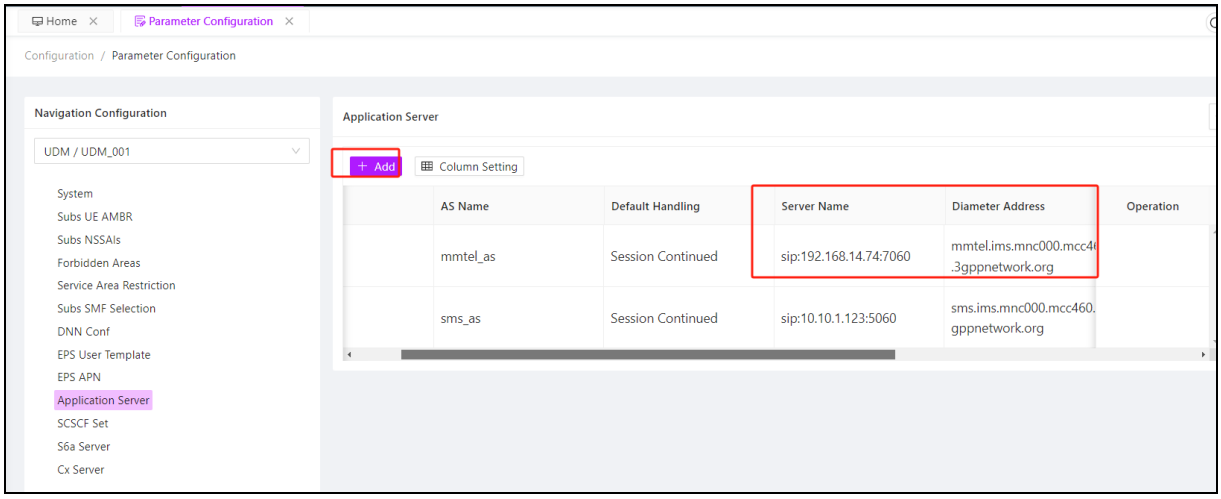
2、Subs SMF Selection: the operator here mainly refers to the DNN corresponding to the slice information in session management



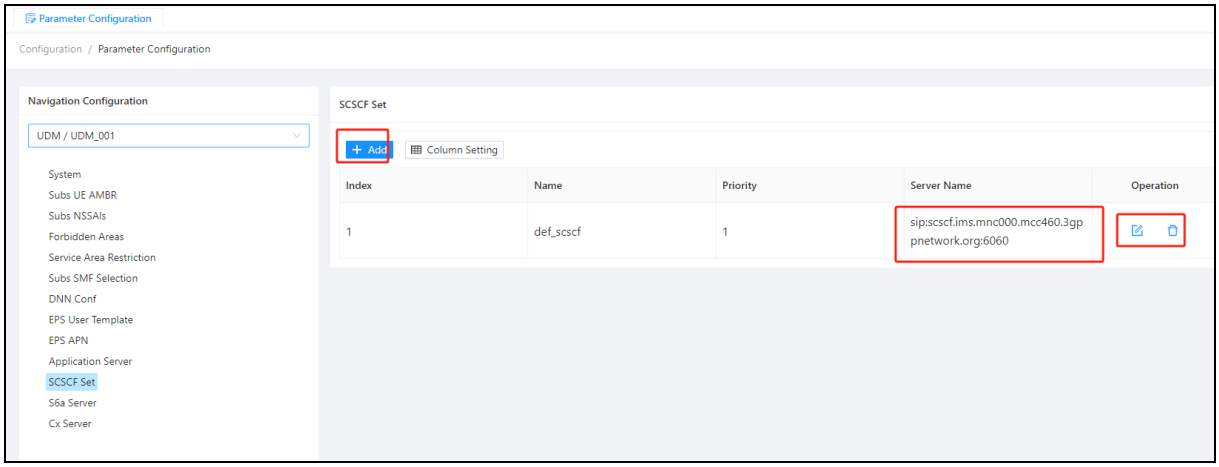
3、DNN Conf: Operators need to add, delete, and modify DNNs connected to UE. They can add different DNNs as required and modify the parameter settings for different DNNs, such as the Default SSC Mode and Subscribed Session AMBR Uplink, and so on.



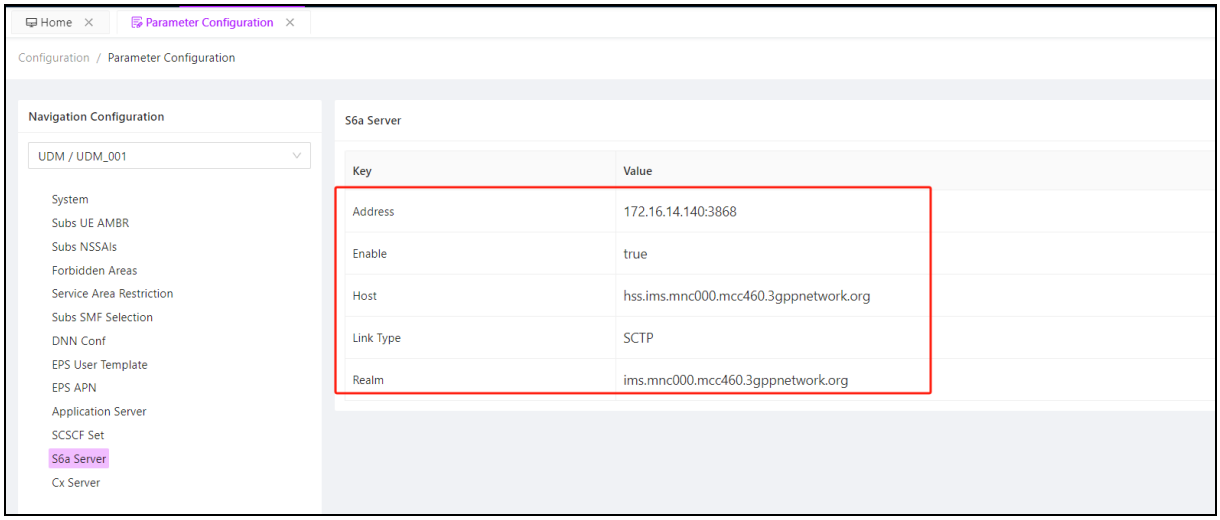
4、Application Server: the operator's main focus here is to add or modify MMTEL_AS corresponding to IMS data, modify the IP address of sip in Server Name and Diameter Address.



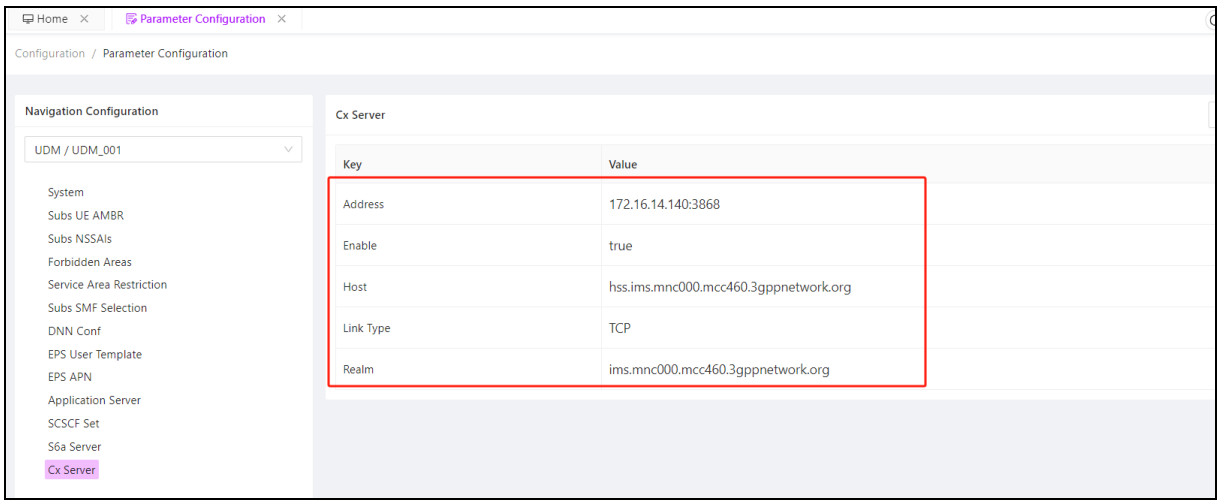
5、SCSCF Set: the operator's main task here is to modify the SIP data of SCSCF corresponding to IMS.



6、S6a Server: the operator mainly switches on the interface with s6a and modifies host

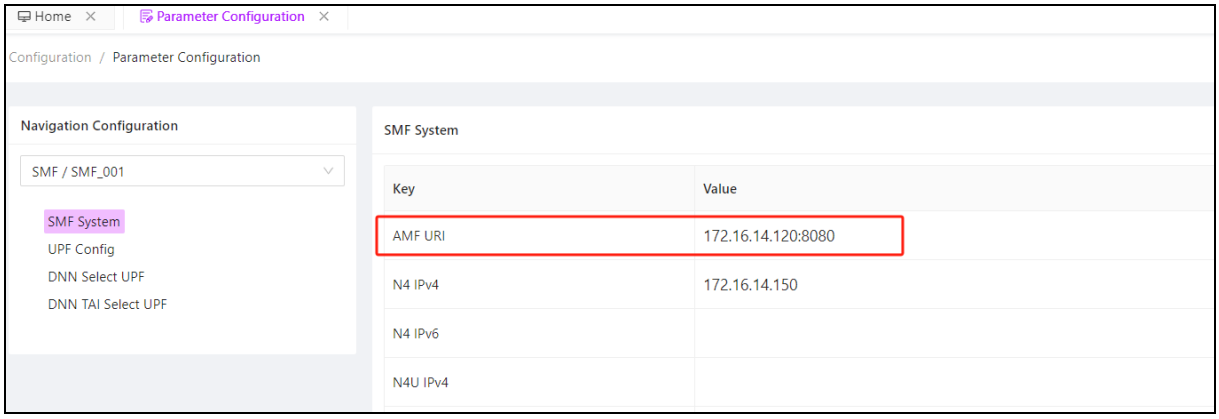


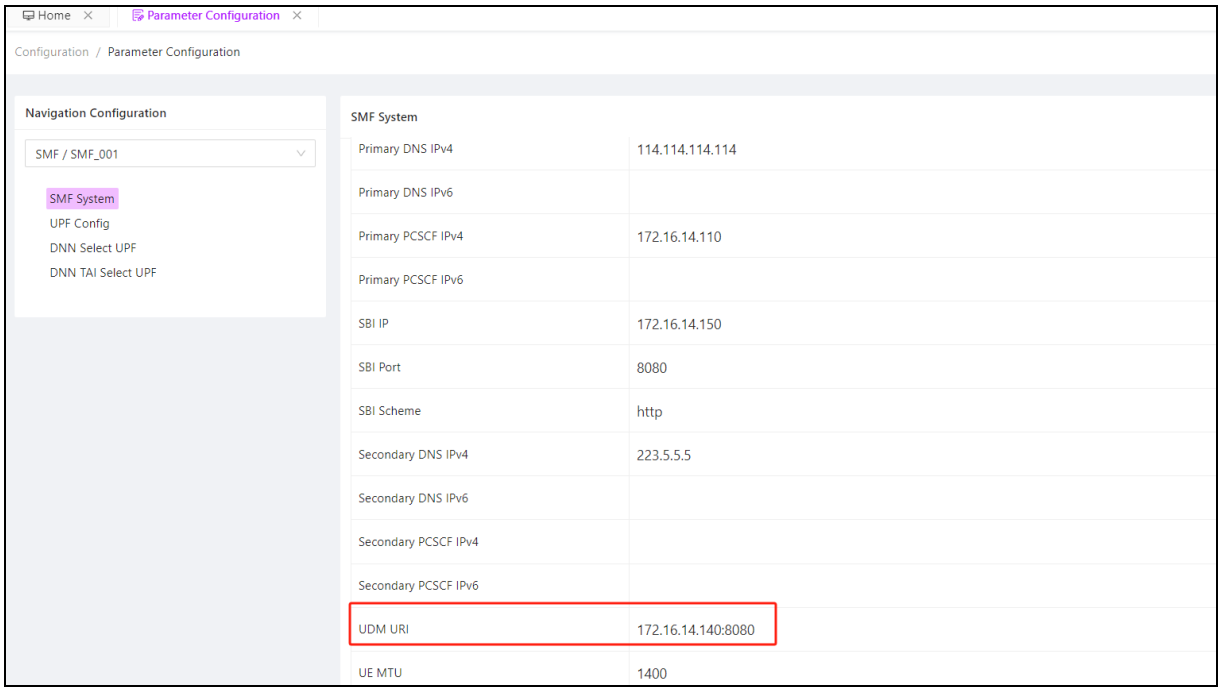
7、Cx Server: the operator mainly switches on the Cx port corresponding to the IMS and changes the corresponding host



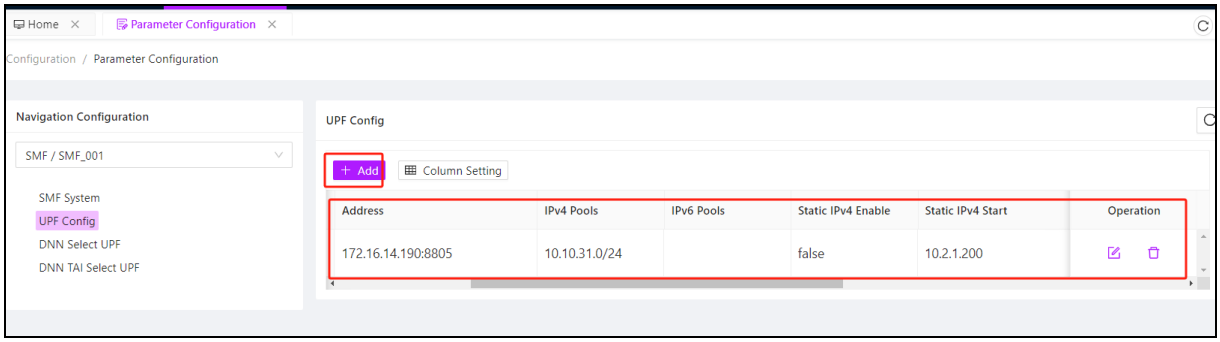
3.4.3.4 SMF

1、SMF System: the operator's main task here is to modify AMF URI and UDM URI

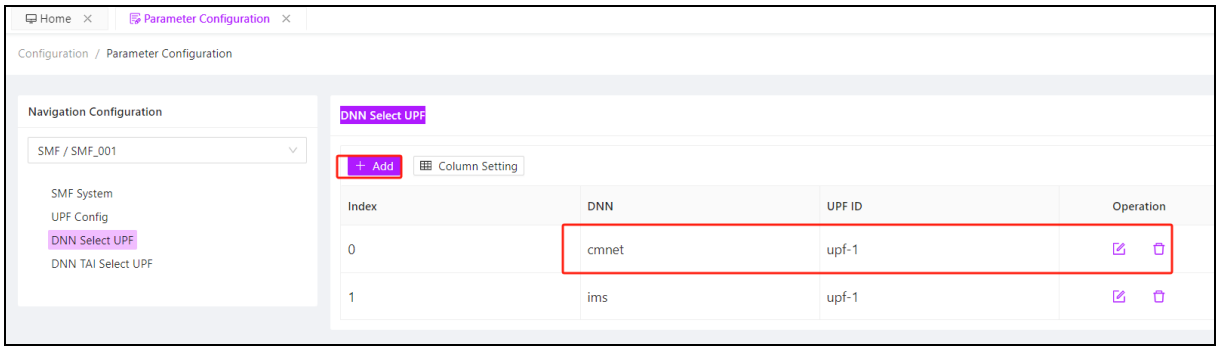




2、UPF Config: the operator can configure the UPF IP corresponding to the SMF in UPF config, set the IP address pool assigned to the UE, and set the static IP address.

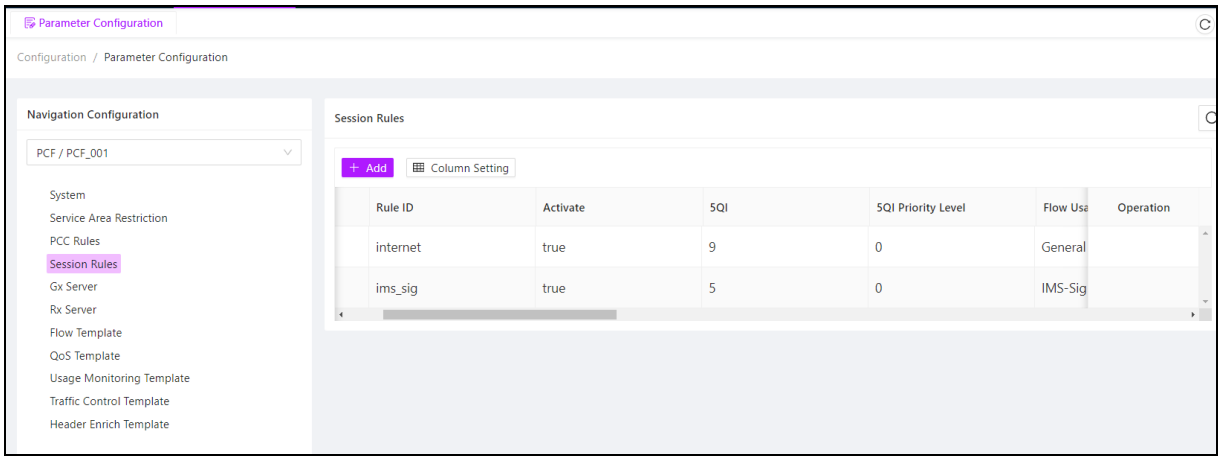


3、DNN Select UPF: the operator can configure different DNN to correspond to different UPF.

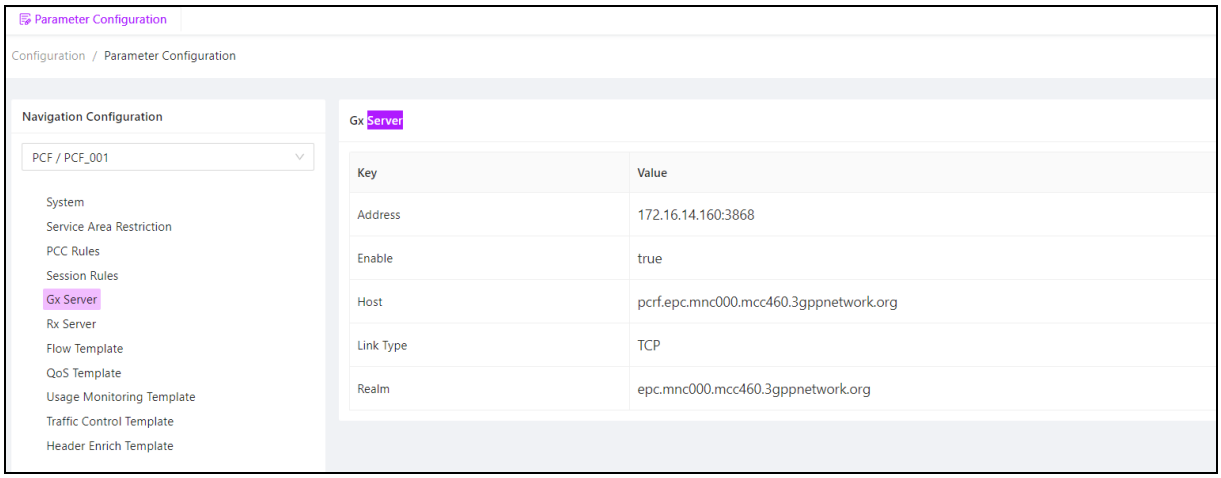


3.4.4.5 PCF

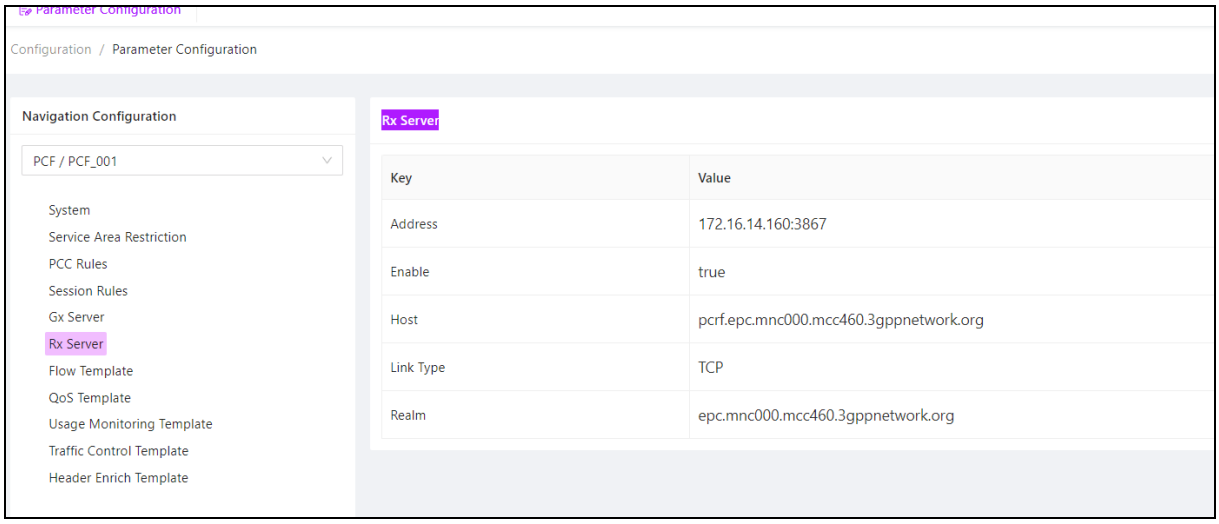
1、Session Rules: Operators can configure different session rules and modify 5QI and AMBR Downlink parameters of corresponding rules



2、Gx Server: The operator can configure Gx Server parameters including Gx switch, host, etc

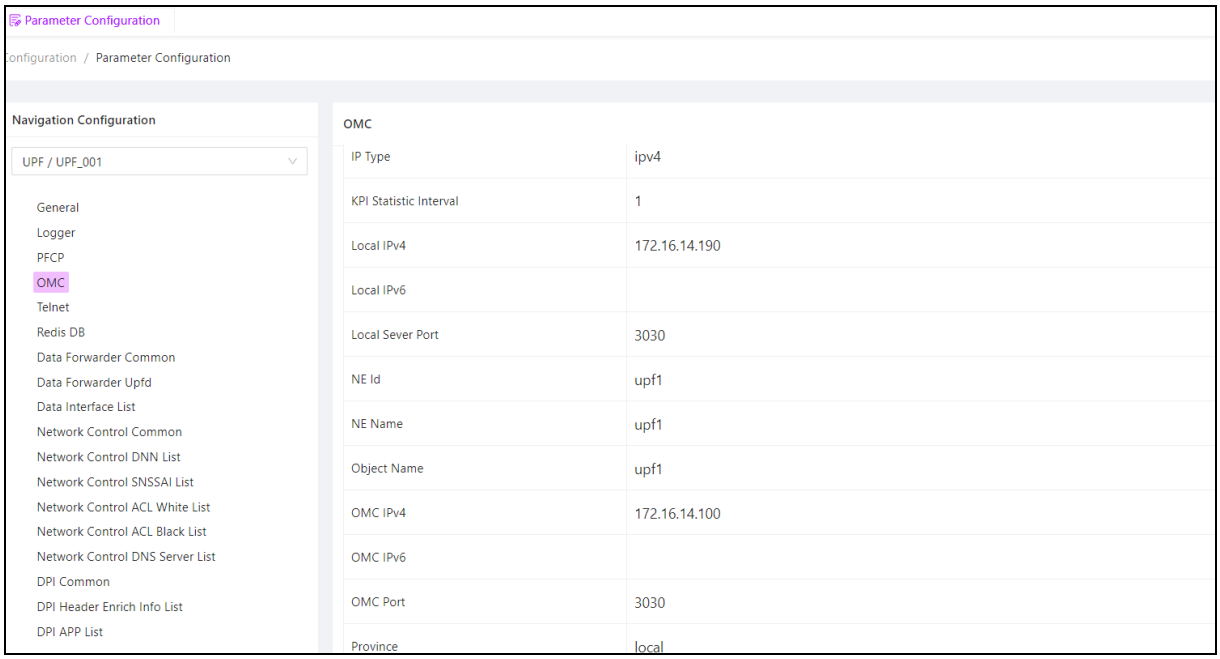


3、Rx Server: The operator can configure Rx Server parameters including Rx switch, host, etc

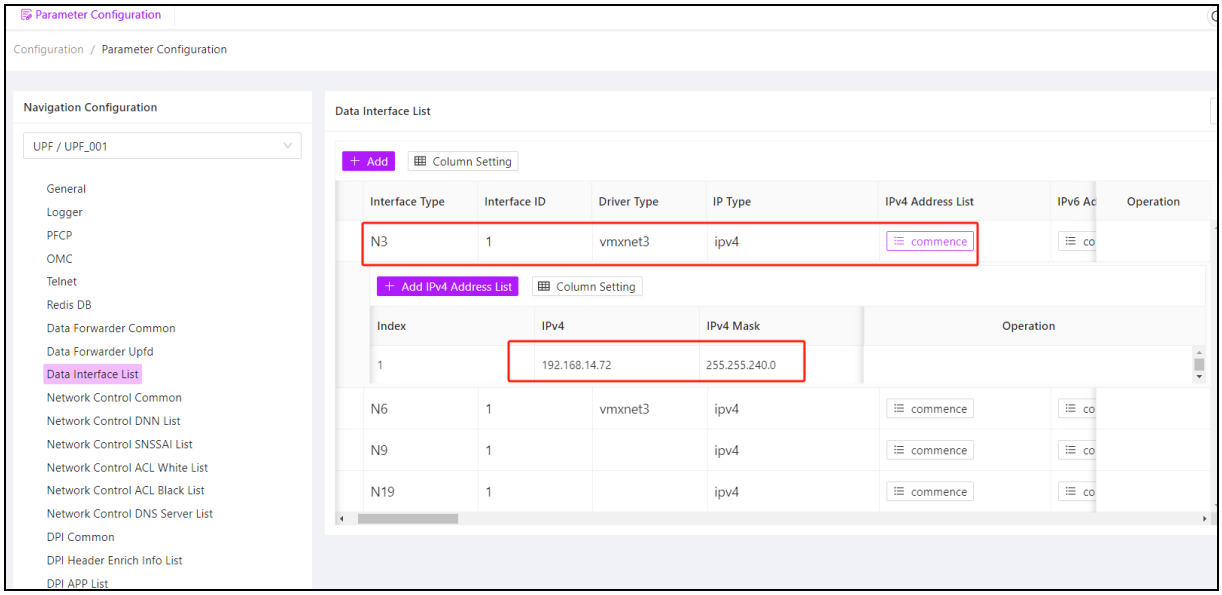


3.4.4.6 UPF

1、OMC: The operator can set OMC-related parameters, such as the IP address and port of the OMC

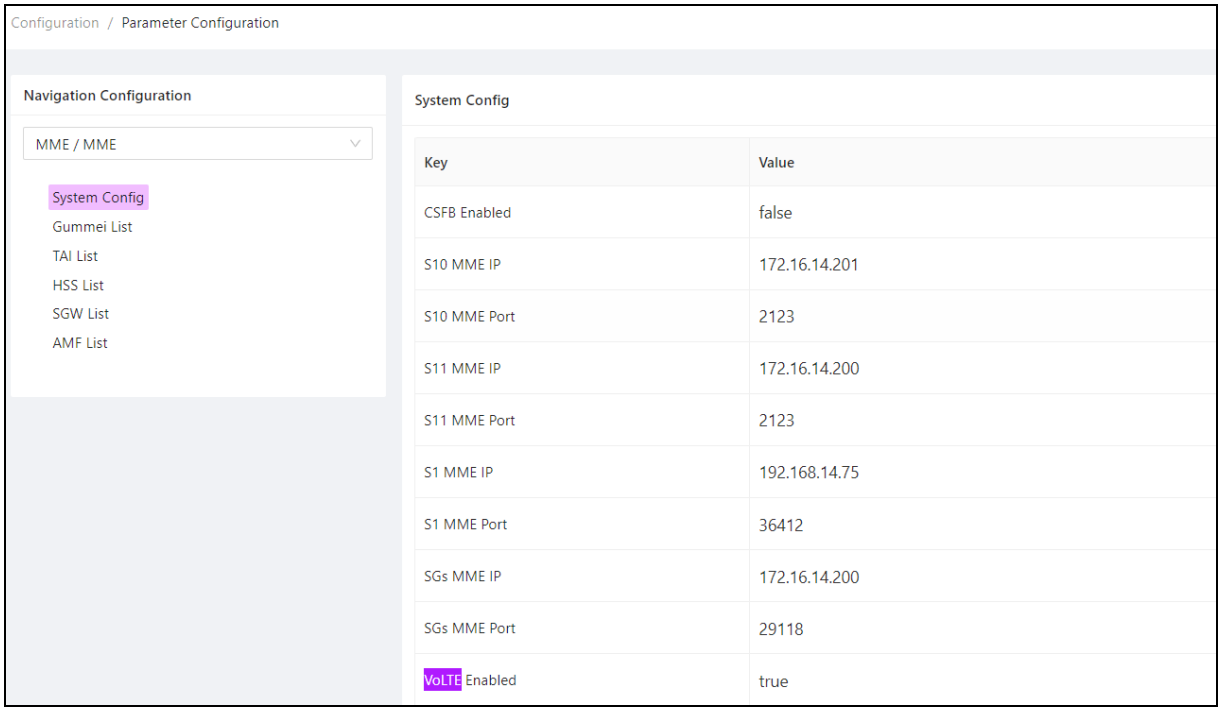


2、Data Interface List： the operator can configure the parameters of N3/N6/N9/N19, including IP, Driver Type, MAC Address, Interface PCI, Gateway IPv4, etc.

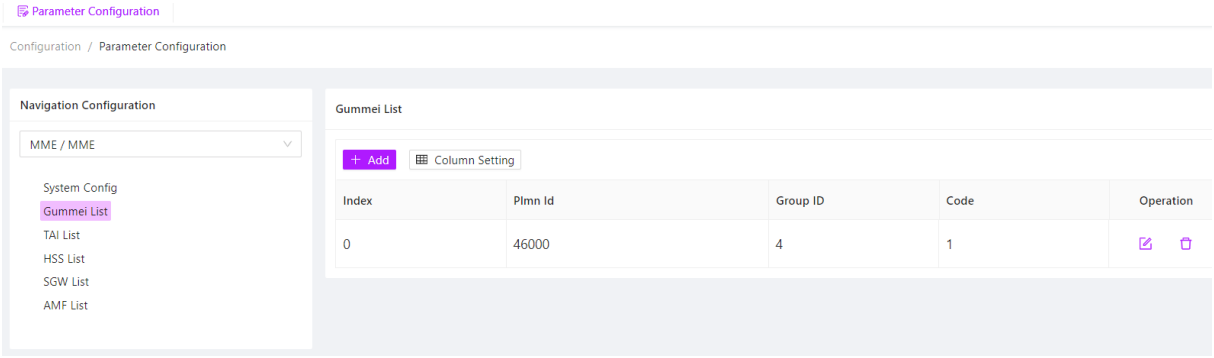


3.4.4.7 MME

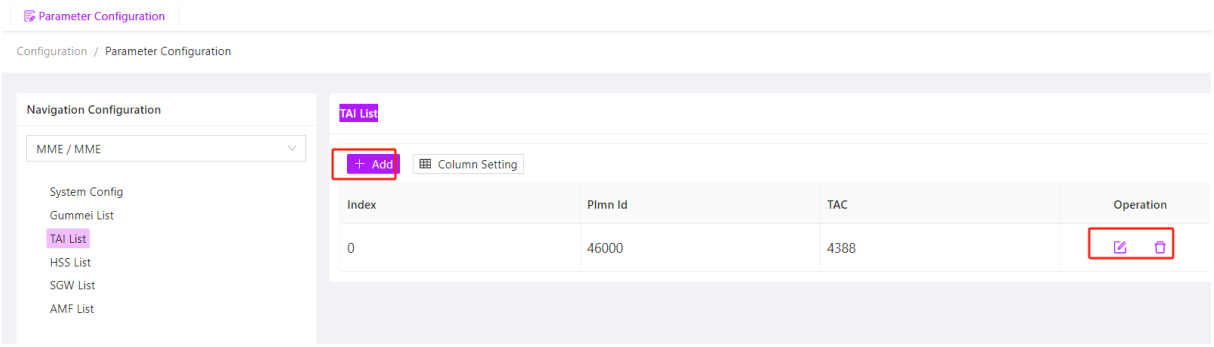
1、System Config: The operator mainly configures the IP and ports of S10, S11, S1, SGs, and VoLTE switches can be configured



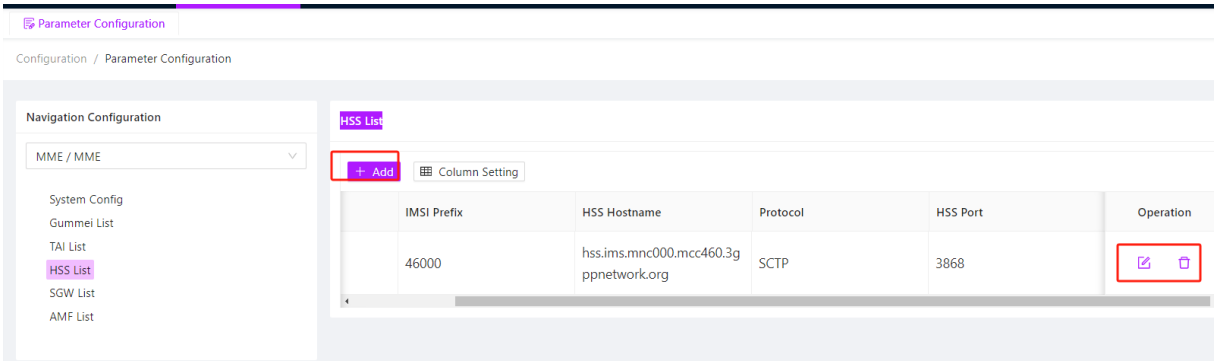
2、Gummei List: The operator mainly configures the parameters of GUMMEI List, including PLMN and Group ID.



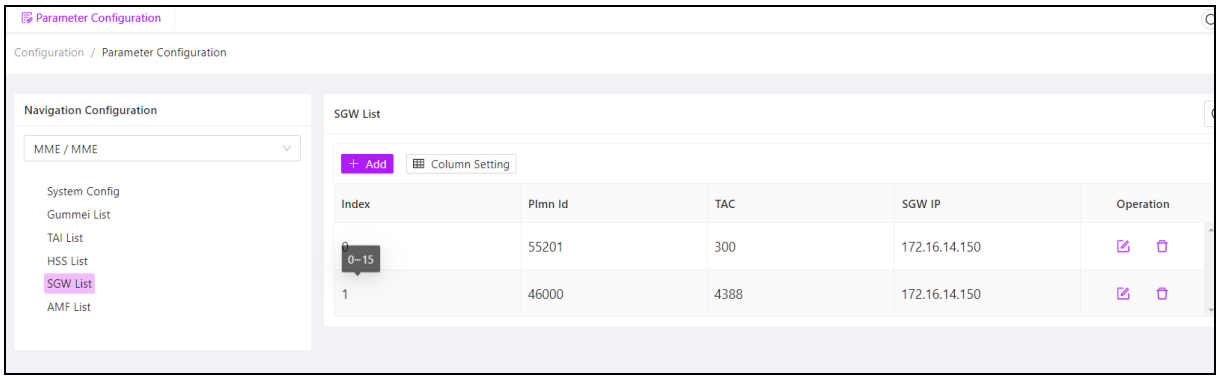
3、TAI List: The operator mainly configures the TAC corresponding to the PLMN that can access the core network



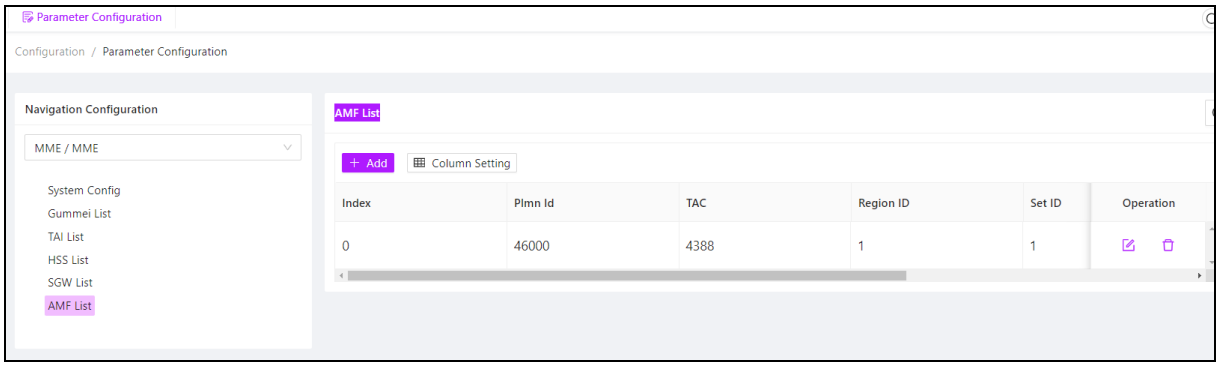
4、HSS List: The main configuration of the operator here is the HSS Hostname interconnecting with the MME



5、SGW List: The operator mainly configures the IP, TAC and plmn of the SGW that interconnects with the MME.



6、AMF List: The main configuration of the operator here is the information of the AMF interoperable with the MME, including the AMF, PLMN, TAC, etc.



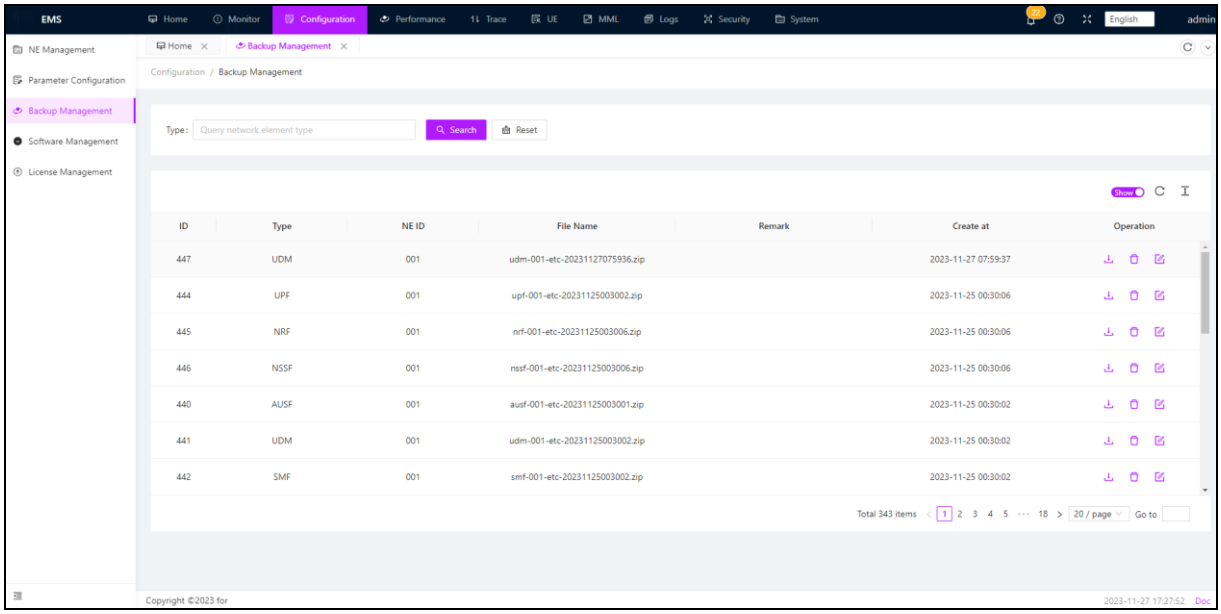
3.4.3 Backup Management

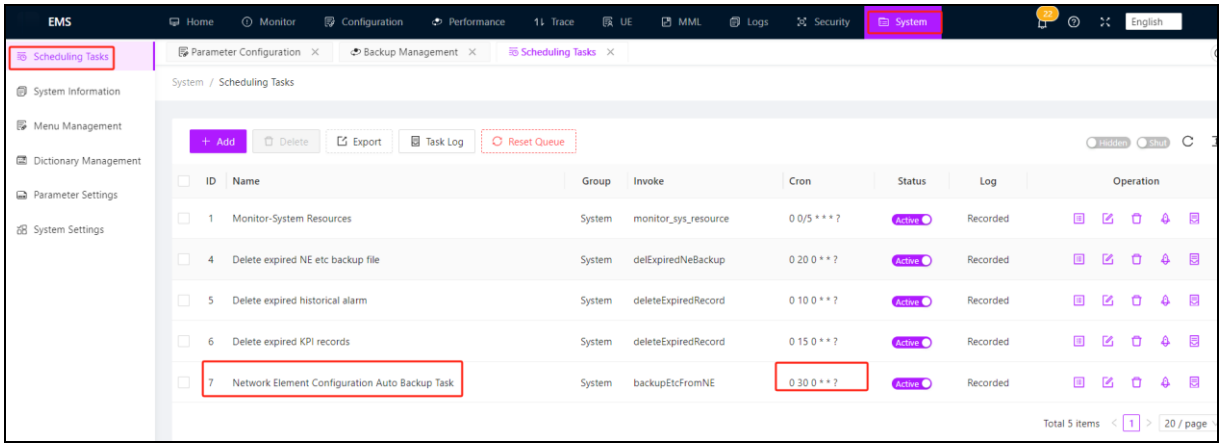
Backup management is to back up and restore NE configuration files. NE backup is very important to provide system redundancy, fault tolerance, and recovery capabilities to ensure high network availability and reliability.

NE backup management usually includes automatic system backup and manual backup:

Manual backup: After manual backup, you can export NEs in NE management. The exported configuration file will be displayed in backup management.

Automatic backup: In automatic backup, the system implements automatic backup and schedule management of NE backup. You can configure a backup task under the scheduling task in system configuration. Currently, the configuration file of each NE is backed up at 00:30 every day.





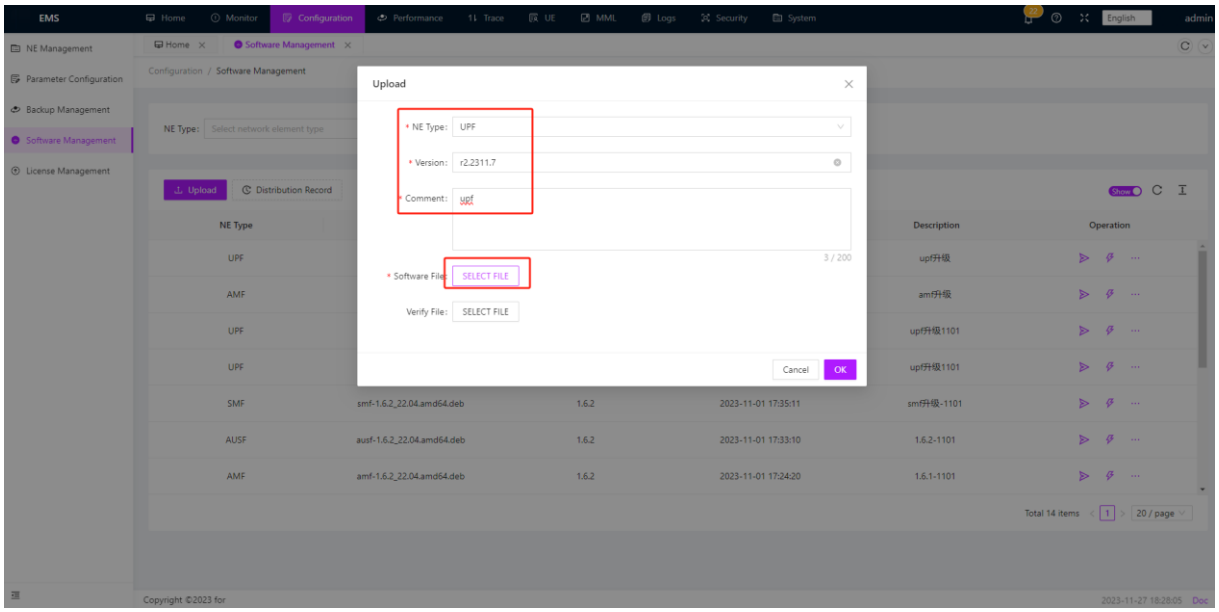
3.4.4 Software Management

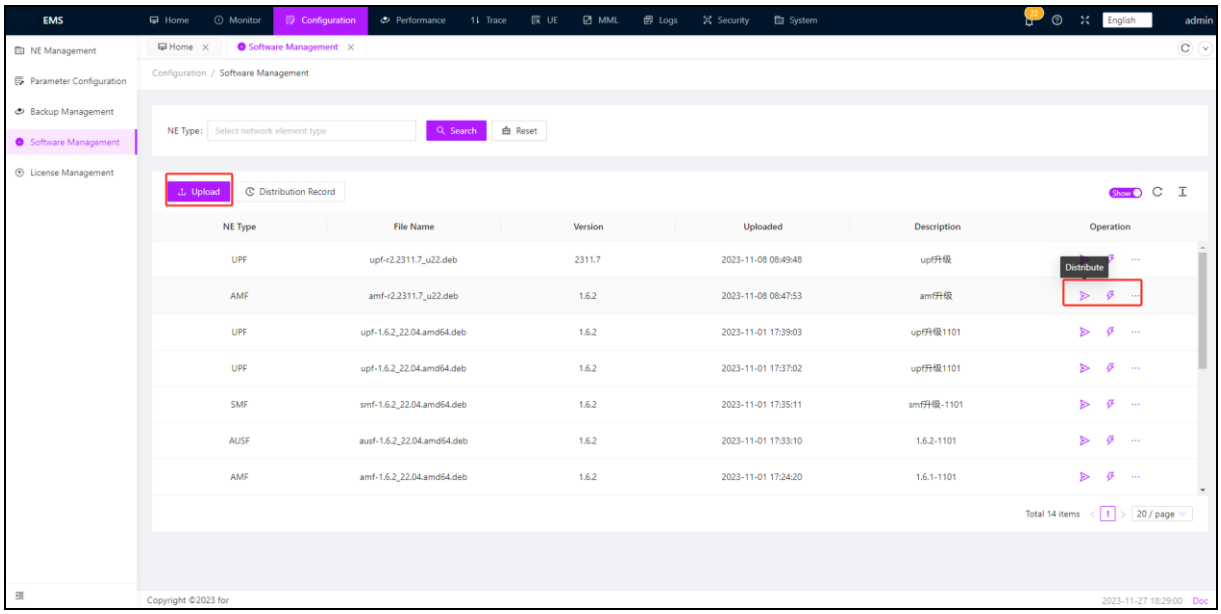
Software management is to manage and upgrade the software of each network element in the network, and ensure the stability of the network and the smooth upgrade of functions. In a network, network element upgrades are very important, bringing new features and performance improvements, while also fixing known issues and vulnerabilities. The main functions include:

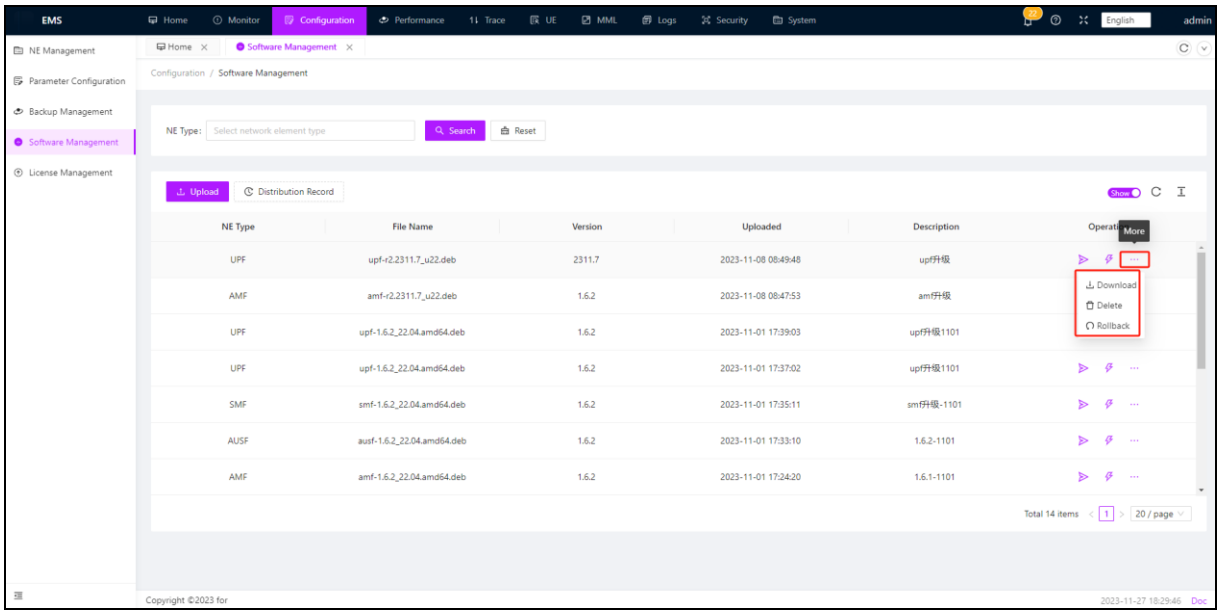
Software version management: Manages the software version of each network element. This includes recording and managing the current software version running on each NE, as well as the release and upgrade schedule for new versions.

Rollback and downgrade management: If a problem or unexpected situation occurs during the software upgrade, the rollback and downgrade policies must be in place. The corresponding NE can be rolled back

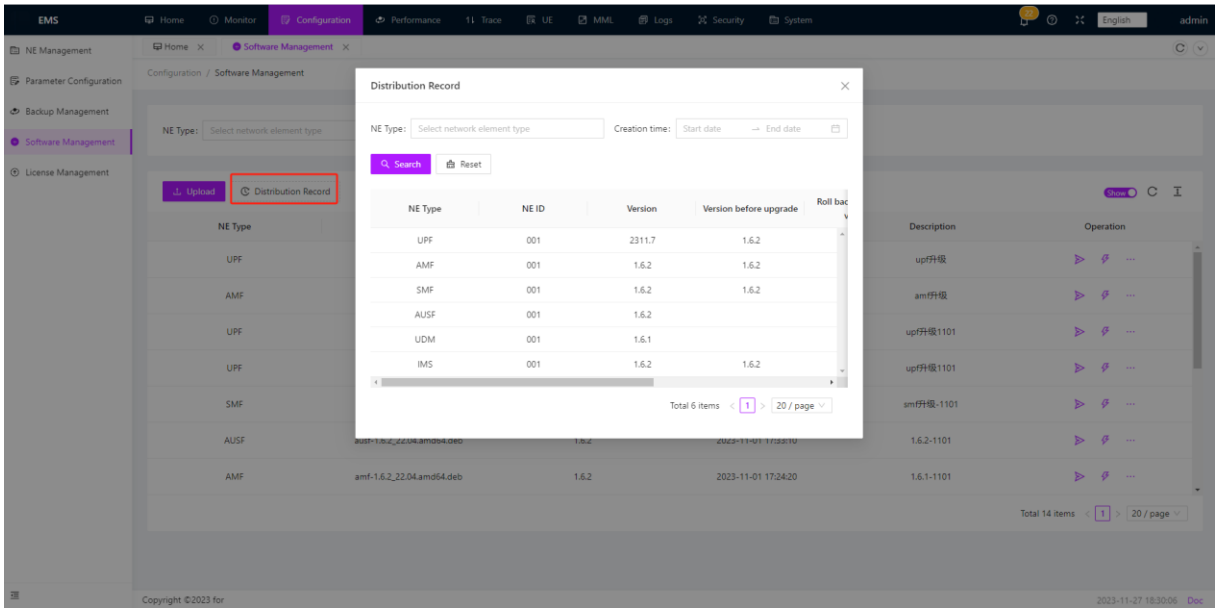
Operation: Upload ->Distribute ->Activate/Rollback







Can view the distribution records of each network element



3.4.5 License Management

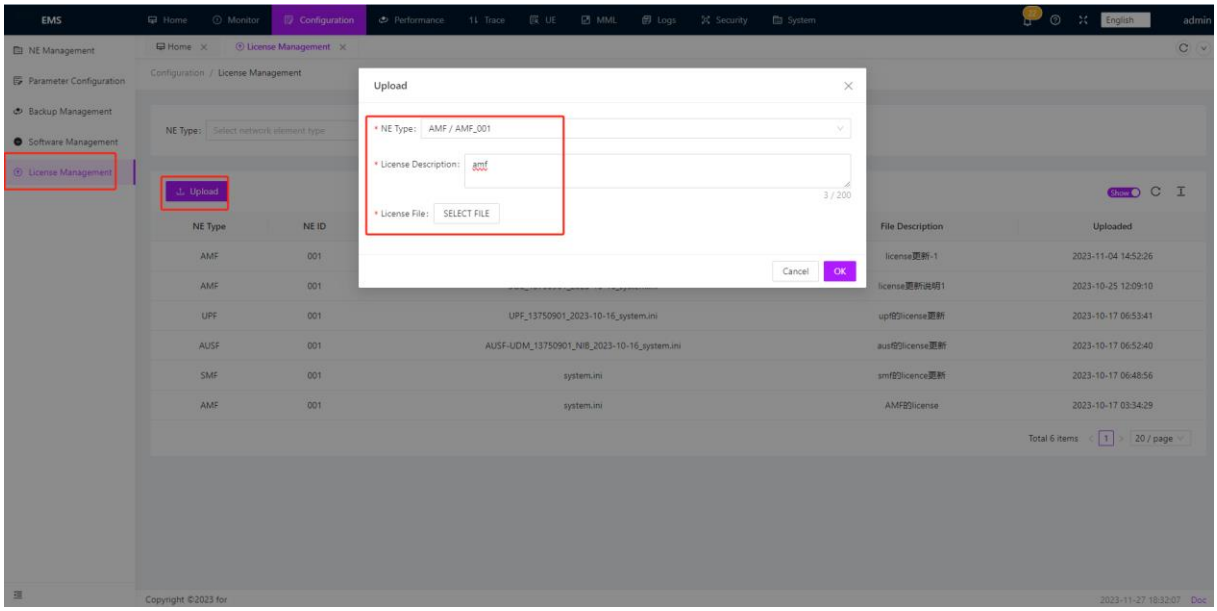
License management is used to manage and update licenses of NE to ensure compliance and resource management efficiency of network operators. A License of an NE is a certificate of network function authorization, which determines the functions and service capabilities of the NE.

License management records and manages the license information of each NE, including the license type, validity period and authorization functions. This is very important to

accurately grasp the license status of each network element and reasonably plan and manage network resources.

Effective License management ensures compliance and validity of network devices and functions, properly manages network resources, and improves network stability and performance. This is very important for providing high-quality 5G services and optimizing the efficiency of network resource utilization.

Operation: Click Upload, enter NE Type and License Description, click SELECT FILE, select the updated license file to upload, and click OK to complete the update.



3.5 Performance

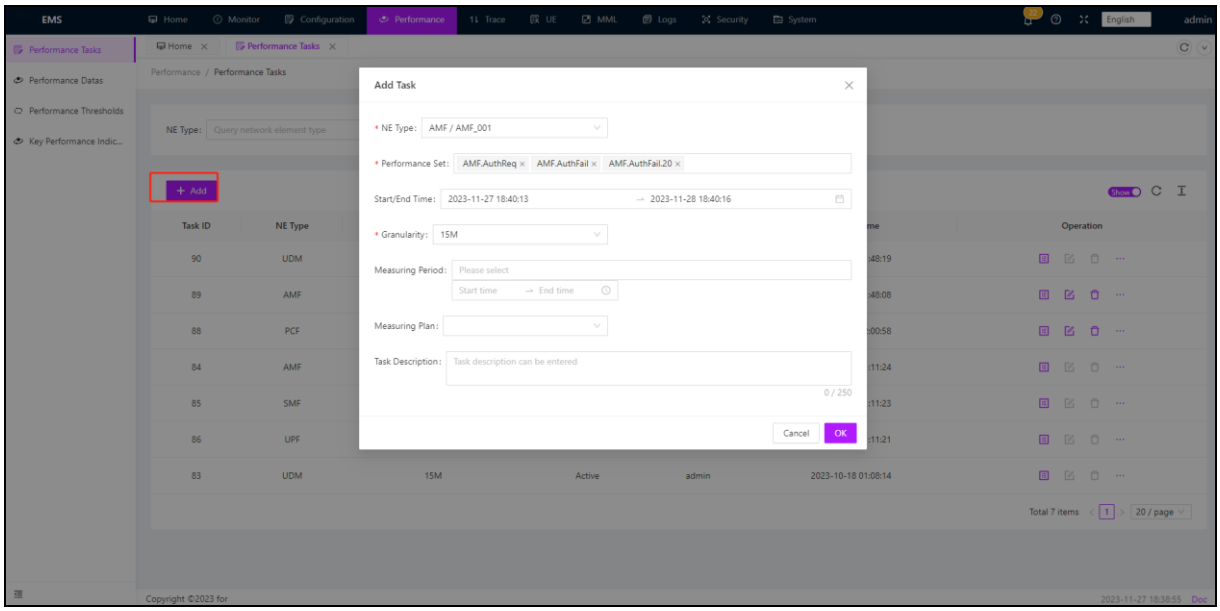
Performance management refers to the management and monitoring of the performance of the core network to ensure the efficient operation and reliability of the network. Core network performance management collects and analyses performance data on a regular basis to ensure standardization of network geology and timely detection of problems and their root causes. It mainly includes four aspects: performance tasks, performance data, performance thresholds, and key performance indicators.

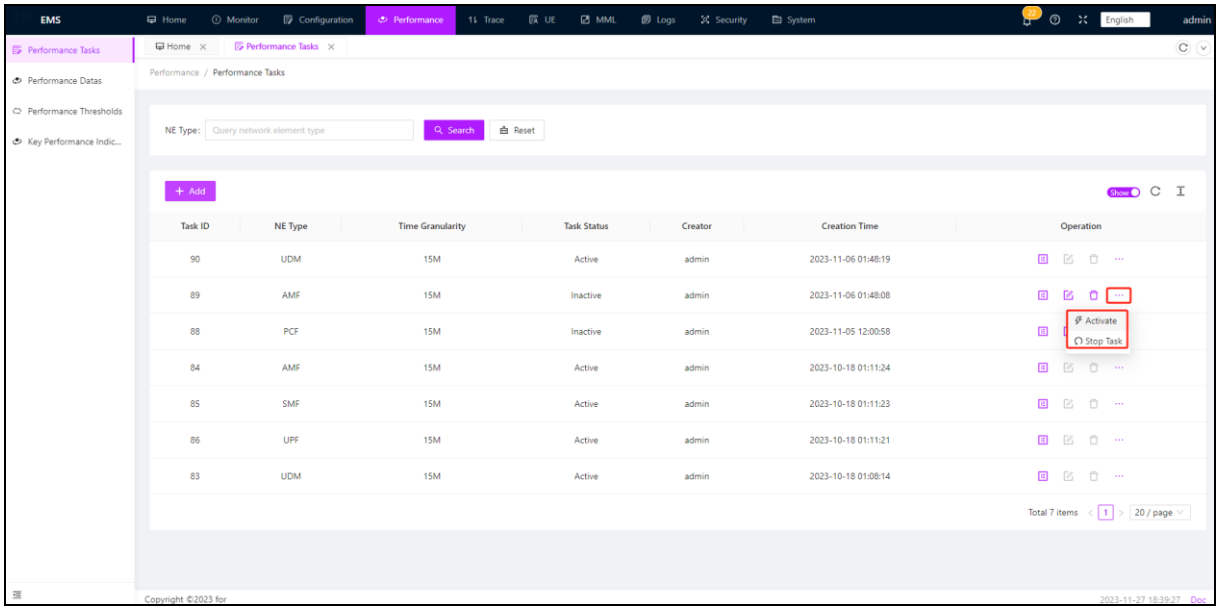
3.5.1 Performance Tasks

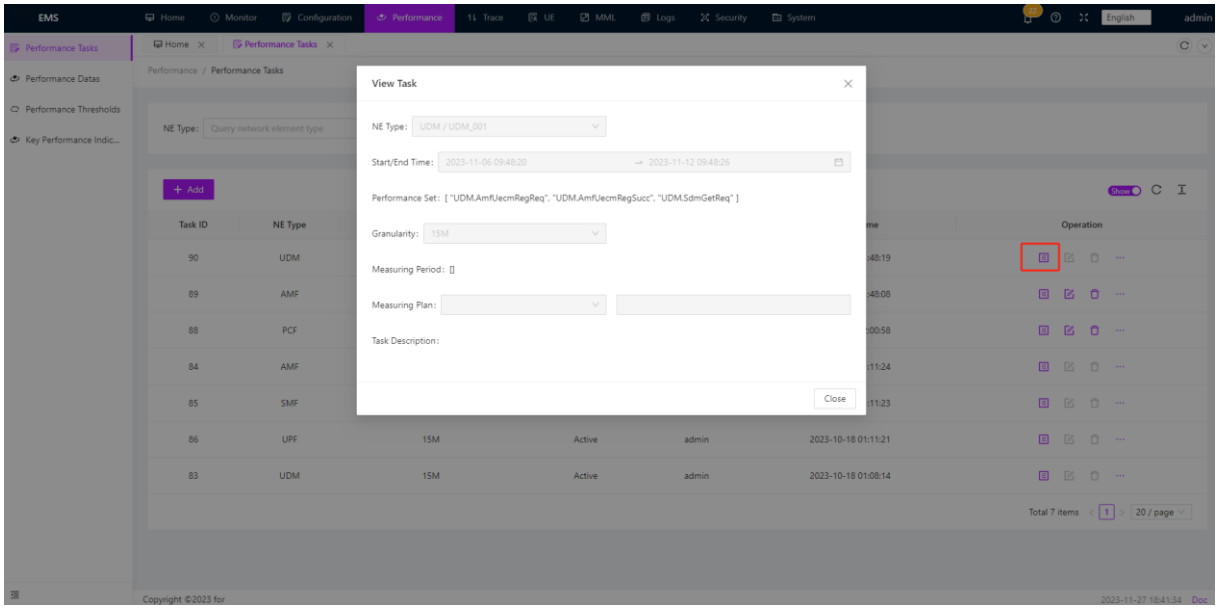
Performance Tasks: This function is to ensure the geological reliability of the network by monitoring the performance indicators of each core network element, performing

performance evaluation and analysis. You can create different performance tasks for different NE. You can set the start and end time of the task. The granularity of the counter statistics can be divided into four types: 15 minutes, 30 minutes, 1 hour, and 24 hours

If creating an AMF task, configure the corresponding measurement tasks based on network element AMF, measurement parameters, measurement granularity, measurement period, etc. After creating the task, click “activate” on the right side. If the task is interrupted, you can click “stop task”. After creating a task, the details on the right side of each task can be viewed to provide specific information about the task being created.



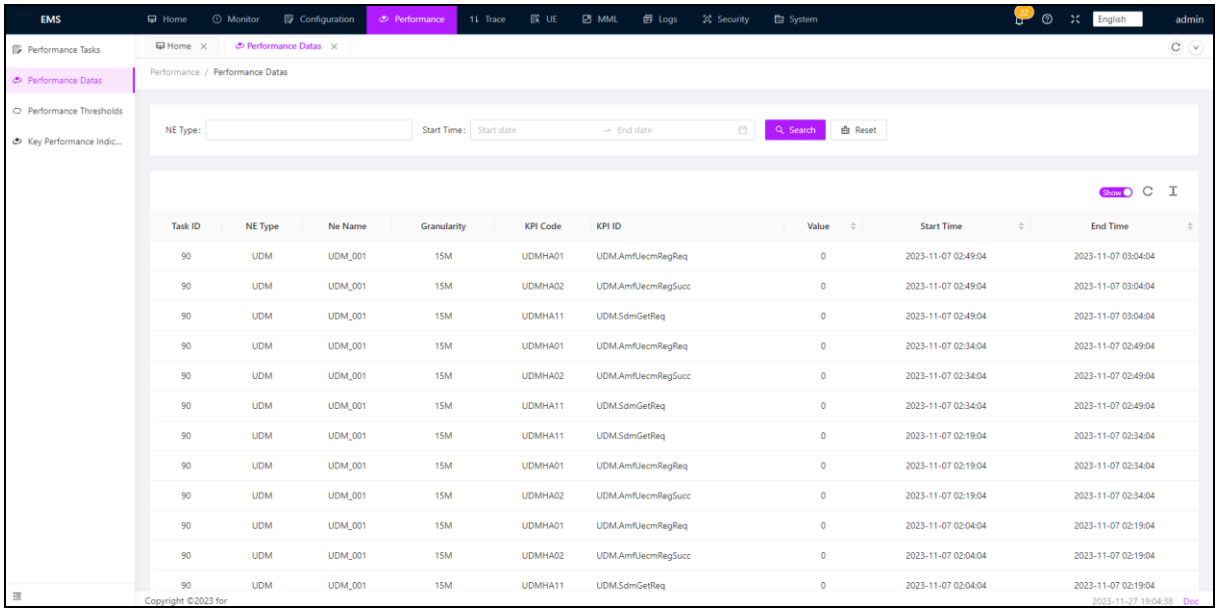




3.5.2 Performance Data

Performance data refers to collecting and recording performance indicators of core NE in different time periods, and then analyzing and displaying the data. Performance data shows the metrics measured in the performance tasks created in the performance tasks

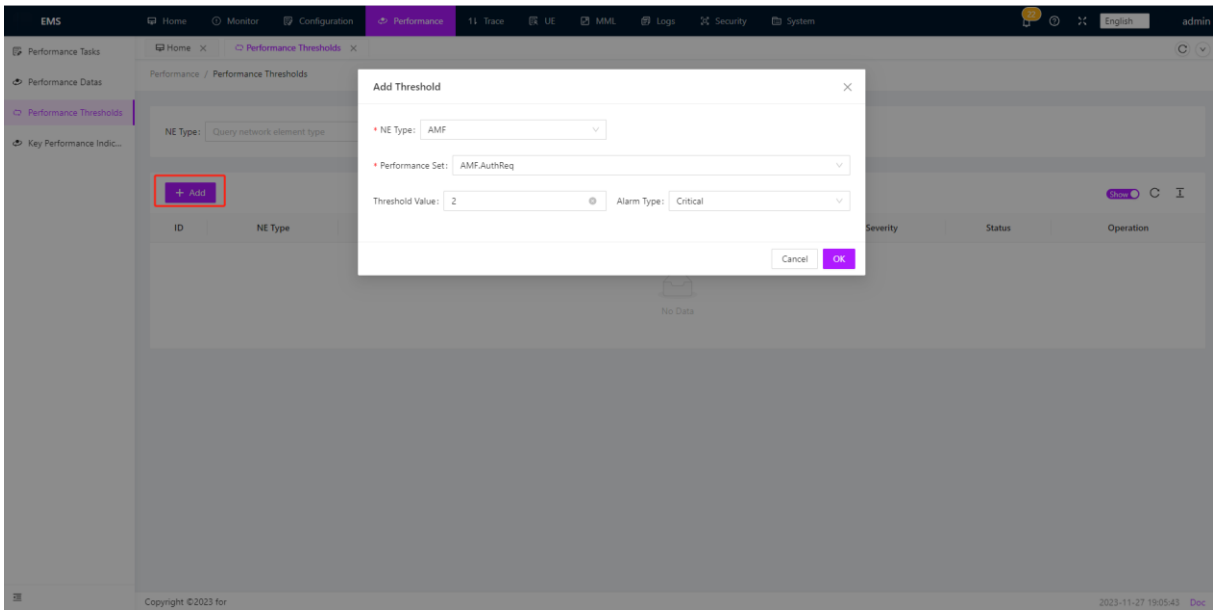
Network element measurement tasks can be formulated based on measurement tasks, and corresponding statistical indicator item values can be viewed based on network element type and task ID:



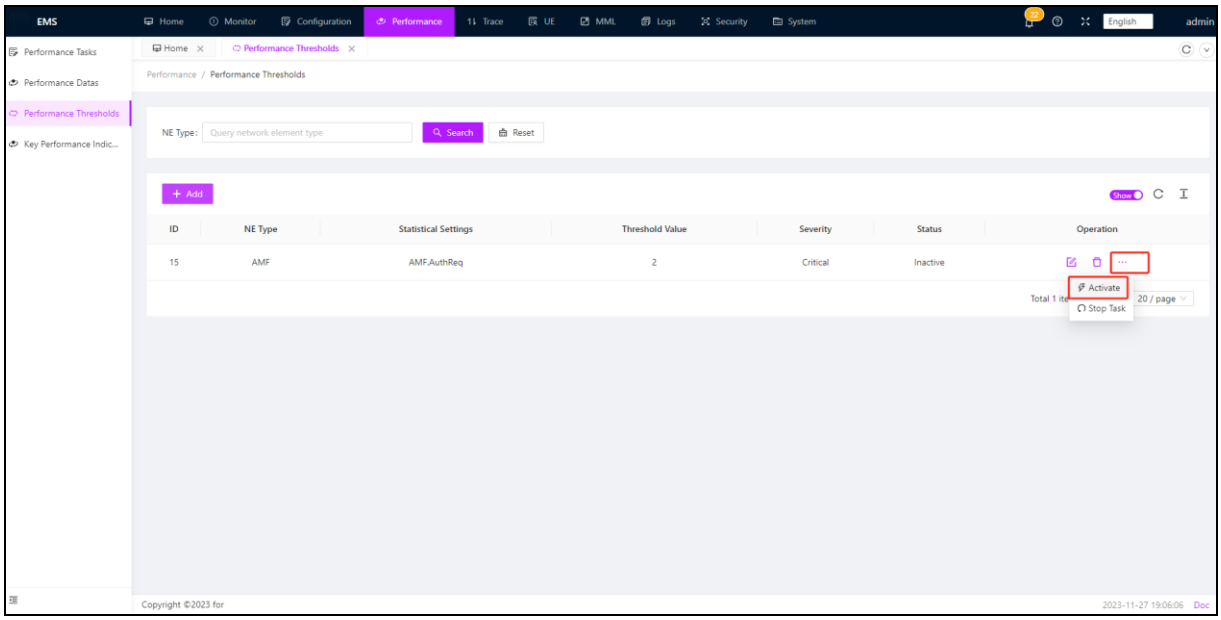
3.5.3 Performance Thresholds

Performance threshold: The performance threshold refers to a normal range and a warning range for performance data to detect anomalies in a timely manner. The performance threshold must be set based on the current network load, topology, requirements, and device performance.

OMC monitors performance measurement items defined by performance thresholds and generates business quality alerts to alert business anomalies when performance measurement data exceeds the threshold. The generated alarms will be displayed in the active alarms and historical alarms in the monitor

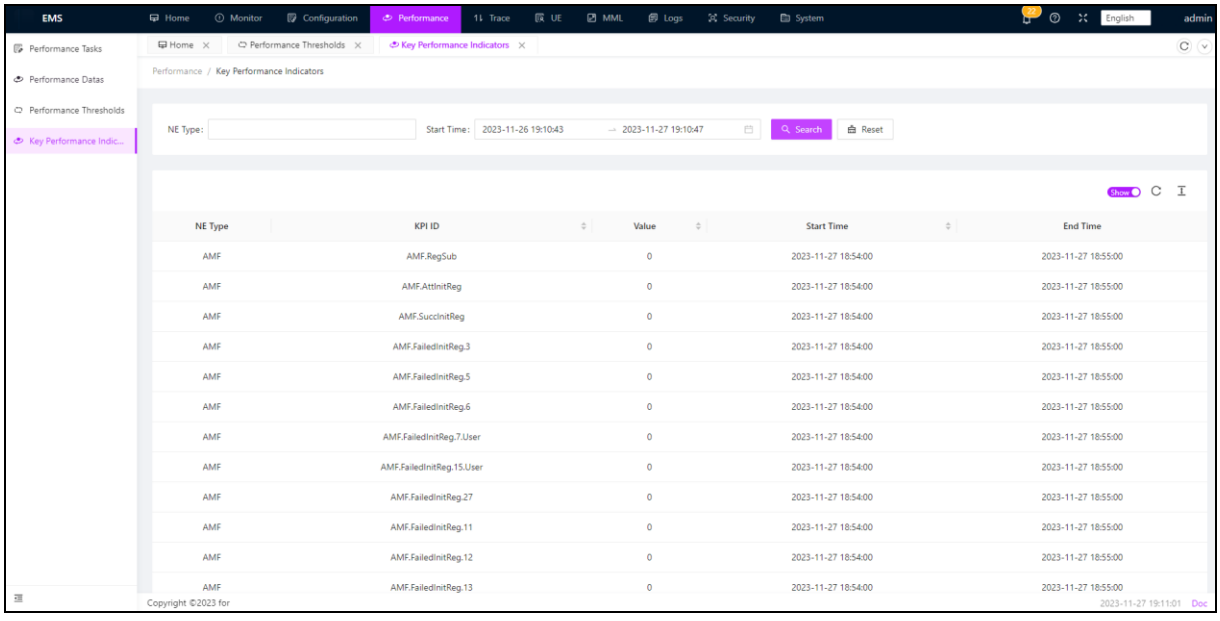


Activate after successfully adding tasks



3.5.4 Key Performance Indicators

Key performance indicators: Key performance indicators of core NE, which directly affect network stability and user experience. By monitoring important performance indicators, you can find performance problems in time and take appropriate measures to ensure efficient network operation and user satisfaction.



3.6 Trace

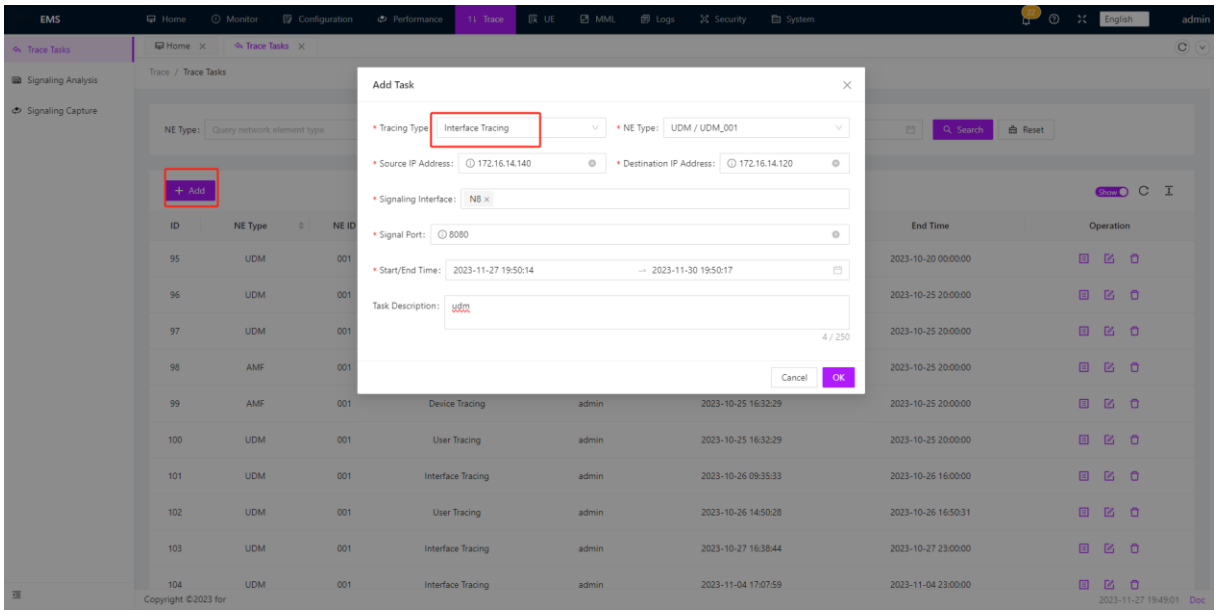
Trace management refers to the management method of monitoring and analysing key

business processes and signalling in the core network. It realizes real-time monitoring and troubleshooting of core network by establishing tracking task, analysing signalling and capturing signalling. In trace management, currently trace tasks related to user data management (UDM) can only be established, including interface trace, device trace, and user trace.

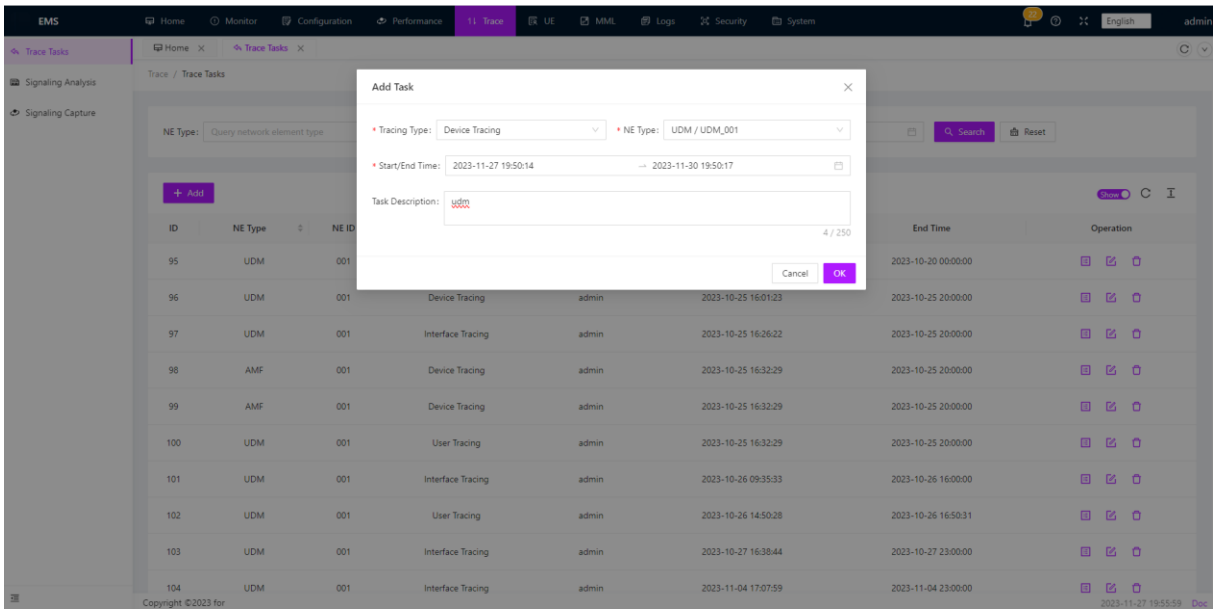
3.6.1 Trace Tasks

The trace task is the basis of the core network trace management and is used to monitor and analyze specific core network business processes. In trace management related to user data management (UDM), trace tasks can be classified into interface trace, device trace, and user trace.

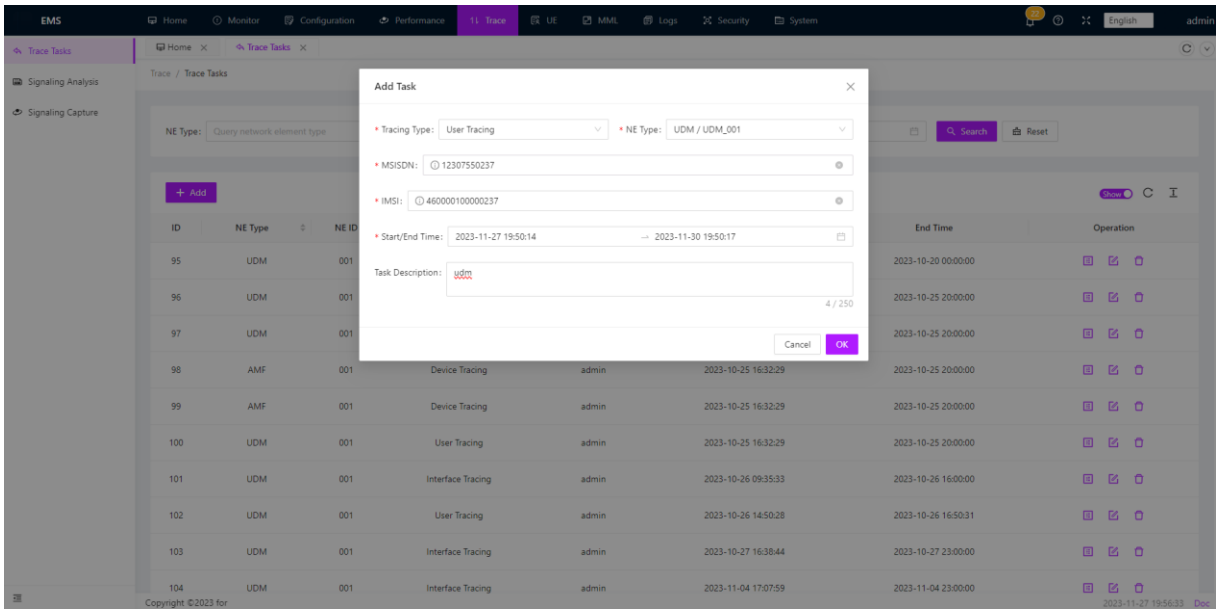
Interface Tracing：



Device Tracing:

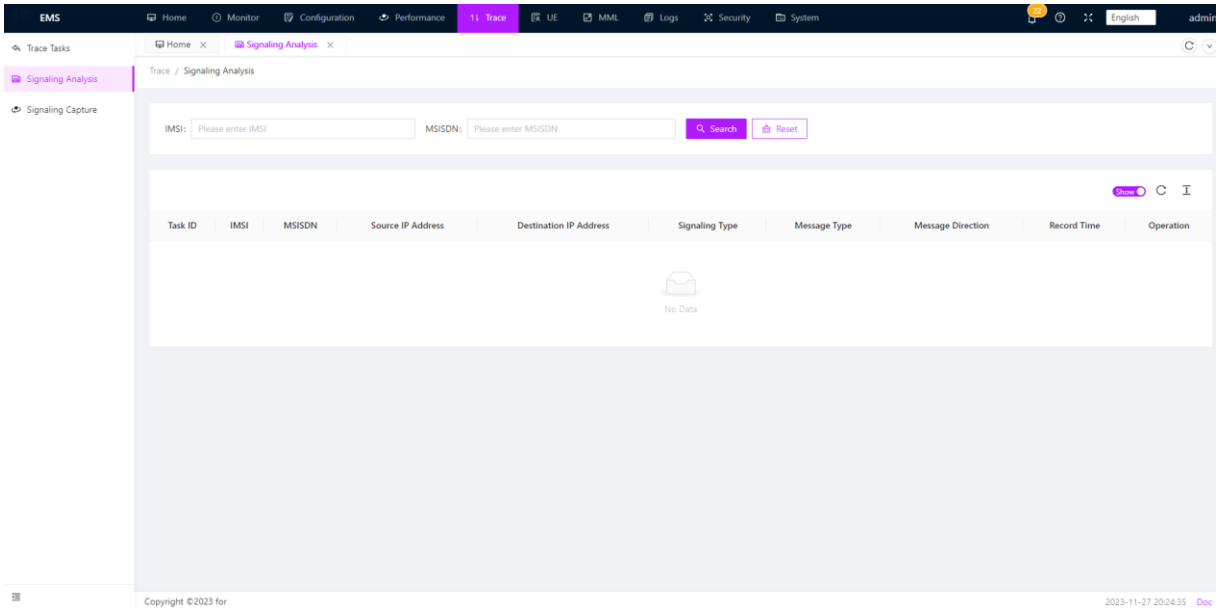


User Tracing:



3.6.2 Signaling Analysis

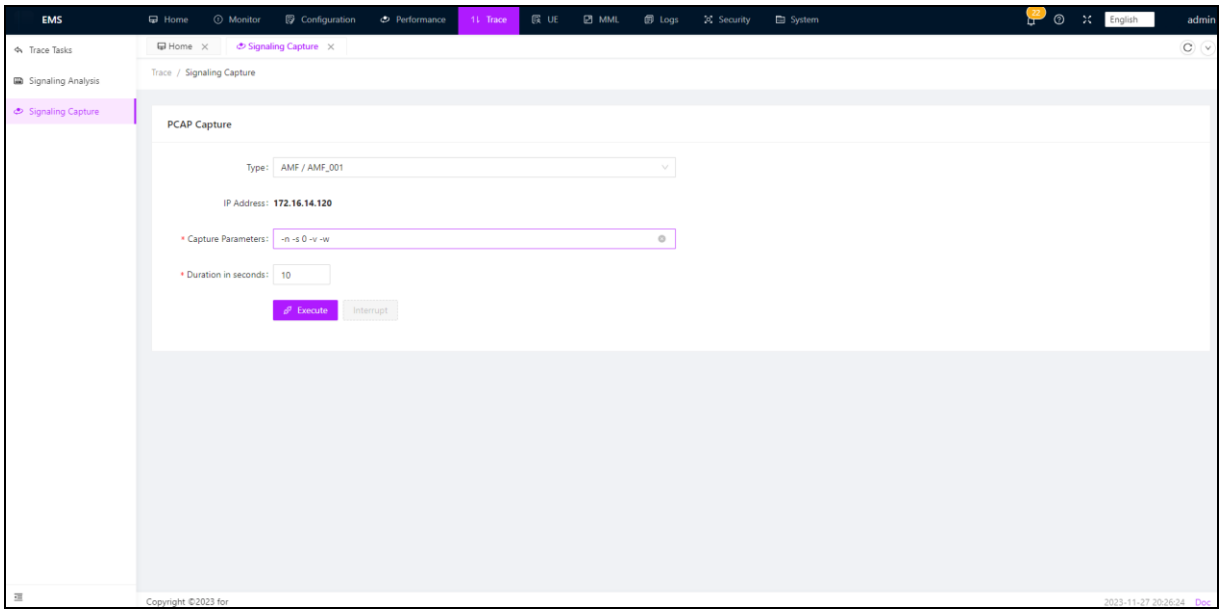
Signaling analysis is to monitor and analyze signaling data transmitted by the core network in real time, and extract valuable information and indicators from it. By in-depth analysis of signaling data, you can discover network performance problems, faults, and anomalies in a timely manner, and provide references for fault diagnosis and performance optimization. (Remember to set the gtpUri as omc ip at /usr/local/omc/etc/restconf.yaml and enable trace in udm at /usr/local/etc/udm/udmcfg.yaml)



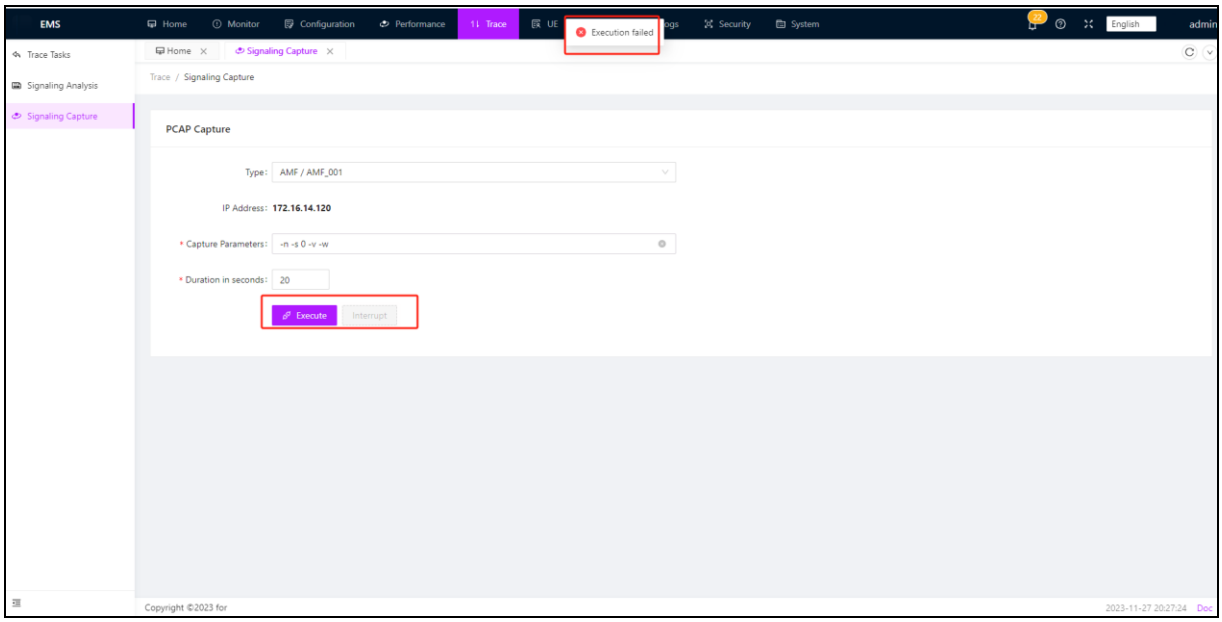
3.6.3 Signaling Capture

Signaling capture: Signaling capture refers to capturing and recording specific signaling traffic in the core network for subsequent analysis and debugging. Through signaling capture, the operator can conduct detailed inspection and analysis of the relevant signaling when there is a problem, help locate the cause of the fault, and formulate targeted solutions. At present, signaling capture of each NE can be realized.

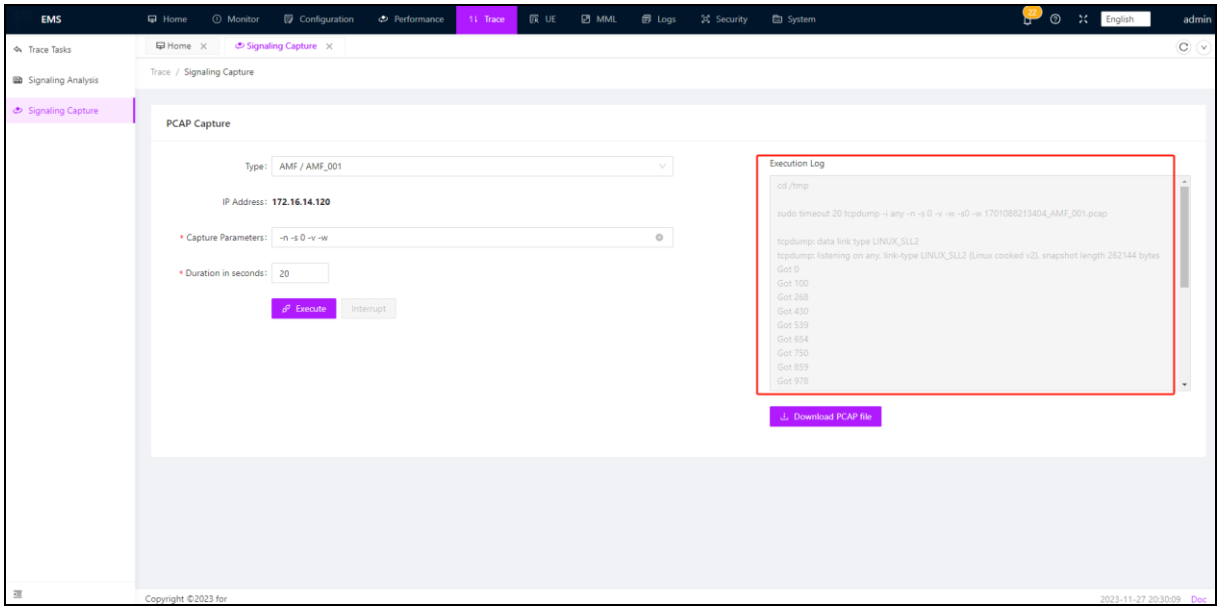
On the signaling capture screen, select the NE for which the signaling is to be captured, enter arrest parameters and arrest time, and click Execute. After the capture is complete, you can download the packet on the right.



Clicking "interrupt" during the execution process can stop capturing packets midway, and if you click “execute”, you can re-execute the packet capture task.



After the packet capture is completed, you can view the packet capture result on the right side, the name of the packet capture, and the number of captured packets.



After completing the execution, click the "Download PCAP File" button in the bottom right corner to download the file.

3.7 UE

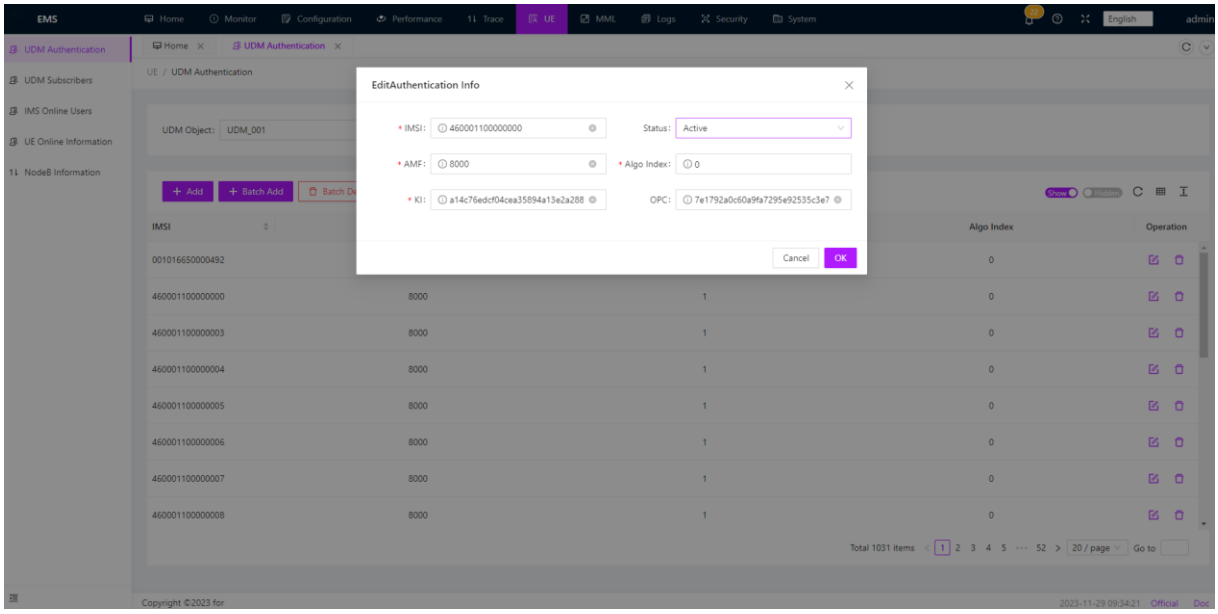
Core network terminal management refers to the management and control of terminal devices in the core network to ensure the security and smooth operation of the network. The core network terminal management includes the UDM authentication and UDM subscribers in the User data management (UDM), and the management of IMS online users, UE online information, and NODEB information.

Through effective core network terminal management, operators can ensure the security and reliability of terminal equipment, improve the stability and performance of the network, and provide users with high-quality services and good user experience. At the same time, terminal management can also help operators optimize the utilization of network resources, improve network operational efficiency and cost control.

3.7.1 UDM Authentication

The UDM authentication data is the authentication information of terminal devices stored in the User Data management (UDM). The data includes the KI information and OPC information of terminals, and is used for secure authentication and authentication between terminals and the core network. The core network terminal management can add, modify, and delete authentication data individually or in batches to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of authentication information.

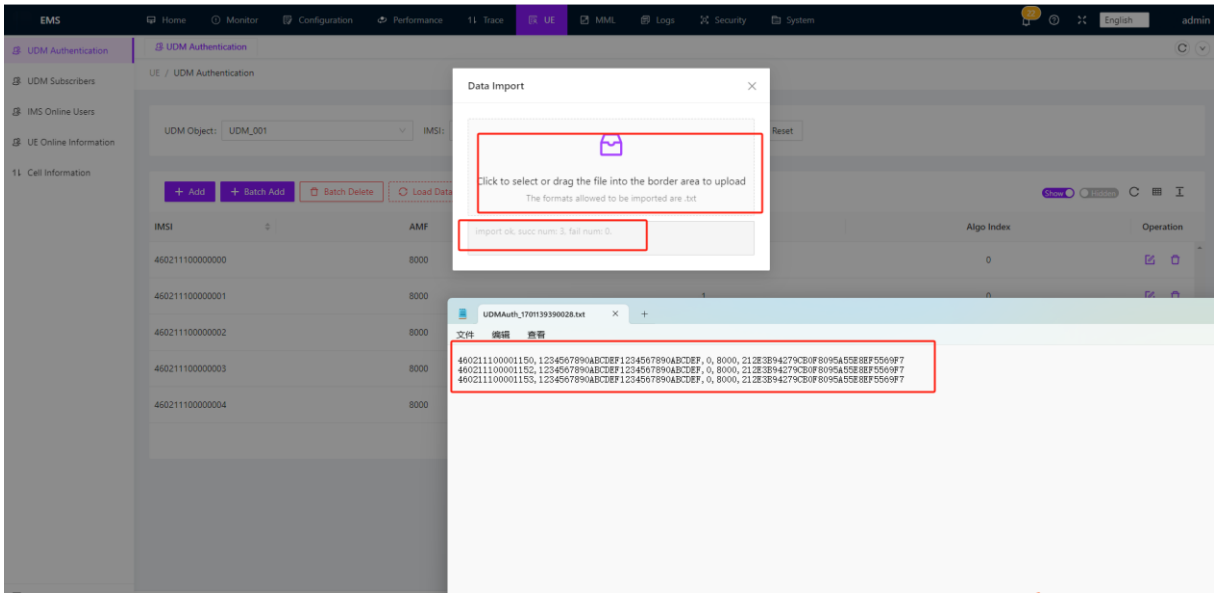
Click , you can view and modify IMSI's ki, OPC, and other parameters



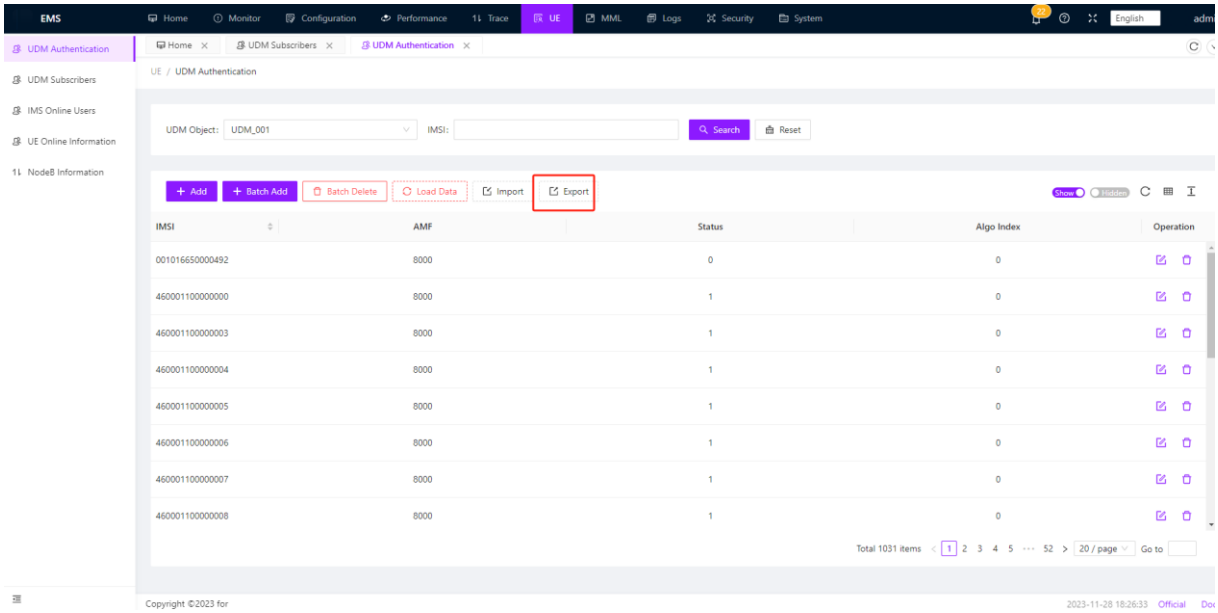
UDM authentication users can be added individually, added in batches, deleted individually, and deleted in batches. Items marked with * are mandatory. After filling them, click OK to proceed.

The operator can import or export individual or batch data using a txt file.

Import: Click “Import”, click on the window that pops up, then select the file you want to import. Once confirmed, a prompt will appear below indicating whether the import was successful.



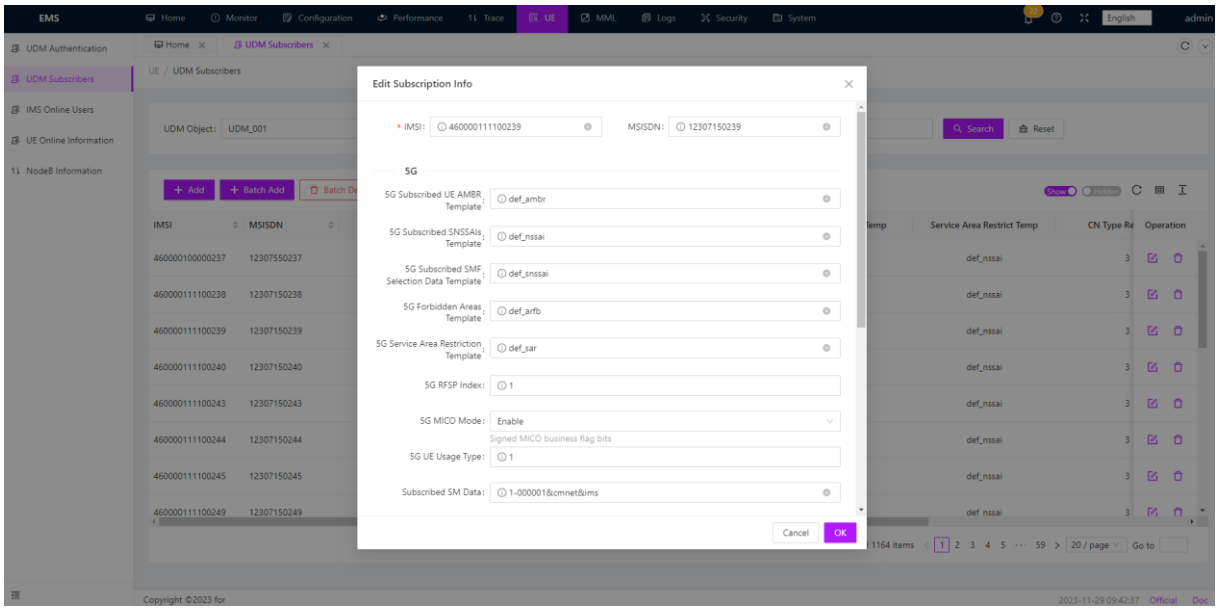
Export: Click the“Export”, the system will export the file and automatically download it.

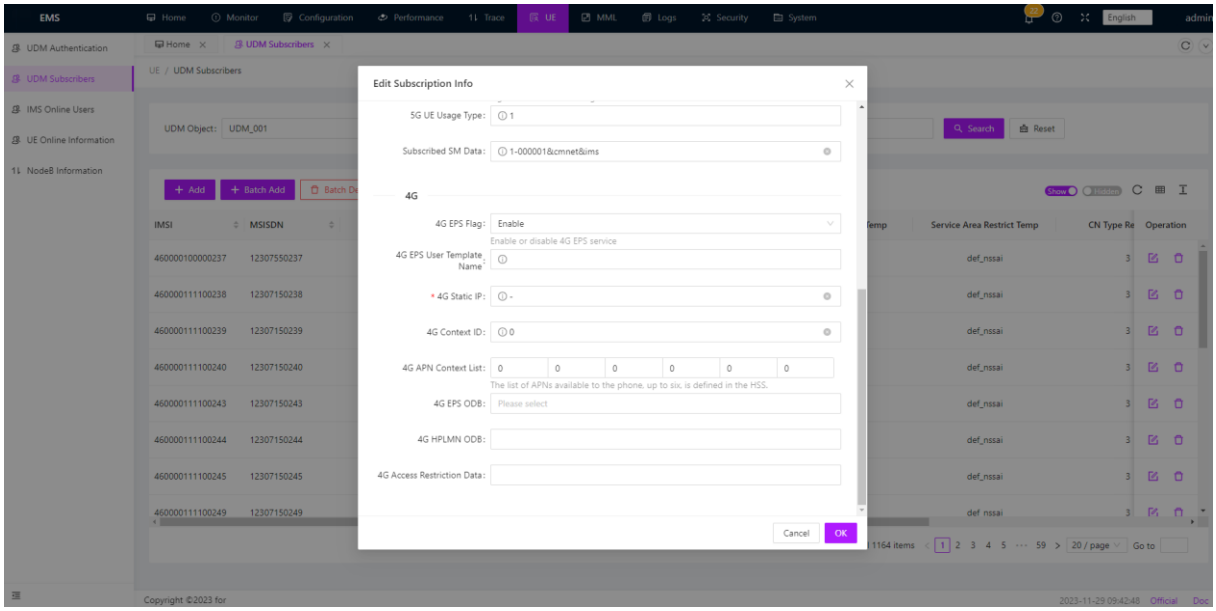


3.7.2 UDM Subscribers

The UDM Subscribers is the user information of terminal devices stored in the User Data management (UDM). These data include the user's IMSI, MSISDN, SM-DATA, 4G static IP, 4G Context LIST, etc., for the core network to identify users and service management. The core network terminal management can add, modify and delete the user data, single or batch, to ensure the integrity and update of user information.

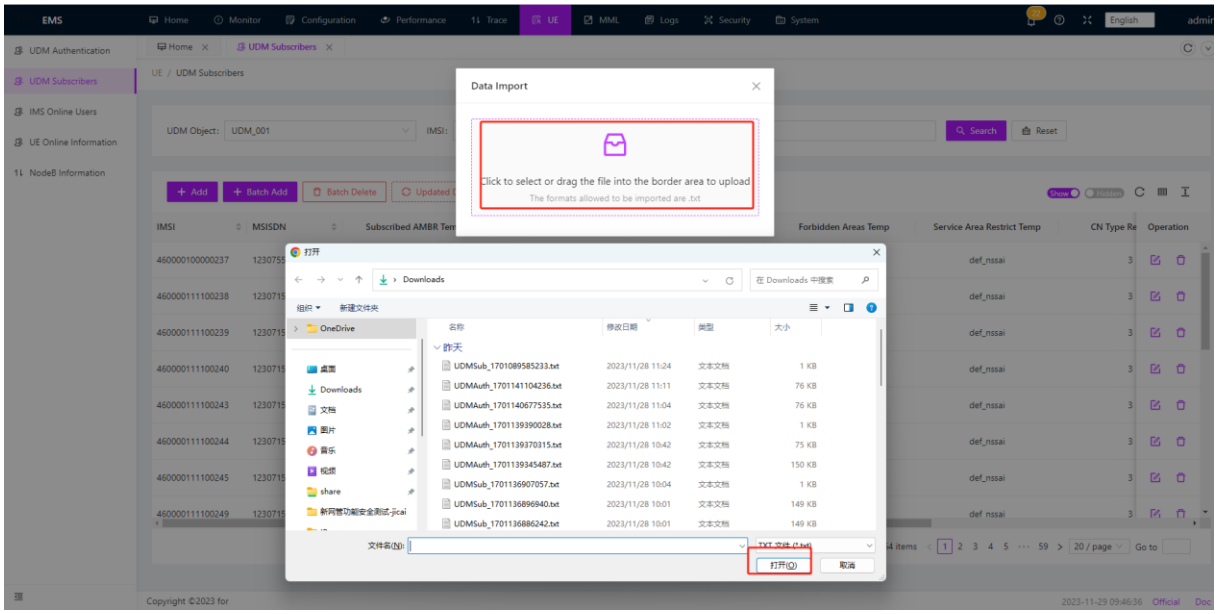
- Click on the right edit button to view more detailed user data and make modifications, such as modifying static IP data.

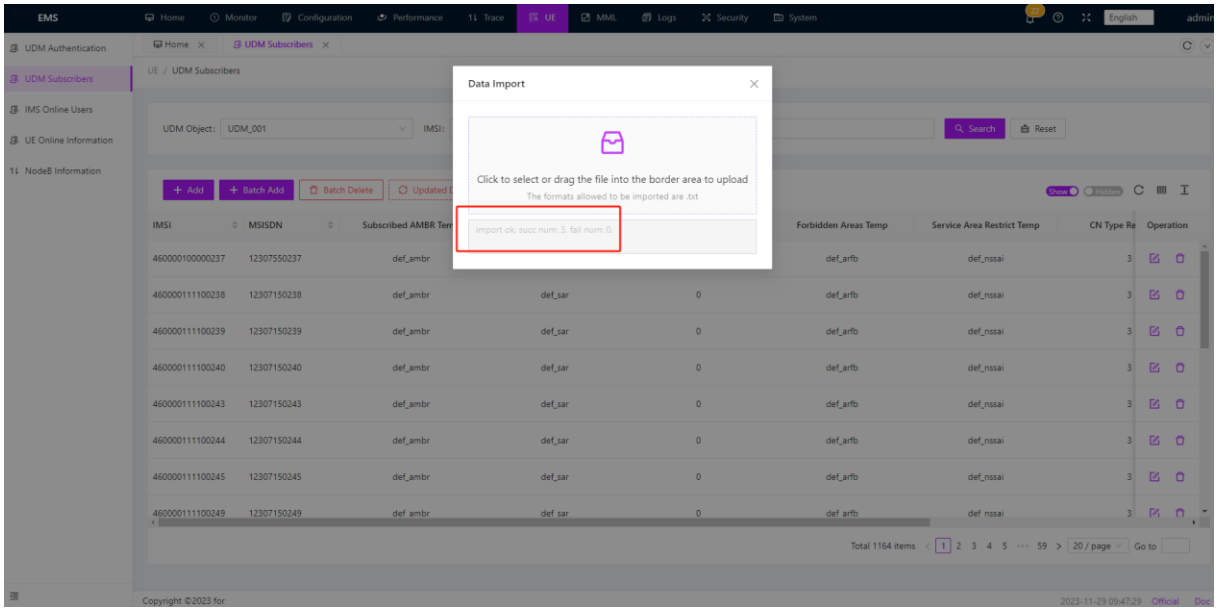




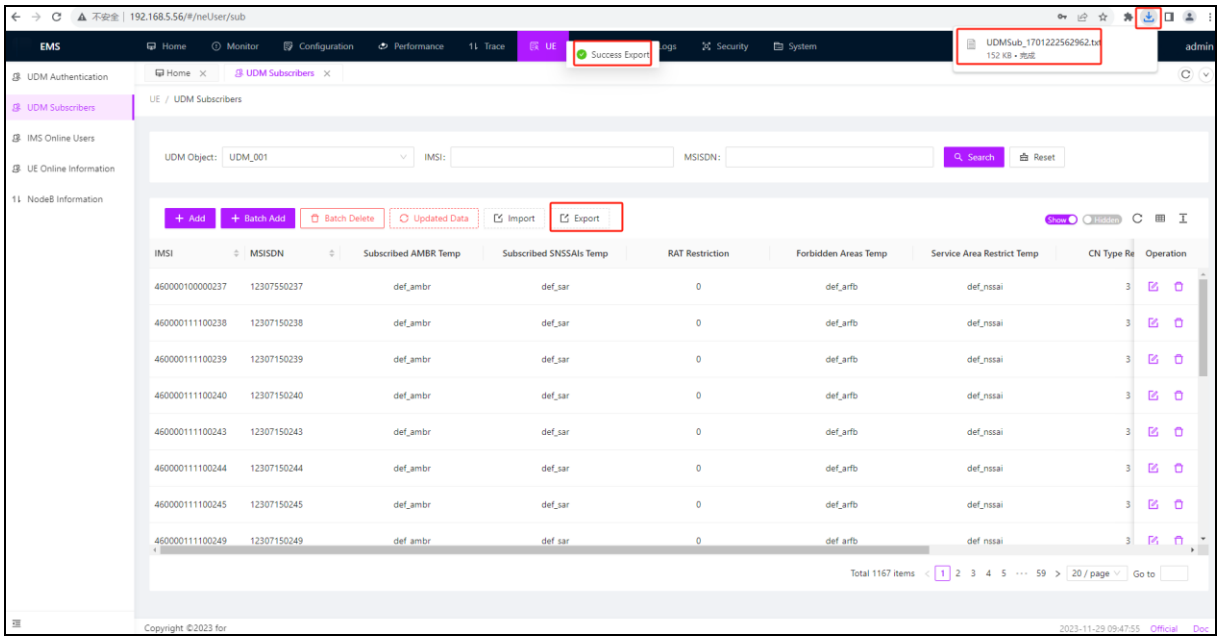
Can import and export UDM Subscribers data:

Import: Click “Import”, click on the window that pops up, then select the file you want to import. Once confirmed, a prompt will appear below indicating whether the import was successful.



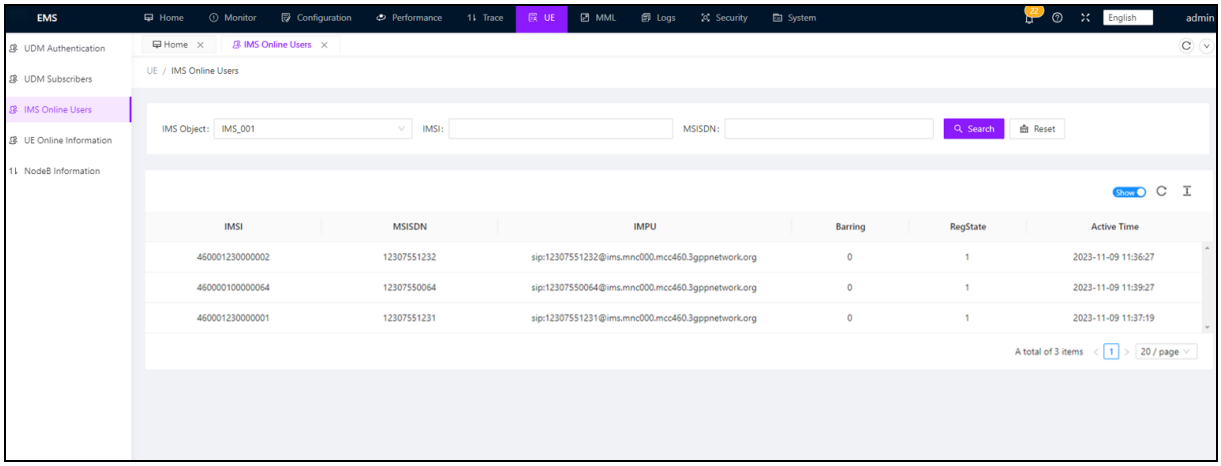


Export: Click the“Export”, the system will export the file and automatically download it.



3.7.3 IMS Online Users

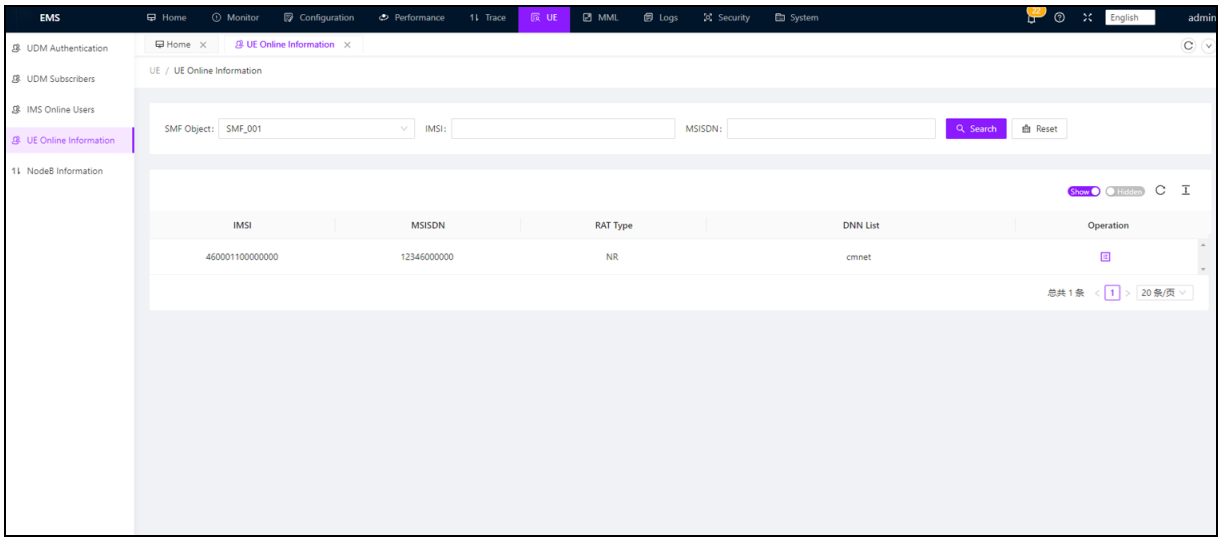
An IMS online user refers to an online user on the core network of the IP-based multimedia subsystem (IMS). Core network terminal management monitors and manages IMS online users, including the number of online users, user IMSI, MSISDN, registration loading, and activation time, to ensure proper allocation of network resources and optimize performance.



3.7.4 UE Online Information

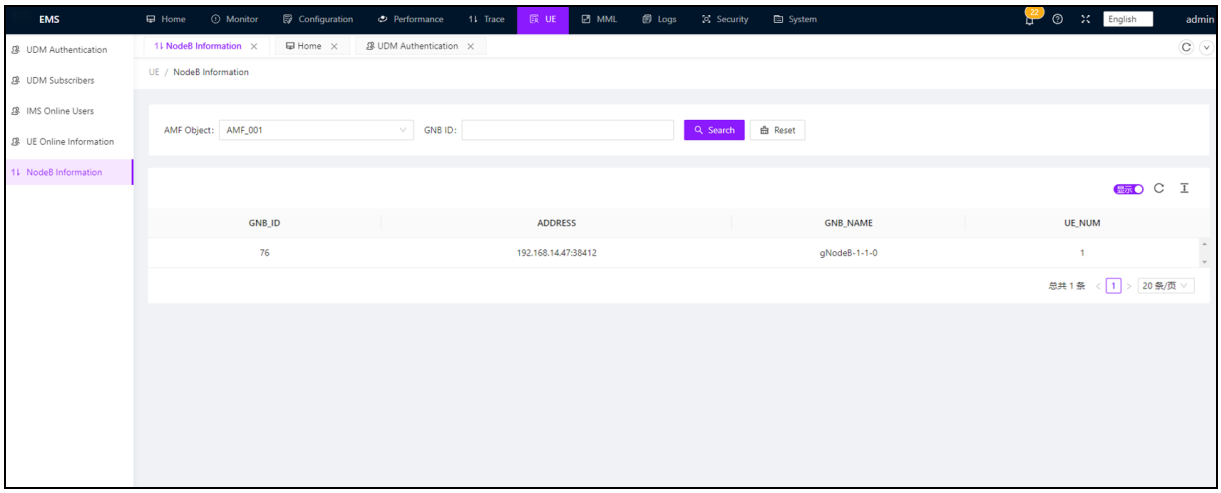
UE online information refers to the online status and connection status of terminal devices in the core network. Core network terminal management can monitor the online

status of terminals in real time. Users registered in SMF can view UE information such as IMSI, MSISDN, RAT Type, and DNN List



3.7.5 NodeB Information

NodeB information: Base station information refers to the relevant information of base station equipment in the core network, including the IP, ID, name of the 4G and 5G base station and the number of UE of the access base station. OMC can manage the information of base stations connected to AMF, so that operators can better understand the number and information of base stations connected to AMF.



3.8 MML

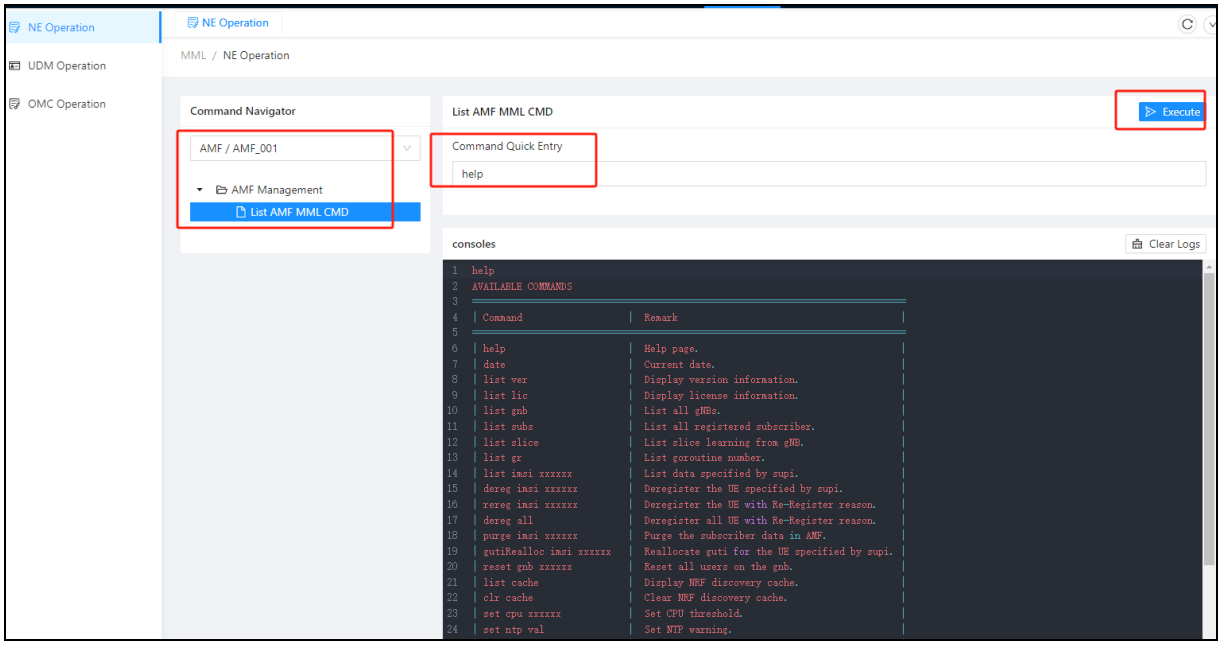
MML (Man-Machine Language) management refers to the method of managing and configuring various parts of the core network by using specific command languages. MML management covers NE operation, UDM operation, and OMC operation.

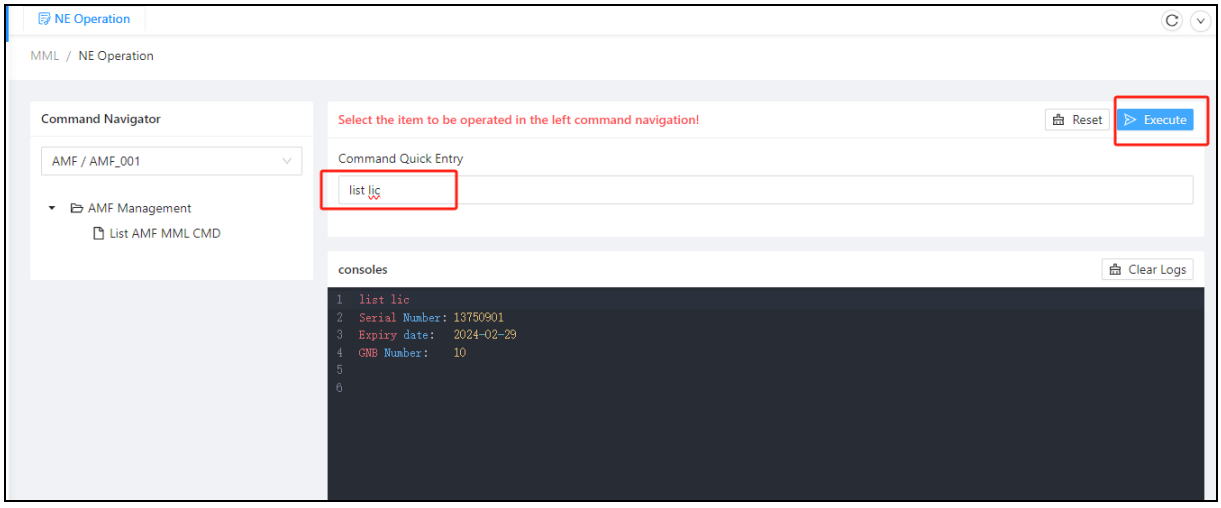
Through MML management, operators can manage and configure the core network to ensure the stable operation and high performance of the network. MML commands are flexible and scalable, and can be customized and configured according to specific network needs and operator requirements. At the same time, MML management also requires operators to have the appropriate technology and knowledge to ensure the accuracy and safety of management operations.

3.8.1 NE Operation

NE manage and configure core network elements through MML commands. Network element operations can query and configure the data information of each network element, such as querying the license information and version information of the network element, querying the access base station information in AMF, adding and deleting user data in batches in UDM, etc. Through MML commands, operators can flexibly and accurately configure network elements of the entire core network to meet network performance requirements.

Operation steps: Select the network element that needs to be operated in the network element operation interface, click "List XXX MML CMD" below, and then click "Execute" on the right side. A console will pop up below, and the console will display operation commands and command explanations of the network element. Click "Clear Logs" to clear the console. If you need to enter a command, enter the command in the box below "Command Quick Entry", such as entering "list lic", and then click "Execute", the corresponding result will appear in the console.





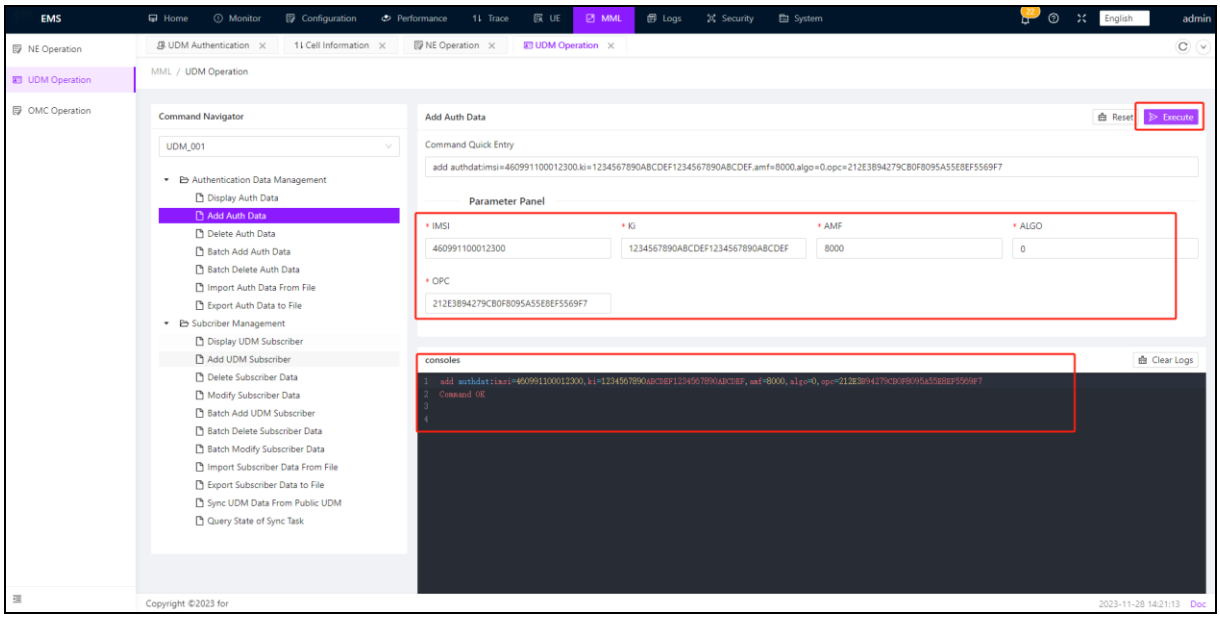
3.8.2 UDM Operation

The UDM operation are mainly configured for user data management (UDM). This section describes how to configure UDM authentication information, including the identity and key information of the terminal device, to ensure the correct security authentication. At the same time, UDM operation also include the configuration of UDM subscribers, including user identity information, subscription information, and service configuration.

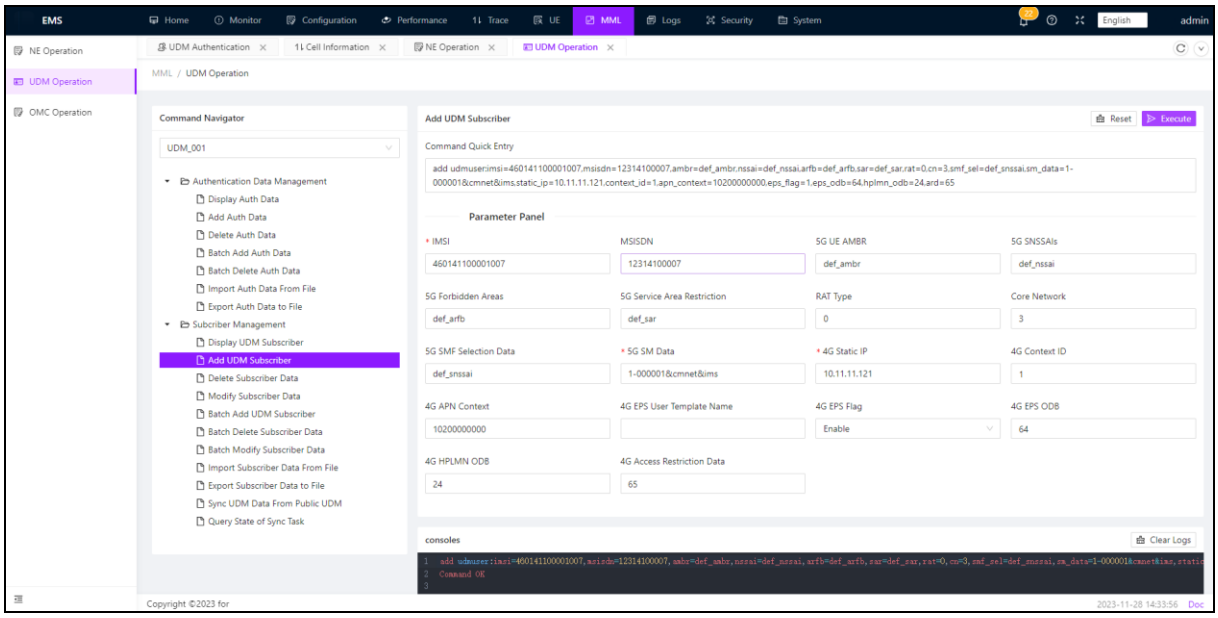
you can operate on UDM subscribers' data and authentication data, including adding, deleting, batch adding, batch deleting user data, and authentication data. The functions of each command are as follows: click on the command with a red * mark as a required field, and then click "Execute" in the upper right corner. The result is displayed in the black window

below.

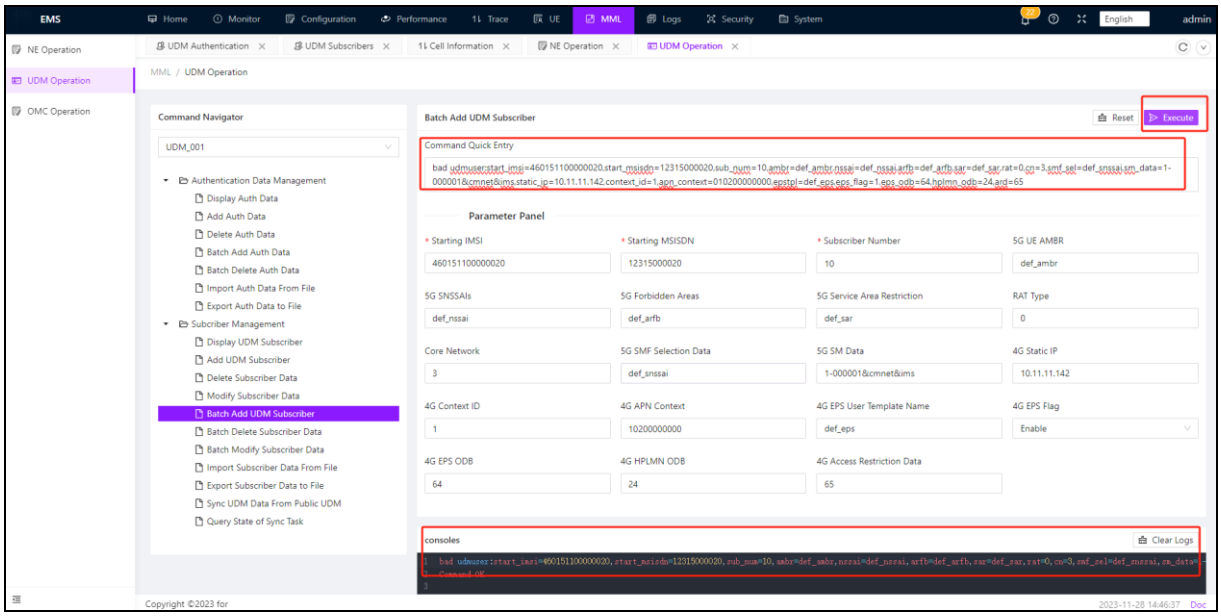
Add UDM Auth data as follows:



Add UDM Subscriber data as follows:



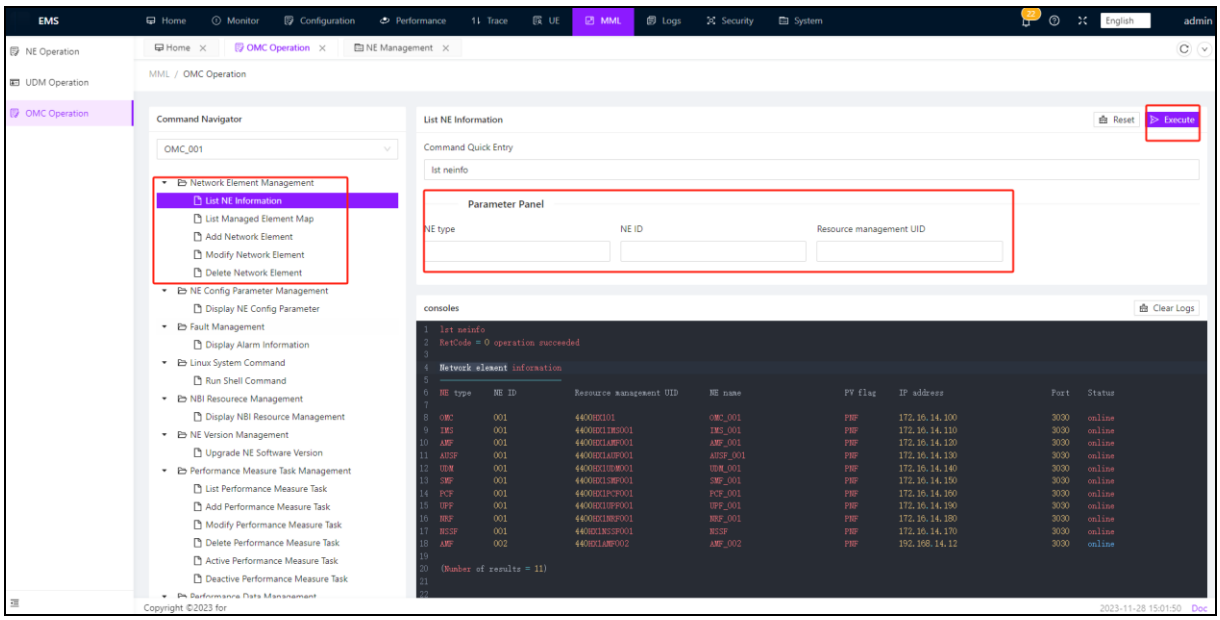
The operator can also enter the MML command in the box below “Command Quick Entry” and click execute:



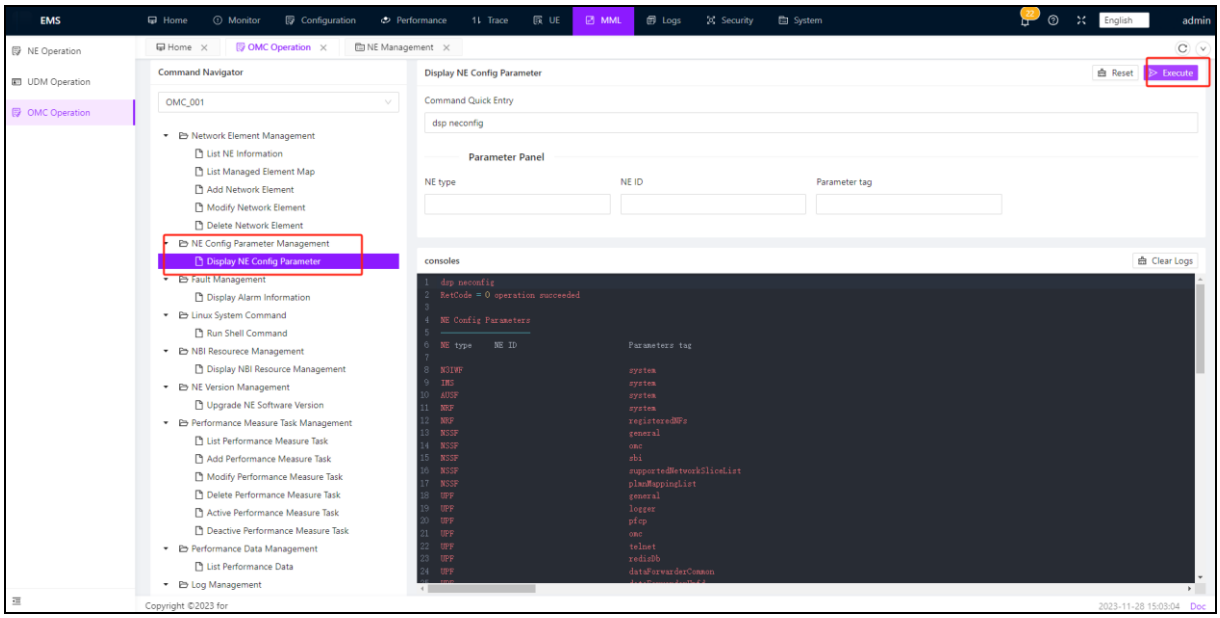
3.8.3 OMC Operation

OMC operates and manages the management parts of the core network. This includes the management of NEs, such as adding, deleting, and modifying NE information. Manage NE configuration parameters, for example, query NE configuration parameters. Perform fault management operations, such as querying alarms of NEs such as AMF. Performance management operations, such as the collection and analysis of performance data; Perform system management operations, such as querying the system information of NEs such as AMF.

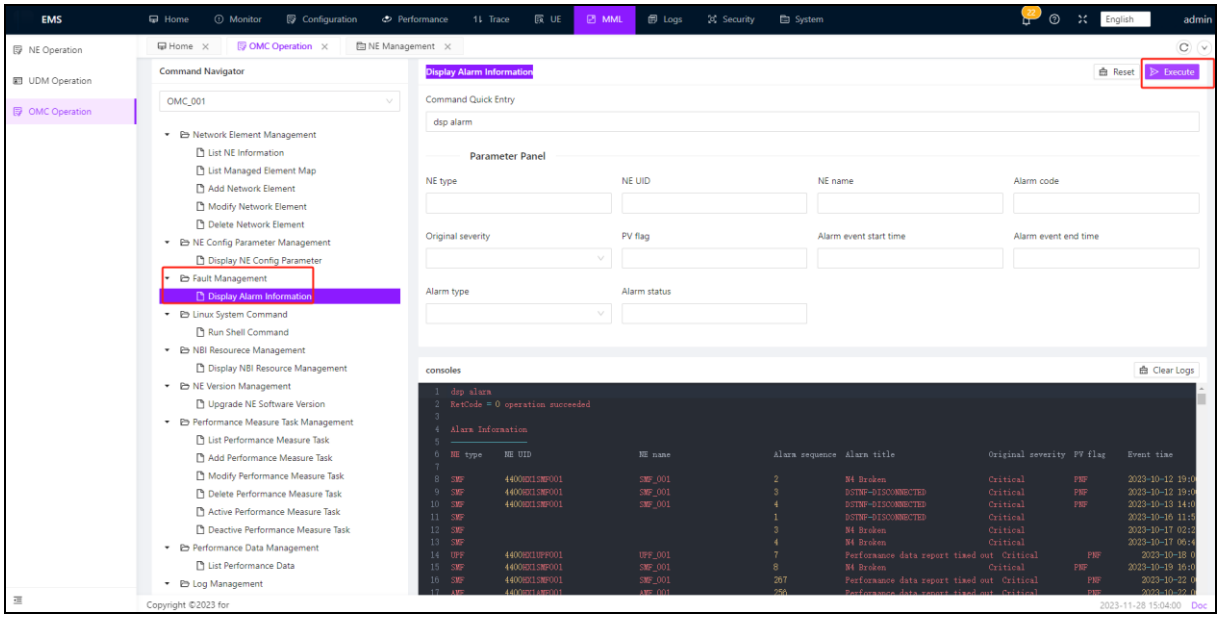
NE Management:



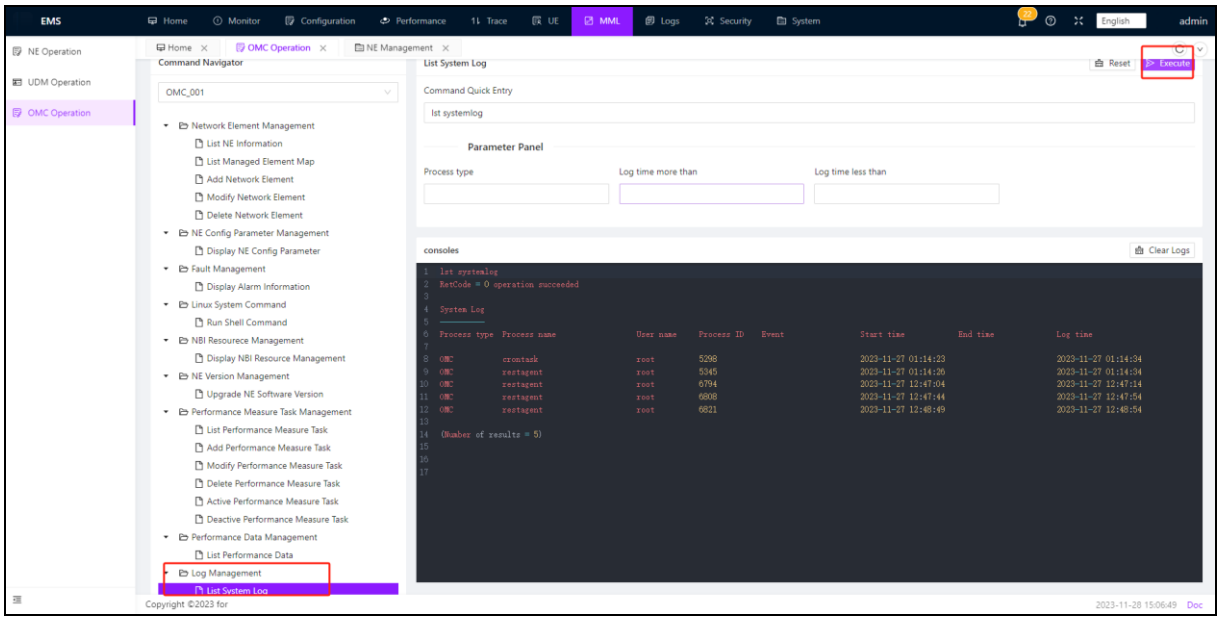
NE Config Parameter Management:



Fault Management:



Log Management:



3.9 Logs

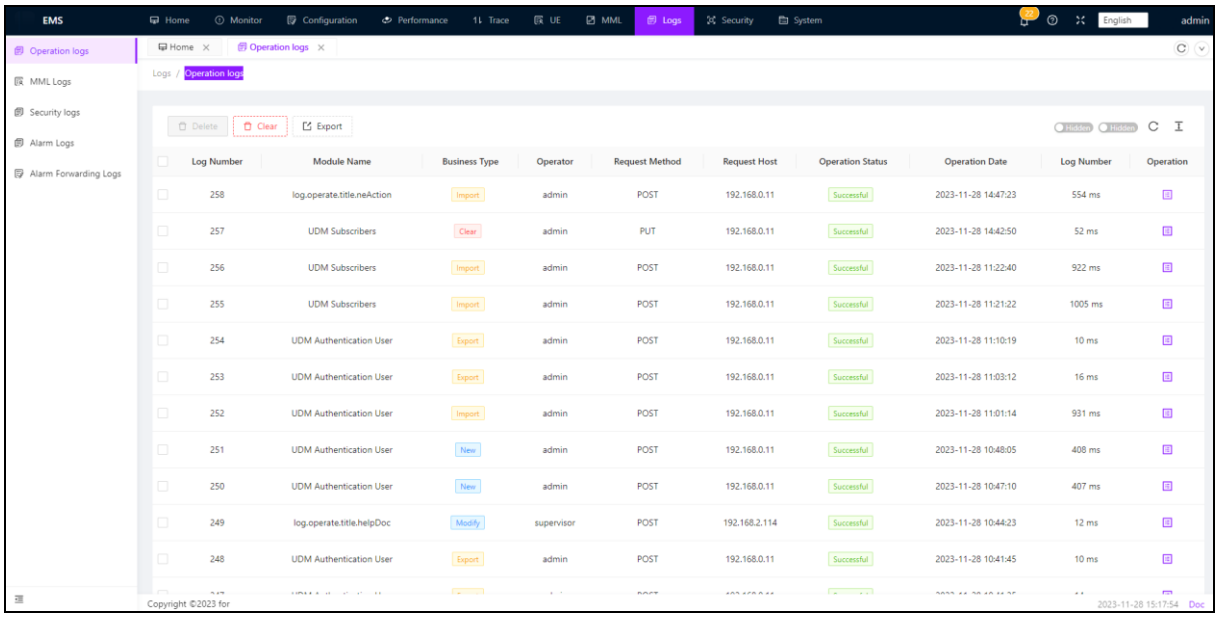
Core network Logs management is a critical part of network uptime maintenance, allowing managers to track the status of various parts of the core network, record potential problems, and perform troubleshooting and performance analysis. Logs management covers operation logs, MML logs, security logs, alarm logs, and alarm forwarding logs.

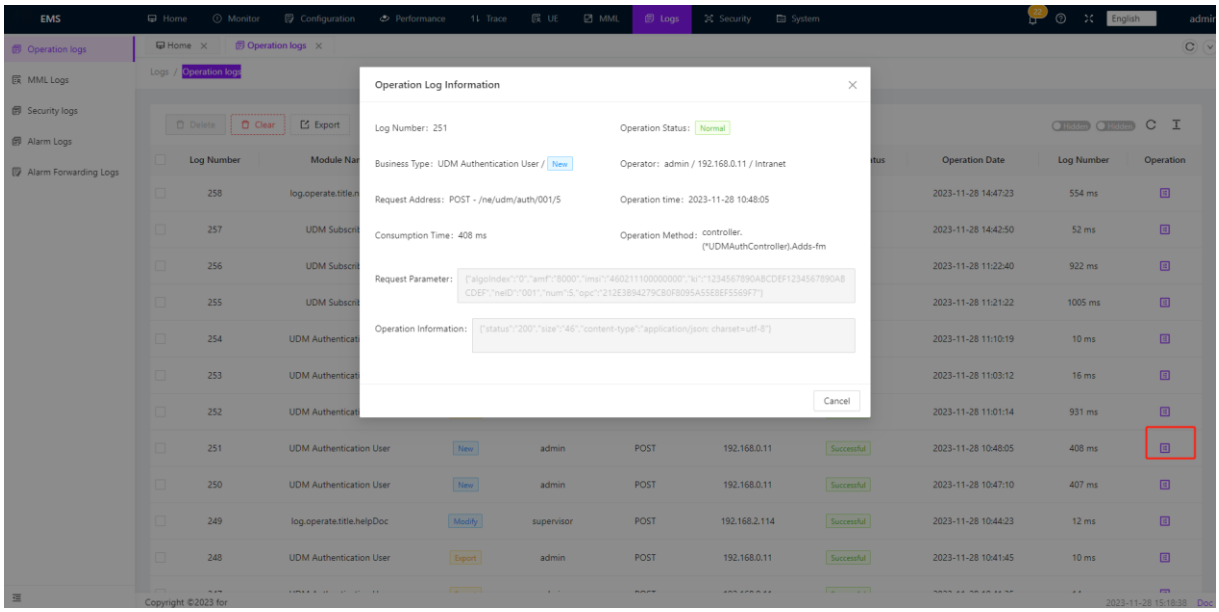
Logs management is an important support for efficient and accurate operation and maintenance, and plays a very important role in ensuring the stable operation of the core network, protecting network security and optimizing network performance. In practice, Logs management generally needs to be combined with the corresponding log analysis tools, through the comprehensive analysis of a variety of logs, in order to play the maximum value.

3.9.1 Operation logs

Operation logs record detailed information about operations performed by O&M personnel on network devices or systems, such as data change, system configuration, and account management. These logs can be used for analyzing system health, troubleshooting, and auditing.

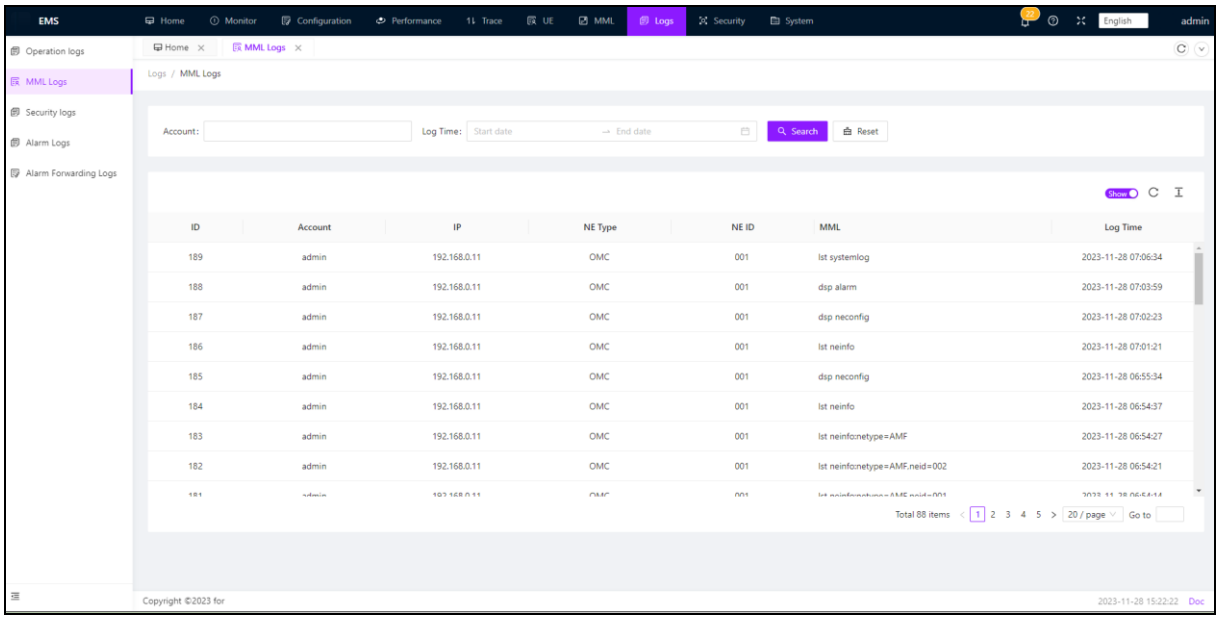
The operator can view the operation records related to network management, and specific operation information can be seen in the details on the right side.





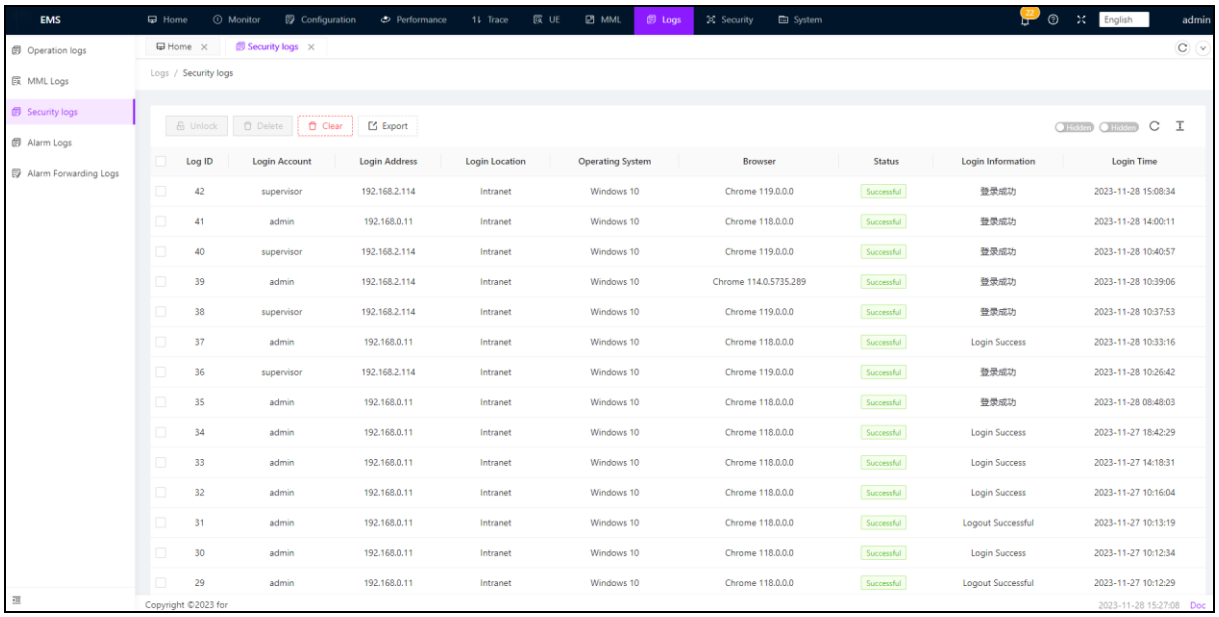
3.9.2 MML Logs

MML logs record operations performed using MML commands. This includes any parameter configuration, status query, etc., which is very helpful for auditing configuration changes of the core network, identifying configuration errors, fault tracing, etc.



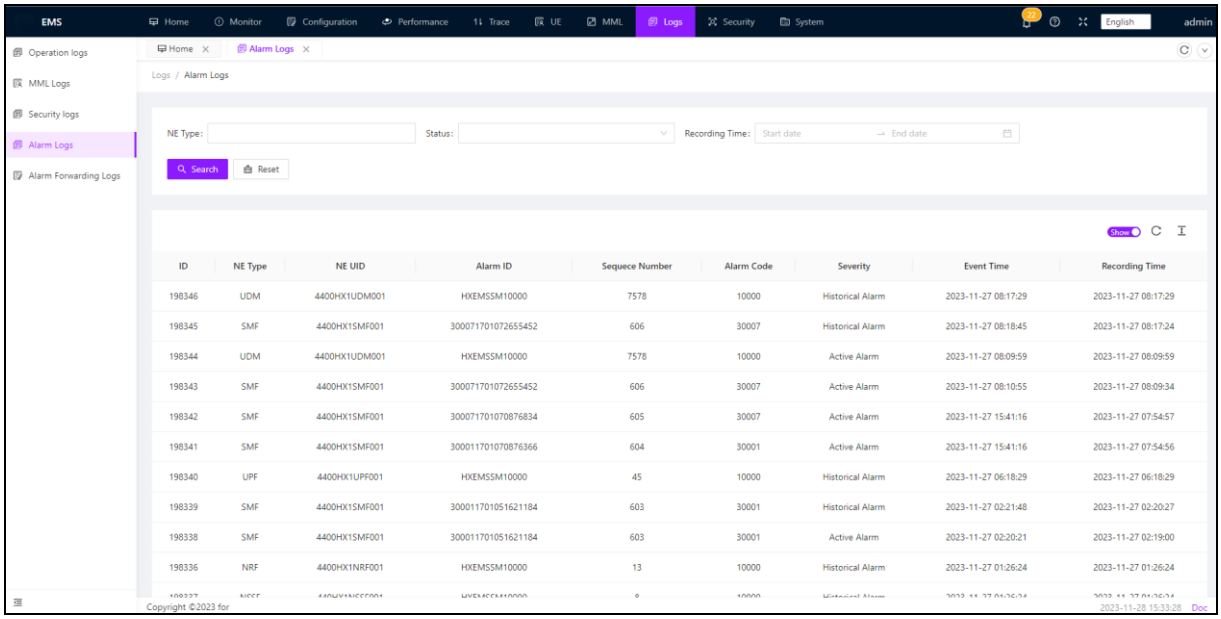
3.9.3 Security logs

Security logs record user login information, including login account, IP address, operating system, login time, and status. It is used to monitor and ensure the security of the core network, as well as to analyze and find security problems when they occur.



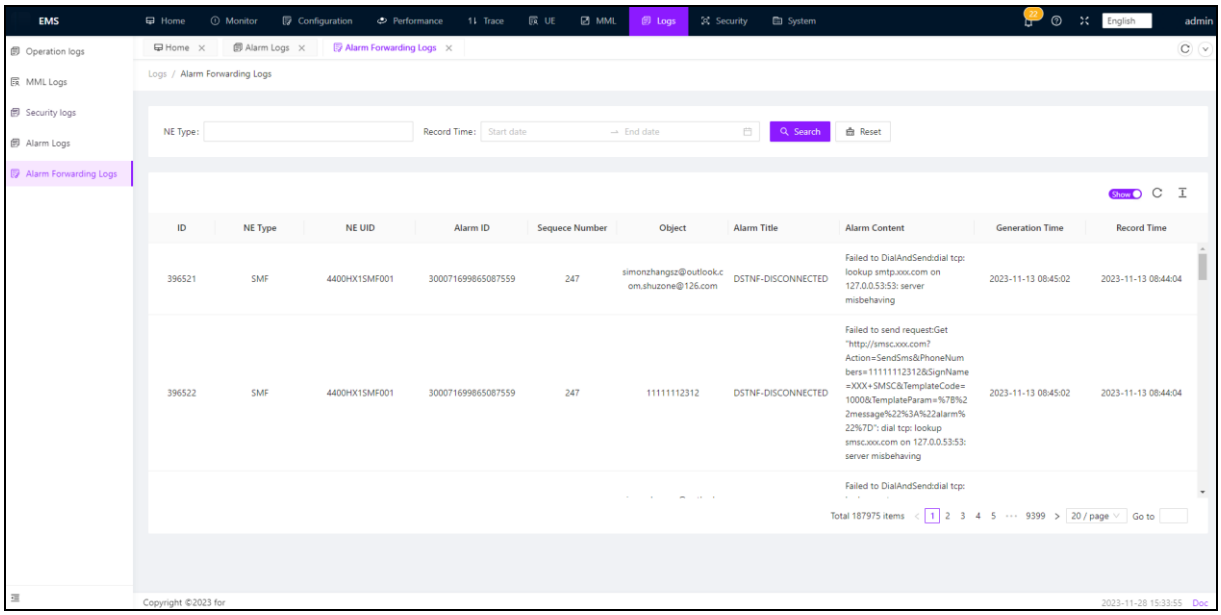
3.9.4 Alarm Logs

Alarm logs record all information about system faults, exceptions, or important events, including activation alarms and historical alarms, so that O&M personnel can quickly locate and rectify existing problems.



3.9.5 Alarm Forwarding Logs

The alarm forwarding log records all the alarm events that are forwarded. It is useful for the administrator to track and handle alarms and check whether alarms are correctly routed to the target processing system.



3.10 Security

Core network security management refers to the management and permission control of users on the core network to ensure network security and protect the system from

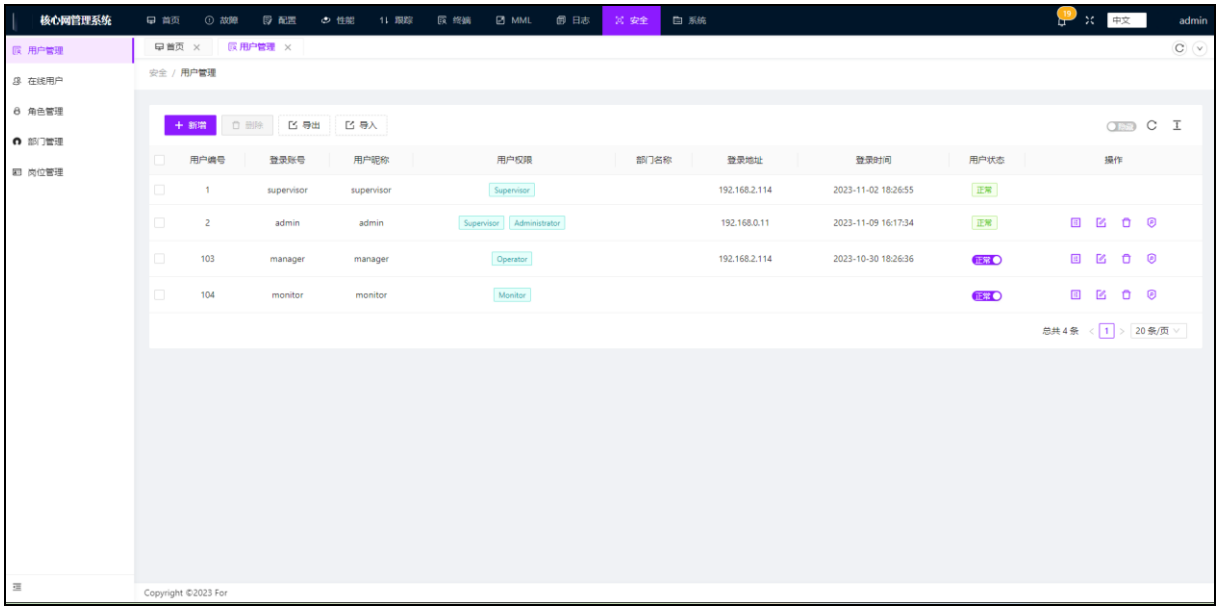
unauthorized access or malicious attacks. Core network security management includes user management, online user management, role management, department management and position management.

3.10.1 User Management

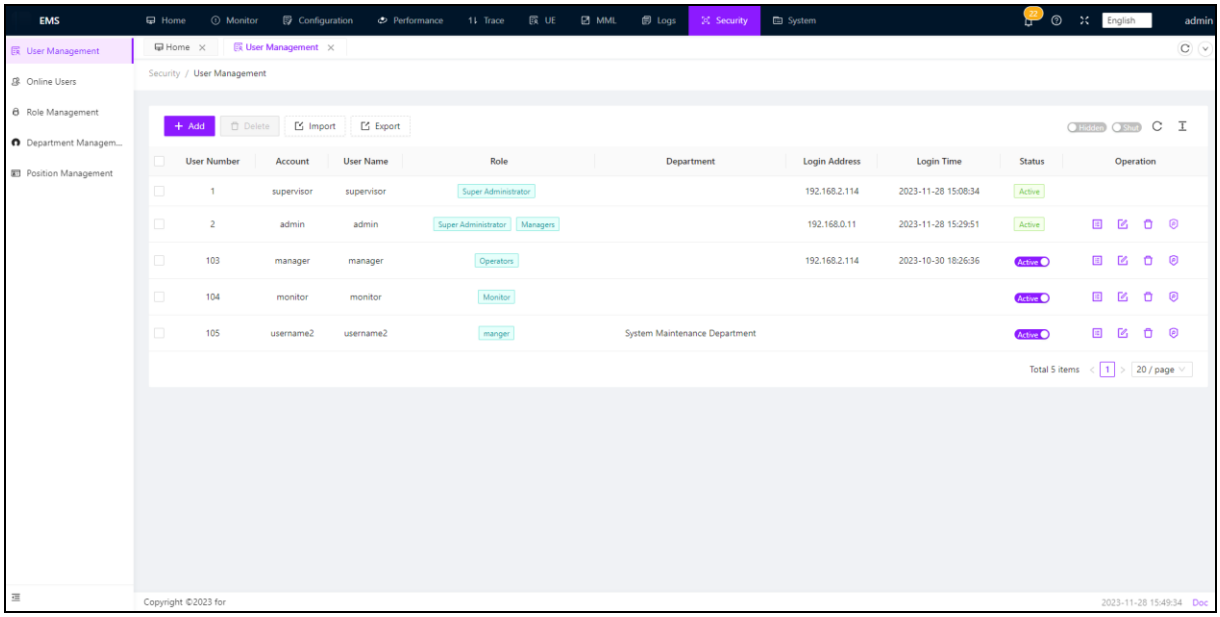
User management is to manage and control the login users in the core network. Administrators can add, modify, and delete login users, and set user information and permissions. By default, the core network provides default users such as supervisor, admin, manager, and monitor. Each user has different rights. For example, supervisor is the super administrator, admin has the rights of the administrator and super administrator, manager has the rights of the operation and maintenance personnel, and monitor has the rights of the monitoring personnel. User management ensures that only authorized users can access and operate the core network.

The operator can view user related information and operate to add, delete, and modify user information (“admin” and “supervisor” are super management users). Note that only high-privileged users can delete low-privileged users.

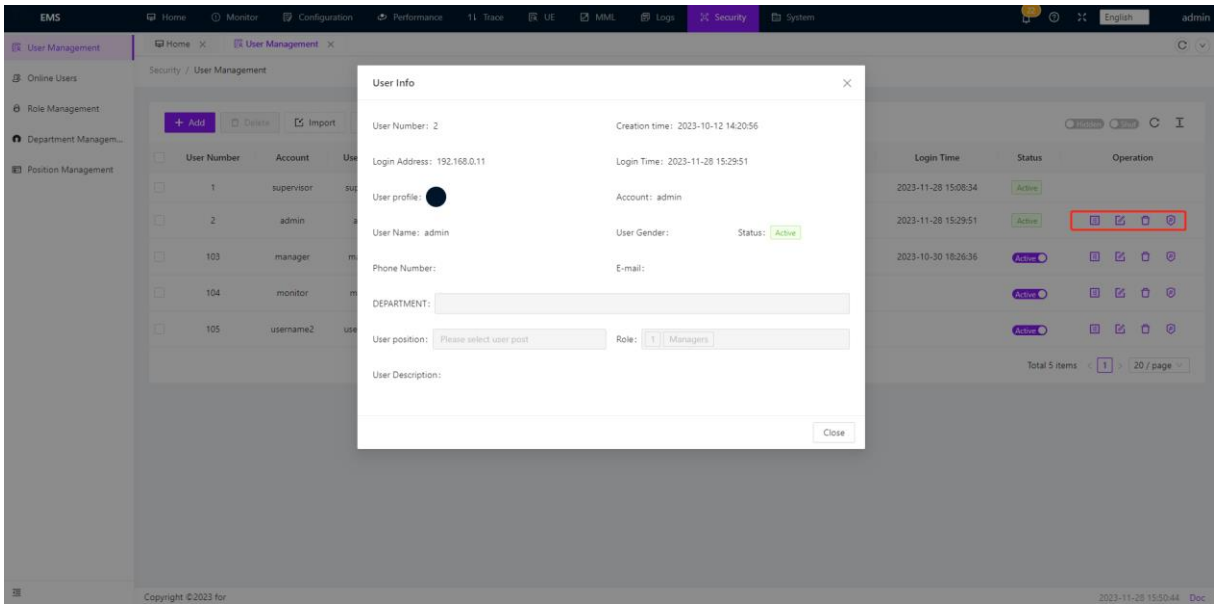
.

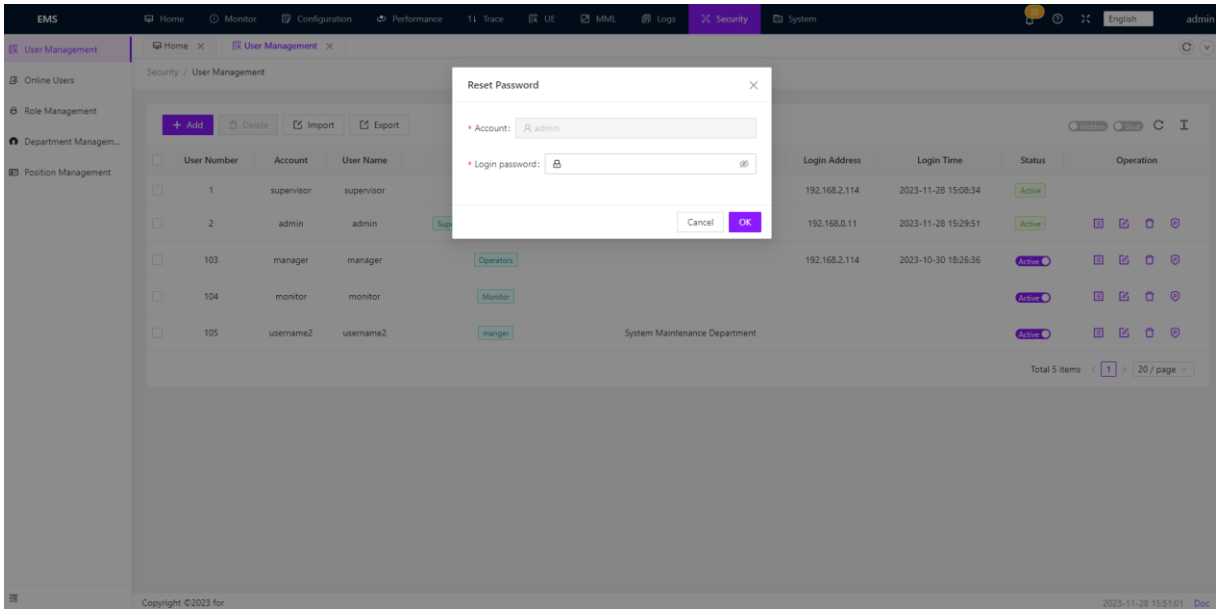


Click “Add” to add a logged-in user. Different user positions can be set according to needs, and different user permissions can be added. For specific permissions, please refer to Role Management：



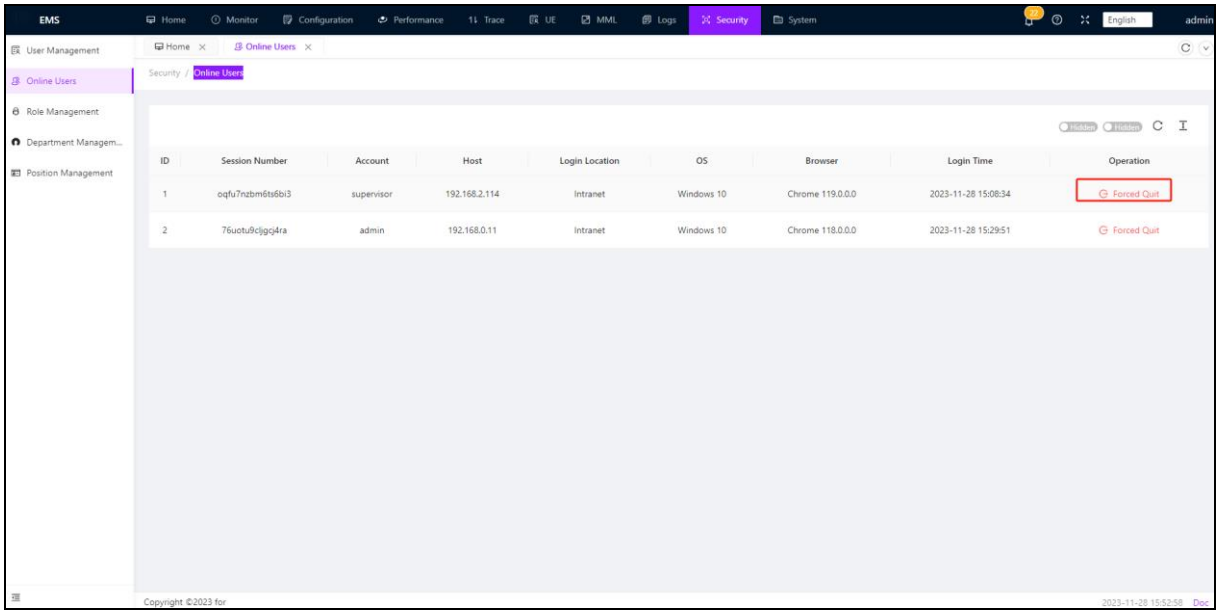
Users can be imported and exported, and import templates can be downloaded to add user data. On the right side, specific detailed information of the user can be viewed, and the user password can be modified:





3.10.2 Online Users

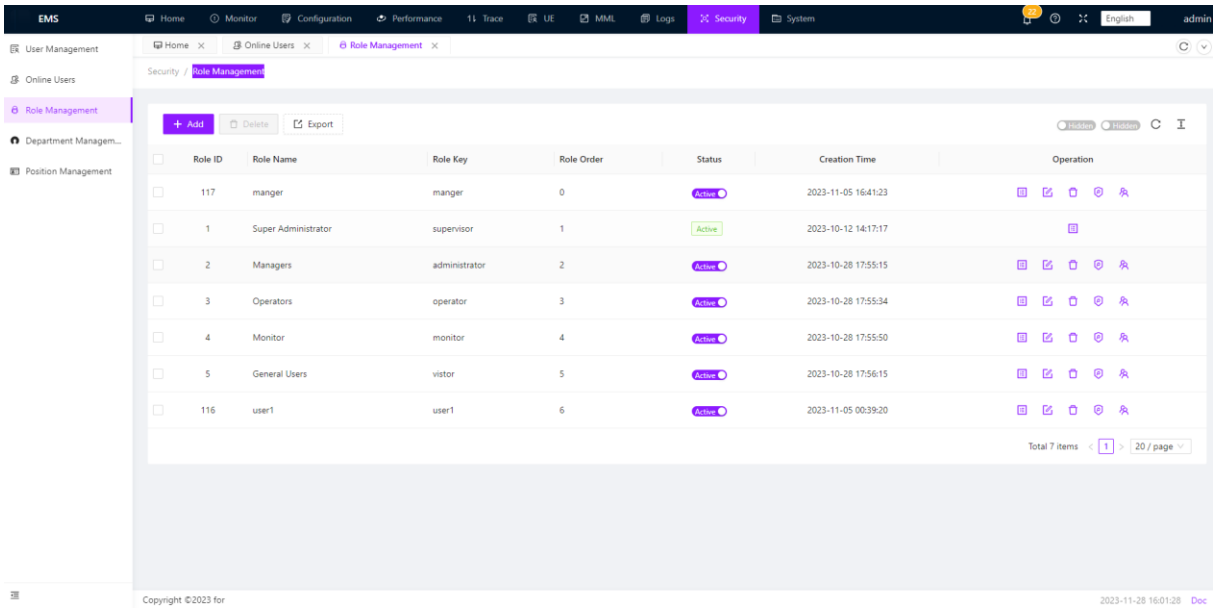
Online user management is used to monitor and manage users currently logged in to the core network. The administrator can view information about online users, such as the account name, host IP address, operating system, and login time. Online user management also provides strong logout operations. Administrators can terminate the login sessions of specified users to ensure the security of the core network.



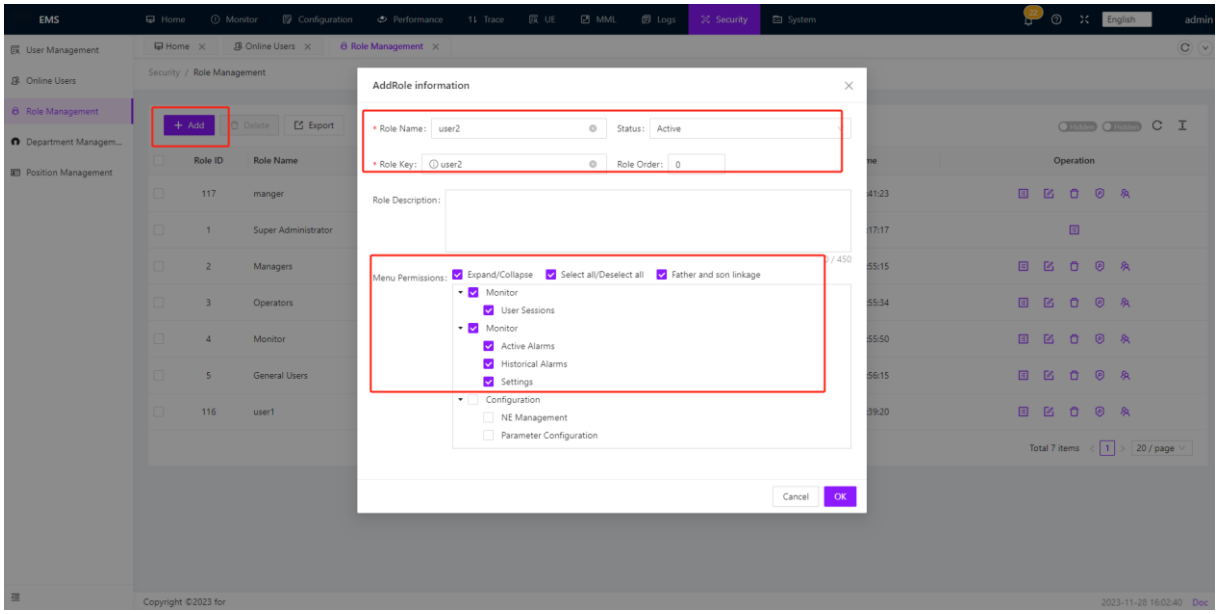
3.10.3 Role Management

Role management: Role management assigns specific roles and rights to different users. The administrator can create different role names and assign permissions to each role. Roles can be customized to meet the rights requirements of different users. Through role management, you can effectively control the access rights of users and achieve fine control of permissions.

The operator can view role related information and perform operations such as adding, deleting, and modifying. The operator can also add role permission sets:

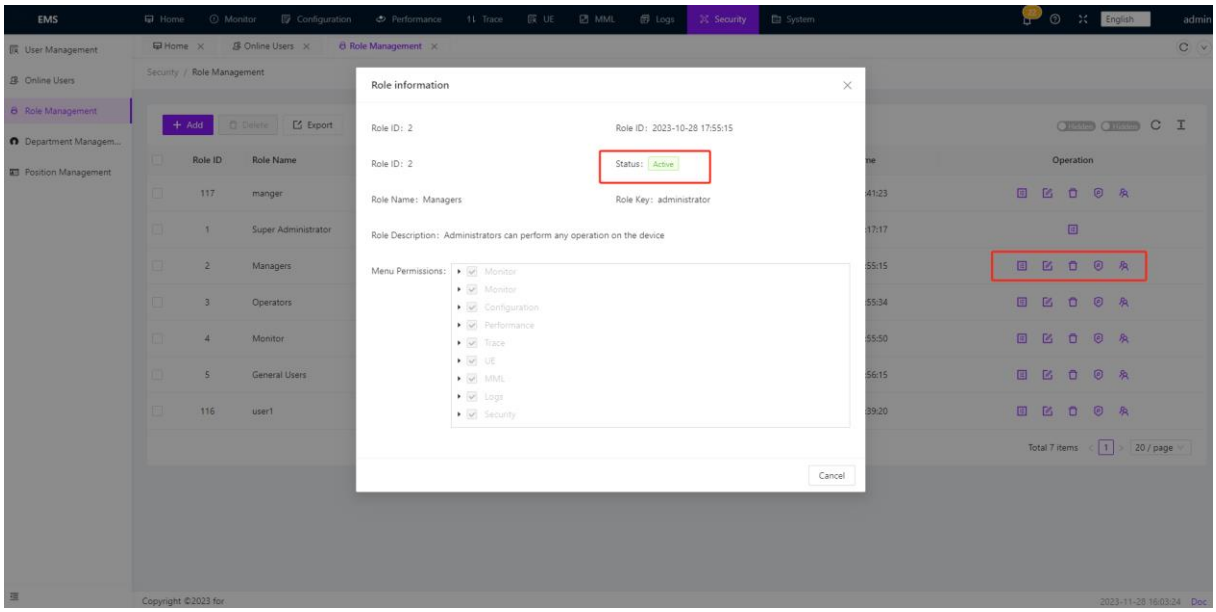


Add role information and assign different menu permissions to different roles as needed:



On the right side of the character name, the operator can view the specific menu

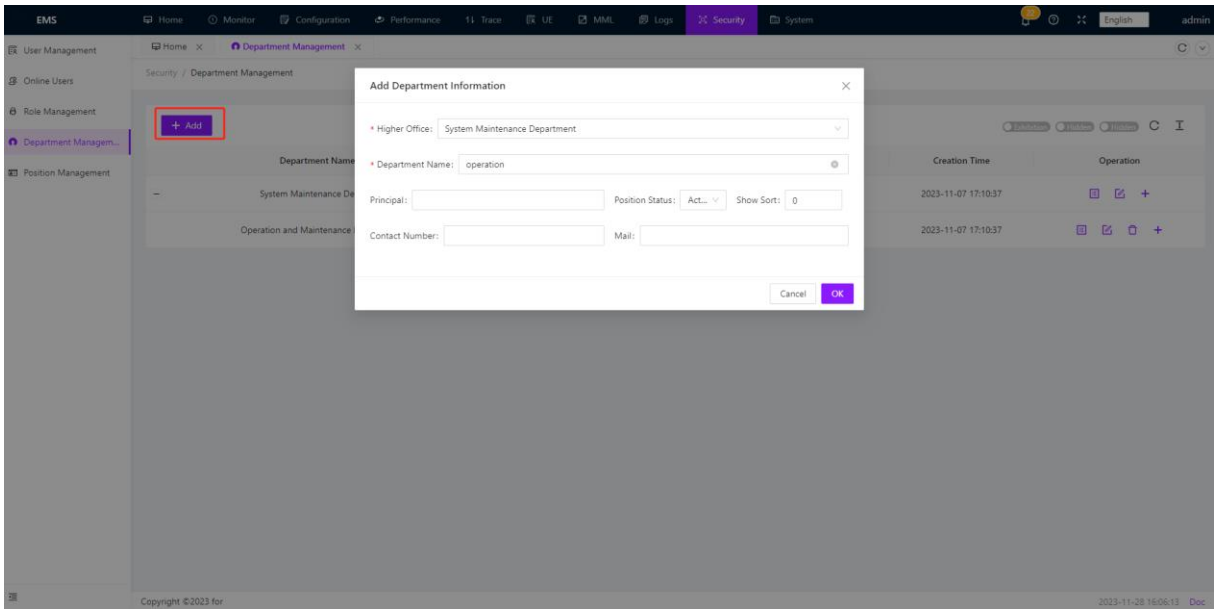
permissions for each role and perform modification and deletion operations:

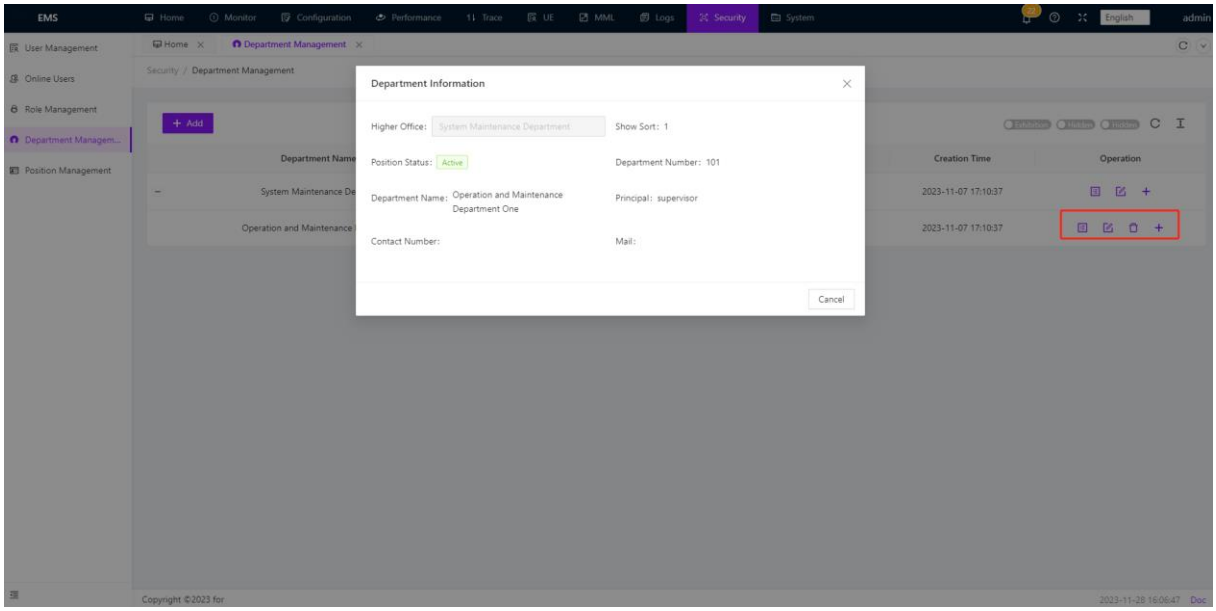


3.10.4 Department Management

Department management is used to organize and classify users in the core network. Administrators can create and manage different departments and assign users to different departments. With department management, you can easily divide and manage the rights of different departments and users, making permission control more flexible and orderly.

The operator can see the department categories, create different departments as needed, and assign different departments to different users:

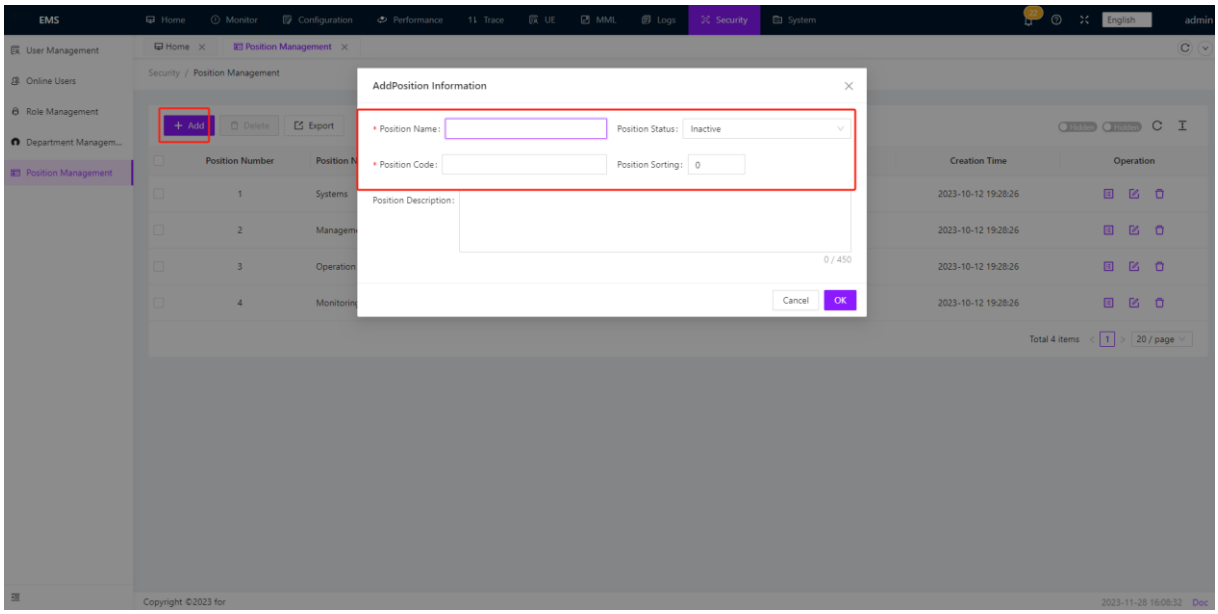




3.10.5 Position Management

Position management is to manage the duties or positions of the core network users. Administrators can create and manage different jobs and assign users to corresponding jobs. Post management can help realize the division of responsibilities and authority of users, so as to better manage the security and operation of the core network.

The operator can see different position names and search, add, delete, and modify positions:



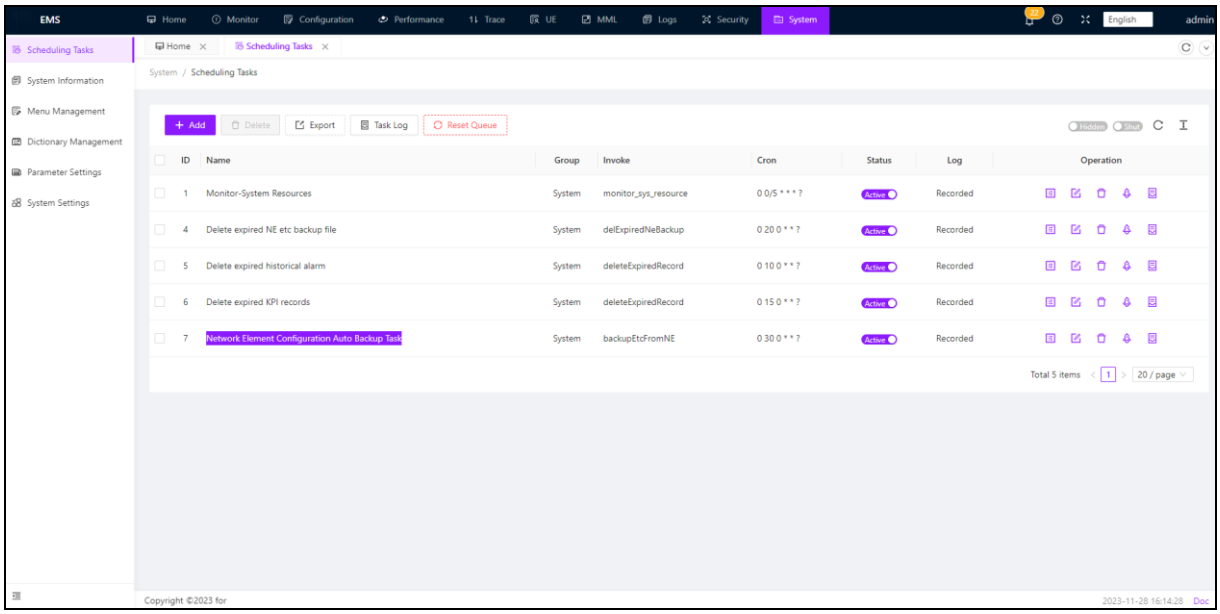
3.11 System

Core network system management refers to the management and maintenance of the functions and configurations of the core network system. It mainly includes scheduling tasks, system information, menu management, dictionary management, parameter setting, system setting, and so on.

With core network system management, administrators can flexibly configure and manage core network systems to meet service requirements and improve system availability and security. Administrators can customize configurations based on actual conditions to ensure stable running and efficient maintenance of the system.

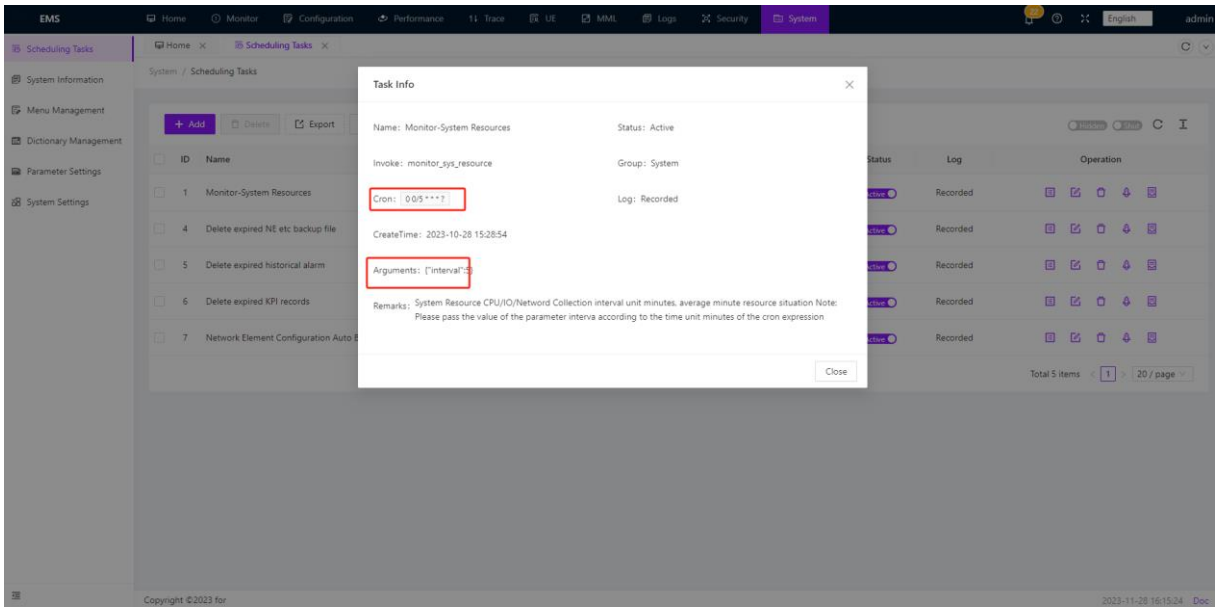
3.11.1 Scheduling Tasks

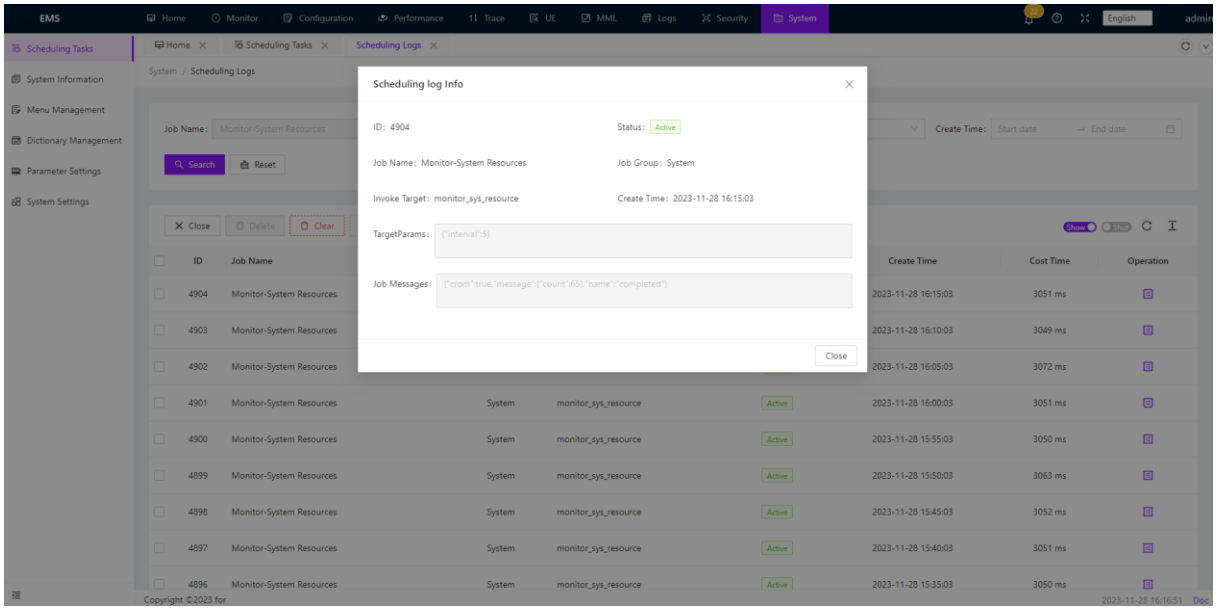
Scheduling tasks are used to schedule and manage scheduled tasks in the core network system. The initial configuration includes monitoring-system resources, deleting expired NE backup files, deleting expired historical alarm records, deleting expired KPI records, and Network Element Configuration Auto Backup Task. Administrators can set and manage the scheduling time, interval, and execution mode of these tasks to ensure the punctual execution and stability of periodic tasks.



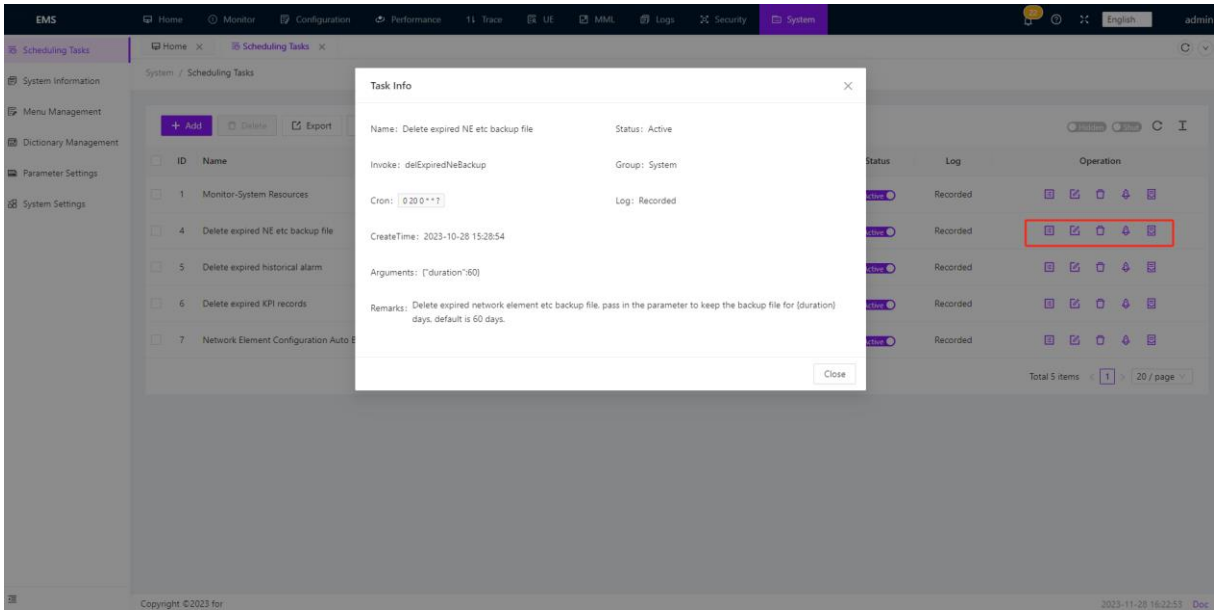
- Monitoring - System Resources: This item is for collecting CPU/IO/Word resources, which can be used to view and modify the average interval 5-minute resource status of the

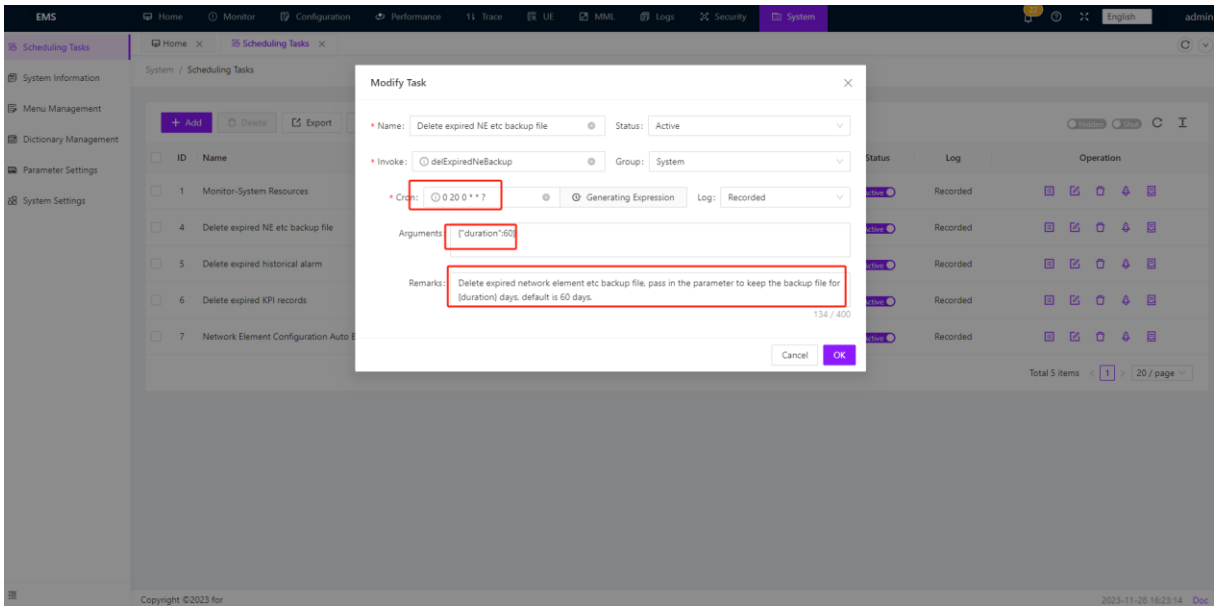
system. After clicking on the log on the right side of the task, you can view the specific refresh time of the system resources each time, also you can modify them.

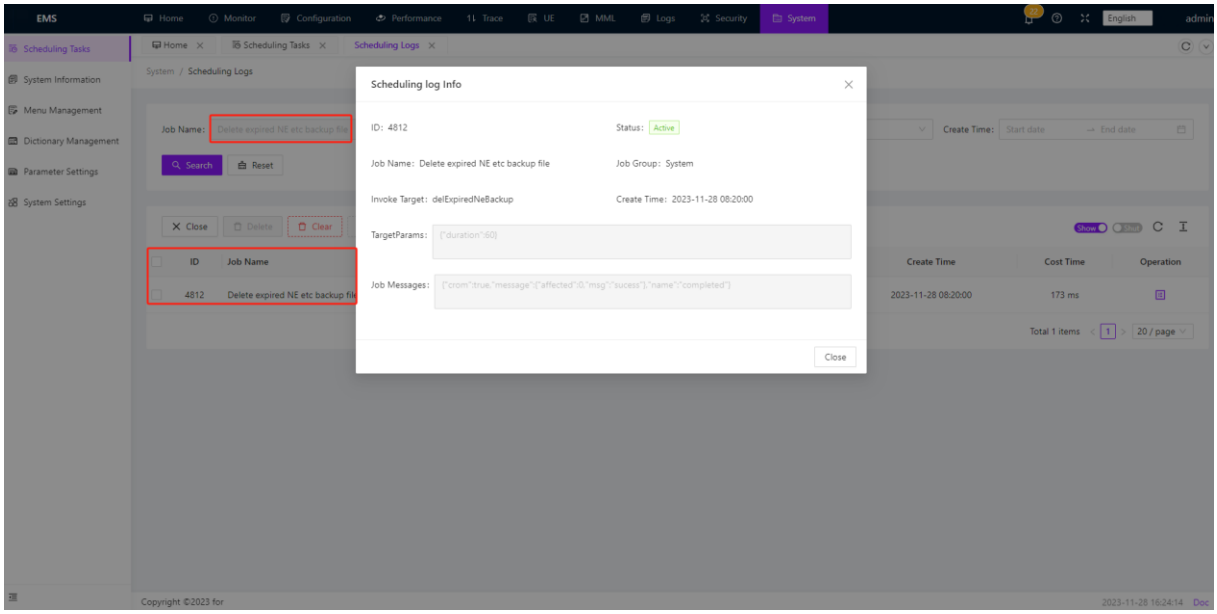




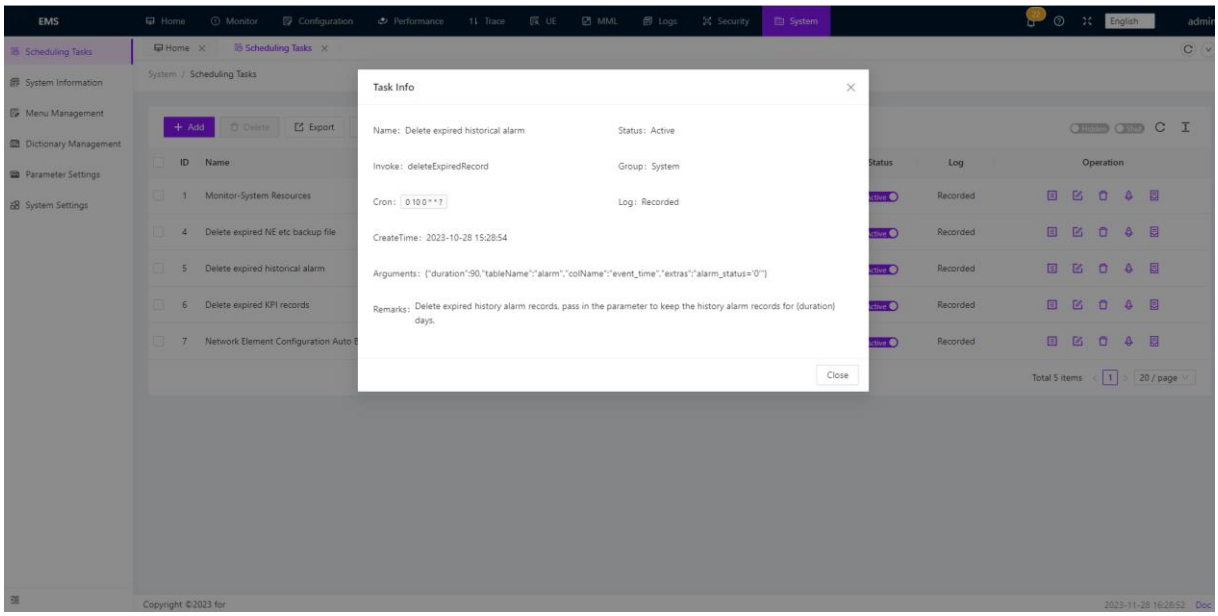
- Delete expired network element backup files: This option allows you to view and modify the time of the expired network element ETC backup files. After reaching the time, record and delete them. The parameter passed in indicates that the backup files will be retained for 60 days, with a deletion time of 0:20. Click on the log on the right to view the history of deleting expired network element backup files before

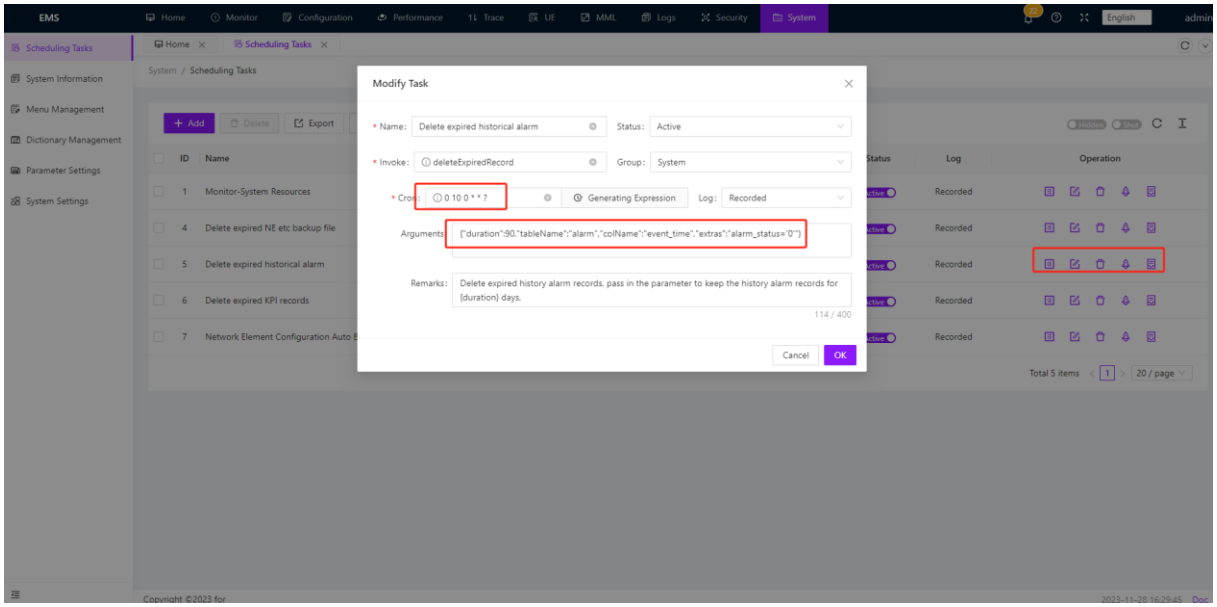

EMS
Task Info
Name: Delete expired NE etc backup file
Status: Active
Invoke: delExpiredNeBackup
Group: System
Cron: 0 20 0 * * ?
Log: Recorded
CreateTime: 2023-10-28 15:28:54
Arguments: {"duration":60}
Remarks: Delete expired network element etc backup file, pass in the parameter to keep the backup file for {duration} days, default is 60 days.
Close


EMS
Modify Task
* Name: Delete expired NE etc backup file
Status: Active
* Invoke: delExpiredNeBackup
Group: System
* Cron: 0 20 0 * * ?
Generating Expression
Log: Recorded
Arguments: {"duration":60}
Remarks: Delete expired network element etc backup file, pass in the parameter to keep the backup file for {duration} days, default is 60 days.
134 / 400
Cancel
OK

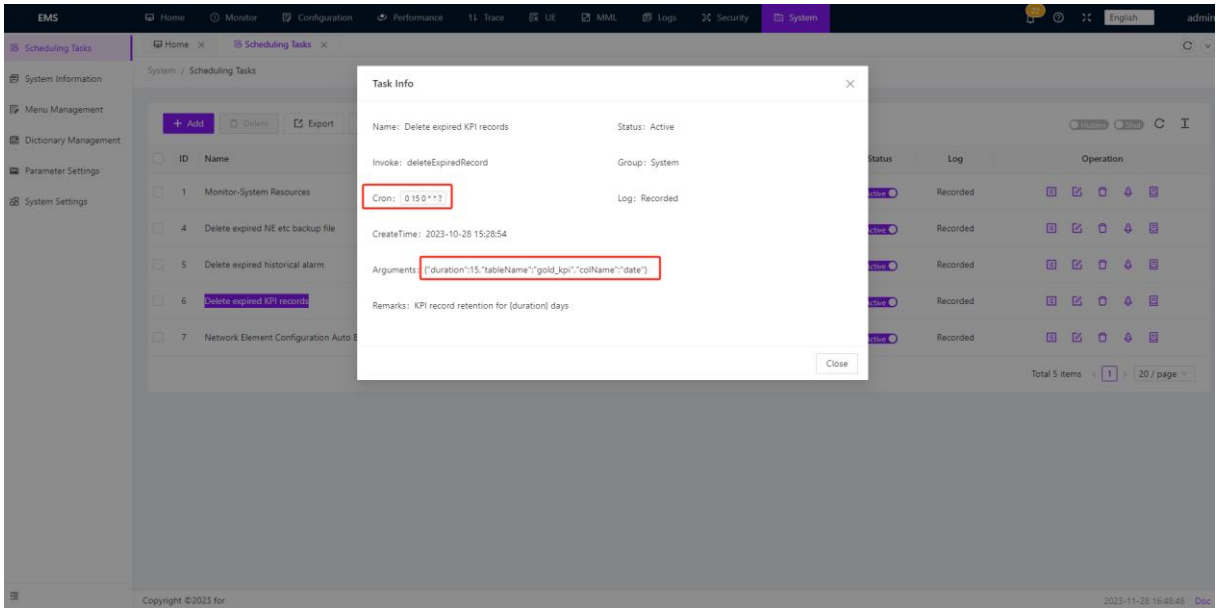


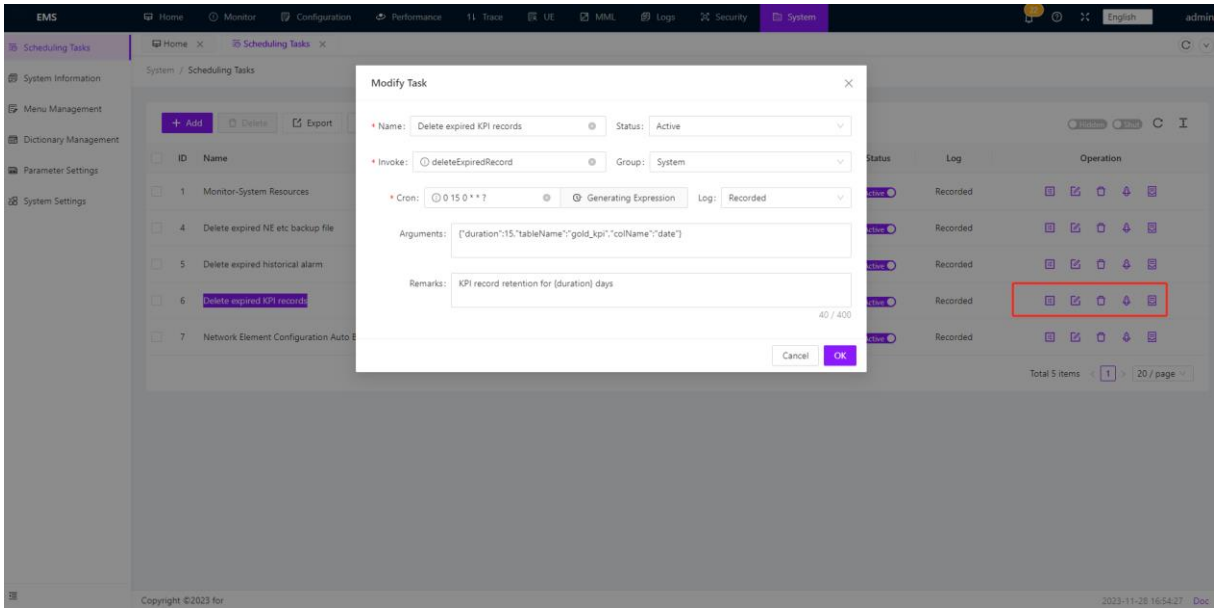
- Delete expired historical alarm: This option allows you to view and modify the time of the expired historical alarm records. Once the time is reached, the records will be deleted. The parameter duration: 90 is passed in to retain the historical alarm records for 90 days, with a deletion time of 0:10. Click on the log on the right to view the history of deleting expired alarm records before.

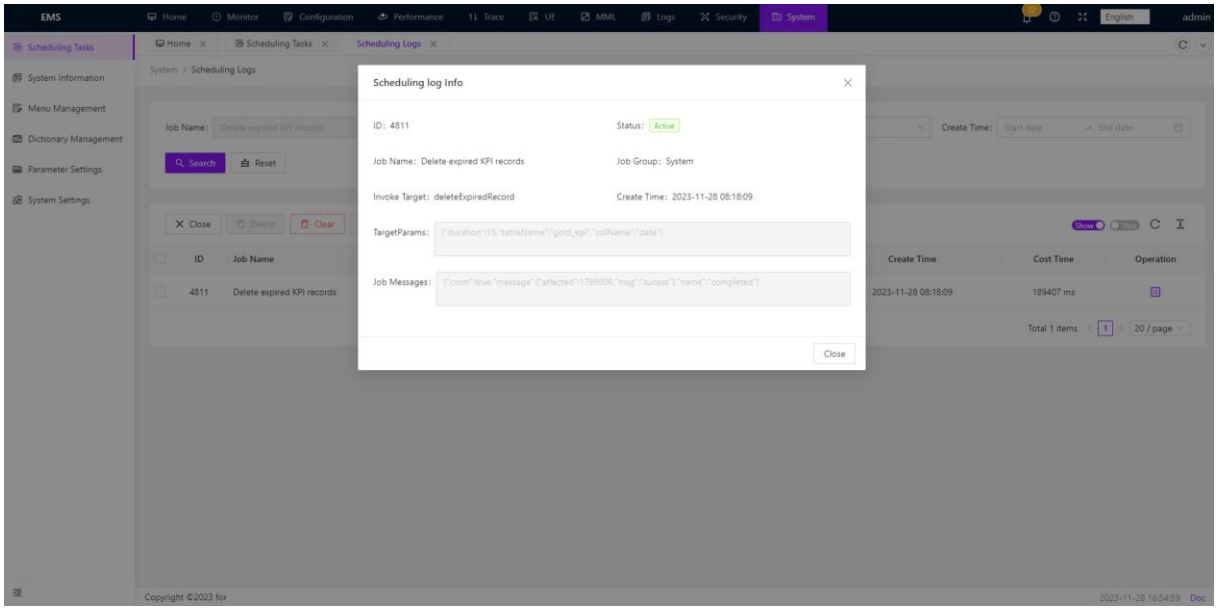




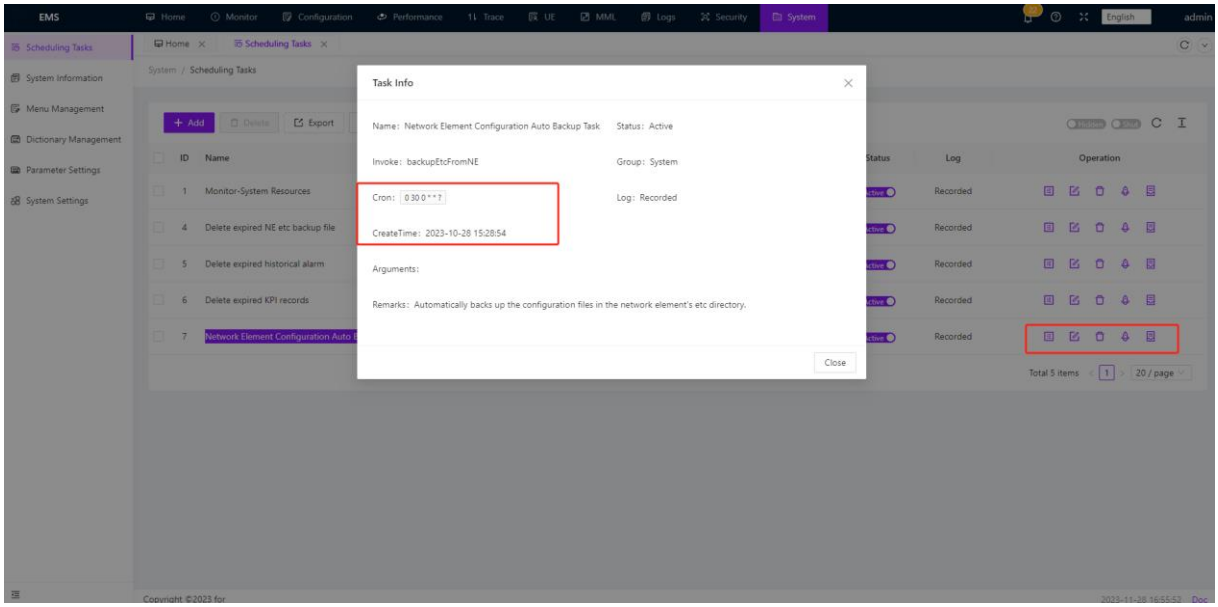
- Delete expired KPI records: This option allows you to view and modify the time of the expired gold indicator record. Once the time is reached, the record will be deleted. Duration: 15 indicates that the gold indicator record will be retained for 15 days, and the deletion time is 0:15 after 39 days. Click on the log on the right to view the history of deleting gold indicator records before.







- Network element configuration automatic backup task: The automatic backup time of the network element can be viewed and modified. In the Cron expression in the figure, "0 30 0 * *?" indicates that the backup is performed at 0:30 every day. Backup history can be viewed in the scheduling log.


EMS
Home
Monitor
Configuration
Performance
Trace
UE
MML
Logs
Security
System
admin
Scheduling Tasks
System Information
Menu Management
Dictionary Management
Parameter Settings
System Settings
System / Scheduling Tasks
Add
Delete
Export
ID
Name
Status
Log
Operation
1 Monitor-System Resources
4 Delete expired NE etc backup file
5 Delete expired historical alarm
6 Delete expired KPI records
7 Network Element Configuration Auto
Recorded
Total 5 items
20 / page
Task Info
Name: Network Element Configuration Auto Backup Task
Status: Active
Invoke: backupEtcFromNE
Group: System
Cron: 0 30 0 * * ?
Log: Recorded
CreateTime: 2023-10-28 15:28:54
Arguments:
Remarks: Automatically backs up the configuration files in the network element's etc directory.
Close
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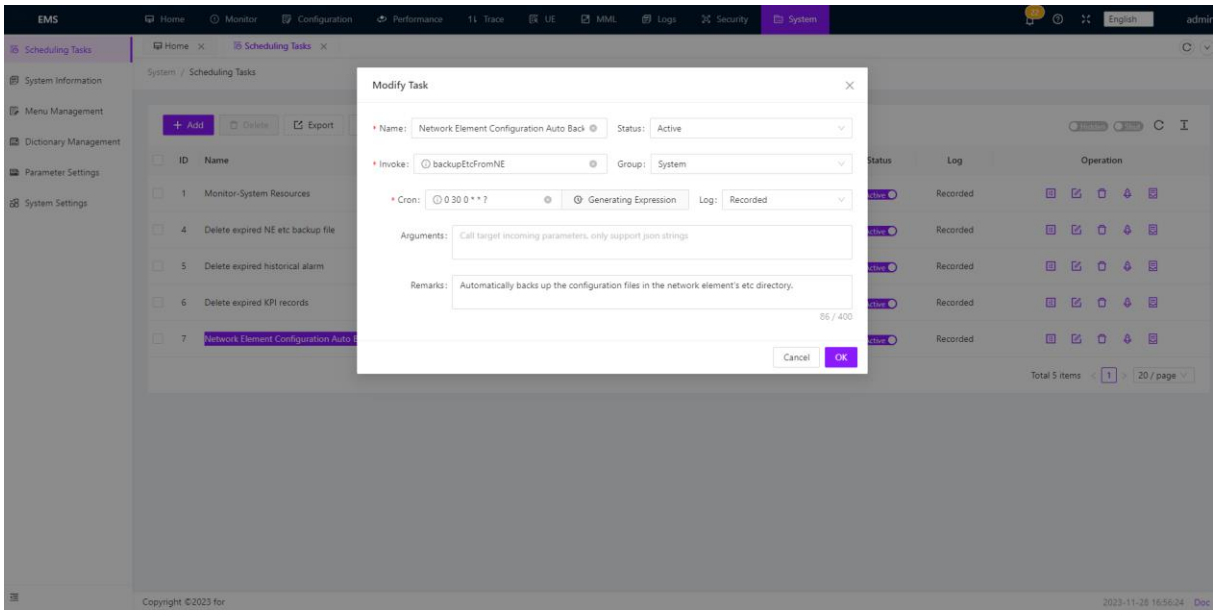
EMS
Home
Monitor
Configuration
Performance
Trace
UE
MML
Logs
Security
System
admin
Scheduling Tasks
System Information
Menu Management
Dictionary Management
Parameter Settings
System Settings
System / Scheduling Tasks
Add
Delete
Export
ID
Name
Status
Log
Operation
1 Monitor-System Resources
4 Delete expired NE etc backup file
5 Delete expired historical alarm
6 Delete expired KPI records
7 Network Element Configuration Auto
Recorded
Total 5 items
20 / page
Modify Task
* Name: Network Element Configuration Auto Back
Status: Active
* Invoke: backupEtcFromNE
Group: System
* Cron: 0 30 0 * * ?
Generating Expression
Log: Recorded
Arguments: Call target incoming parameters, only support json strings
Remarks: Automatically backs up the configuration files in the network element's etc directory.
86 / 400
Cancel
OK
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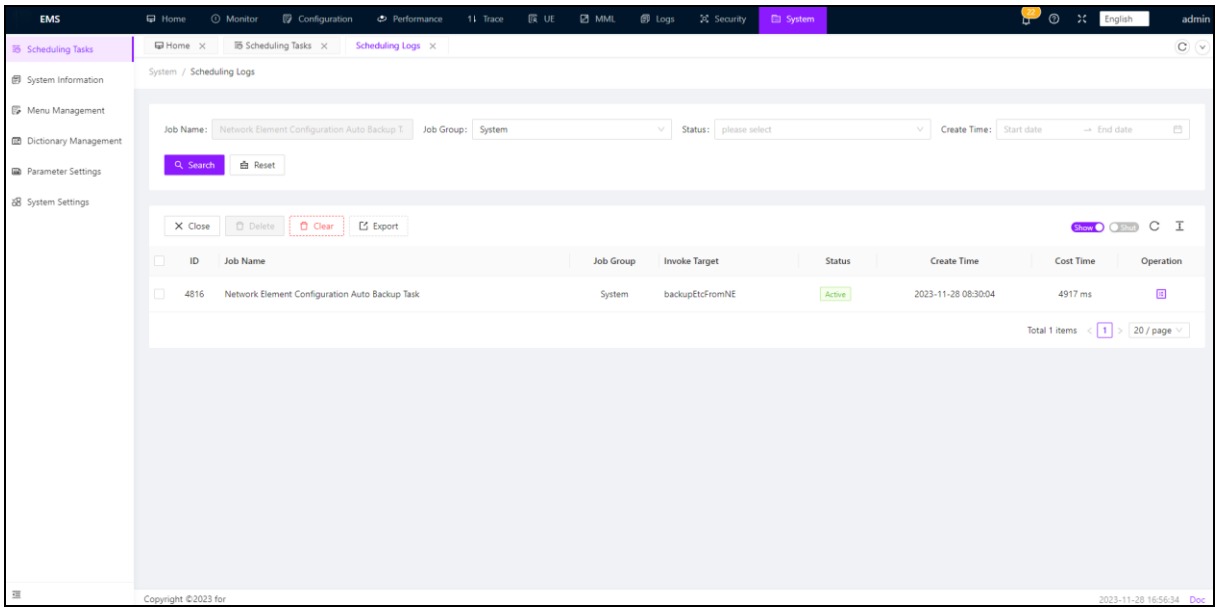
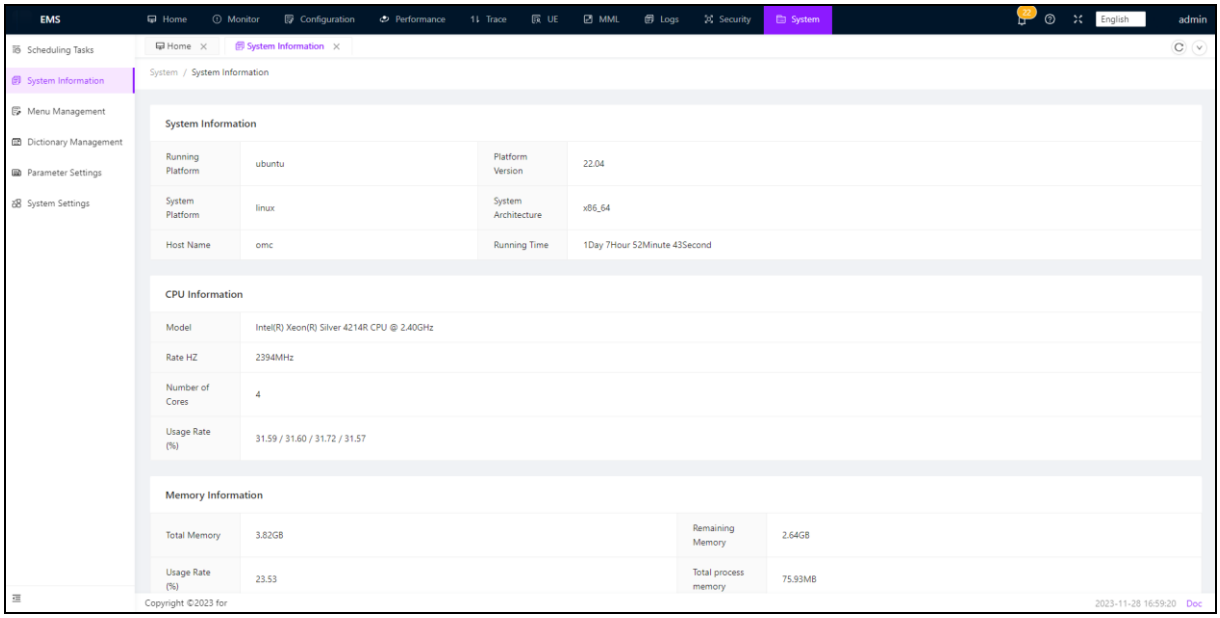
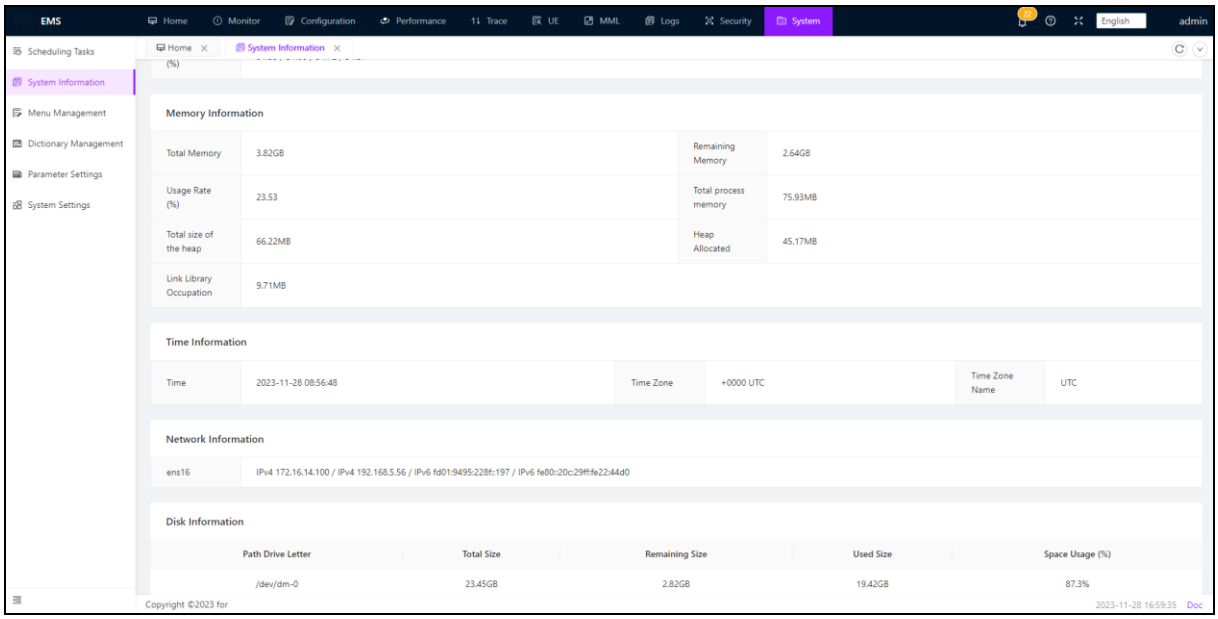


3.11.2 System Information

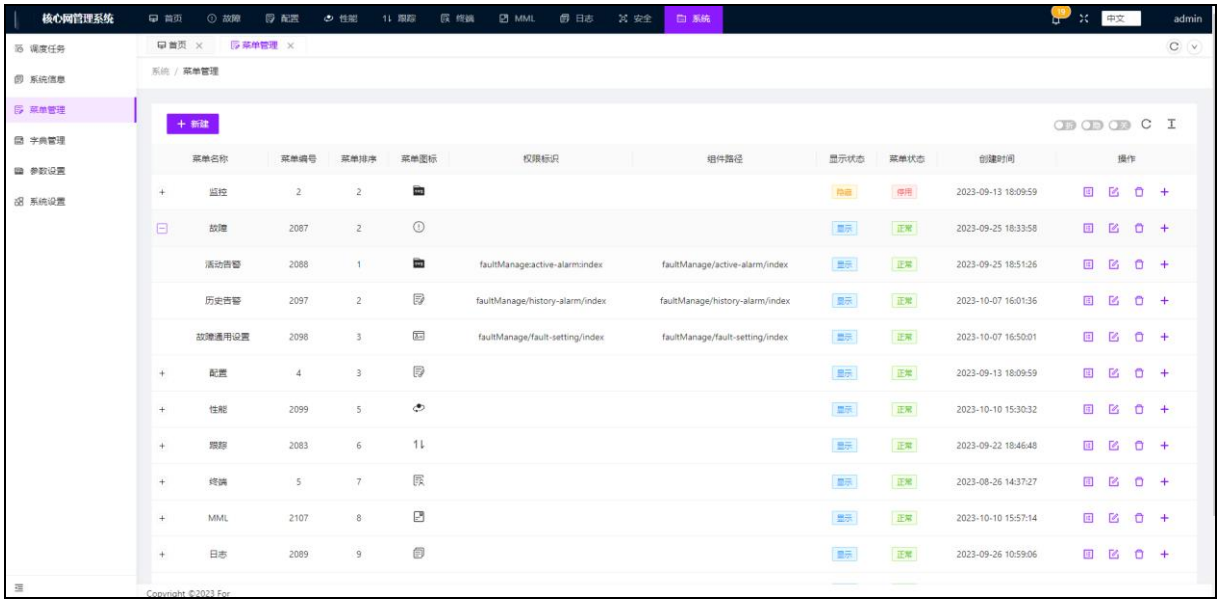
System information provides the basic information and status monitoring of the core network system. Including system information, CPU information, memory information, time information, network information, disk information and so on. The information helps administrators learn about the running status and resource utilization of the core network system in real time, and then analyze system performance and troubleshoot faults.





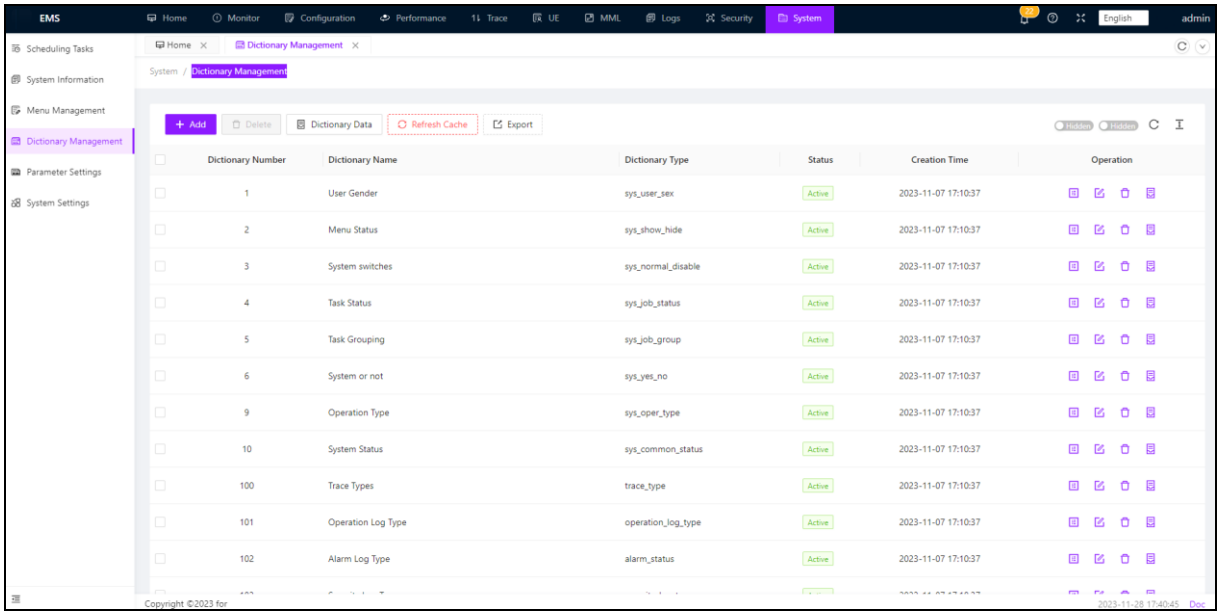
3.11.3 Menu Management

Menu management is used to manage and configure the menus of the management system. The administrator can add, delete, or modify menus as required, so that users can access required function modules based on permissions. Through the menu management, you can flexibly configure and adjust the menu navigation of the management system to improve the user's convenience and work efficiency.



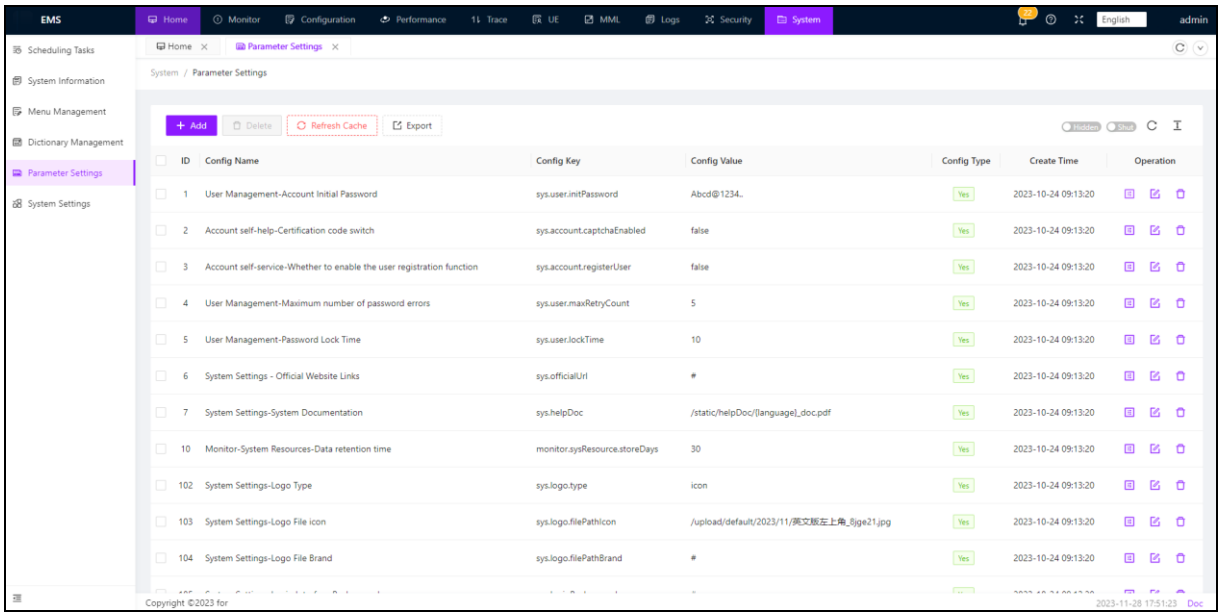
3.11.4 Dictionary Management

Dictionary management is used to manage dictionary data in the core network system. Administrators can add, modify, and delete dictionary data to ensure the accuracy and consistency of data in the core network system. Dictionary management can also help to realize the classification and standardization of data to improve the efficiency of data management system.



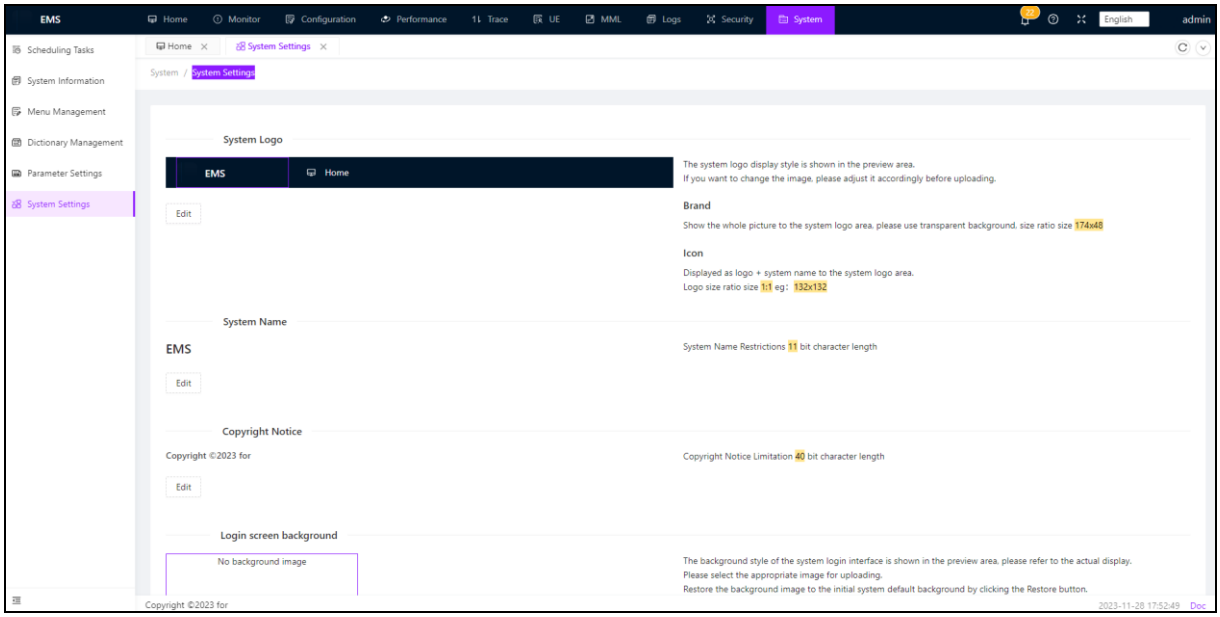
3.11.5 Parameter Settings

Parameter Settings allow the administrator to configure and adjust parameters of the core network system. These parameters can affect the functional performance and performance of the system. Administrators can adjust the parameters based on actual requirements to optimize system running and meet service requirements.



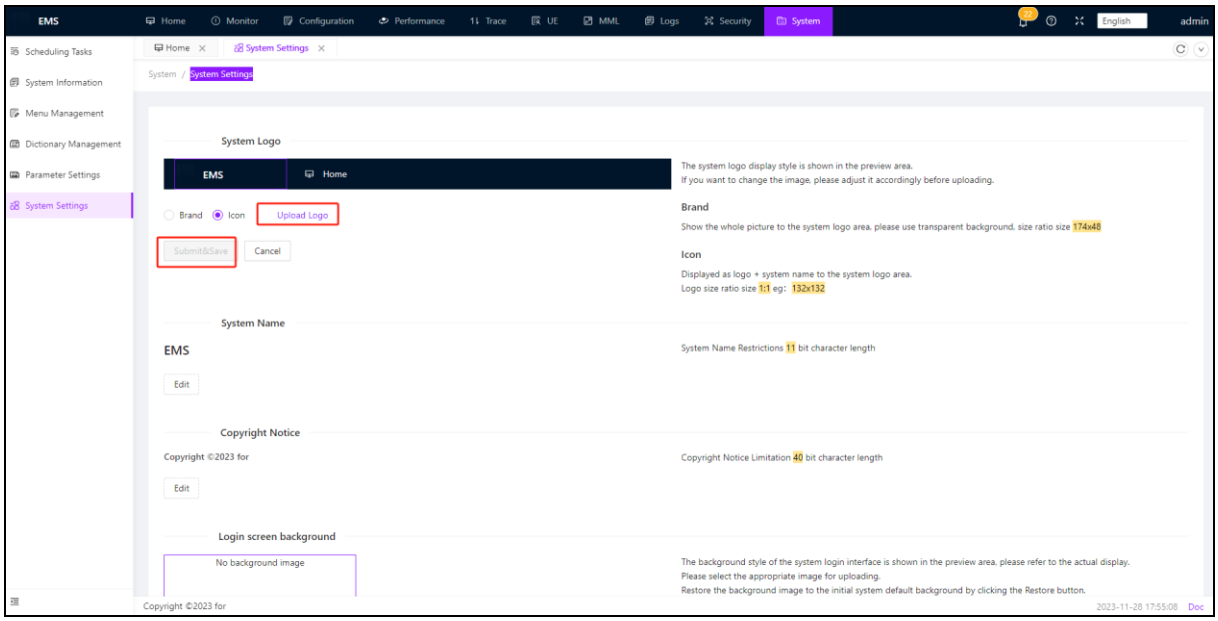
3.11.6 System Settings

System Settings allow the administrator to modify and configure some basic Settings of the core network system. For example, you can modify the system LOGO and system name, set the copyright notice, configure the style and content of the login interface, and provide system usage documents and official website links. These Settings can be personalized to customize the management system, so that it meets the brand image of the enterprise and the needs of users.

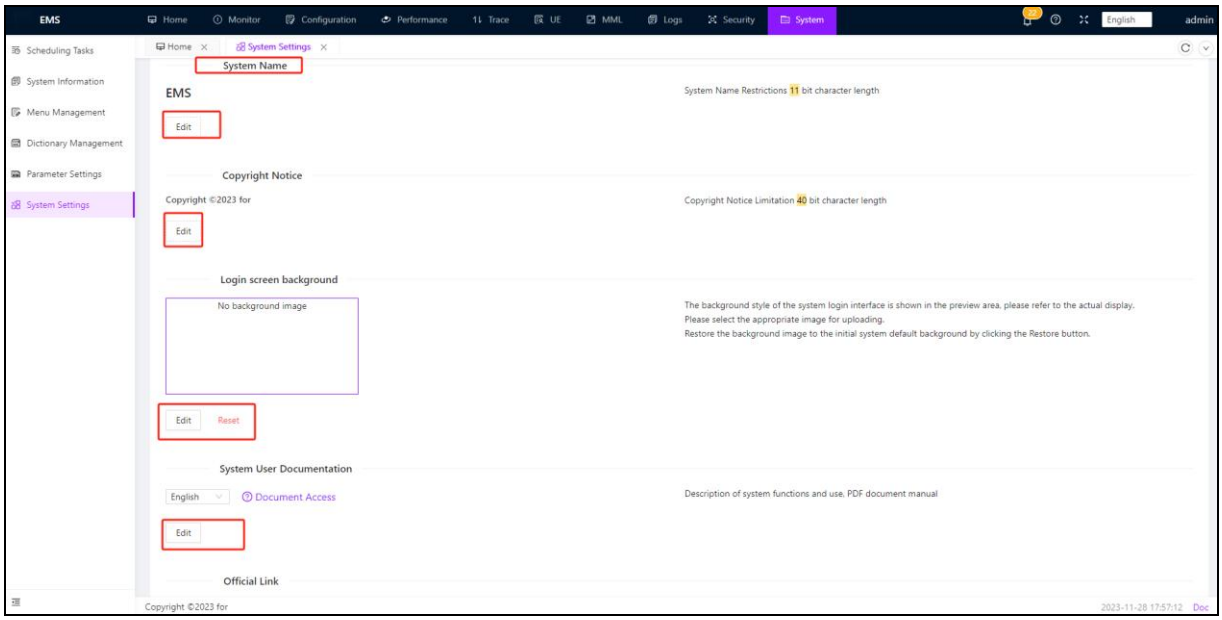


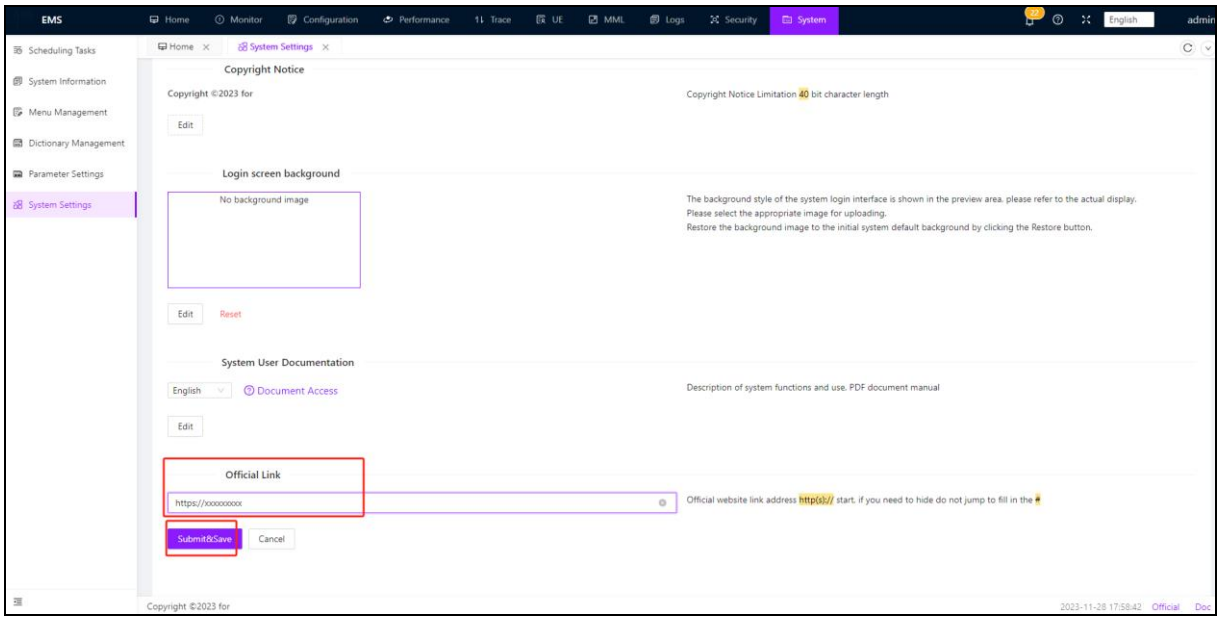
The operator can change the system logo by clicking "Edit"->"Upload Logo", selecting the

logo image, and then clicking "Submit&Save" to change the logo



Below, The operator can modify the system name, modify the copyright statement, modify the background of the login interface, click edit and modify, and then click submit and save:





4 How to get help

You can contact our technical support and after-sales by phone or email.

5 The practices and principles of after-sales service for this software system

After the software is handed over to the user, our company will provide support and track after-sales service in accordance with the contract agreement. If there is no agreement, we will provide after-sales service in accordance with the relevant national product regulations.

6 Frequently Asked Questions and Answers

SN	Problem	Solution
1	Partial browser operation and display abnormalities	Suggest using Google Chrome browser or Microsoft Edge (chrome kernel) version; Clear browser cache.
2	The network element cannot be	Check if the OAM configuration switch on the

	added successfully	network element side is turned on
3	Core network function configuration operation	Refer to 5GC maintenance manual

7 Copyright Statement