

**Lucent Technologies**  
Bell Labs Innovations



# **Stinger® LS/Stinger LS+/Stinger RT**

Getting Started Guide

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# Contents

Customer Service .....	iii
<b>About This Guide .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
FSA Caveat.....	xiii
What is in this guide .....	xiii
What you should know.....	xiii
Documentation conventions.....	xiv
Stinger documentation set .....	xv
<b>Chapter 1    Preparing for the Installation.....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
Selecting an installation site .....	1-1
Stinger LS and Stinger LS+ .....	1-1
Stinger RT .....	1-2
Required tools and equipment.....	1-3
Preventing static discharge damage.....	1-3
Use a wrist strap.....	1-4
Remove plastics from your work area .....	1-5
Store components properly .....	1-5
Unpacking the Stinger.....	1-6
Verifying the hardware configuration.....	1-6
Checking the control modules.....	1-8
Verifying the standard control module model .....	1-9
Standard control module support .....	1-10
Verifying the IP control module .....	1-10
IP control module support.....	1-10
Control module interfaces .....	1-10
Checking the LIMs.....	1-11
Stinger LS and Stinger RT chassis LIM configuration .....	1-12
Stinger LS+ chassis LIM configuration .....	1-12
Checking the LPMS .....	1-13
Checking the trunk modules .....	1-13
OC3-ATM trunk modules .....	1-13
DS3-ATM and E3-ATM trunk modules .....	1-14
<b>Chapter 2    Installing the unit.....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
Before you begin .....	2-1
Setting up the unit .....	2-1
As a free-standing unit .....	2-1
As a rack-mounted unit.....	2-2

Installing the Stinger into a cabinet .....	2-2
As a wall-mounted unit .....	2-3
Installing wall-mounting brackets on the unit.....	2-4
Wall-mounting the chassis.....	2-5
Connecting cables to a Stinger unit.....	2-7
LPM connectors .....	2-7
50-pin connectors details .....	2-7
Installing the connectors .....	2-8
Removing a 50-pin connector.....	2-9
Connecting the trunk modules.....	2-10
OC3-ATM trunk module connections.....	2-10
DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk module connections .....	2-11
Dressing the cables .....	2-12
Network management connections .....	2-12
System clocking.....	2-12
Alarm monitoring .....	2-13
Connecting to monitor Stinger alarm status.....	2-13
Connecting a Stinger unit to monitor the alarm status of other devices.....	2-13
Connections from the control module .....	2-14
Connections from redundant control modules .....	2-14
What's next .....	2-15
<b>Chapter 3 Determining the Operating Status .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
Before you begin .....	3-1
Evaluating power consumption .....	3-1
Connecting power to the unit.....	3-2
Turning on power to the unit .....	3-4
Status lights .....	3-5
Control module status lights.....	3-5
LIM status lights.....	3-7
Trunk module status lights .....	3-7
Fan status lights .....	3-8
What's next .....	3-8
<b>Chapter 4 Stinger Operational Overview.....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
Operation of the Stinger as a DSL access multiplexer.....	4-1
ATM switching operation .....	4-1
Stinger ATM switching overview .....	4-2
IP routing operation.....	4-2
IP routing overview .....	4-2
Stinger configuration overview.....	4-3
Primary (or single) control module configuration.....	4-3
Line interface module (LIM) configuration .....	4-3
Trunk module configuration .....	4-4
System clocking modes.....	4-4
Stinger management features .....	4-4
Using the command-line interface .....	4-4
Onboard flash memory and software updates.....	4-5
SNMP support.....	4-5
RADIUS support .....	4-5
Tracking system activity.....	4-5

Verifying software and control module versions .....	4-6
Status windows .....	4-6
What's next .....	4-6
<b>Chapter 5 Configuring Control Modules and System Timing .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
Control module configuration overview .....	5-1
Administrative connections .....	5-2
Serial connection to a console .....	5-2
Network connection to a workstation console .....	5-3
Connecting a dial-in backup management connection .....	5-3
Backup management with an external modem .....	5-3
Modem country codes .....	5-4
Backup management with an internal modem .....	5-5
Logging into the primary control module .....	5-6
Restricting administrative access .....	5-7
Changing defaults for serial-port logins .....	5-7
Changing the default admin password .....	5-8
Setting a Telnet password .....	5-9
Providing a basic system IP configuration .....	5-10
IP address syntax .....	5-10
Netmasks .....	5-10
Subnets .....	5-10
Assigning administrative Ethernet IP addresses .....	5-12
Defining the soft IP interface for fault tolerance .....	5-13
Configuring a default route .....	5-13
Verifying a LAN connection for administrators .....	5-14
Configuring control module redundancy .....	5-15
Overview of control module redundancy operations .....	5-15
Overview of the Redundancy profile settings .....	5-16
Example of specifying a primary control module preference .....	5-17
Y-cable administration of redundant control modules .....	5-17
Remote modem administration of redundant control modules .....	5-18
Configuring system clocking .....	5-19
Using the default (controller) clock source .....	5-19
Using the BITS clock source .....	5-20
Loss of BITS signal indications and fall-back .....	5-20
Changing the BITS clock source .....	5-20
Using a LIM or trunk module clock source .....	5-21
Configuring trunk ports as eligible clock sources .....	5-21
Typical trunk port clock source configurations .....	5-22
<b>Chapter 6 Installing and Removing Modules .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>
Installation and replacement considerations .....	6-1
Replacing and installing control modules .....	6-1
Removing a control module .....	6-1
Installing a control module .....	6-2
Installing a redundant control module .....	6-3
Slot numbering and module placement .....	6-4
Stinger LS and Stinger RT chassis .....	6-4
Stinger LS+ chassis .....	6-5
Installing and replacing LIMs .....	6-6

Installing a LIM or LIPM .....	6-6
Replacing a LIM or LIPM .....	6-7
Installing and replacing an LPM .....	6-8
Installing an LPM .....	6-8
Replacing an LPM .....	6-8
Installing and replacing PCMCIA cards .....	6-9
Replacing the air filter .....	6-10
Air filter replacement interval .....	6-10
Replacement procedure .....	6-10
<b>Appendix A Stinger Intended Use .....</b>	<b>A-1</b>
User line interfaces .....	A-1
Network interfaces .....	A-2
Control module interfaces .....	A-2
<b>Appendix B Cables and Connectors .....</b>	<b>B-1</b>
Diagnostic port and cable pinouts .....	B-1
Alarm input port pinouts .....	B-2
Ethernet interface specifications .....	B-2
10BaseT cables .....	B-3
100BaseT cables .....	B-3
Line protection connections .....	B-3
Optical connectors .....	B-4
<b>Appendix C Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information .....</b>	<b>C-1</b>
Electrical and electronic information .....	C-1
Electronic and electrical specifications .....	C-1
USOC jack and code information .....	C-2
EMI class .....	C-4
Minimum ground wire size .....	C-4
Physical specifications .....	C-4
IP control module physical specifications .....	C-5
Site specifications .....	C-6
Operating environment .....	C-6
Space requirements .....	C-6
Special requirements and recommendations for installation and maintenance .....	C-6
Lifting requirements .....	C-6
Air filter maintenance .....	C-7
<b>Index .....</b>	<b>Index-1</b>

# Figures

Figure 1-1	Wrist grounding strap .....	1-4
Figure 1-2	Wrist strap plugged into a grounding jack .....	1-5
Figure 1-3	Front view of a model 2 Stinger LS chassis.....	1-7
Figure 1-4	Front view of a Stinger LS+ chassis.....	1-8
Figure 1-5	Standard control module and IP module interfaces.....	1-11
Figure 1-6	Stinger LS+ slot arrangement.....	1-12
Figure 1-7	OC-3-ATM trunk module fiber optic connection points.....	1-13
Figure 1-8	DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk module connection points.....	1-14
Figure 2-1	Placing the Stinger chassis on the top mounting bolts.....	2-3
Figure 2-2	Removing the rack-mounting brackets.....	2-4
Figure 2-3	Attaching the wall-mounting brackets.....	2-5
Figure 2-4	Mounting bolt location details .....	2-6
Figure 2-5	Hanging the wall-mounting bracket on the mounting bolt.....	2-7
Figure 2-6	50-pin connector security mechanisms.....	2-8
Figure 2-7	Connecting an LPM.....	2-9
Figure 2-8	Removing the 50-pin connector .....	2-10
Figure 2-9	Connecting an OC3-ATM trunk module .....	2-11
Figure 2-10	Connecting redundant DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk modules.....	2-11
Figure 2-11	Connecting to the alarm input port .....	2-14
Figure 2-12	Redundant alarm monitoring connections .....	2-15
Figure 3-1	Connecting the -48Vdc power filters .....	3-4
Figure 3-2	Control module status lights .....	3-5
Figure 4-1	Example of DSLAM ATM operation .....	4-1
Figure 4-2	Example of DSLAM IP operation .....	4-2
Figure 5-1	Serial management connection to the Stinger LS .....	5-2
Figure 5-2	Ethernet connection.....	5-3
Figure 5-3	Backup administrative connection via a modem to the Stinger unit	5-4
Figure 5-4	Connection for internal modem.....	5-6
Figure 5-5	Default netmask for class C IP address .....	5-10
Figure 5-6	Local backbone router to be used as default route.....	5-14
Figure 5-7	Redundant paths to each control module .....	5-15
Figure 5-8	Connecting a Y-cable to the Stinger LS.....	5-18
Figure 5-9	Bridged connection of redundant internal modems .....	5-18
Figure 6-1	Removing a control module.....	6-2
Figure 6-2	Installing a control module .....	6-3
Figure 6-3	Stinger LS or Stinger RT slot sequence (model 1).....	6-5
Figure 6-4	Stinger LS+ slot sequence .....	6-6
Figure 6-5	Removing line protection modules .....	6-9
Figure 6-6	Installing or replacing the air filter.....	6-10
Figure B-1	LPM connectors.....	B-3
Figure B-2	Optical Connectors .....	B-4



# Tables

Table 1-1	Standard control module model designations and product codes ....	1-9
Table 1-2	Control module models and features.....	1-9
Table 1-3	IP control module model designations and product codes.....	1-10
Table 2-1	Stinger chassis weights.....	2-2
Table 3-1	Stinger component power requirements .....	3-1
Table 3-2	Status lights on the control module .....	3-6
Table 3-3	Fan status lights.....	3-8
Table 4-1	Location of configuration information .....	4-6
Table 5-1	IP address classes and number of network bits .....	5-10
Table 5-2	Decimal subnet masks and prefix lengths .....	5-11
Table 6-1	Air filter life .....	6-10
Table B-1	Control port and cable pinouts.....	B-1
Table B-2	Alarm input pinouts.....	B-2
Table C-1	Stinger electronic and electrical specifications .....	C-1
Table C-2	Stinger T1 module USOC jacks and codes.....	C-2
Table C-3	Stinger LS and Stinger RT minimum ground wire sizes .....	C-4
Table C-4	Stinger physical specifications .....	C-4
Table C-5	IP control module specifications.....	C-5
Table C-6	Stinger site specifications.....	C-6



# About This Guide

## What is in this guide

This guide explains how to perform the following installation and basic configuration tasks on a Stinger LS, Stinger LS+ or Stinger RT unit:

- Physical installation of the Stinger chassis
- Physical installation and connection of Stinger components
- Connection of an administrative terminal to the control module(s)
- Configuration of the control module(s) for basic network connectivity

This guide also provides Stinger technical specifications and an operational overview of the Stinger. When you finish performing the instructions in this guide, the Stinger will be installed and you will be able to access it via a Telnet connection for further configuration.



**Note** You may also use this guide to configure the basic control module functions of the Stinger IP2000 or Stinger IP2100 control module. For detailed configuration information for the gigabit Ethernet interface, ATM configuration and aggregation, IGMP multicast, and other IP2000 capabilities, see the *Stinger IP Control Module Configuration Guide*.

## What you should know



**Warning** Before installing your Stinger unit, be sure to read the safety instructions in the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*. For information specific to your unit, see Appendix C, “Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information.”

The procedures in this guide require you to understand and follow the safety practices at your site, as well as those identified in this guide. Before installing any hardware, check the installation location for adequate temperature, humidity, and electrical requirements. Work closely with the network manager and other systems integration personnel to ensure a functional installation.

## Documentation conventions

Following are the special characters and typographical conventions that might be used in this manual:

Convention	Meaning
Monospace text	Represents text that appears on your computer's screen, or that could appear on your computer's screen.
<b>Boldface monospace text</b>	Represents characters that you enter exactly as shown (unless the characters are also in <i>italics</i> —see <i>Italics</i> , below). If you could enter the characters but are not specifically instructed to, they do not appear in boldface.
<i>Italics</i>	Represent variable information. Do not enter the words themselves in the command. Enter the information they represent. In ordinary text, italics are used for titles of publications, for some terms that would otherwise be in quotation marks, and to show emphasis.
[ ]	Square brackets indicate an optional argument you might add to a command. To include such an argument, type only the information inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets unless they appear in boldface.
	Separates command choices that are mutually exclusive.
>	Points to the next level in the path to a parameter or menu item. The item that follows the angle bracket is one of the options that appear when you select the item that precedes the angle bracket.
Key1-Key2	Represents a combination keystroke. To enter a combination keystroke, press the first key and hold it down while you press one or more other keys. Release all the keys at the same time. (For example, Ctrl-H means hold down the Control key and press the H key.)
Press Enter	Means press the Enter, or Return, key or its equivalent on your computer.
 <b>Note</b>	Introduces important additional information.
 <b>Caution:</b>	Warns that a failure to follow the recommended procedure could result in loss of data or damage to equipment.
 <b>Warning:</b>	Warns that a failure to take appropriate safety precautions could result in physical injury.
 <b>Warning:</b>	Warns of danger of electric shock.

# Stinger documentation set

The Stinger documentation set consists of the following manuals, which can be found at <http://www.lucentdocs.com/ins>:

## ■ **Read me first:**

- *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*. Contains important safety instructions and country-specific information that you must read before installing a Stinger unit.
- *TAOS Command-Line Interface Guide*. Introduces the TAOS command-line environment and shows you how to use the command-line interface effectively. This guide describes keyboard shortcuts and introduces commands, security levels, profile structure, and parameter types.

## ■ **Installation and basic configuration:**

- *Getting Started Guide* for your unit. Shows how to install your Stinger chassis and hardware. This guide also shows you how to use the command-line interface to configure and verify IP access and basic access security on the unit, and how to configure Stinger control module redundancy.
- Module guides. For each Stinger line interface module (LIM), trunk module, or other type of module, an individual guide describes the module's features and provides instructions for configuring the module and verifying its status.

## ■ **Configuration:**

- *Stinger ATM Configuration Guide*. Describes how to use the command-line interface to configure Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) operations on a Stinger unit. The guide explains how to configure permanent virtual circuits (PVCs), and shows how to use standard ATM features such as quality of service (QoS), connection admission control (CAC), and subtending.
- *Stinger IP Control Module Configuration Guide*. For Stinger systems with an IP2000 or IP2100 control module, this guide describes how to integrate the system into the IP infrastructure. Topics include IP-routed switch-through ATM PVCs and RFC 1483 PVCs that terminate on the IP2000, IEEE 802.1Q VLAN, and forwarding multicast video transmissions on DSL interfaces.
- *Stinger Private Network-to-Network Interface (PNNI) Supplement*. Provides quick-start instructions for configuring PNNI and soft PVCs (SPVCs), and describes the related profiles and commands in the Stinger command-line interface.
- *Stinger SNMP Management of the ATM Stack Supplement*. Describes SNMP management of ATM ports, interfaces, and connections on a Stinger unit to provide guidelines for configuring and managing ATM circuits through any SNMP management utility.
- *Stinger T1000 Module Routing and Tunneling Supplement*. Describes how to configure the Layer 3 routing and virtual private network (VPN) capabilities supported by a Stinger T1000 module.
- *TAOS RADIUS Guide and Reference*. Describes how to set up a TAOS unit to use the Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server and contains a complete reference to RADIUS attributes.

■ **Administration and troubleshooting:**

- *Stinger Administration Guide*. Describes how to administer the Stinger unit and manage its operations. Each chapter focuses on a particular aspect of Stinger administration and operations. The chapters describe tools for system management, network management, and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) management.

■ **Reference:**

- *Stinger Reference*. An alphabetic reference to Stinger profiles, parameters, and commands.
- *TAOS Glossary*. Defines terms used in documentation for Stinger units.

# Preparing for the Installation

1

Selecting an installation site . . . . .	1-1
Required tools and equipment . . . . .	1-3
Preventing static discharge damage . . . . .	1-1-3
Unpacking the Stinger . . . . .	1-1-6
Verifying the hardware configuration . . . . .	1-1-6

## Selecting an installation site

Before you choose a setup location for the Stinger unit, read and follow the site and electrical requirements defined in the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*.

Select the setup location carefully. Keep in mind that the unit requires proper ventilation and space for current and future cabling requirements. Because Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT units vent from the top of the chassis, at least one rack unit of space (1-3/4 inches, or 4.4cm) must remain clear to ensure sufficient air flow. The Stinger LS and Stinger RT are available in 2 different-sized chassis. The Model 1 chassis is 17.0 inches (43.18cm) wide, and the Model 2 chassis is 21.15 inches (53.97cm) wide. The high-density Stinger LS+ unit utilizes a 17-inch-wide (43.18cm-wide) chassis with the same deminsions and mounting options as the Stinger LS Model 1. You can rack-mount Stinger LS or Stinger RT units as follows in a standard equipment cabinet:

- Model 1, and Stinger LS+, in a standard 19-inch or 23-inch (48.26cm or 58.42cm) equipment cabinet
- Model 2 in a standard 23-inch (58.42cm) equipment cabinet

You can also place either model on a flat surface as a free-standing unit, or wall-mount either model. These setup methods are described further in “Setting up the unit” on page 2-1.

## Stinger LS and Stinger LS+

The Stinger LS and Stinger LS+ units are designed to be installed indoors under controlled conditions. The ambient temperature of the installation environment must be maintained between 32°F (0°C) and 131°F (+55°C).

The Stinger LS base chassis contains dual -48Vdc line filters, an alarm module, fans with an air filter, and rack mount brackets. The Stinger LS+ base chassis is equipped with the same modules.

The Stinger LS+ unit is supported by TAOS version 9.7.3 and later. It uses a different backplane that accepts up to 8 LIMs with integrated line protection (LIPMs), and one standard LIM with a separate LPM.

The following base units are available:

<b>Product code</b>	<b>Stinger LS model</b>
STGRLS-1 Unit	Stinger LS model 1—supplied with mounting brackets to fit in a 19-inch (48.26cm) equipment rack and has slots to accommodate up to five LIMs, two trunk modules, and two control modules
STGRLS-1-J Unit	Stinger LS model 1 for support of ADSL Annex C—supplied with mounting brackets to fit in a 19-inch (48.26cm) equipment rack and has slots to accommodate up to five LIMs, two trunk modules, and two control modules  This model is designed for use in Japan and must be equipped with the correct type of LIM and control modules to support ADSL Annex C.
STGRLS-2 Unit	Stinger LS model 2—supplied with mounting brackets to fit in a 23-inch (58.42cm) equipment rack and has slots to accommodate up to seven LIMs, two trunk modules, and two control modules
STGRLS-2-J Unit	Stinger LS model 2 for support of ADSL Annex C—supplied with mounting brackets to fit in a 23-inch (58.42cm) equipment rack and has slots to accommodate up to seven LIMs, two trunk modules, and two control modules  This model, designed for use in Japan, must be equipped with the correct type of LIM and control modules to support ADSL Annex C.
STGRLSP Unit	Stinger LS+—supplied with mounting brackets to fit in a 19-inch (48.26cm) equipment rack and has slots to accommodate one LPM, up to nine LIPMs, two trunk modules, and two control modules

## Stinger RT

The Stinger RT is a temperature-hardened unit, designed to be installed in less controlled environments, like outdoor enclosures. The ambient temperature of the installation environment should be between -40°F (-40°C) and 149°F (+65°C). Special versions of control modules, LIMs, and trunk modules must be used with the Stinger RT. Check the module guide for a specific module to verify that a version of that module is available with a wider operating temperature range for use in the Stinger RT. Not all modules are available for the Stinger RT.

The Stinger RT base chassis contains dual -48Vdc line filters, an alarm module, fans, rack mount brackets, and one PCMCIA flash card. The following base units are available:

<b>Product code</b>	<b>Stinger RT model</b>
STGRRT-1 Unit	Stinger RT model 1—supplied with mounting brackets to fit in a 19-inch (48.26cm) equipment rack and has slots to accommodate up to five LIMs, two trunk modules, and two control modules
STGRRT-2 Unit	Stinger RT model 2—supplied with mounting brackets to fit in a 23-inch (58.42cm) equipment rack and has slots to accommodate up to seven LIMs, two trunk modules, and two control modules

## Required tools and equipment

To install and configure the Stinger hardware, you need the following tools and equipment:

- Console terminal connection to the control module's serial port to configure the unit
- ASCII or VT100 console terminal (Internal Lucent number: ITE 6938) or equivalent with the following setup:
  - 9600 bps (38400 bps if using an IP2100 control module)
  - Direct connection
  - 8 data bits
  - No parity
  - 1 stop bit
  - No flow control
- RS-232 straight-through modem cable for connecting the console terminal or equivalent to the unit (Internal Lucent number: ITE-6801 List 22)
- Antistatic wrist strap (Internal Lucent number: R-4987C)
- Number 2 Phillips screwdriver
- 1/8-inch and 3/16-inch flathead screwdrivers
- 3/8-inch wrench or socket
- *(Recommended)* Mechanical lift
- *(Optional)* Ethernet LAN connection for connecting the unit to the Ethernet (Internal Lucent number for the 7-foot (2.13m) cable: ITE-7131; for the 12-foot (3.67m) cable: ITE-7180)
- A Clee-top fiber cleaning tool, if an OC3-ATM trunk module is being installed

## Preventing static discharge damage

Modules and semiconductor devices in general can be easily and permanently damaged due to electrostatic discharge during installation or removal. A person

## Preparing for the Installation

### Preventing static discharge damage

walking across a floor can generate electrostatic voltages in excess of 5000V. Although you might not notice a discharge of less than 3500V, discharges below 100V can damage semiconductor components.

You can destroy a component without noticing any electrostatic discharge. Because these discharges have very little current, they are harmless to people.

To prevent damage to components from electrostatic discharge, always follow the proper guidelines for equipment handling and storage.

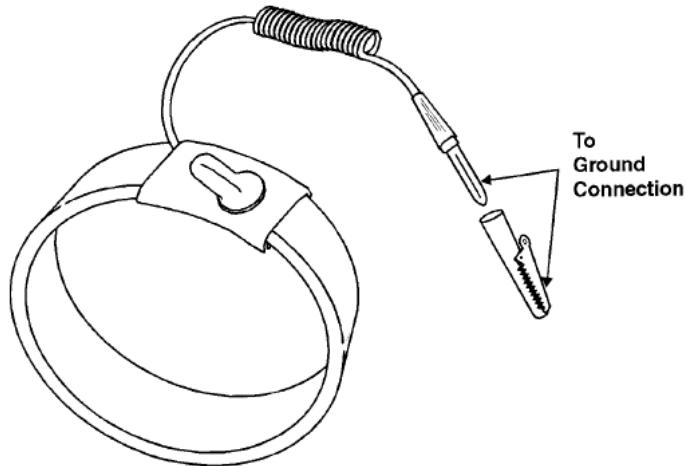
## Use a wrist strap

To reduce the static potential on your body by proper grounding, wear an approved antistatic wrist strap (Figure 1-1) when installing, removing, or handling modules, or while handling any Lucent device containing semiconductor components.



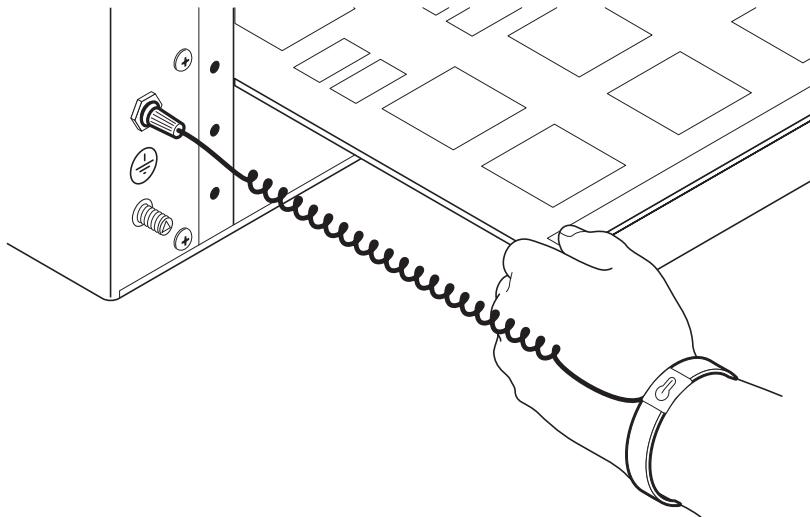
**Caution** Correct use of an approved antistatic wrist strap is the only reliable way to prevent damage to components by electrostatic discharge from your body

Figure 1-1. Wrist grounding strap



To minimize entanglement, right-handed people can wear the strap on the left hand. Plug the other end of the wrist strap into the grounding jack provided on most Lucent products, as shown in Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2. Wrist strap plugged into a grounding jack



If a grounding jack is not available, use an alligator clip to connect the strap to electrical ground.

Use the following two simple tests to verify that the wrist strap is functioning properly:

- Measure the resistance between the wrist strap and its grounding plug. Overall resistance between these two points must be approximately 1 megohm. If it is not, replace the strap.
- Physically examine the strap for visible damage. If you see any damage, replace the strap.

## Remove plastics from your work area

Work areas must be kept clear of common plastics, such as the following items:

- Polystyrene packing containers
- Clear plastic bags
- Plastic drinking cups
- Food wrappers
- Clear cellophane tape

These types of common plastic materials can carry a static charge that is not easily discharged to ground and must not make direct contact with modules or any other solid state components.

## Store components properly

Protect modules immediately after removal from a chassis by placing them in their original factory packing materials. Storage in approved antistatic packaging is acceptable when factory packaging is unavailable.



**Caution** Never place unprotected modules directly on ungrounded metal shelving or on ungrounded carts without insulating surfaces.

## Unpacking the Stinger

The Stinger unit is delivered in a protective shipping carton, with all the ordered modules installed. The Stinger chassis is attached to a wooden pallet with screws and L-brackets.

Before you remove the Stinger unit from the shipping carton and delivery pallet, check for damage. If you see any damage, follow the instructions described in your product warranty.

Due to the large size and weight of a fully configured unit, Lucent Technologies recommends moving the unit to the installation site *before* unpacking it from the shipping carton.



**Warning** A fully configured Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 2 weighs up to 150 pounds (68kg). To avoid potential injury, use a mechanical lift for moving, rack-mounting, or wall-mounting the unit.

To unpack the unit:

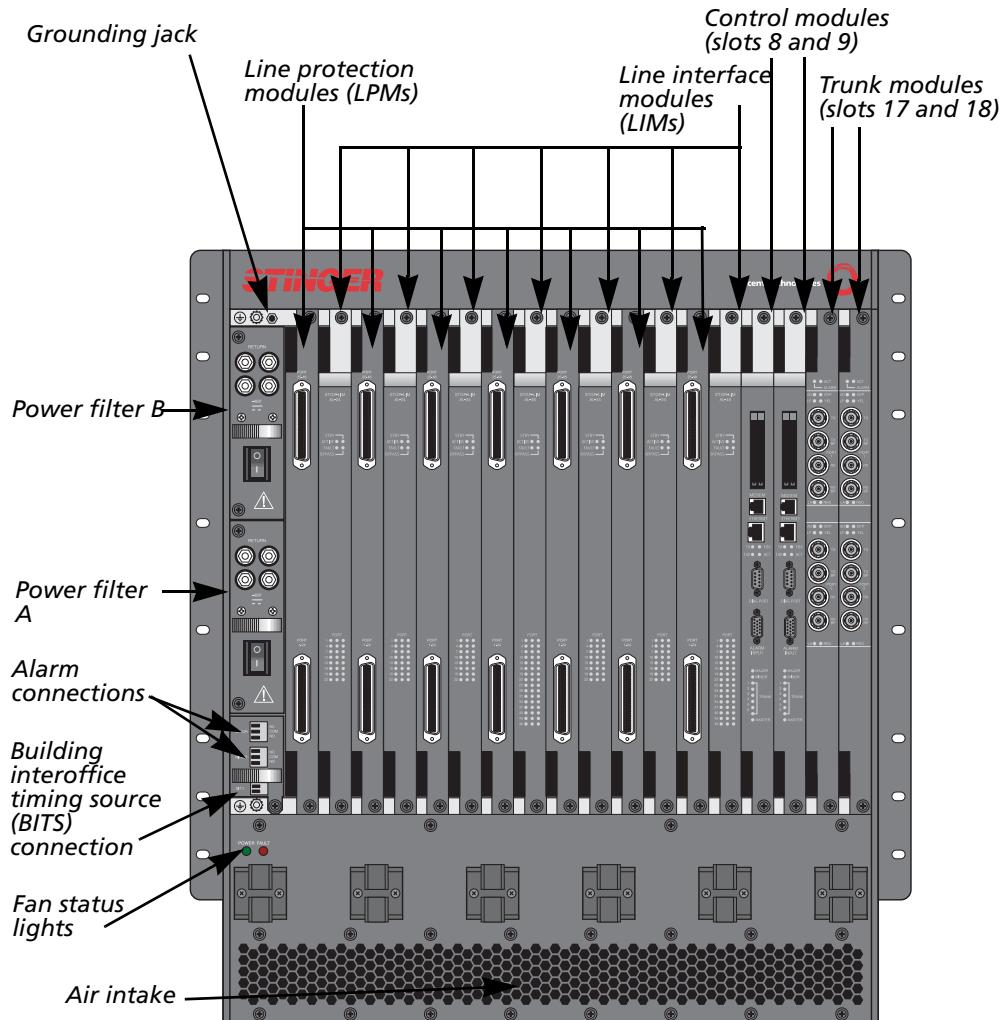
- 1 Open the carton and remove all enclosed packing materials. Save the packing materials in case you need to repack the unit later.
- 2 Verify that the contents of the carton match the items listed on the packing slip.
- 3 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws from the L-brackets on the delivery pallet.
- 4 Carefully remove the unit from the pallet.

## Verifying the hardware configuration

The Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT have a backplane design that allows the installation and replacement of all modules from the front of the chassis. The Stinger LS+ uses a higher density version of this backplane that has been designed to accept up to 9 LIMs with integrated line protection and one LIM with a separate LPM.

The locations for the modules in a Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 2 chassis are shown in Figure 1-3. The locations for modules in the Stinger LS+ chassis are shown in Figure 1-4 on page 1-8.

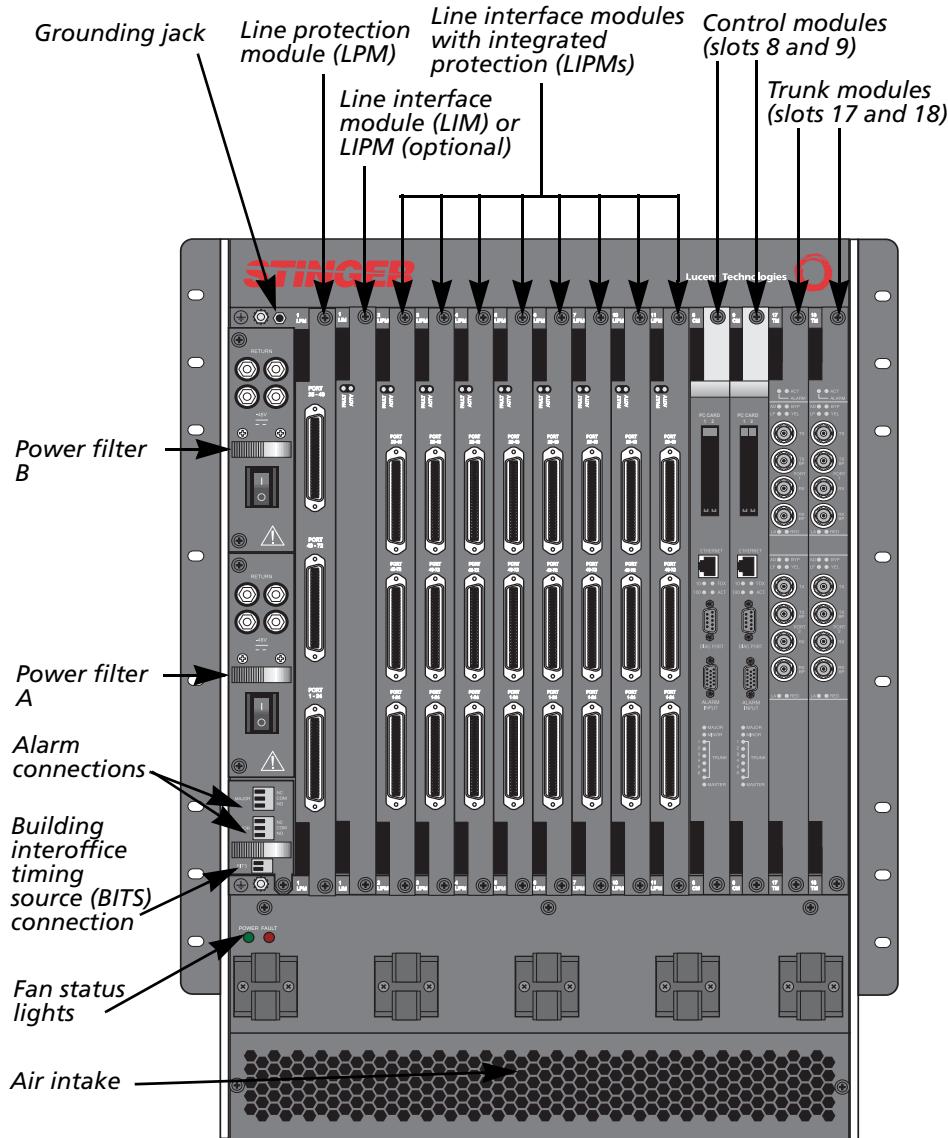
Figure 1-3. Front view of a model 2 Stinger LS chassis



## Preparing for the Installation

### Verifying the hardware configuration

Figure 1-4. Front view of a Stinger LS+ chassis



The modules ordered with the unit are installed prior to shipment. Check the unit to verify that it is configured as ordered and to identify the connection points for power and data. The cable connectors and power supply inlets are located at the front of the chassis.



**Caution** Wear an antistatic wrist strap before handling any of the unit components. This can be connected to the electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding jack (banana jack), located just above the top power filter on the front of the chassis (Figure 1-3).

## Checking the control modules

The Stinger unit can be equipped with standard control modules for ATM-based operation, or it can be equipped with IP control modules for operation as an IP DSLAM. Figure 1-3 on page 1-7 shows the slots of a Stinger LS and an example of

a configuration that includes a redundant standard control module. The slots and modules of a Stinger RT are arranged the same way.

Slots that are not occupied by modules must be masked with blank covers to ensure proper air flow through the unit. Slots 8 and 9 are reserved for the control modules and cannot be used for LIMs, LPMs, or trunk modules.

## Verifying the standard control module model

The following table details the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT standard control modules:

*Table 1-1. Standard control module model designations and product codes*

<b>Model</b>	<b>Stinger LS product code</b>	<b>Stinger RT product code</b>
A	STGR-CM-A	STGRRT-CM-A
A-J	STGR-CM-A-J	N/A
B	STGR-CM-B	STGRRT-CM-B
C	STGR-CM-C	STGRRT-CM-C
E	STGR-CM-A2	STGRRT-CM-A2

Table 1-2 describes the features that are available in each of the revision 2 and revision 2.1 control modules.

*Table 1-2. Control module models and features*

<b>Models A and E</b>	<b>Model A-J</b>	<b>Model B</b>	<b>Model C</b>	<b>Features</b>
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Accepts seven external alarm inputs to centralize alarm reporting.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Memory increased to 128Mb of internal synchronous dynamic RAM (SDRAM) (64 Mb on the Stinger RT) and 32Mb of nonvolatile RAM on a PCMCIA card.
No	No	Yes	Yes	Contains an internal 56Kbps modem for dial-in remote administration.
No	Yes	No	No	Contains an 8kHz AMI clock to support Annex C in Japan.
No	No	No	Yes	Contains an internal Stratum 3 clock.

## Preparing for the Installation

### Verifying the hardware configuration

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**Note** The `version` command displays information about the version and type of control module installed in a Stinger unit. For details, see “Verifying software and control module versions” on page 4-6.

## Standard control module support

The original, revision 1, Stinger standard control module (STGR-CM) is supported by the current release of TAOS, although it must be upgraded to support some features.



**Note** The original Stinger standard control module does not include an Alarm Input port, or an internal modem. It must be equipped with at least 64Mb of DRAM and at least one 32Mbyte flashcard to support features introduced in TAOS 9.0 and later.

TAOS 9.4-185.2 introduced support for a Model E version of the control module (STGR-CM-A2). The Model E control module utilizes enhanced chip-sets and replaces the older Model A control module. The Model E control module is identified in TAOS as hardware revision 2.1. The Stinger Model A control module (STGR-CM-A), introduced with TAOS 9.1-142.1, is also supported by the current version of TAOS.

## Verifying the IP control module

The following table details the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT IP control modules:

*Table 1-3. IP control module model designations and product codes*

<b>Model</b>	<b>Stinger LS product code</b>	<b>Stinger RT product code</b>
IP2000	STGR-CM-IP2000-F	STGRRT-CM-IP2000F
IP2100	STGR-CM-IP2100-F	STGR-CM-IP2100-F

## IP control module support

Stinger units can be equipped with the specialized IP2000 or IP2100 IP control modules. These modules provide the control capabilities of a standard control module and one or two Gigabit Ethernet links that can support TCP/IP data traffic from the Stinger unit. The IP2000 module is supported by TAOS version 9.4-185.1 and later. The IP2100 module is supported by TAOS version 9.7.2 and later.

Information in this document can be applied to perform basic configuration for a Stinger unit equipped with an IP control module. Information specific to the IP control module, and configuration of its gigabit Ethernet capabilities, is found in the *Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide*. See “IP control module physical specifications” on page C-5 of this manual for additional hardware specifications.

## Control module interfaces

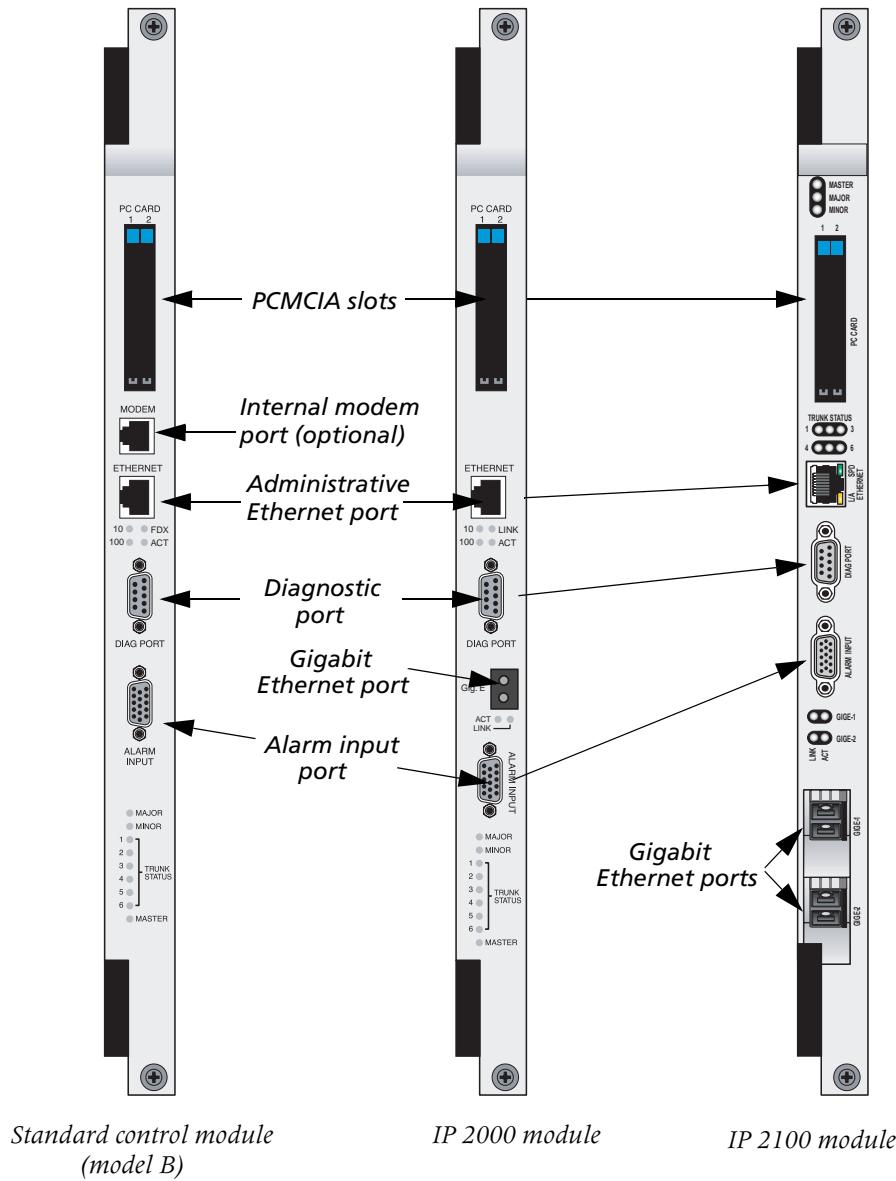
Figure 1-5 shows the locations of the modem port, Ethernet port, serial diagnostic port, alarm input port, and Personal Computer Memory Card International Association (PCMCIA) slots on standard and IP control modules. The modem port is

only present on the STGR-CM-B version of the standard control module. Revision 1 standard control modules do not have an alarm input port.



**Note** See the *Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide* for information about the specialized interfaces on the IP control modules.

Figure 1-5. Standard control module and IP module interfaces



Control modules are delivered with onboard flash memory, and each PCMCIA card provides additional storage. The PCMCIA cards store the software and optionally a backup of the system configuration. The system configuration is stored in the onboard nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM).

## Checking the LIMs

Several line interface modules (LIMs) are available to provide different types of line service. All LIMs that do not contain integrated line protection, connect to their respective line facilities through an associated line protection module (LPM) that is located in a slot to the left of the slot used by the LIM. LIMs that do contain line protection have connectors on their face plate to connect directly to line facilities. The LIMs are illustrated and described in detail in their respective LIM Guides.

### Stinger LS and Stinger RT chassis LIM configuration

In Stinger LS and Stinger RT chassis, LIMs are installed in the right-hand side of slots 1 through 5 (model 1), or slots 1 through 7 (model 2). This arrangement is illustrated in Figure 1-3 on page 1-7

If you are installing a Stinger RT unit, verify that you have appropriate LIMs for this unit. LIMs designed to operate in the Stinger RT have a lighter gray faceplate and a product designation that begins with the letters *STGRRT*.



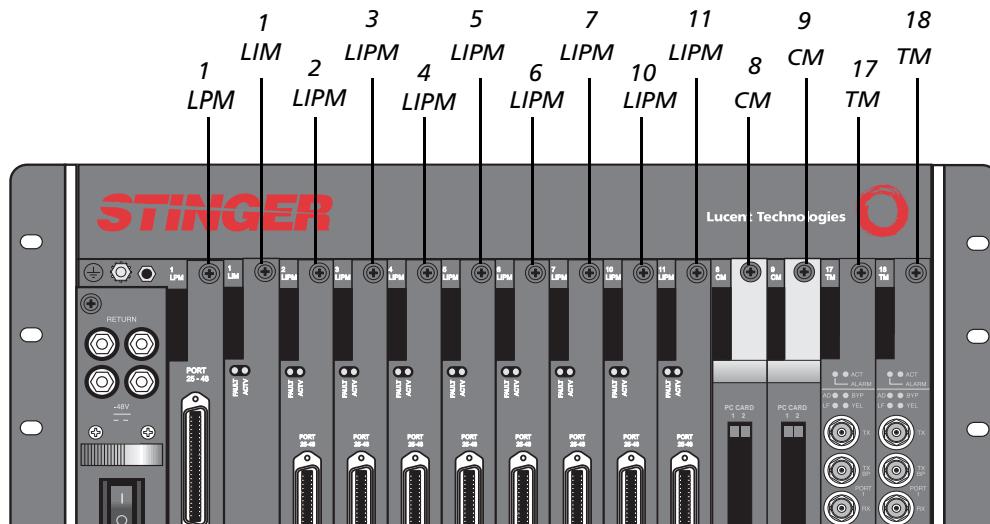
**Note** Not all LIMs have versions that support the extended operating temperature range of the Stinger RT. Check the module guide of a specific LIM to see if a version of that LIM is available for the Stinger RT.

### Stinger LS+ chassis LIM configuration

The Stinger LS+ chassis contains a backplane that is designed for higher density applications. You can install standard set of LIM and LPM modules only in the first pair of module slots adjacent to the power filters on the left of the chassis. These slots are identified as 1 LPM and 1 LIM. An LIPM can also be installed in the LIM slot. If an LIPM is installed in this slot, the LPM slot is not used.

Only LIMs with internal line protection (LIPMs) are supported in the next eight slots. The first six of these eight slots are identified as 2 LIPM through 7 LIPM. The final two LIPM slots are identified as 10 LIPM and 11 LIPM. The control module slots are identified as slots 8 and 9 to keep slot numbering for control modules in the TAOS interface consistent for all Stinger units. This arrangement is shown in Figure 1-6.

Figure 1-6. Stinger LS+ slot arrangement





**Note** The slot labeled 1 LIM can be equipped with an LIPM. When this is done the LPM slot is unused.



**Note** LIM and port sparing are not supported in the Stinger LS+ chassis. This is due to the design of the back plane to support the high density hardware configuration with LIPMs.

## Checking the LPMs

Each standard LIM in a Stinger unit must have a corresponding LPM installed in the adjacent slot to the left of the LIM. Slots that are not occupied by modules must be masked with blank covers to ensure proper air flow through the unit.

If you are installing a Stinger RT unit, verify that you have appropriate LPMs for this unit. LPMs designed to operate in the Stinger RT have a lighter gray faceplate and a product designation that begins with the letters *STGRRT*.

## Checking the trunk modules

The two slots on the right side of the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT chassis are numbered 17 and 18, and are reserved for trunk modules. The trunk module(s) support connection to either optical or copper media, depending on the type of module supplied.

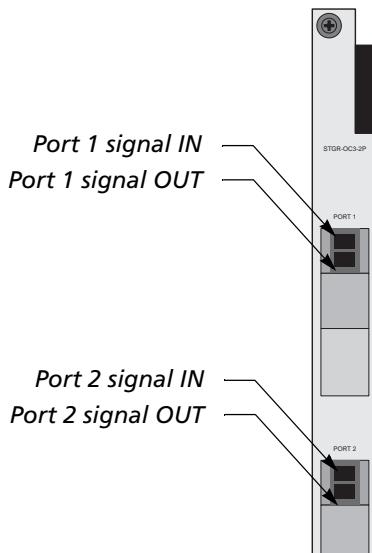
If you are installing a Stinger RT unit, verify that you have appropriate trunk modules. Trunk modules designed to operate in the Stinger RT have a lighter gray faceplate and a product designation that begins with the letters *STGRRT*.

For detailed information about trunk modules, including whether a version is available to support the Stinger RT, see the individual module guides.

## OC3-ATM trunk modules

Figure 1-7 shows the location of the optical fiber connections on an OC3-ATM trunk module.

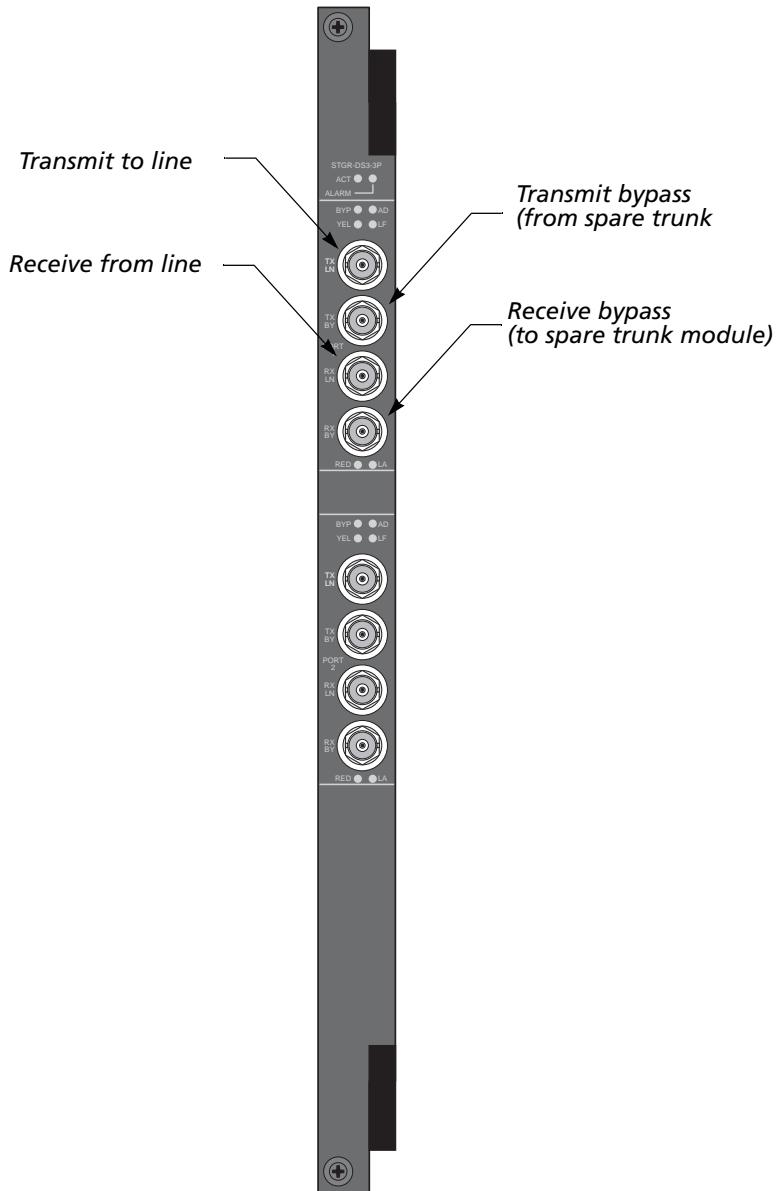
Figure 1-7. OC-3-ATM trunk module fiber optic connection points



## DS3-ATM and E3-ATM trunk modules

Figure 1-8 shows the location of the coaxial connections on a DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk module.

*Figure 1-8. DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk module connection points*



# Installing the unit

2

Before you begin .....	2-1
Setting up the unit .....	2-1
Connecting cables to a Stinger unit .....	2-7
Dressing the cables .....	2-12
Network management connections .....	2-12
System clocking .....	2-12
Alarm monitoring .....	2-13

## Before you begin

Verify that you have completed the following tasks:

- Selected the installation site
- Unpacked the Stinger unit
- Gathered the tools and equipment needed for installation
- Checked the module configuration in the unit



**Warning** Before installing the Stinger hardware, be sure to read the safety instructions in the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*. See Appendix C, "Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information," for information specific to your product.

## Setting up the unit

Position the unit for installation, keeping in mind that cables connect to the front of the unit. The Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT can be placed on a flat surface as a free-standing unit, or rack-mounted in a standard equipment cabinet that is 19 inches or 23 inches (48.26cm or 58.42cm) wide, depending on the model, or mounted on a wall. The following sections describe the steps involved for each method of installation.

### As a free-standing unit

Position the Stinger unit on the selected flat surface. Remember to allow space for proper ventilation.

## As a rack-mounted unit

The rack-mount spacing meets IEC 297-2 and ANSI/EIA-RS-310-C standards.



**Warning** The weight and position of the Stinger unit within the cabinet might make the cabinet top-heavy or unstable. Take all necessary precautions to anchor the cabinet securely before installing the unit.

### Installing the Stinger into a cabinet

The procedure for installing the unit into a cabinet requires that you supply a minimum of four cross-head screws of the appropriate size to support the unit in the cabinet.

#### *With all components installed*



**Warning** The procedure for rack-mounting a unit with all components installed requires more than one installer. Because a fully populated Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 2 weighs up to 150 pounds (68kg), Lucent Technologies recommends using a mechanical lift to raise it into the cabinet.

To rack-mount a fully populated Stinger unit into an equipment cabinet:

- 1 Using a mechanical lift (or a minimum of three installers), raise the unit to the appropriate installation height.
- 2 Align the screw holes on the mounting bracket with the screw holes on the equipment cabinet.
- 3 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, install cross-head screws of the appropriate size through the mount bracket on the unit into the mounting bracket on the equipment cabinet.

#### *With few or no components installed (single installer)*

Components can be removed from a Stinger chassis to lower its weight. It can then be mounted by a single installer. Table 2-1 lists the weight of the Stinger chassis with different components removed.

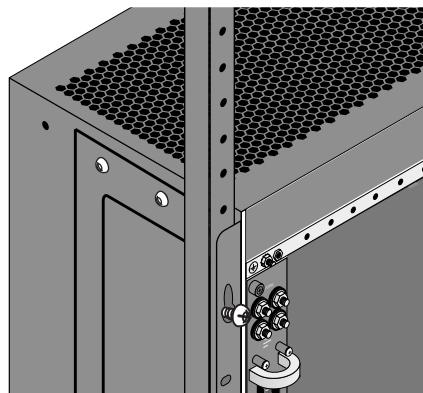
Table 2-1. Stinger chassis weights

<b>Chassis contents</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Fan assembly installed	Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 1: 66 pounds (30kg)
Power filters installed	Stinger LS+: 66 pounds (30kg)
All modules removed	Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 2: 82 pounds (37.2kg)
Fan assembly installed	Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 1: 55 pounds (25kg)
Power filters removed	Stinger LS+: 55 pounds (25kg)
All modules removed	Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 2: 68 pounds (30.8kg)
Fan assembly removed	Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 1: 38 pounds (17.2kg)
Power filters removed	Stinger LS+: 38 pounds (17.2kg)
All modules removed	Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 2: 48 pounds (21.8kg)

For a single installer to rack-mount a Stinger chassis into an equipment cabinet, use the following procedure:

- 1 Remove modules, power filters, and fan assembly as needed to lighten the Stinger chassis (see Table 2-1), being careful to note module location for reinstallation.
- 2 Place the empty chassis briefly into position within the cabinet and note where the top left and top right mounting screws will be located on the mounting rails in the cabinet.
- 3 Remove the empty chassis from the cabinet and set it aside.
- 4 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, install cross-head mounting screws of the appropriate size in the top left and top right mounting screw locations of the mounting rails, as noted in step 2.
- 5 Loosen both screws to provide about 1/4 inch (0.65 cm) of clearance between the rear of screw head and the front surface of the cabinet mounting rail.
- 6 Lift the empty chassis into position and align the top mounting hole in each bracket with the installed screw heads.
- 7 Slide the large opening of the top mounting holes in the mounting bracket over the screw heads as shown in Figure 2-1.
- 8 Lower the Stinger unit so that the narrow opening of the mounting hole slides behind the bolt head and allows the chassis to hang from the mounting screws.

Figure 2-1. Placing the Stinger chassis on the top mounting bolts



- 9 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, install and tighten the lower mounting screws.
- 10 Tighten the upper mounting screws.
- 11 Reinstall the fan assembly, power filters, and modules removed in step 1 into their original locations.

## As a wall-mounted unit

The Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT can be wall-mounted with the optional wall-mounting kit, product code STGRLR-WMB.

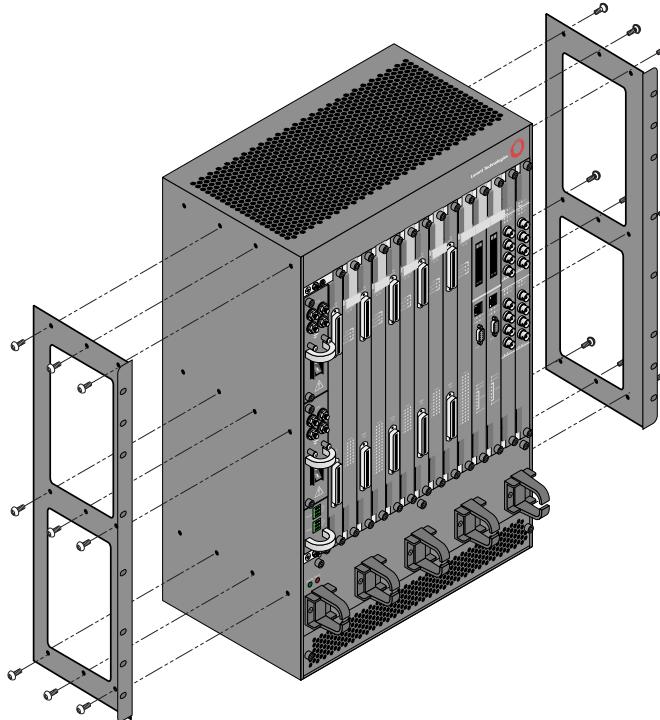
Before you can mount the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT on a wall, you must replace the existing rack-mounting brackets on the chassis with the wall-mounting brackets contained in the wall-mounting kit.

## Installing wall-mounting brackets on the unit

To install the wall-mounting brackets on the Stinger chassis:

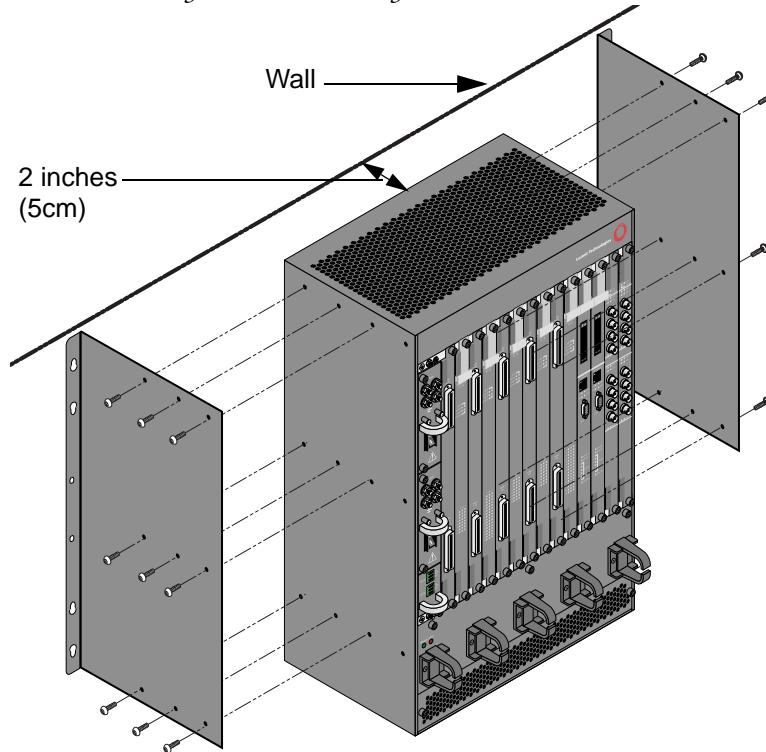
- 1 Unscrew and remove the nine screws on each side of the chassis that secure the rack-mounting brackets, as shown in Figure 2-2.

*Figure 2-2. Removing the rack-mounting brackets*



- 2 Using the screw holes closest to the rear of the chassis, position the wall-mounting brackets so that they align with the screw holes and extend about 2 inches (5cm) beyond the rear of the chassis, as shown in Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3. Attaching the wall-mounting brackets



- 3 Install the 18 long screws (nine on each side) that are included with the wall-mounting kit, to secure the wall mounting brackets to the chassis.



**Caution** Do not reuse the short screws that were removed along with the rack-mounting brackets. The long screws that are included with the wall-mounting kit must be used to properly secure the wall mounting brackets, and to avoid stripping the screw holes in the chassis.

### Wall-mounting the chassis

The procedure for wall-mounting the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT requires you to supply the following:

- A minimum of four 5/16-inch-diameter mounting bolts suitable for mounting the Stinger unit to the wall, and any anchoring hardware that they require
- A mechanical lift or at least three people to lift a fully equipped chassis into position and align the upper mounting holes in the brackets with the installed mounting bolts



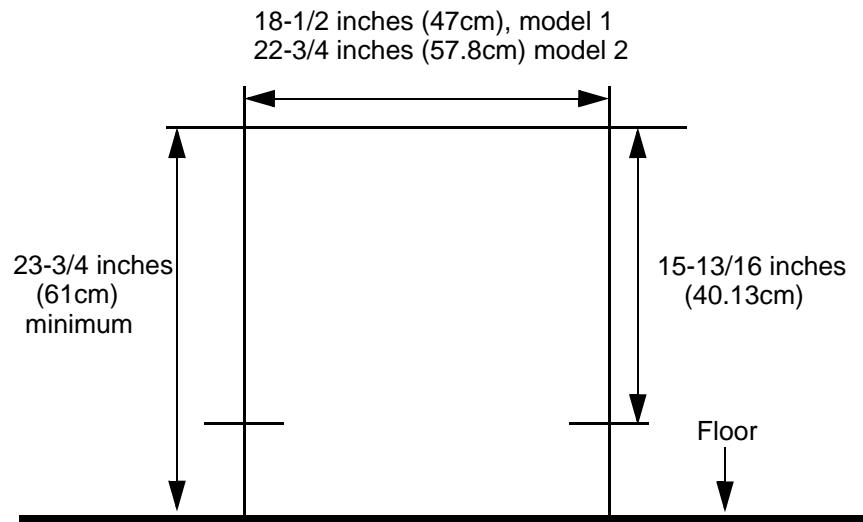
**Note** An empty chassis can be lifted into position by one installer.

After the wall-mounting brackets are attached to the sides of the chassis, wall-mount the Stinger using the following procedure:

- 1 Select or prepare a suitable vertical surface that can provide adequate support for a Stinger chassis weighing up to 145 pounds (66kg).
- 2 Locate positions for four 5/16-inch mounting bolts as indicated in Figure 2-4, and install any required anchors to accept the bolts.

- Install anchor hardware, if needed for the upper mounting bolts, at least 23-3/4 inches (61cm) above the floor.
- Make sure that center spacing between the bolts is 18-1/2 inches (47cm) for the Stinger LS+ or the model 1 chassis of the Stinger LS or Stinger RT. Center spacing must be 22-3/4 inches (57.8cm) for the Stinger LS or Stinger RT model 2 chassis.
- Install anchor hardware, if needed for the lower mounting bolts, 15-13/16 inches (40.13cm) below the locations of the upper mounting bolts.

*Figure 2-4. Mounting bolt location details*



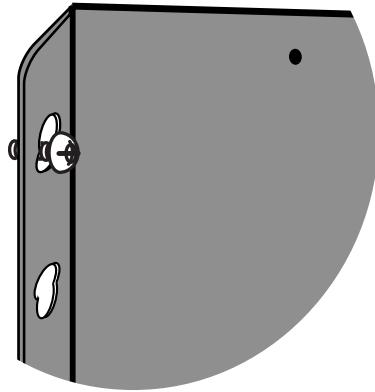
- 3 Install the two upper mounting bolts in the wall, and then loosen both bolts to provide about 1/4 inch (0.65cm) of clearance between the rear of bolt head and the surface of the wall.
- 4 Using a mechanical lift or three installers, raise the unit to the appropriate height and align the top mounting hole in each bracket with the installed bolt heads.



**Note** Removal of the modules, power filters, and fan assembly can lighten the chassis so that a single installer can raise it into position and hang it on the top mounting bolts (see Table 2-1).

- 5 Slide the large opening of the two top mounting holes in the brackets over the bolt heads as shown in Figure 2-5.
- 6 Lower the Stinger unit so that the narrow opening of the mounting hole slides behind the bolt head and allows the chassis to hang from the mounting bolts.

Figure 2-5. Hanging the wall-mounting bracket on the mounting bolt



- 7 Tighten the two top mounting bolts, and install at least one additional mounting bolt on each side of the Stinger chassis to secure it to the wall.

## Connecting cables to a Stinger unit

Once the Stinger unit is set up in the desired location, connect the unit to the local facilities or to its frame access point by attaching the appropriate cables to the LPMs. Connect the Stinger unit to the ATM network by attaching the copper or fiber connections to the trunk modules.

### LPM connectors

LIMs that are not equipped with integrated line protection require an associated LPM. Depending on the type of DSL service being provided by the associated LIM, LPMs support two-wire or four-wire connections to the DSL end user. LPMs are also available with splitters to bring DSL and analog voice service onto the subscriber 2-wire connection. LPMs designed for the Stinger FS or Stinger FS+ chassis cannot be installed in the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT chassis.

Details about wiring connections for the different types of LPMs are available in Appendix A, *Cabling Connections* in the *Stinger Line Protection Module (LPM) Guide*.

All LPMs, except the 48-port LPM with splitters, have one, two, or three, RJ-21X, 50-pin telephone company connectors. The 48-port LPM with splitters has three 64-pin Tyco connectors. For details about LPM connections, see the *Stinger Line Protection Module (LPM) Guide*.

### 50-pin connectors details

The 50-pin connectors can be secured to the LPM by three mechanisms shown in Figure 2-6. It is recommended that you use these mechanisms to make the connectors as secure as possible.

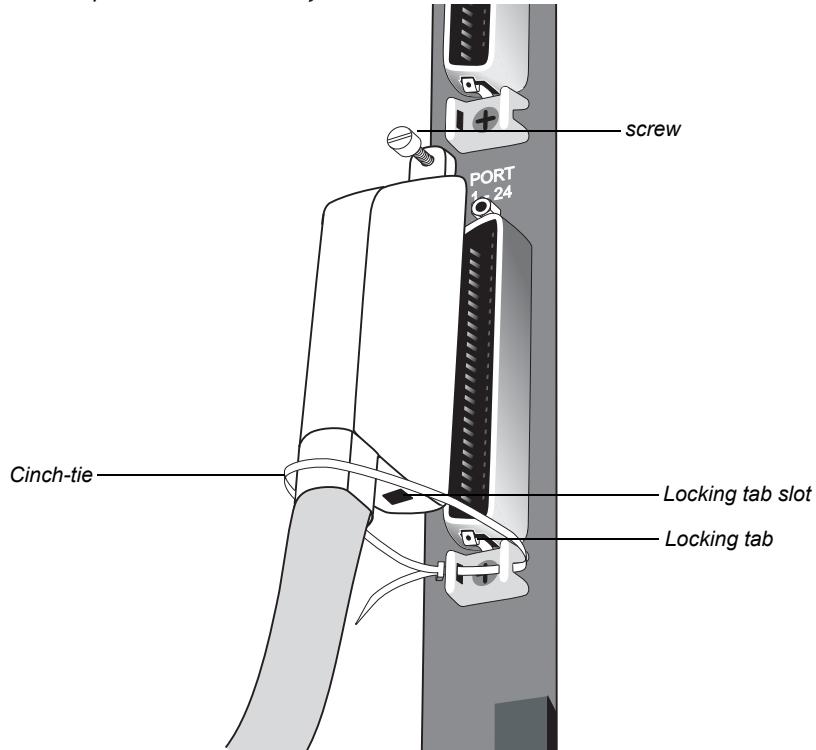
- An anchor screw on the far end of the connector can be screwed into a fitting on the chassis.
- A locking tab under the cable side of the connector automatically secures the connector upon installation.

## Installing the unit

### Connecting cables to a Stinger unit

- A nylon cinch-tie can be used to secure the cable end of the connector to a tie-down fitting on the chassis. If the connectors you are using have a slot to accept the connector locking tab, use of a nylon cinch-tie is optional.

Figure 2-6. 50-pin connector security mechanisms



## Installing the connectors

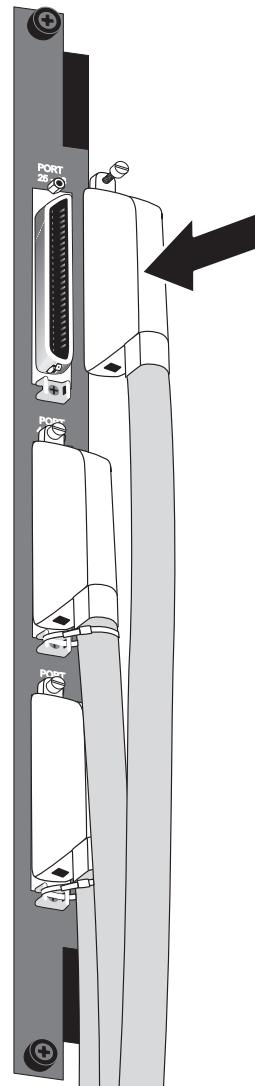
To install the 50-pin or 64-pin cable connectors on an LPM:

- 1 Begin with the bottom connector on the LPM and carefully insert the head of the cable into the connector on the LPM. Push until the bottom locking tab is engaged (if equipped).
- 2 Tighten the screw on the top end of the connector.
- 3 Tighten the cable tie around the connector.
- 4 Secure the cable to the LPM using the cable ties provided on the LPM.
- 5 Repeat step 1 through step 4 for the next connector above the connector that has just been connected. Install the top connector last, as shown in Figure 2-7.

**Note** When removing LPM connectors, remove the top connector first, the middle connector next, and the bottom connector last.



Figure 2-7. Connecting an LPM



### Removing a 50-pin connector

The locking tab on 50-pin connectors make these connectors less likely to become loose during operation. However, these tabs require additional attention when disconnecting the 50-pin connectors from the LPM.

Lucent Technologies recommends that you use the tip of a small probe or small screwdriver to disengage the latch when removing a 50-pin connector as described below.

To remove a 50-pin connector from the LPM perform the following steps:

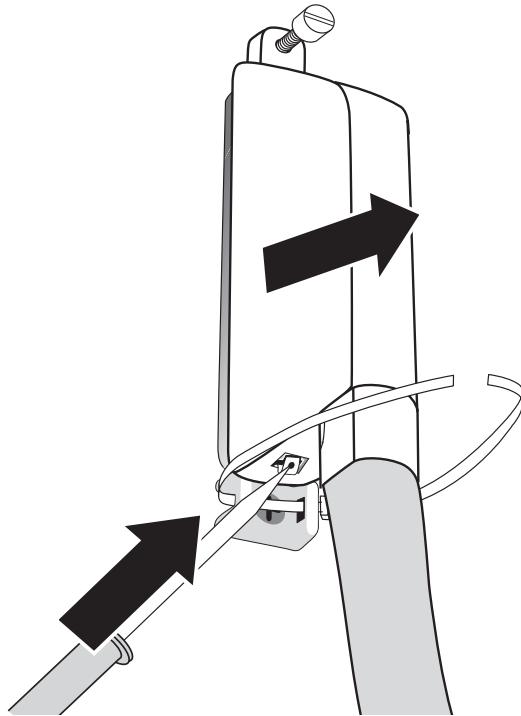
- 1** Completely loosen the anchor screw on the connector
- 2** Using a small pair of diagonal cutters, cut the nylon tie-down strap, if equipped.
- 3** Depress the connector latch with a small probe or screwdriver, while gently pulling the connector away from the chassis, as shown in Figure 2-8.

## Installing the unit

Connecting cables to a Stinger unit

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Figure 2-8. Removing the 50-pin connector



## Connecting the trunk modules

The trunk module cables are either coaxial (for DS3 or E3) or fiber optic (for OC-3/STM-1 optical).

### OC3-ATM trunk module connections

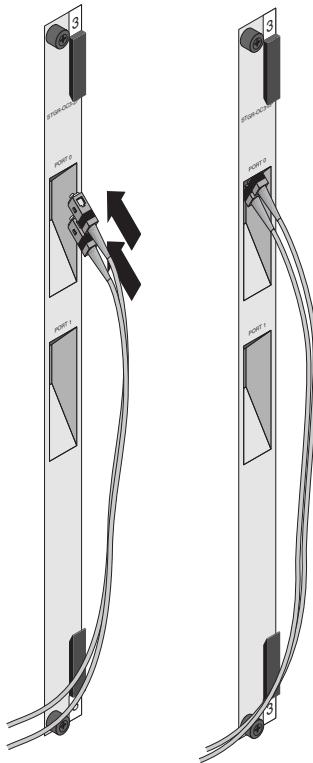
An OC3-ATM trunk module requires duplex SC fiber optic cable. Bind excess cable lengths in a figure-eight pattern. Do not wind excess cable into circular coils.



**Note** Clean any fiber optic cables prior to connecting them.

To connect the cables to an OC3-ATM trunk module, carefully insert the head of each cable into a connector on the trunk module. See Figure 2-9.

*Figure 2-9. Connecting an OC3-ATM trunk module*

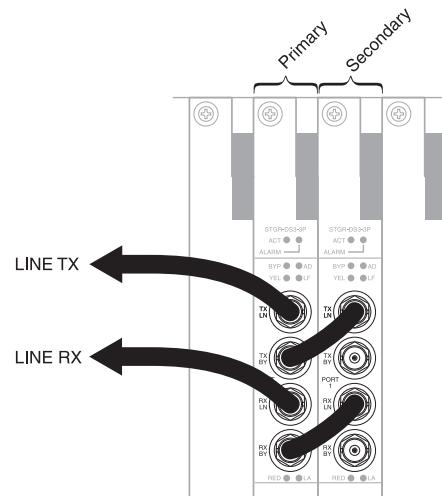


### DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk module connections

Connect the DS3 or E3 line to the RX LN and TX LN connectors on a DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk module, using two 75-ohm coaxial cables (RG 59/U).

To configure a redundant connection, connect the BY connectors on the primary trunk module to the LN connectors on the backup trunk module (see Figure 2-10). If the primary port fails, the traffic is switched to the secondary module's port.

*Figure 2-10. Connecting redundant DS3-ATM or E3-ATM trunk modules*



## Dressing the cables

After connecting the cables to the LPMs and trunk modules, dress the cables down and thread them through the cable management brackets across the front of the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT chassis, below the module slots.

## Network management connections

The control module provides the ports needed to connect the Stinger unit to a workstation or a console. See Appendix B, “Cables and Connectors,” for console cable pinouts.

Each control module supports three types of network management connections for communication with the Stinger unit:

- Serial connection of a console terminal to the female DB-9 serial port (labeled DIAG PORT) on the control module, by means of an RS-232 shielded straight-through cable (ITE6801).
- Dial-in connection through a modem.
  - Revision 2 control module models B and C contain internal auto-answer modems that can be connected directly to the telephone line through the RJ-11 jack on the control module face.
  - Revision 1 control modules with no model designation, models A and A-J revision 2 control modules, and revision 2.1 control modules can be connected to an external modem through the serial port on the control module face.
- Network connection through an Ethernet network using the Ethernet RJ-45 interface on the control module, using a 10BaseT or 100BaseT unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cable.

For more information about these connections, see “Primary (or single) control module configuration” on page 4-3 and “Administrative connections” on page 5-2.

## System clocking

An active control module has four possible timing sources:

- External. The Stinger unit can accept timing from a T1 line, a building interoffice timing source (BITS) clock, or an 8KHz AMI source (for Japan only, with model AJ control module).
- Trunk. The Stinger unit can accept timing from an OC3, DS3, or E3 line clock.
- LIMs. The Stinger unit can accept timing from an ADSL or SDSL line clock.
- Internal clock source. If the selected clock sources fail, the system is automatically reconfigured so that it is synchronized with the control module’s internal clock.

The T1 or BITS timing inputs work with DS1 timing references that comply with the ANSI T1.102 standard. The system timing is configured through the TAOS command-line interface. For more information, see “Configuring system clocking” on page 5-19.

## Alarm monitoring

The alarm relay in the alarm relay panel can be connected to external hardware that monitors the status of the Stinger unit.

With a revision 2 or revision 2.1 control module installed, you can use the Stinger unit to monitor the status of up to seven external devices.

### Connecting to monitor Stinger alarm status

The Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT are equipped with an alarm relay panel that contains alarm terminals for the unit. The unit can monitor itself for major and minor alarm conditions and illuminate appropriate status lights on the control module. In addition, you can connect audio and visual alarms (normally open, contact closed) to the alarm terminals to remotely monitor the unit for these conditions.

The alarm board panel on the front of the unit, below the power filters, contains three sets of connectors for connecting the following:

- Major alarms
- Minor alarms
- External BITS clock

The alarm-relay contacts open during loss of power, during hardware failure, or whenever the Stinger unit is being reset, such as during its power-on self test (POST). During normal operation, the alarm-relay contacts remain closed.

The gauge of the wire you use to connect to the Stinger alarm relay must be based on the current flow of the circuit that the relay is attached to and the capacity of the alarm relay. Because the Stinger alarm relay can carry a maximum of 2 amps, 18 AWG to 20 AWG (0.8mm<sup>2</sup> to 0.5mm<sup>2</sup>) wire is adequate.

To connect a remote alarm:

- 1 Locate the appropriate terminal for the alarm connection you want to make.
- 2 Using a 1/8-inch flathead screwdriver, loosen the screws on the positive (Major and Minor) and return (RTN) terminals.
- 3 Using 18AWG to 20AWG (0.8mm<sup>2</sup> to 0.5mm<sup>2</sup>) solid or stranded wire, strip the ends of the wire approximately 1/4 inch (6.35 mm).
- 4 Insert the wire leads into the appropriate positive terminal connector and its return.
- 5 Using a 1/8-inch flathead screwdriver, tighten the screws on the positive and return terminals to secure the leads.

### Connecting a Stinger unit to monitor the alarm status of other devices

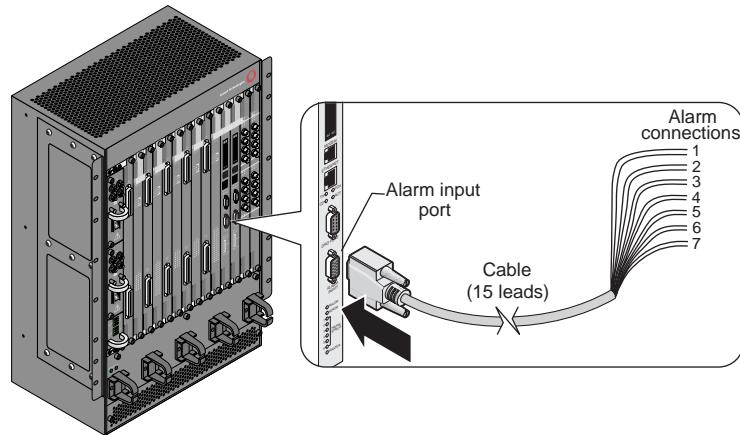
Revision 2 and revision 2.1 control modules have a DB-15 connector that can accept connections to monitor the alarm status of up to seven external devices. The connection for each external device consists of a pair of 24-gauge to 28-gauge connectors. One connector supplies ground, and the other senses the status of the remote alarm by applying 3.3Vdc, which draws less than 10mA of current through the closed contacts of the alarm relay on the remote device. For the pinout arrangement of these connectors on the DB-15 connector, see “” on page B-1.

## Connections from the control module

To connect to a remote device:

- 1 Using a male DB-15 connector, connect a 15-lead cable to the ALARM INPUT connector of the control module. One lead is unused.
- 2 Run one pair of leads to the alarm connectors of each remote device to be monitored by the Stinger unit, as shown in Figure 2-11.

*Figure 2-11. Connecting to the alarm input port*

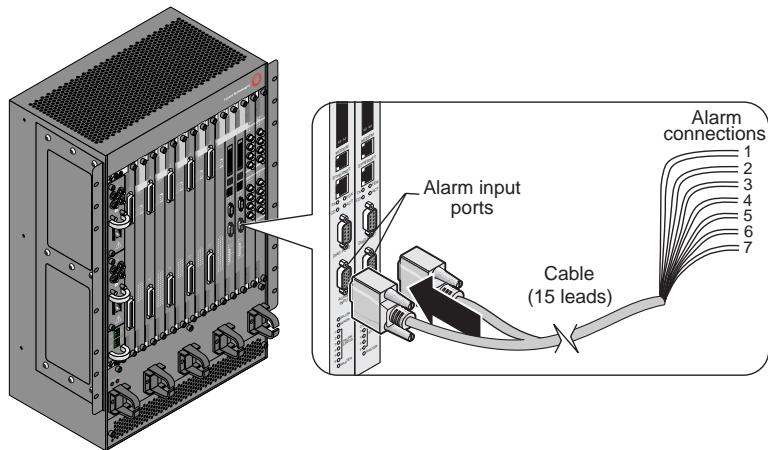


The alarm relays of external devices can be either normally opened or normally closed. The Stinger unit can be configured to sense an alarm condition for the opening of a normally closed relay, or the closing of a normally open relay. For information on the configuration of these parameters, see the information about SNMP alarm support for input relay alarms in the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

## Connections from redundant control modules

A Y-cable can be used to give primary and secondary control modules the ability to monitor the alarm status of the same remote devices. One end of this type of cable consists of two male DB-15 connectors, bridged pin for pin. The other end of this cable consists of individual wires to the alarm connections of the remote devices, as shown in Figure 2-12.

Figure 2-12. Redundant alarm monitoring connections



This type of connection allows either control module to be the primary control module and monitor the same set of remote alarm conditions.



**Note** For information about configuration and alarm profiles, see the *Stinger Reference* and the *Stinger Administration Guide*. For information on enhancements to alarm profiles, and the alarm command to support revision 2 and revision 2.1 control modules, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

## What's next

When you finish physically installing the Stinger unit you can proceed to Chapter 3, "Determining the Operating Status."



# Determining the Operating Status

Before you begin .....	3-1
Evaluating power consumption .....	3-1
Connecting power to the unit .....	3-2
Turning on power to the unit .....	3-4
Status lights .....	3-5

## Before you begin

Before you begin, verify that the following tasks are complete:

- Set up the Stinger hardware (as either a free-standing, rack-mounted, or wall-mounted unit)
- Connected cables and console terminal to the Stinger unit
- Set up the workstation to configure the Stinger unit
- Connected the workstation to the Stinger unit
- *(Optional)* Connected the system clock source
- *(Optional)* Connected the remote alarms

## Evaluating power consumption

Table 3-1 identifies the power consumption of each Stinger component to help you determine the current and power required for the unit.

*Table 3-1. Stinger component power requirements*

<b>Stinger component</b>	<b>dc amps per component (48Vdc)</b>	<b>Watts per component</b>
Base system (one standard control module and fan)	2.80	134.40
Redundant standard control module	0.78	37.44
IP2000 IP control module	1.46	70 (maximum)

## Determining the Operating Status

Connecting power to the unit

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Table 3-1. Stinger component power requirements (continued)

<b>Stinger component</b>	<b>dc amps per component (48Vdc)</b>	<b>Watts per component</b>
IP2100 IP control module	1.46 ?	70 (maximum)?
OC3-ATM trunk module (dual)	0.24	11.52
DS3-ATM trunk module (dual)	0.25	12
E3-ATM trunk module (dual)	0.25	12
48-port SDSL LIM operating at 2.3Mbps	1.7*	81.6
48-port SDSL LIM operating at 784Kbps	1.3*	62.4
32-port HDSL2/SHDSL LIM	1.46*/167*	70/80
72-port SHDSL LIM	2.59 <sup>1</sup>	119
32-port ISDL LIM	1.56	75
72-port ADSL Annex A LIM	2.7	130
48-port ADSL Annex A LIM	2.81	135
48-port ADSL Annex B LIM	2.81	135
40-port ADSL Annex C LIM	1.75 (typical)	84 (typical)
24-port ADSL LIM	2.22	106.56
48-port ASDL G-lite LIM	2.08	100
8-port T1 or E1 modules	1.15	55
24-port T1 or E1 modules	1.25	60
Line protection module (LPM)	0.05	2.4
Copper loop test (CLT) module	0.2	9.6

1. These modules can provide sealing current to individual DSL lines, if required. Allow .01Adc for each line that requires sealing current when engineering the power requirements of the unit.

## Connecting power to the unit



**Caution** Before connecting power, see the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide* for safety instructions and circuit regulatory information.



**Warning** Verify that the power is off or disconnected at the source before beginning this procedure.

To connect the unit to dc power:

- 1 Verify that the correct power source is available for the Stinger unit.
- 2 Verify that the dc power cables comply with national standards and specifications as described in IEC 60950 and are terminated in number 10 ring lugs.
- 3 Figure 3-1 shows how to connect power to the Stinger unit. Be sure to attach a power cable to each set of power connectors as follows. Both power cables must be connected at all times when the unit is in operation.
  - Verify that the power switch on the power filters is set to the OFF position.
  - Locate the number 10 studs on the back of the unit.
  - Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, remove the two screws that secure the protective cover over the studs. Then remove the protective cover.
  - Using a 3/8-inch wrench or socket, remove the top locking nut from each of the two studs, labeled for the input supply voltage (-48Vdc) and return (RTN). Do not remove the bottom locking nut.
  - Install the ring lugs onto the appropriate posts.



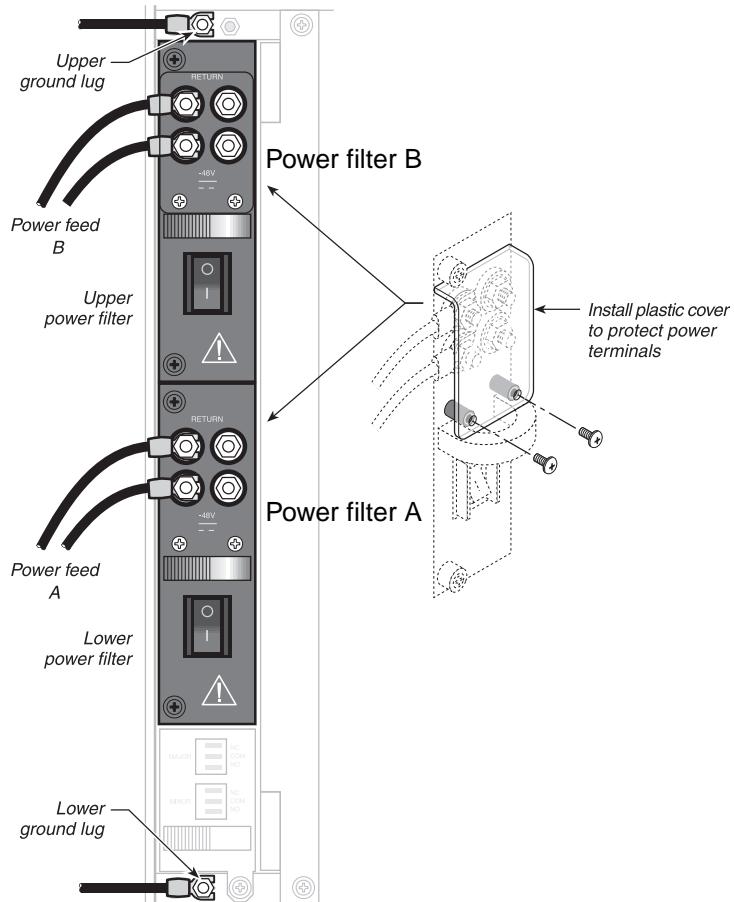
**Note** You can optionally ground the chassis to the enclosure by attaching dual mount ground lugs to the ground terminals on the front of the unit, above and below the power filter slot. Do not remove the ground lugs.

- Reinstall the locking nut onto each post, then use a 3/8-inch wrench or socket to tighten the nut.
- Reinstall the protective cover with the two screws.

## Determining the Operating Status

Turning on power to the unit

Figure 3-1. Connecting the -48Vdc power filters



## Turning on power to the unit



**Caution** Lucent Technologies does not recommend applying power to Stinger units that contain circuit packs (LIMs, TMs, LPMS, CLTs, etc.), if a control module is not installed in the chassis. If desired, power may be applied to Stinger units that are completely unpopulated and do not contain any circuit packs or control modules.

To turn on power to the unit, press the power switch on each power filter to the ON (|) position.

All Stinger status lights, except the MASTER light, momentarily turn ON just after startup.

On the primary control module, the MAJOR status light turns ON at startup. It then starts blinking slowly while the control module runs its POST in the boot loader. It continues to blink while the control module loads its operational code from the PCMCIA flash card. If the control module successfully loads its operational image from the PCMCIA flash card and again passes POST, the MAJOR status light turns OFF. If the MAJOR status light continues to blink, it indicates a failure.

After startup, all six TRUNK STATUS lights and the MINOR status light turn OFF. Then after the system comes up, each light monitors a particular status as described in the next section.

## Status lights

The status lights on the modules in the Stinger unit indicate the operating status of each module.

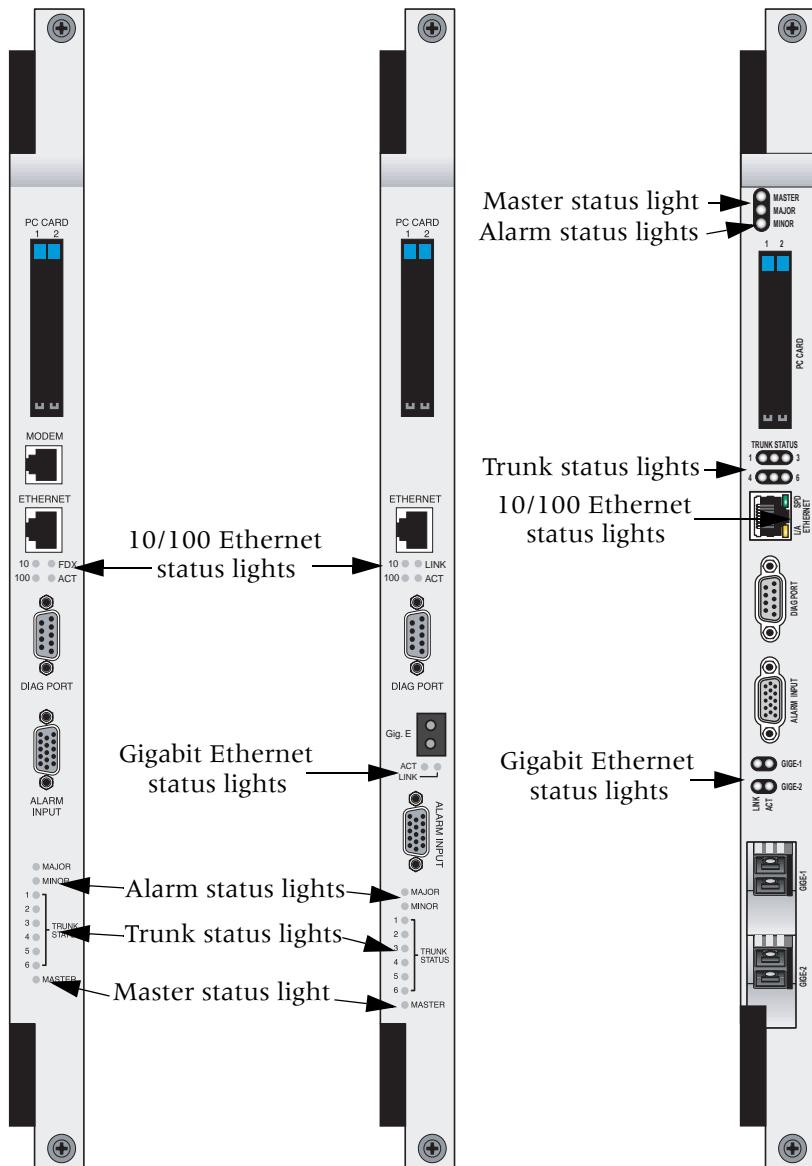
### Control module status lights

Figure 3-2 shows the locations of the status lights on a standard control module and the IP control modules.



**Note** Information specific to the IP control modules, and configuration of their gigabit Ethernet capabilities, is found in the *Stinger IP Control Module Configuration Guide*.

Figure 3-2. Control module status lights



## Determining the Operating Status

### *Status lights*

All control module status lights except the MASTER light momentarily turn ON just after startup, and all six TRUNK STATUS lights turn OFF. After the system starts up, each light monitors a state as described in Table 3-2.

The status lights in the upper portion of the control module indicate the status of the Ethernet interface. The status lights at the bottom of the control module indicate the status of the control module and the trunk modules.

*Table 3-2. Status lights on the control module*

<b>Status light</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Indicates</b>
10	Green	ON	10BaseT Ethernet activity has been detected.
100	Green	ON	100BaseT Ethernet activity has been detected.
ACT	Green	ON	Activity detected on the Ethernet interface.
SPD (IP2100)	Green Red	ON	The port is operating at 100Mbps The port is operating at 10Mbps
L/A (IP2100)	Green	ON	Activity detected on the Ethernet interface.
FDX (standard control module)	Green	ON	Full-duplex mode is active.
LINK (IP 2000 IP 2100)	Green	ON	An operational link is connected to the Ethernet interface
MAJOR	Amber	ON or blinking	The control module has detected a major alarm. For information about configuring major alarms, see the <i>Stinger Administration Guide</i> .  The MAJOR status light turns ON at startup. It then starts blinking slowly while the control module runs its POST in the boot loader. It continues to blink while the control module loads its operational code from the PCMCIA flash card. If the control module successfully loads its operational image from the PCMCIA flash card and again passes POST, the MAJOR status light turns OFF. If the MAJOR status light continues to blink, it indicates a failure.

*Table 3-2. Status lights on the control module (continued)*

<b>Status light</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Indicates</b>
MINOR	Amber	ON or blinking	<p>The control module has detected a minor alarm. For information about configuring minor alarms, see the <i>Stinger Administration Guide</i>.</p> <p>The MINOR status light is ON at startup. It remains ON until the control module passes all POST tests. It then stays OFF until a minor alarm occurs.</p> <p>If the control module fails POST, the MINOR status light remains ON.</p>
TRUNK STATUS	Green	ON	<p>The six TRUNK STATUS lights indicate the status of up to six module card ports attached through the backplane to the control module. Port 1 is the top (or only) port in slot 17. Port 4 is the top (or only) port in slot 18.</p> <p>On the secondary control module, the TRUNK STATUS lights cycle.</p> <p>If a TRUNK STATUS light is ON, the port is fully operational.</p>
TRUNK STATUS	Green	blinking	The port is installed but not operating.
TRUNK STATUS	Green	OFF	The trunk module corresponding to the port is not present. If a two-port trunk module is installed in slot 17, light 3 is unlit. If a two-port trunk module is in slot 18, light 6 is unlit.
MASTER	Green	ON	Indicates that the control module is the master (primary). If the secondary control module is installed but cannot be primary because of some failure, the MINOR alarm light is ON.

## LIM status lights

For detailed information about the status lights on each LIM and their expected behavior, see the module guide for the specific module in question.

## Trunk module status lights

For detailed information about the status lights on each trunk module and their expected behavior, see the module guide for the specific trunk module in question.

## Fan status lights

The Stinger has two lights below the alarm and BITS connectors, as shown in Figure 1-3 on page 1-7, that indicate the operating status of the fans. The status indicated by these lights is described in Table 3-3.

*Table 3-3. Fan status lights*

<b>Status light</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Indicates</b>
POWER	Green	ON	The fan has power.
FAULT	Amber	ON	The fan is in a fault state.

## What's next

Once the hardware installation is complete and the Stinger unit is powered up, you can begin basic configuration as described in the following chapters, or download a previous software configuration.

# Stinger Operational Overview

4

Operation of the Stinger as a DSL access multiplexer .....	4-1
Stinger configuration overview .....	4-3
Stinger management features .....	4-4

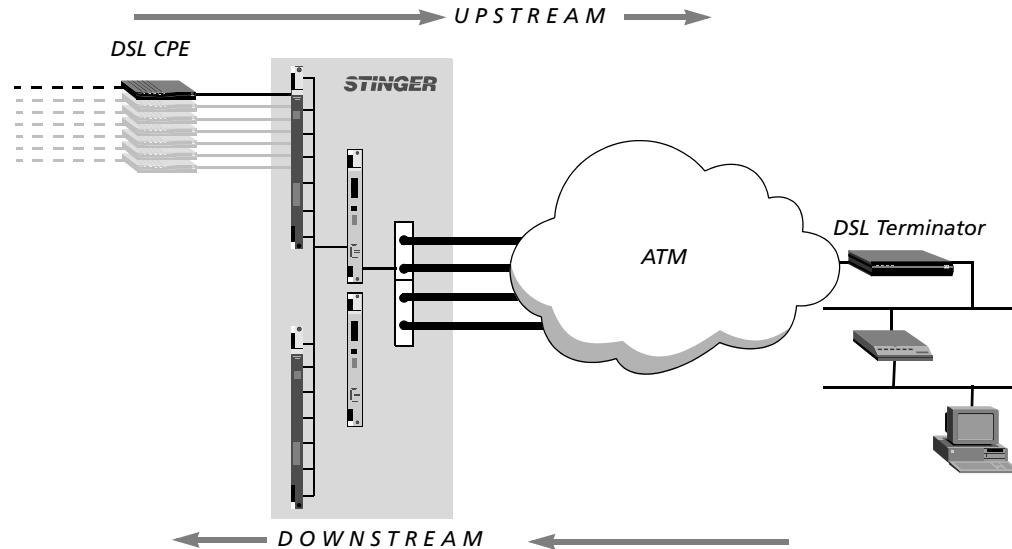
## Operation of the Stinger as a DSL access multiplexer

Stinger unit can be equipped and configured to act as an ATM switch, or an IP router for DSL subscribers.

### ATM switching operation

A Stinger unit typically operates as an ATM switch-through digital subscriber line access multiplexer (DSLAM). When operating in this way, it switches data from multiple xDSL subscribers onto a high-speed ATM backbone. Figure 4-1 shows this type of operation.

Figure 4-1. Example of DSLAM ATM operation



## Stinger Operational Overview

Operation of the Stinger as a DSL access multiplexer

### Stinger ATM switching overview

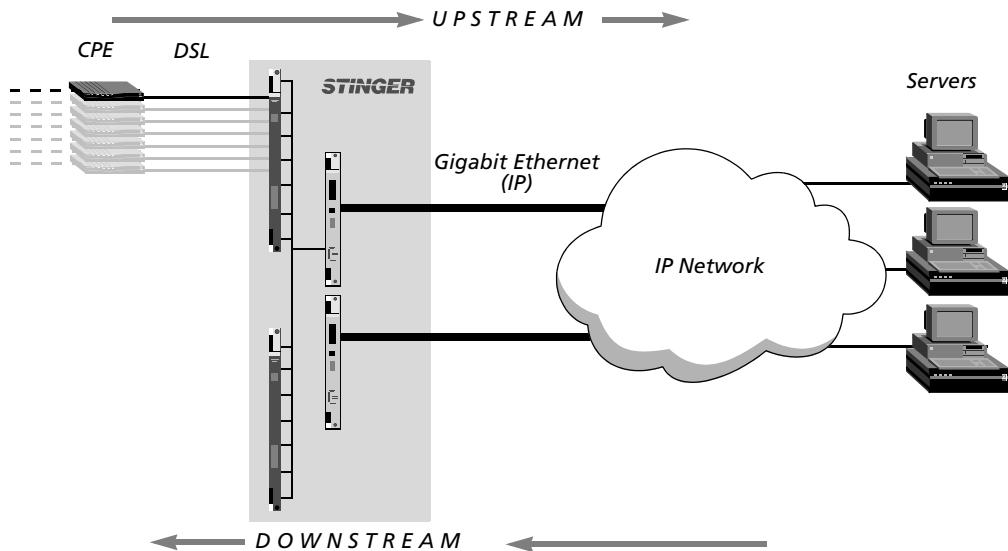
A Stinger unit that is using a standard control module to operate as an ATM switch, receives ATM cells on a link that is identified by a pair of unique attributes. These attributes are known as the virtual path identifier (VPI) and the virtual channel identifier (VCI). The Stinger unit switches the cells from an incoming link to an outgoing link, based on the VPI and VCI attributes of each link. The connection between these links is usually a static configuration entered by an administrator, although a more dynamic method of forming link connections, known as a private network-to-network interface (PNNI), might be used.

This guide covers only basic installation information and configuration of the control module. More detailed information about configuring the unit to support ATM traffic can be found in the *Stinger ATM Configuration Guide* and the *Stinger Private Network-to-Network Interface (PNNI) Supplement*.

### IP routing operation

A Stinger unit can be equipped for IP operation with an IP2000 or IP 2100 control module. With these IP control modules the Stinger unit can process and route IP traffic. With an IP control module, a Stinger unit can route IP traffic from subscribers to an IP infrastructure across a Gigabit Ethernet interface, and forward IP multicast video transmissions to xDSL multicast clients. Configuration for this type of operation is described in the *Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide*. Figure 4-2 shows this type of operation.

Figure 4-2. Example of DSLAM IP operation



### IP routing overview

A Stinger unit that is using an IP control module assigns an IP address to each subscriber connection and each Gigabit Ethernet interface. It uses internal routing tables and filters to determine which connections to allow, and where to route data.

This guide covers only basic installation information and configuration of the control module. More detailed information about configuring the IP interfaces of the unit can be found in the *Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide*.

## Stinger configuration overview

Before you configure a Stinger unit, create a diagram that illustrates how the unit will interoperate with your current network configuration. Creating a comprehensive network diagram helps prevent problems during installation and configuration, and can help in troubleshooting any problems later.

Stinger configuration tasks include the following:

- Configuring the primary or single control module
- Configuring the DSL line interface modules (LIMs)
- Configuring the trunk modules
- Defining ATM traffic contracts
- Configuring connections, either locally or through RADIUS

### Primary (or single) control module configuration

Most sites operate the unit with redundant controllers, although it can operate with a single controller. If the unit has two control modules installed, check the status lights on the control module front panel to see which control module is the primary module. For details, see Table 3-2 on page 3-6.

Each control module has an RS-232 serial port (labeled DIAG PORT) and a 10/100BaseT Ethernet port. The serial port is for system management from a local workstation. It is also the standard port for error output, stack traces, and messages in the event of a system crash. Until you have configured IP addresses on the system's Ethernet interfaces, you must use a local terminal or workstation connected to the serial port of the primary control module to configure the Stinger unit. There is no other way to log into the unit to perform the initial configuration.

The system's Ethernet ports are intended for light data and management traffic. Once you have assigned IP addresses, you can Telnet into the unit from a local host and download configuration files from a TFTP server to the Stinger system.

A Stinger unit has a range of options for configuring IP and for protecting the unit from unauthorized administrative access. In addition, if you are using redundant control modules, verify that the default control module redundancy configuration is appropriate for your site.



**Note** All configuration must take place on the primary control module. The configuration repository of the primary control module overwrites that of the secondary control module immediately after every configuration change and at regular intervals.

### Line interface module (LIM) configuration

A Stinger unit supports any combination of ADSL, HDSL2, SHDSL, IDSL, or SDSL ATM modules. Although the Stinger LS+ chassis is designed to primarily utilize ADSL LIMs with integrated line protection.

Each port on a LIM has a variety of configuration options, including line rates and bandwidth. The way you configure each line depends on your connectivity needs.

A T1 or E1 LIM is also available to provide up to 8 or 24 DS1 or E1 lines for traffic exiting the network (egress traffic), when the DS3, E3, or OC3 bandwidth of a trunk module is not needed.

For specific information about LIM configuration, see the module guide for the desired LIM.

## Trunk module configuration

A Stinger unit can support up to two trunk modules, which can be OC3-ATM, DS3-ATM, or E3-ATM trunk modules. You can set up the unit to use the full trunk-side bandwidth actively, or you can designate one or two of the trunk ports as spares, to be used only if another trunk port fails.

Each trunk module can connect the Stinger unit to another ATM switch. The line configuration includes settings that must match between the local and far-end switch interfaces.

For specific information about trunk module configuration, see the module guide for the desired trunk module.

## System clocking modes

The Stinger unit requires a clock source for its timing subsystem. By default, it uses a built-in 8kHz clock on the primary or single control module as its timing source. You can configure the system to take its clock source from a trunk port or from an external building interoffice timing source (BITS) clock connected to the Stinger alarm relay.

For detailed configuration information, see “Configuring system clocking” on page 5-19.

## Stinger management features

To enable you to configure the system and monitor its activity, Stinger units support profiles, commands, and status windows in the command-line interface. Stinger units also support SNMP management, RADIUS profiles, and the ability to upload (back up) and download software and configuration files over TFTP or serial connections.

A Stinger system provides several permission levels to control the management and configuration functions that are accessible in the command-line interface. For information about User profiles and other management features, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

For an introduction to the command-line interface and its shortcuts, see the *TAOS Command-Line Interface Guide*.

## Using the command-line interface

The Stinger command-line interface provides access to commands, profiles, and status windows. You must use the command-line interface to provide the initial system and IP configuration for the unit, although you can choose to perform

subsequent configuration tasks remotely through a Telnet session or SNMP, or by downloading configuration files using TFTP.

## Onboard flash memory and software updates

You can perform software upgrades of the onboard flash memory in the field. You upgrade the Stinger unit by accessing it locally through its serial (DIAG) port and downloading software upgrades from a TFTP server. For details, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

## SNMP support

In addition to managing a Stinger unit by means of the command-line interface, you can manage the unit by using an SNMP management station such as the NavisAccess™ product. A Stinger unit can generate SNMP traps (notifications) to indicate alarm conditions, and it relies on SNMP community strings to implement SNMP security.

For information about using SNMP with Stinger units, see the *Stinger Administration Guide* and the *Stinger SNMP Management of the ATM Stack Supplement*.

## RADIUS support

You can use RADIUS to store user profiles for ATM circuits and terminating connections. The RADIUS server must be compliant with vendor-specific attributes (VSAs), as defined in RFC 2138. To use RADIUS, you must also configure the Stinger unit to communicate with the RADIUS server.

For information about configuring and using RADIUS, see the *TAOS RADIUS Guide and Reference*.

## Tracking system activity

A Stinger unit supports many commands for monitoring system activity. To display the commands that are available with the permission settings in the current User profile, enter the `help` (or `?`) command. The following example shows the commands available for the `admin` login. The left column shows command names, and the right column shows the command *class*, which determines the permissions required to use the command.

```
admin> ?
?
        ( user )
arptable          ( system )
auth              ( user )
callroute         ( diagnostic )
clear             ( user )
clock-source      ( diagnostic )
clr-history       ( system )
connection        ( system )
date              ( update )
debug             ( diagnostic )
delete            ( update )
device            ( diagnostic )
dir               ( system )
dircode           ( system )
```

```
ether-display          ( diagnostic )
fatal-history         ( system )
format                ( code )
fsck                  ( code )
get                   ( system )
hdlc                  ( system )
[More? <ret>=next entry, <sp>=next page, <^C>=abort]
```

For details about each command, see the *Stinger Reference*. For more information about command help, see the *TAOS Command-Line Interface Guide*.

### Verifying software and control module versions

The **version** command displays the version of TAOS that is currently running in the Stinger unit and also displays the version and type of control module installed.

For example a model E revision 2.1 control module provides the following response to the **version** command:

```
admin> version
software version 9.7.3
* * * 9_7_3/stngrcm2 <tststngr> May 01 2005 04:09 * * *
Hardware revision: 2.1 Model E
```

### Status windows

The command-line interface supports several status windows that focus on different aspects of system activity (such as connection status and log messages). The windows provide a great deal of read-only information about what is currently happening in the unit. To display a status window, enter the **Status** command:

```
admin> status
```

The system prompt moves to just below the status window. To close the status window, enter the command again:

```
admin> status
```

If the system prompt is not visible below the status window, press Escape to display it.



**Note** Stinger configuration settings are stored in onboard flash memory, and must be backed up to a TFTP host whenever changes are made. For details about backing up and restoring the Stinger configuration, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

## What's next

When you have planned your network, you are ready to configure the Stinger unit. You can perform configuration tasks in any order you want. Table 4-1 shows where to look for the information you need.

*Table 4-1. Location of configuration information*

Configuration task	Location
Determine which control module is primary	"Control module status lights" on page 3-5
Establish a serial connection	"Serial connection to a console" on page 5-2

Table 4-1. Location of configuration information (continued)

Configuration task	Location
Set up basic access security	"Restricting administrative access" on page 5-7
Configure IP	"Providing a basic system IP configuration" on page 5-10 and the <i>Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide</i>
Configure the unit to use RADIUS	TAOS RADIUS Guide and Reference
Check the redundancy settings	"Configuring control module redundancy" on page 5-15
Configure the unit's LIMs	LIM guide for the desired module
Checking LIM port status	LIM guide for the desired module
Configure the unit's trunk lines	Trunk module guide for the desired module
Checking trunk status	Trunk module guide for the desired module
Define ATM traffic contracts	<i>Stinger ATM Configuration Guide</i> and the <i>Stinger Private Network-to-Network Interface (PNNI) Supplement</i>
Configure ATM circuits	<i>Stinger ATM Configuration Guide</i> , the <i>Stinger Private Network-to-Network Interface (PNNI) Supplement</i> , and the <i>Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide</i>
Configure virtual path switching	<i>Stinger ATM Configuration Guide</i> and the <i>Stinger Private Network-to-Network Interface (PNNI) Supplement</i>
Check details about parameters and commands	<i>Stinger Reference</i>
Use SNMP with the unit	<i>Stinger Administration Guide</i> and the <i>Stinger SNMP Management of the ATM Stack Supplement</i>
Configure IP2000 gigabit Ethernet interfaces	<i>Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide</i>
Configure login permissions	<i>Stinger Administration Guide</i>
Back up the system configuration	<i>Stinger Administration Guide</i>
Test lines and ports	<i>Stinger Administration Guide</i>



# Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

5

Control module configuration overview .....	5-1
Administrative connections .....	5-2
Logging into the primary control module .....	5-6
Restricting administrative access .....	5-7
Providing a basic system IP configuration .....	5-10
Configuring control module redundancy.....	5-15
Configuring system clocking .....	5-19

## Control module configuration overview

The primary (or single) control module controls the operations of the Stinger unit. It manages and boots the LIMs, maintains a central repository of the unit's configuration, performs call control and processing operations, and manages all centralized functions, such as SNMP access or communication with a RADIUS server.

The secondary control module, if present, does not perform controller operations unless the primary control module resets or you manually change the primary or secondary status of the control modules. However, you can Telnet into the secondary control module and run commands. The secondary control module has up-to-date configuration and system activity information.

Basic control module configuration includes the following tasks:

- Connecting a console workstation to the serial port on the primary (or single) control module of the Stinger unit
- Logging into the Stinger unit
- Changing default security settings to protect the unit
- Configuring IP to make the system accessible by Telnet, SNMP, and Ping
- Configuring RADIUS access (if appropriate)
- Checking the Redundancy profile settings, and modifying them if appropriate

Stinger units equipped with the IP2000 or IP12100 IP control modules can also be configured to support termination and aggregation of RFC 1483 Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) PVCs, IGMP multicast v1/v2 and IEEE 802.1Q tagged virtual local area networks (VLANs). Information about these capabilities is contained in the *Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide*. However, the information in this guide

will allow you to perform basic configuration for all control modules, including IP2000 and IP2100 IP control modules. This basic configuration will provide remote administrative access for configuring the complete capabilities of the unit.

## Administrative connections

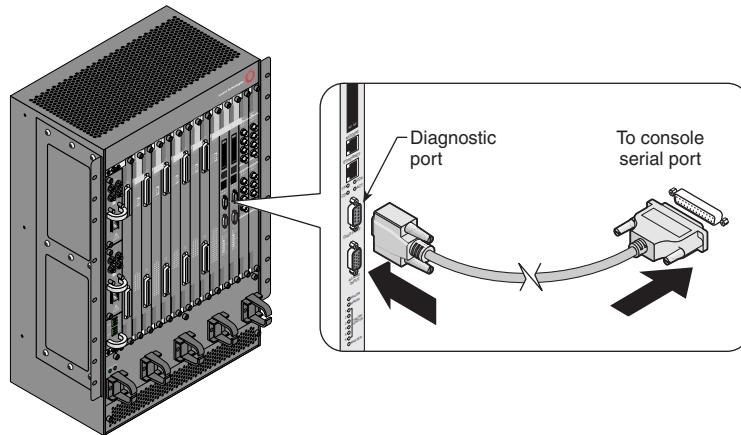
The serial port of a Stinger unit's primary (or single) control module is used for initial configuration from a console device. The port can also be configured to connect to a modem to provide dial-in administrative access to the unit. Revision 2 control module models B and C contain an internal modem, configured by default for autoanswer. On these models, you need only to connect the RJ-11 modem jack to the telephone line and then call in to the Stinger unit for an administrative connection.

Once the Stinger unit has been configured with an IP address, it can be reached on the IP network via a Telnet connection. The following information provides details of these connection methods.

### Serial connection to a console

Figure 5-1 shows a cable connection from a Stinger LS to a console terminal. The Stinger LS+ and Stinger RT are connected to a console terminal in the same way.

*Figure 5-1. Serial management connection to the Stinger LS*



To connect the console terminal to the Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT unit, connect one end of a shielded straight-through cable to the diagnostic port (DIAG PORT) on the control module. Then connect the other end of the cable to the serial port on the console device.

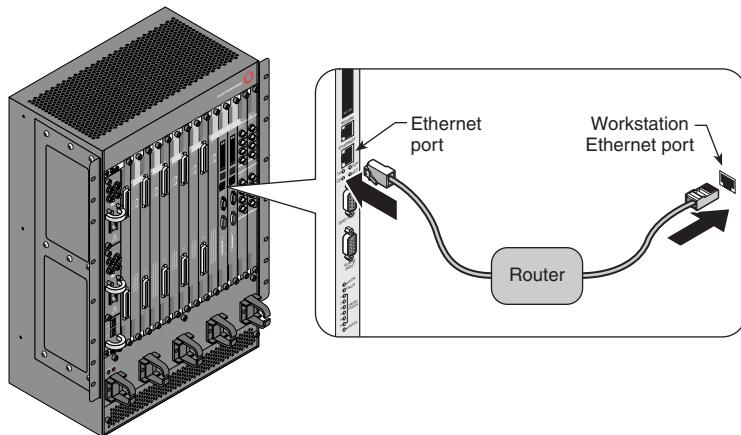
The diagnostic port on the control module consists of a female DB-9 connector. Examine the serial connector of your PC or dumb terminal to ensure that your shielded straight-through cable has the proper connectors. If needed, you can use DB-9-to-DB-25 converters or gender converters to complete this connection.

See Appendix B, "Cables and Connectors," for detailed information about the pinouts on the console serial port.

## Network connection to a workstation console

After the IP address of the Stinger unit has been configured, and the unit has been connected to a network, an administrative Telnet connection can be established through the network. Figure 5-2 shows an Ethernet network connection from the Stinger unit to the management workstation.

Figure 5-2. Ethernet connection



To connect a management workstation to the Stinger unit using an indirect Ethernet connection:

- 1 Connect one end of the Ethernet cable to the Ethernet RJ-48 port on the control module.
- 2 Connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to the local LAN.
- 3 Ensure that the management workstation has connectivity to the LAN on which the unit resides.
- 4 Ensure the Ethernet transceivers are connected properly to the network.

## Connecting a dial-in backup management connection

Lucent Technologies recommends that you provision dial-up or some other access to each unit for backup administrative access. Dial-up access to a Stinger unit equipped with a revision 1 control module, a revision 2 model A control module, or a revision 2.1 model E control module, requires a properly configured *external* modem connected to the DIAG port on the control module. Revision 2 control module models B and C are equipped with an *internal* modem to support this type of backup management connection.

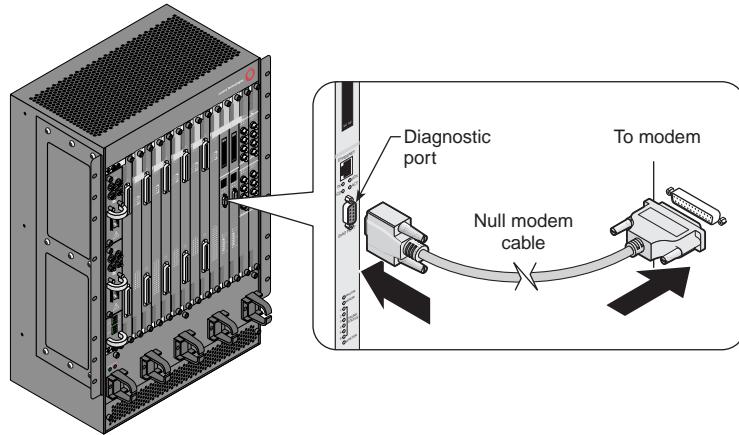
### Backup management with an external modem

To configure a backup administrative connection with an external modem, connect the modem to the Stinger diagnostic port (DIAG PORT) with a null modem (crossover) cable. In addition, you might need a DB-25-to-DB-9 adapter. Figure 5-3 shows the backup administrative connection with a modem to the Stinger unit.

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

### Administrative connections

Figure 5-3. Backup administrative connection via a modem to the Stinger unit



The modem you use to connect to the Stinger unit must be configured as follows:

- Dumb mode. Dumb mode causes the modem to ignore data on the receive data (RD) lead.
- Ignore on-to-off transitions of the data-terminal ready (DTR) lead.
- Auto answer enabled.
- 8 bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity.

Configure the following AT commands on the modem:

at&d0	Ignore DTR state.
ats0=1	Answer automatically after one ring.
ate0	No echo (required).
at&c0	Assert the data carrier detect (DCD) signal.
atq1	Result codes are not sent.
at&w0	Store in nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) as profile 0 (zero).
at&y0	Use stored configuration from profile 0 (zero) on startup.

### Modem country codes

You can configure the internal modem in a revision 2 control module to support the national regulations of telephone companies in specific countries. If the modem supports the country that you have specified, the system programs the modem with the settings necessary for that country. The `country-code` parameter in the `modem` profile, shown here with its default value, is used for this setting.

```
[in MODEM/{ shelf-1 first-control-module 3 }]  
physical-address* = { shelf-1 first-control-module 3 }  
country-code = unitedstates
```

The `cmmodemShowCurrentCountry` debug command displays the country code that is currently configured in the modem.

The **cmmodemShowCountries** system-level command displays a list of countries that the modem installed in the revision 2 control module supports. The following is a sample output of this command:

```
admin> cmmodemShowCountries
```

The country codes supported by this modem are:

```
0, Japan
9, Australia
a, Austria
f, Belgium
16, Brazil
26, China
31, Denmark
3c, Finland
3d, France
42, Germany
46, Greece
53, India
57, Ireland
59, Italy
61, Korea
6c, Malaysia
73, Mexico
7b, Netherlands
82, Norway
8a, Poland
8b, Portugal
9c, Singapore
9f, South Africa
a0, Spain
a5, Sweden
a6, Switzerland
b4, United Kingdom
b5, United States
fd, unknown
fe, Taiwan
```

For additional information about this parameter and these commands, see the *Stinger Reference*.

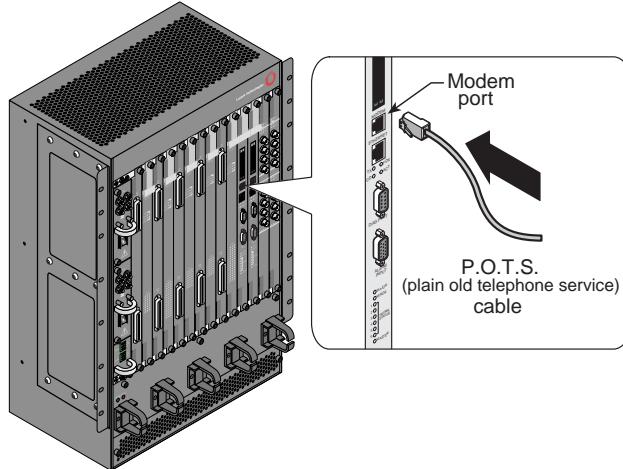
### Backup management with an internal modem

Revision 2 control module models B and C are equipped with an internal modem. This modem is configured by default to automatically answer any incoming calls. For this reason, you need only connect the telephone line to the RJ-11 jack on the face of the control module. Figure 5-4 shows a connection for an internal modem.

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

### Logging into the primary control module

Figure 5-4. Connection for internal modem



Use the Modem profile to set the autoanswer configuration of this modem. Following is a sample of this profile with its default setting:

```
[in MODEM/{ shelf-1 first-control-module 3 }]
physical-address* = { shelf-1 first-control-module 3 }
auto-answer = on
```

The auto-answer parameter has three valid settings:

Setting	Specifies
on	The internal modem automatically answers any incoming call and attempts to negotiate modem protocols with the caller.
off	The internal modem ignores incoming calls.
primary-only	The internal modem automatically answers incoming calls only if the control module is the primary control module for the Stinger unit. When the control module is set as the secondary control module, the modem ignores incoming calls. This setting allows redundant controllers to share a single telephone line. (See “Remote modem administration of redundant control modules” on page 5-18.)

## Logging into the primary control module

To configure the unit initially, or after clearing its NVRAM, you must connect a workstation to the primary (or single) control module serial port (labeled DIAG PORT). For information about checking the status lights to determine which control module has been elected primary, see “Control module status lights” on page 3-5.

After connecting the management workstation, launch a communications program that supports terminal emulation. Make sure that the terminal emulation settings specify 9600bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity or flow control.



**Note** Specify 38400 bps if using an IP2100 control module.

The default settings for the serial port profile allow anyone connecting to the diagnostics port to access the system as the administrative (admin) user, without logging in or being authenticated. When you connect to an unconfigured Stinger unit to which power has been applied, you are presented with the prompt for the admin user:

admin>

After you have supplied basic IP information, as described in “Providing a basic system IP configuration” on page 5-10, you can access the Stinger command-line interface by using Telnet from an IP host. Or, you can log in by using an SNMP management station, such as NavisAccess™, from an IP host. These types of connections require that you authenticate a User profile and supply a password to acquire administrative permissions. During basic configuration, Lucent Technologies recommends that you also configure the serial port to require username and password authentication.

For details about User profiles, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

## Restricting administrative access

Each Stinger unit is shipped from the factory with its security features set to defaults that allow you to easily access the unit so you can configure it without any restrictions. Before you bring the unit online, you must change the default security settings to protect the configured unit from unauthorized access.

### Changing defaults for serial-port logins

The factory default setting for the control module serial interface specifies that any connection to that interface will use the admin User profile. To help protect the system from unauthorized administrative access on the serial interface, change the following default setting:

```
[in SERIAL/{ shelf-1 control-module 2 }]
user-profile = admin
```

Parameter	Setting
user-profile	Name of the User profile to be used for logins on the control module serial port. User profiles set permissions and other parameters for logins to the Stinger command-line interface. If no name is specified, the system prompts for both the name and password of a User profile, as it does for Telnet logins.

A Stinger unit automatically creates a serial profile for each installed control module. To list the serial profiles, use the dir command as follows:

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

Restricting administrative access

---

```
admin> dir serial
12 03/06/2003 02:57:48 { shelf-1 first-control-module 1 }
12 03/06/2003 03:01:46 { shelf-1 second-control-module 1 }
```

The designations **first-control-module** and **second-control-module** refer to the slot position, not the primary or secondary status of each control module.

To make serial logins more secure, modify the **serial** profile of each control module to specify a null user profile name, as shown in the following example. Anyone trying to establish a connection through the serial port is then required to provide a username and password.

```
admin> read serial {1 8 2}
SERIAL/{ shelf-1 first-control-module 2 } read
admin> set user-profile =
admin> write
SERIAL/{ shelf-1 first-control-module 2 } written
admin> read serial {1 9 2}
SERIAL/{ shelf-1 second-control-module 2 } read
admin> set user-profile =
admin> write
SERIAL/{ shelf-1 second-control-module 2 } written
```

## Changing the default **admin** password

Because the **admin** User profile controls permissions that enable most levels of activity, access to that login must be carefully restricted. To protect the **admin** login, change its well-known default password the first time you log into the unit.

Following is the **password** parameter, shown with its factory default setting:

```
[in USER/admin]
password = "Ascend"
```

Parameter	Setting
password	Text string of up to 20 characters, which must be entered by a user to log in with permissions authorized by the <b>admin</b> profile. The value is case sensitive.

You can specify any password up to 20 characters. All future logins governed by the **admin** User profile must provide the new password.

For example, the following commands change the **admin** password to **x1!35DPG**:

```
admin> read user admin
USER/admin read
admin> set password = x1!35DPG
admin> write
USER/admin written
```

When an administrator Telnets into the Stinger unit, the system prompts for the name and password of a User profile and authenticates the information before allowing the Telnet session. For example:

```
% telnet 1.1.1.1
Trying 1.1.1.1...
Connected to 1.1.1.1
Escape character is '^]'.

User: admin
Password: x1!35DPG
```

## Setting a Telnet password

A Telnet password is a global, system-wide password required for Telnet logins to the unit. The Telnet password is requested before the system accepts the connection and prompts for the username. Following are the default parameters associated with Telnet logins to a Stinger unit:

```
[in IP-GLOBAL]
telnet-password = ""
user-profile = ""
```

Parameter	Setting
telnet-password	Text string of up to 20 characters, required from all users requesting a Telnet session. A user is allowed three attempts, with 60 seconds per attempt, to enter the correct password. A third unsuccessful attempt terminates the login process. The value is case sensitive.
user-profile	Sets the name of a default user profile for authenticating all Telnet logins. If no name is specified, the system prompts the user to enter the name of a user profile.

For example, the following commands set the Telnet password to dpg01!:

```
admin> read ip-global
IP-GLOBAL read
admin> set telnet-password = dpg01!
admin> write
IP-GLOBAL written
```

When a Telnet password has been specified, the system requires a two-tier password authentication for Telnet logins, first the Telnet password, then the username and its associated password. For example:

```
% telnet 1.1.1.1
<stinger01> Enter Password: dpg01!
Trying 1.1.1.1...
Connected to 1.1.1.1
Escape character is '^]'.

User: admin
Password: *****
```

If the user enters an incorrect Telnet password, the system prompts again, allowing up to three attempts before timing out. If the user specifies the correct password, the connection is established and the user is prompted to enter the name and password of a valid user profile.

## Providing a basic system IP configuration

To enable Telnet and SNMP access to the unit, and to allow connectivity between the unit and local IP hosts, you must assign IP addresses to the Stinger administrative Ethernet port and configure basic IP routing. A basic configuration for remote inband management can be saved in a special file called `default.cfg`. If the basic configuration is saved in this way, the system can restart with the configured remote management capability, even after nonvolatile memory has been cleared with the NVRAM command. For more information about retaining a configuration after clearing NVRAM, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.



**Note** A Stinger unit *does not require* IP routing to operate as an ATM-based DSLAM. IP routing is only used for administrative access in ATM-based units.

### IP address syntax

The Stinger unit uses dotted decimal notation (not hexadecimal) for IP addresses. Netmask information is appended to the IP address after a forward slash (/).

### Netmasks

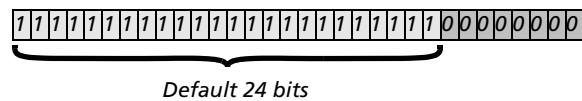
If no netmask is specified, the unit uses a default mask based on the class of the IP address that is supplied. Table 5-1 shows address classes and the number of network bits in the default mask for each class.

*Table 5-1. IP address classes and number of network bits*

Class	Address range	Default network bits
Class A	0.0.0.0 through 127.255.255.255	8
Class B	128.0.0.0 through 191.255.255.255	16
Class C	192.0.0.0 through 223.255.255.255	24

For example, a class C address, such as 198.5.248.40, has 24 network bits, leaving 8 bits for the host portion of the address. If no subnet mask is specified for a class C address, the Stinger unit uses the default mask of 24 bits, as shown in Figure 5-5.

*Figure 5-5. Default netmask for class C IP address*



By default, this address is displayed as 198.5.248.40/24.

## Subnets

Subnets are permitted under the same syntax. A subnet address specifies a number of network bits that does not adhere to the Class A, B, or C network limits. For example, the following address specifies a 29-bit subnet:

```
ip-address = 198.5.248.40/29
```

In this address, 29 bits of the address are used to specify the network. The 3 remaining bits are used to specify eight addresses on the subnet. With 3 bits used to specify hosts on a 29-bit subnet, eight different bit combinations are possible. Of those eight possible host addresses, two are reserved:

000 — Reserved for the network (base address)

001

010

100

110

101

011

111 — Reserved for the broadcast address of the subnet



**Note** Early implementations of TCP/IP did not allow zero subnets (subnets with the same base address as a class A, B, or C network). For example, the subnet 192.32.8.0/30 was illegal because it had the same base address as the class C network 192.32.8.0/24, while the subnet 192.32.8.4/30 was legal. Modern implementations of TCP/IP support zero subnets, and the Stinger implementation of Routing Information Protocol (RIP) treats these subnets the same as any other network. Make sure that you treat zero subnets consistently throughout your network. Otherwise, you might encounter routing problems.

Table 5-2 shows subnet masks and prefix lengths for a class C network.

Table 5-2. Decimal subnet masks and prefix lengths

Subnet mask	Number of host addresses	Prefix length
255.255.255.0	254 hosts + 1 broadcast address, 1 network base address	/24
255.255.255.128	126 hosts + 1 broadcast address, 1 network base address	/25
255.255.255.192	62 hosts + 1 broadcast address, 1 network base address	/26
255.255.255.224	30 hosts + 1 broadcast address, 1 network base address	/27
255.255.255.240	14 hosts + 1 broadcast address, 1 network base address	/28
255.255.255.248	6 hosts + 1 broadcast address, 1 network base address	/29
255.255.255.252	2 hosts + 1 broadcast address, 1 network base address	/30
255.255.255.254	Invalid mask (no hosts)	/31

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

Providing a basic system IP configuration

Table 5-2. Decimal subnet masks and prefix lengths (continued)

Subnet mask	Number of host addresses	Prefix length
255.255.255.255	1 host—a host route	/32

The broadcast address of any subnet has the host portion of the IP address set to all 1s (ones). The network address (or base address) represents the network itself, because the host portion of the IP address is all 0s (zeros). For example, suppose that the Stinger configuration assigns the following address to a remote router:

198.5.248.120/29

The Ethernet network attached to that router has the following address range:

198.5.248.120 – 198.5.248.127

A host route is a special-case IP address with a prefix length of /32. For example:

198.5.248.40/32

Host routes are routes to a single host, rather than to a network or subnet. This is determined by the fact that a 32-bit netmask does not allow for any host addresses on the network, other than the single address that is specified. It is, in effect, a one-address subnet.

## Assigning administrative Ethernet IP addresses

A Stinger unit creates an IP interface for the Ethernet ports of each control module. Use the **Dir** command to list the IP interfaces. The following example shows the 10/100Mbps administrative Ethernet interfaces on two standard control modules.

```
admin> dir ip-interface
18 03/06/2003 16:36:32 { { any-shelf any-slot 0 } 0 }
29 03/06/2003 16:27:57 { { shelf-1 first-control-module 1 } 0 }
18 03/06/2003 23:53:47 { { shelf-1 second-control-module 1 } 0 }
```

The designations **first-control-module** and **second-control-module** refer to slot positions 8 and 9 respectively, not the primary or secondary status of each control module. The IP-Interface profile with the zero index (the default **any-shelf any-slot** index) is reserved for the soft interface, which is described in “Defining the soft IP interface for fault tolerance” on page 5-13.

Two standard control modules are shown in this example. The control module shown above in the first control module slot position is the primary control module. The following commands assign to the primary control module the address 1.1.1.1/24:

```
admin> read ip-interface { { shelf-1 8 1 } 0 }
IP-INTERFACE/{ { shelf-1 first-control-module 1 } 0 } read
admin> set ip-address = 1.1.1.1/24
admin> write
IP-INTERFACE/{ { shelf-1 first-control-module 1 } 0 } written
```

The following commands assign the address 1.1.1.2/24 to the secondary control module:

```
admin> read ip-interface { { shelf-1 9 1 } 0 }
IP-INTERFACE/{ { shelf-1 second-control-module 1 } 0 } read
admin> set ip-address = 1.1.1.2/24
admin> write
IP-INTERFACE/{ { shelf-1 second-control-module 1 } 0 } written
```

After you assign IP addresses, you can verify that the Stinger unit is a valid IP host on its configured network by pinging other network hosts, as shown in the following example:

```
admin> ping 1.1.1.56
PING 1.1.1.56: 56 Data bytes
64 bytes from 1.1.1.56: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.56: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0 ms
^C
--- 1.1.1.56: Ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
```

## Defining the soft IP interface for fault tolerance

A Stinger unit supports a soft IP interface, for administrative connections, that can be assigned its own IP address. It can be reached through the administrative Ethernet interface of whichever control module is the primary control module. Therefore, as long as one of the unit's control modules is functioning as the primary control module for the chassis, the soft interface address is reachable.

When power is applied to the system, the soft IP interface address is not initialized until a control module assumes the role of primary control for the Stinger unit. The Ethernet interface of the primary control module can then respond to ARP requests for the soft IP interface address in addition to requests for its own IP address, which was previously configured. If the secondary control module becomes primary, the system reinitializes the soft IP interface address to the Ethernet interface of the new primary control module.

The soft IP interface is configured in the IP-Interface profile with the zero index.

The following commands set the soft interface IP address to 1.1.1.128/24:

```
admin> read ip-interface {{ 0 0 0 }}
IP-INTERFACE/{ { any-shelf any-slot 0 } 0 } read
admin> set ip-addr = 1.1.1.128/24
admin> write
IP-INTERFACE/{ { any-shelf any-slot 0 } 0 } written
```

## Configuring a default route

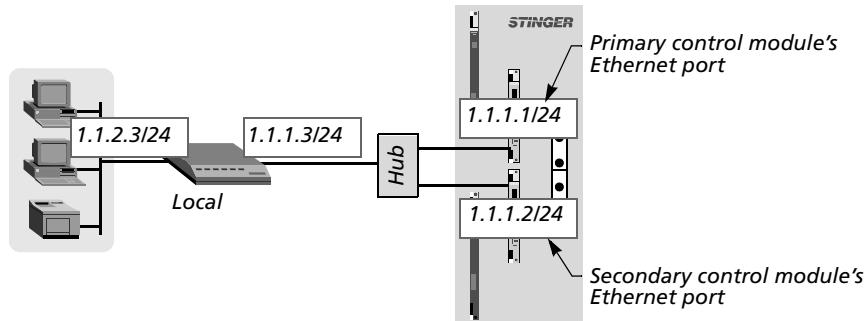
A default route is a static route that specifies a destination for addresses that are not on the local network and to which a known route does not exist. The default route is generally the IP address of an external router that has more route information about how specific destinations can be reached. When the default route is configured, the Stinger unit routes all IP packets with unknown destinations to the specified external router. If no default route is defined, the unit drops IP packets for which it has no route.

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

Providing a basic system IP configuration

Figure 5-6 shows the Stinger Ethernet interfaces on a subnet, connected to the same Ethernet segment as a local backbone router. In this network, the Stinger unit can use the local router as its default route.

Figure 5-6. Local backbone router to be used as default route



If a local router is the unit's default route, or gateway, the Stinger unit can pass all IP packets with an unrecognized address to that router, so its own routing table can remain small. The external router maintains larger routing tables and assumes the responsibility and overhead of routing most packets.

For example, the following commands define a default route to the LAN router in Figure 5-6:

```
admin> new ip-route default
IP-ROUTE/default read
admin> set gateway-address = 1.1.1.3
admin> set active-route = yes
admin> write
IP-ROUTE/default written
```

The system can support multiple default routes. The profile name does not have to be default. The only requirements are that the destination address must be zero, and gateway-address must specify a valid, accessible router.

For information about other settings in the IP-Route profile, see the *Stinger Reference*.

## Verifying a LAN connection for administrators

To enable administrators to log into the Stinger unit's interface from IP hosts, you must also make sure your local network can route to the unit. Your network router must have network connectivity through intermediate routers so that the administrative host can access the Stinger unit via its IP address. You can test this connectivity by pinging the unit from the local host. For example, the following command entered on a local host tests connectivity to the Stinger soft interface, identified previously:

```
% ping 1.1.1.128
PING 1.1.1.128 (1.1.1.128): 56 Data bytes
64 bytes from 1.1.1.128: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.128: icmp_seq=7 ttl=255 time=0 ms
^C
--- 1.1.1.128 Ping statistics ---
```

8 packets transmitted, 8 packets received, 0% packet loss  
round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms

## Configuring control module redundancy

If two control modules are installed and both modules are available, the system chooses one of the modules to be the primary control module when the system starts up. If the redundancy profile specifies that one of the controllers is preferred, the system makes that control module primary. If no preference is configured in the redundancy profile, the system chooses the controller that was primary most recently. If neither of these criteria apply, the system chooses the controller in the second control module slot (slot 9).

Upon installation, the system default setting allows either control module to become primary without agreement from the other control module, and does not specify a preference for either control module to become primary. When two new control modules are installed in a Stinger unit with default settings, the control module in the first slot (slot 8) becomes primary. If you keep the default settings, no configuration is required for control module redundancy. The default settings are recommended for the current software version.



**Note** To maintain administrative IP connectivity to the Stinger unit when the unit transfers control to a redundant control module, the soft IP interface of the unit must be properly configured and connections to the unit must use the address of the soft interface. (See “Defining the soft IP interface for fault tolerance” on page 5-13.)

## Overview of control module redundancy operations

The primary and secondary control modules use a heartbeat protocol to monitor each other and maintain synchronized repositories of the system configuration stored in the primary control module’s flash memory. If the primary control module resets, the system switches over to the standby control module. The mechanism for switchover is built into the control module hardware and allows the switchover to occur instantaneously.

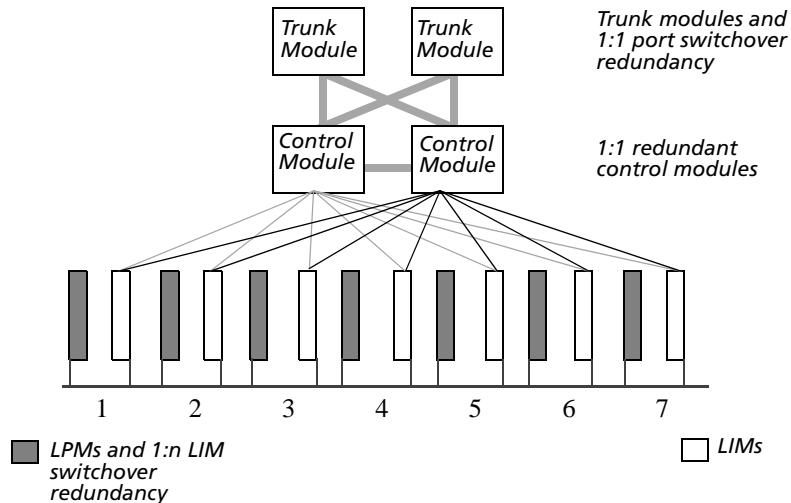
To maintain full functional redundancy, the primary and secondary control modules have separate paths to each LIM and trunk module, as shown in Figure 5-7.

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

Configuring control module redundancy

Figure 5-7. Redundant paths to each control module

### Stinger LS or Stinger RT (model 2)



The primary control module manages the LIMs and assumes all the normal controller responsibilities of managing the unit and handling the call control and circuit management functions.

In the event of a control module switchover, the LIMs are not subject to a hardware reset (to avoid the need to retrain the DSL modems). However, the system drops all connections and rebuilds them after the new primary control module completes its initialization. Log messages notify you of the following significant events related to control module redundancy:

- Control module becomes primary.
- Control module became primary and no secondary is present.
- Primary control module has lost heartbeat communication with the secondary control module.
- Primary control module has established heartbeat communication with the secondary.
- Control module has a software crash (Fatal log message).

## Overview of the redundancy profile settings

The redundancy profile stores information, or *contexts*, that the two control modules exchange within the heartbeat protocol to track each other's status. The contexts are stored as two arrays. The first array (context 1) represents the first control module slot, and the second array (context 2) represents the second control module slot.

Most of the settings in the redundancy profile are visible only when debug permissions are enabled in the current User profile, and cannot be changed. But you can modify the following redundancy parameters, shown with default settings:

```
[in REDUNDANCY]
primary-preference = no-preference

[in REDUNDANCY:context[1]]
must-agree = False
```

```
[in REDUNDANCY:context[2]]  
must-agree = False
```

Parameter	Setting
primary-preference	Control module that is given preference to become primary. With the default no-preference setting, the decision is left up to the system. The system chooses the controller that was primary most recently, or the controller in slot 9.  If the parameter is set to <b>first-controller-preferred</b> , the system gives preference to the controller in the first control module slot (slot 8). If the control module in the first slot is not available, the system designates the control module in the second slot as primary.  If the parameter is set to <b>second-controller-preferred</b> , the system gives preference to the controller in the second control module slot (slot 9). If that control module is not available, the system designates the control module in the first slot as primary.
must-agree	Enable/disable the requirement that the controllers must agree about which control module is primary. The default setting of <b>false</b> , which is the recommended setting for this release, allows a control module to become primary without agreement from the other control module.



**Note** Most of the parameter settings in context 1 and context 2 of the Redundancy profile are for internal use and cannot be set by administrators.

## Example of specifying a primary control module preference

In the following example, the administrator configures the controller in the second control module slot to be elected primary unless the controller is unavailable:

```
admin> read redundancy  
REDUNDANCY read  
  
admin> set primary-preference = second-controller-preferred  
  
admin> write  
REDUNDANCY written
```

## Y-cable administration of redundant control modules

The serial ports of both redundant control modules on a Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT can be connected to a single administrative terminal with a Y-cable. One end of this cable consists of a pair of bridged male DB-9 connectors that connect to the control modules. The other end has a single DB-9 or DB-25 serial connector that connects to the console device (see Figure 5-8 on page 5-18).

Before you can use this type of connection, you must change the **console-mode** parameter setting in the Serial profile for the diagnostic port of the primary control module.

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

### Configuring control module redundancy

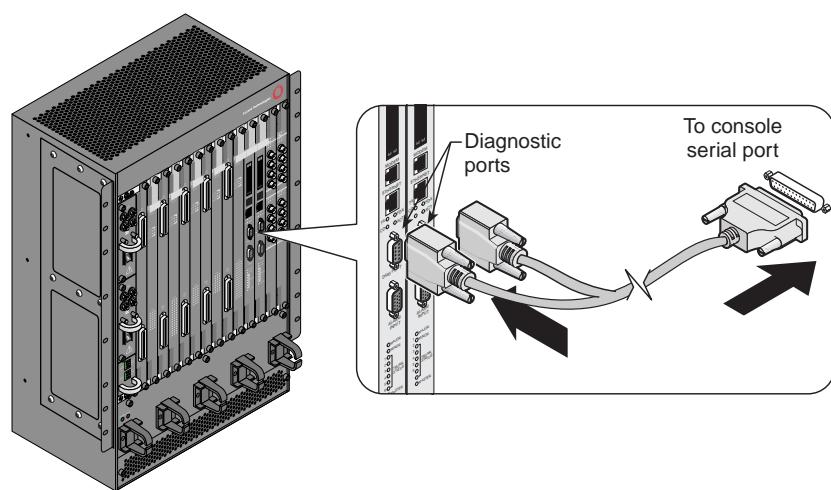
The console-mode parameter can be set to the following values:

Setting	Specifies
on	Control module's diagnostic port is available for administrative use.
off	Administrative access through a control module's diagnostic port is disabled.
<b>y-cable</b>	<b>Note</b> TAOS does not allow the diagnostic ports of both control modules to be disabled at the same time. Only the diagnostic port of the primary control module is available for administrative use. The diagnostic port of the secondary control module is disabled.

The following example shows how to change this setting on the primary control module, so that a Y-cable can be connected to both control modules:

```
admin> read serial {1 first-control-module 2}  
SERIAL/{ shelf-1 first-control-module 2 }  
  
admin> set console-mode = y-cable  
  
admin> write
```

Figure 5-8. Connecting a Y-cable to the Stinger LS



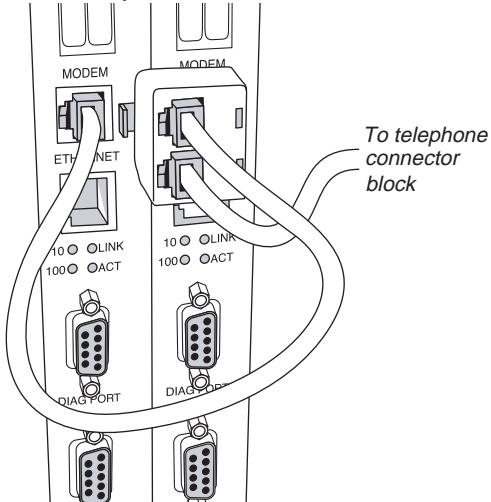
## Remote modem administration of redundant control modules

You can also create a bridged connection to the modems of control modules that are equipped with internal modems. A telephone line can be bridged to both modems so that dial-in administrative access to the primary control module takes place through one telephone line.

To do so, you can either connect a two-wire line to the RJ-11 connector of the modem port on each control module and then bridge the lines at a connector block,

or use an RJ-11 bridge adapter. Several types of adapters are available for bridging RJ-11 connections. One example is shown in Figure 5-9.

Figure 5-9. Bridged connection of redundant internal modems



When you bridge internal modems to a single line in this way, you must change the status of the internal modems so that only the control module designated as primary can answer incoming calls. If the first control module is the primary control module, proceed as in the following example to set the status of the internal modems to answer calls only on the primary control module:

```
admin> read modem {1 first-control-module 3}
```

```
MODEM/{ shelf-1 first-control-module 3 } read
```

```
admin> set auto-answer = primary-only
```

```
admin> write
```

Setting the auto-answer parameter on the primary control module to **primary-only** automatically configures the secondary control module with the same setting.

## Configuring system clocking

The Stinger unit requires a clock source for its timing subsystem. By default, it uses a built-in 8kHz clock on the primary control module as its timing source. You can configure the system to take its clock source from a trunk port or from an external building interoffice timing source (BITS) clock connected to the Stinger alarm relay.

### Using the default (controller) clock source

The Stinger unit has an internal 8kHz clock on its control modules. By default, the unit uses the clock on the primary control module as the source for its timing subsystem. To configure the unit to obtain its clock signal from another source, set the following parameter (shown with its default setting):

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

### Configuring system clocking

---

```
[in SYSTEM]
system-8k-clock = controller
```

Parameter	Setting
system-8K-clock	Source for the master system clock. With the default controller setting, the Stinger unit uses the built-in 8kHz clock on the primary control module. If set to lim-or-trunk-module, the unit obtains its clock signal from a trunk port that has been configured as an eligible clock source, using the ports in order of their priority. If no eligible trunk ports are available, it uses the control module clock. If set to bits, the unit sources its clock from the building interoffice timing source (BITS) T1 framer on its alarm relay. If set to ami-8k, a model A-J control module sources the 400Hz ISDN reference clock used in Japan, from the BITS input across the backplane for use by Annex C LIMs. (The model A-J control module is available only for the Stinger LS.)

## Using the BITS clock source

The following commands cause the system to first attempt to use a BITS clock as its clock source, and to use the built-in clock only if it does not find a valid BITS signal:

```
admin> read system
SYSTEM read
admin> set system-8k-clock = bits
admin> write
SYSTEM written
```

### Loss of BITS signal indications and fall-back

If the system-8K-clock parameter in the system profile is set to bits and the system detects a loss of signal, it displays the following message:

```
LOG alert, Shelf 1, Controller-1, Time: 17:02:01--
BITS clock source has been lost - 8kHz clock is free running
```

If no other clock source is eligible, the system then displays the following message:

```
LOG notice, Shelf 1, Controller-1, Time: 17:02:01
Master clock source changed to local oscillator
```

When the Stinger unit recovers the BITS signal, it displays the following messages:

```
LOG alert, Shelf 1, Controller-1, Time: 17:02:03--
BITS clock source has been recovered - 8kHz clock is locked
LOG notice, Shelf 1, Controller-1, Time: 17:02:03--
Master clock source changed to T1 framer
```

If the Stinger unit detects a T1 signal in the BITS input, it prioritizes the clock source list as follows:

- If the **system-8K-clock** parameter of the **system** profile is set to **bits**, its priority is set to the highest (1) and the T1 framer is selected regardless of other available clock sources and priorities.
- If the **system-8K-clock** parameter of the **system** profile is set to a value other than **bits**, its priority is set as the lowest (3) and the T1 framer is selected as a clock source only if no other slot clock sources are available.

## Changing the BITS clock source

The following examples show how to change the **system-8K-clock** parameter setting from **bits** to **lim-or-trunk-module** and use the **slot-clock-source** command to view the changes in clock source priority:

```
admin> set system-8k-clock = bits
admin> write
LOG notice, Shelf 1, Controller-1, Time: 17:55:34--
Master clock source changed to T1 framer
SYSTEM written
admin> slot-clock-source
Master line: T1 framer
Source List:
Source: line 1 Available*      priority: 2
Source: line 2 Available*      priority: 1
Source: T1 framer Available*   priority: 1

admin> set system-8k-clock = lim-or-trunk-module
admin> write
LOG notice, Shelf 1, Controller-1, Time: 17:56:05--
Master clock source changed to slot-1/8 line 2
SYSTEM written
admin> slot-clock-source
Master line: 2
source List:
Source: line 1 Available*      priority: 2
Source: line 2 Available*      priority: 1
Source: T1 framer Available*   priority: 3
```

## Using a LIM or trunk module clock source

In Japan, on a unit with the model A-J control module, the following commands cause the system to first attempt to use 400Hz ISDN reference clock as its source, and to use the built-in clock only if it does not find a valid BITS signal:

```
admin> read system
SYSTEM read
admin> set system-8k-clock = ami-8k
admin> write
SYSTEM written
```

## Configuring Control Modules and System Timing

### Configuring system clocking

---

The following commands cause the system to first attempt to use a trunk port as its clock source, and to use the built-in clock only if it finds no ports that are eligible clock sources:

```
admin> read system  
SYSTEM read  
admin> set system-8k-clock = 1im-or-trunk-module  
admin> write  
SYSTEM written
```

### Configuring trunk ports as eligible clock sources

The DS3-ATM, OC3-ATM, and E3-ATM profiles support Clock-Source and clock-priority parameters for specifying whether the port can be used to source the ATM network clock and feed it to the primary control module as the master clock for the unit. Each of the four trunk ports can be configured as eligible or ineligible for this use, and can be assigned a high, middle, or low priority for being elected as the clock source. Following are the relevant parameters, shown with default settings:

```
[in DS3-ATM/{ any-shelf any-slot 0 }:line-config]  
clock-source = not-eligible  
clock-priority = middle-priority  
[in OC3-ATM/{ any-shelf any-slot 0 }:line-config]  
clock-source = not-eligible  
clock-priority = middle-priority  
[in E3-ATM/{ any-shelf any-slot 0 }:line-config]  
clock-source = not-eligible  
clock-priority = middle-priority
```

Parameter	Setting
Clock-Source	Enable/disable obtaining the system clock signal from the port. By default, ports are not eligible clock sources.
Clock-Priority	Priority of the interface as the system's clock source (high, middle, or low priority). Once the Stinger unit chooses a clock source, it uses that source until the interface becomes unavailable or a higher-priority source becomes available.

If more than one line is eligible to be the clock source, the system chooses the one with the highest priority, as specified by the Clock-Priority setting. If multiple sources of equal priority are present, the system selects the first valid clock source. (A clock source is valid if the Clock-Source parameter is set to eligible and the DS3, OC3, or E3 interface is synchronized.)

Once it has selected a clock source, the system uses that source until the source becomes unavailable or a higher-priority source becomes available. If no eligible external sources exist, the system uses an internal clock generated by the primary control module.

## Typical trunk port clock source configurations

The following sample commands configure both ports of the first DS3-ATM module as eligible clock sources, with the first port assigned a higher priority for this use:

```
admin> read ds3-atm { 1 trunk-module-1 1 }
DS3-ATM/{ shelf-1 trunk-module-1 1 } read
admin> set line-config clock-source = eligible
admin> set line-config clock-priority = high
admin> write
DS3-ATM/{ shelf-1 trunk-module-1 1 } written
admin> read ds3-atm { 1 trunk-module-1 2 }
DS3-ATM/{ shelf-1 trunk-module-1 2 } read
admin> set line-config clock-source = eligible
admin> set line-config clock-priority = low
admin> write
DS3-ATM/{ shelf-1 trunk-module-1 2 } written
```

For another example, the following commands configure only the first port of the second OC3-ATM trunk module as an eligible clock source. If this port becomes unavailable and is not backed up, the unit begins using the built-in clock on the primary control module.

```
admin> read oc3-atm { 1 trunk-module-1 1 }
OC3-ATM/{ shelf-1 trunk-module-1 1 } read
admin> set line-config clock-source = eligible
admin> set line-config clock-priority = high
admin> write
OC3-ATM/{ shelf-1 trunk-module-1 1 } written
```

Additional information about configuring OC3-ATM, DS3-ATM, and E3-ATM trunk modules can be found in the *Stinger OC3-ATM Trunk Module Guide*, the *Stinger DS3-ATM Trunk Module Guide*, and the *Stinger E3-ATM Trunk Module Guide*.



# Installing and Removing Modules

Installation and replacement considerations .....	6-1
Replacing and installing control modules .....	6-1
Slot numbering and module placement .....	6-4
Installing and replacing LIMs .....	6-6
Installing and replacing an LPM .....	6-8
Installing and replacing PCMCIA cards .....	6-9
Replacing the air filter .....	6-10

## Installation and replacement considerations

The Stinger unit design enables you to install, remove, and replace most modules without shutting the unit off. However, you can turn off power to the unit as a precaution, if the unit is not currently providing service.



**Warning** Before installing your Stinger unit, be sure to read the safety instructions in the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*. For information specific to your unit, see Appendix C, “Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information,” in this guide.



**Warning** If power to the unit is not turned off, an electrical energy hazard is present within the card cage. Remove all metallic objects from hands and wrist to prevent bridging of live contact points.



**Caution** Wear an antistatic wrist strap before handling any of the unit components.

## Replacing and installing control modules



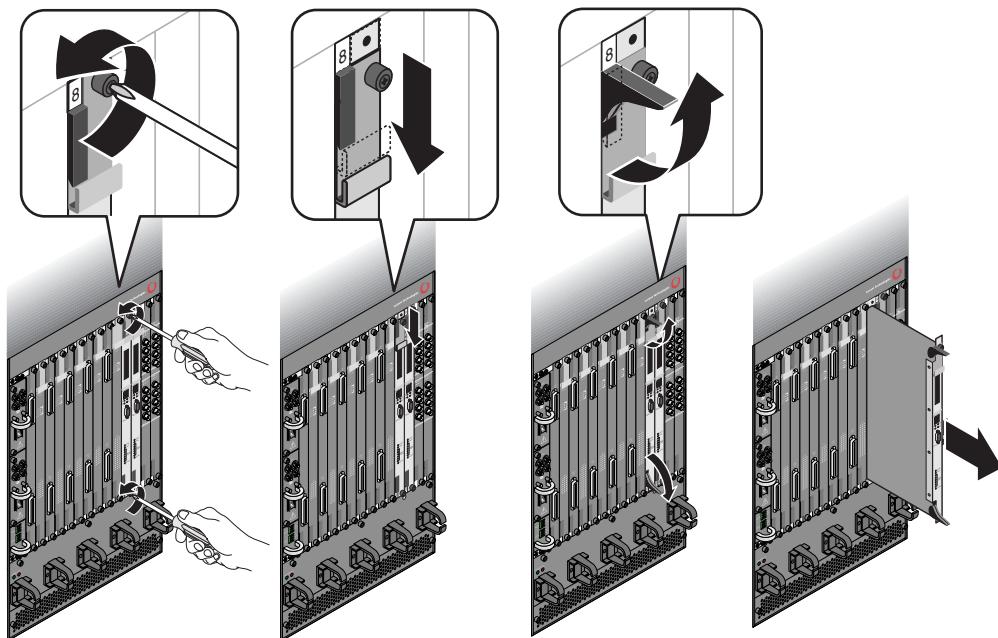
**Caution** If the unit contains a redundant control module configuration, and only one of the control modules is being replaced, verify that the module being replaced is not the primary control module.

### Removing a control module

To remove a control module:

- 1 Put on the antistatic wrist strap, as recommended in “Preventing static discharge damage” on page 1-3, and plug it into the ESD grounding jack located on the front of the Stinger unit. (See Figure 1-3 on page 1-7.)
- 2 If the unit does not contain a redundant control module, or if both the primary control module and the secondary control module are being replaced simultaneously, notify all users that the unit is being shut down.
- 3 Turn off power to the unit.
- 4 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, loosen the thumbscrews located on the top and bottom of the control module, as shown in Figure 6-1. Other screwdrivers might damage the screw heads.

*Figure 6-1. Removing a control module*



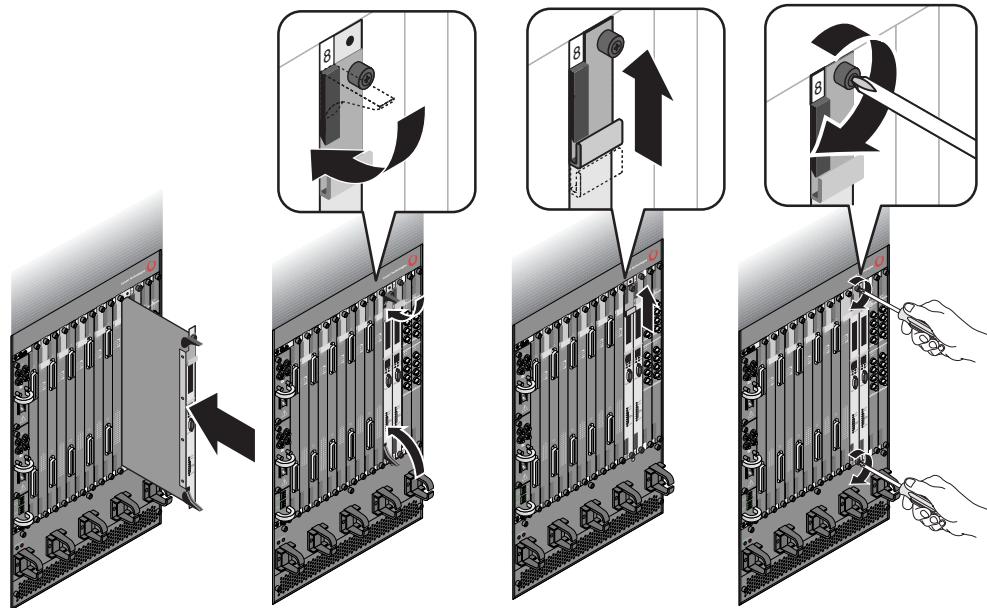
- 5 Slide the ejector lock at the top of the control module down to access the top card ejector. This puts the module into a reset state.
- 6 Lift the top and bottom card ejectors simultaneously to remove the module from the unit.
- 7 Carefully slide the control module out of the chassis, and place it into an antistatic container.

## Installing a control module

To install a control module:

- 1 Put on the antistatic wrist strap, as recommended in “Preventing static discharge damage” on page 1-3, and plug it into the ESD grounding jack located on the front of the unit. (See Figure 1-3 on page 1-7.)
- 2 Align the replacement control module with the card guide and carefully slide the module into the unit, as shown in Figure 6-2.

Figure 6-2. *Installing a control module*



- 3 Depress the card ejectors simultaneously to seat the module into the midplane.
- 4 Slide the card ejector lock up.
- 5 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, tighten the two thumbscrews.
- 6 If necessary, restore power to the unit.
- 7 Verify the following behavior of the status lights on the control module to verify its operational status:
  - The MAJOR alarm light on the newly installed control module turns ON (amber) when you turn on power to the unit, and then blinks while the TAOS software image is downloading. After several minutes of operation, the MAJOR alarm light turns OFF.
  - *On a single or primary control module*, the MASTER light at the bottom is ON (solid green) to indicate that the module is active.
  - *On a redundant (secondary) control module*, the MASTER light at the bottom is OFF to indicate that the module is in a standby mode.

## Installing a redundant control module

To install a redundant control module:

- 1 Put on the antistatic wrist strap, as recommended in “Preventing static discharge damage” on page 1-3, and plug it into the ESD grounding jack located on the front of the unit. (See Figure 1-3 on page 1-7.)
- 2 Align the replacement control module with the card guide and carefully slide the module into the unit, as shown in Figure 6-2.
- 3 Depress the card ejectors simultaneously to seat the module into the midplane.
- 4 Slide the card ejector lock up.
- 5 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, tighten the two thumbscrews.
- 6 If necessary, restore power to the unit.

- 7 Verify the following behavior of the status lights on the control modules to verify their operational status:
  - The MAJOR alarm light on the newly installed control module turns ON (amber) when you turn on power to the unit, and then blinks while the TAOS software image is downloading. After several minutes of operation, the MAJOR alarm light turns OFF.
  - *On the redundant (secondary) control module*, the MASTER light at the bottom is OFF to indicate that the module is in standby mode.
  - *On the primary control module*, the MASTER light at the bottom is ON (solid green) to indicate that the module is active.
- 8 Configure the unit for redundant control module configuration. For instructions, see “Configuring control module redundancy” on page 5-15.



**Note** If the original operating system (loaded at the factory before the control module was shipped) becomes lost or corrupted, follow the instructions in the appropriate Stinger TAOS release note to download a new operating system and configuration.

## Slot numbering and module placement

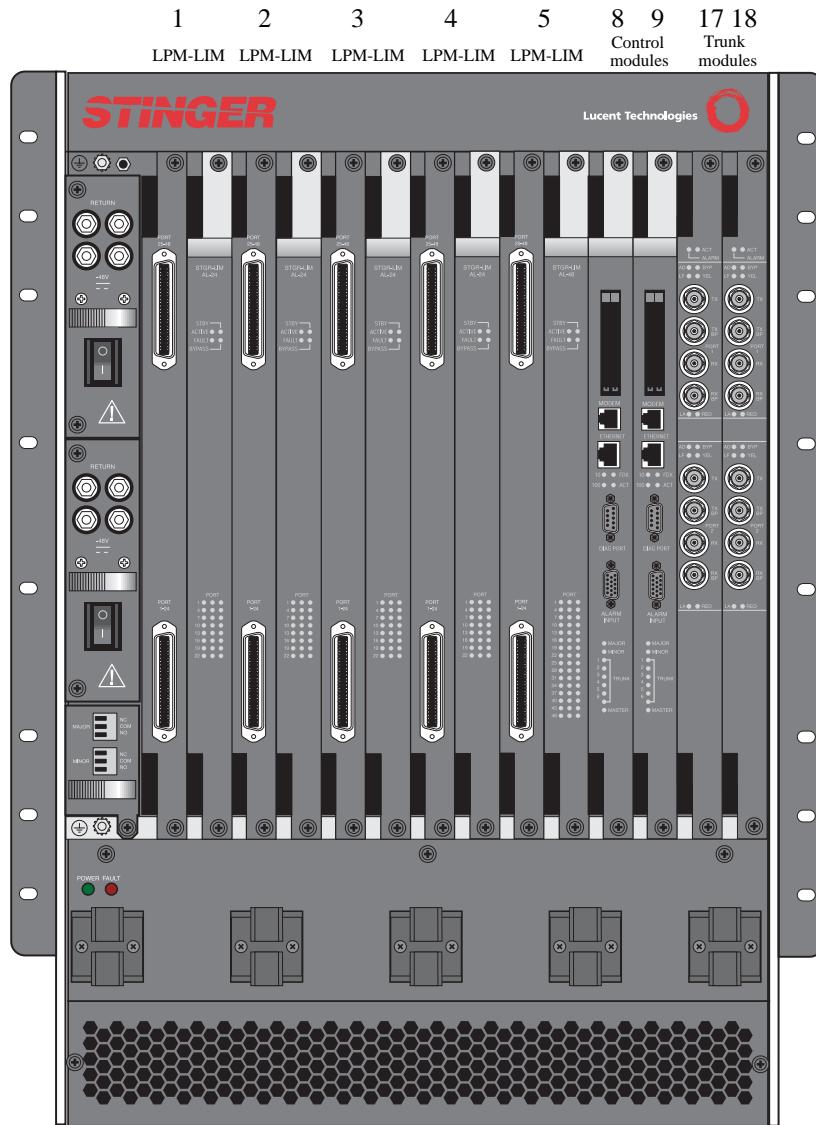
Slots in the Stinger LS and Stinger RT chassis are numbered from left to right. Slots for LIM/LPM pairs are numbered together. The Stinger LS+ chassis has only one pair of LIM/LPM slots numbered in this way. Power supplies occupy the vertical space to the left of the first slot. This space is not numbered and is not a slot position.

Slots are numbered to maintain a consistent TAOS interface and comply with the slot numbering conventions established on larger Stinger FS and Stinger FS+ units. Control module slots are always designated as slots 8 and 9. Trunk module slots are always designated as slots 17 and 18.

### Stinger LS and Stinger RT chassis

Because LPMs and LIMs work together in pairs, the LPM and LIM slots on the front of the chassis are numbered in pairs. The LPM occupies the left slot of each pair, and the LIM occupies the right slot. Model 1 chassis have five pairs of slots for LPMs and LIMs, and model 2 chassis have seven pairs of slots for these modules. Figure 6-3 shows the slot sequence on a Stinger LS model 1 chassis. The slot sequence for the Stinger RT is identical to the Stinger LS.

Figure 6-3. Stinger LS or Stinger RT slot sequence (model 1)



Slots 8 and 9 are reserved for the control modules. On the model 1 chassis, slot 8 is located after the fifth pair of LPM-LIM slots. On the model 2 chassis, it is located after the seventh pair of LPM-LIM slots.

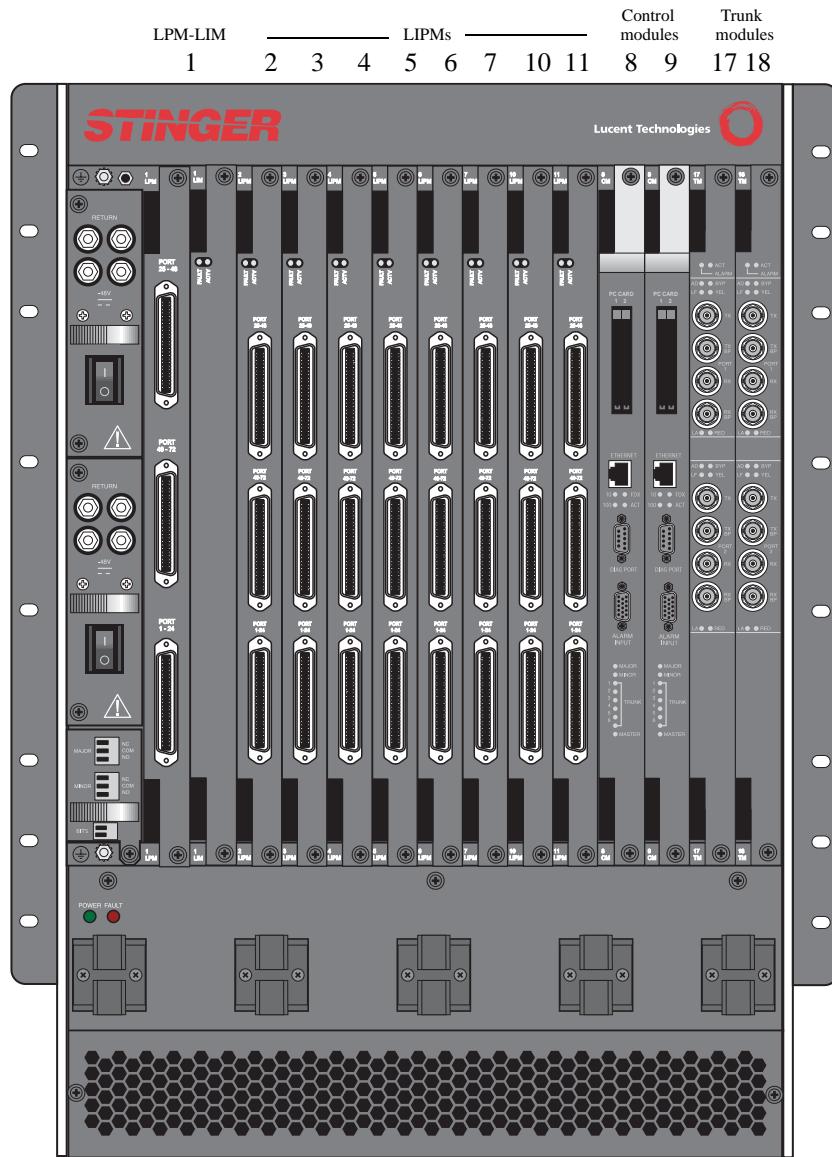
### Stinger LS+ chassis

Only one pair of slots on the Stinger LS+ chassis are designed for a LIM with a separate LPM. The LPM occupies the left slot of this pair, and the LIM occupies the right slot. An LIPM can also be installed in this slot. If an LIPM is installed in this slot, the LPM slot is unused. The remaining eight LIM slots in this chassis are designed for use only with LIPMs.

## Installing and Removing Modules

### Installing and replacing LIMs

Figure 6-4. Stinger LS+ slot sequence



## Installing and replacing LIMs

Physical installation and replacement of a LIM are similar procedures to the installation and replacement of a control module. Refer to the illustration in Figure 6-2 on page 6-3, if necessary.

### Installing a LIM or LIPM

Legacy LIMs do not have connectors for line facilities. Newer LIMs and LIPMs do not have an ejector latch and may have different status lights from legacy LIMs. Otherwise, the process for physical installation of LIMs and LIPMs is the same.

To install a LIM or LIPM:

- 1 Put on the antistatic wrist strap, as recommended in “Preventing static discharge damage” on page 1-3, and plug it into the ESD grounding jack located on the front of the unit. (See Figure 1-3 on page 1-7.)
- 2 Remove the blank slot cover on the desired slot on the front of the unit. (See “Slot numbering and module placement” on page 6-4.)
- 3 Align the LIM or LIPM with the card guides and carefully slide the module into the unit.



**Note** Keep the connector on the LIM or LIPM being inserted, away from components on adjacent cards. Do not force the card. Once the card has engaged its bus connector, press firmly to be sure it is fully seated.

- 4 Depress the ejectors simultaneously.
- 5 If the LIM is equipped with an ejector lock, slide the ejector lock up.
- 6 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, secure the LIM by tightening the thumbscrews.
- 7 If all other installation tasks are complete, including the installation of an associated LPM for a standard LIM, you can turn on power to the Stinger unit.
- 8 Wait several minutes and then verify the behavior of the status lights on the LIM or LIPM to verify its operational status.

For status light information, see the module guide for the LIM you are installing.

## Replacing a LIM or LIPM



**Caution** Lucent Technologies recommends setting the administrative status of the LIM or LIPM to Down (through the command-line interface) before replacing the module. When a LIM or LIPM is removed, all its ports and circuits are terminated, and data loss might occur. For instructions on changing the state of the LIM or LIPM to Down and then back to Up, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

Refer to the illustration in Figure 6-1 on page 6-2, if necessary.

To replace a LIM or LIPM:

- 1 Put on the antistatic wrist strap, as recommended in “Preventing static discharge damage” on page 1-3, and plug it into the ESD grounding jack located on the front of the unit. (See Figure 1-3 on page 1-7.)
- 2 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, loosen the top and bottom thumbscrews attaching the module to the unit.
- 3 If the card is equipped with an ejector lock at the top of the faceplate, slide the ejector lock down to disable the module.
- 4 Lift the top and bottom card ejectors simultaneously to remove the module from the unit. Lift both ejectors simultaneously to avoid damage to the module.
- 5 Carefully slide the LIM or LIPM out of the unit and place it into an antistatic container.
- 6 Align the replacement LIM or LIPM with the card guides and carefully slide the module into the unit.



**Note** Keep the connector on the LIM or LIPM being inserted, away from components on adjacent cards. Do not force the card. Once the card has engaged its bus connector, press firmly to be sure it is fully seated.

- 7 Depress the ejectors simultaneously.

- 8 If the card is equipped with an ejector lock, slide the card ejector lock up.
- 9 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, secure the module into the unit by tightening the thumbscrews on the LIM or LIPM.
- 10 Wait several minutes and then verify the behavior of the status lights on the LIM or LIPM to verify its operational status.

For status light information, see the module guide for the LIM you are installing.

## Installing and replacing an LPM

Installation and replacement of line protection modules (LPMs) is similar to the procedure for line interface modules (LIMs), except that LPMs are installed in the left side of the LPM-LIM slot pair and their top ejector levers are not protected by ejector locks.

Openings for unused LPM slots are protected by blank covers. A companion LIM must be installed to the right of each LPM.

### Installing an LPM

To install an LPM:

- 1 Put on the antistatic wrist strap, as recommended in “Preventing static discharge damage” on page 1-3, and plug it into the ESD grounding jack located on the front of the unit. (See Figure 1-3 on page 1-7.)
- 2 Remove the blank filler module covering the LPM’s slot.
- 3 Align the LPM with the card guides and gently slide the LPM into the unit.
- 4 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, secure the module into the unit by tightening the thumbscrews on the LPM.
- 5 Connect the cables as described in “LPM connectors” on page 2-7.

### Replacing an LPM

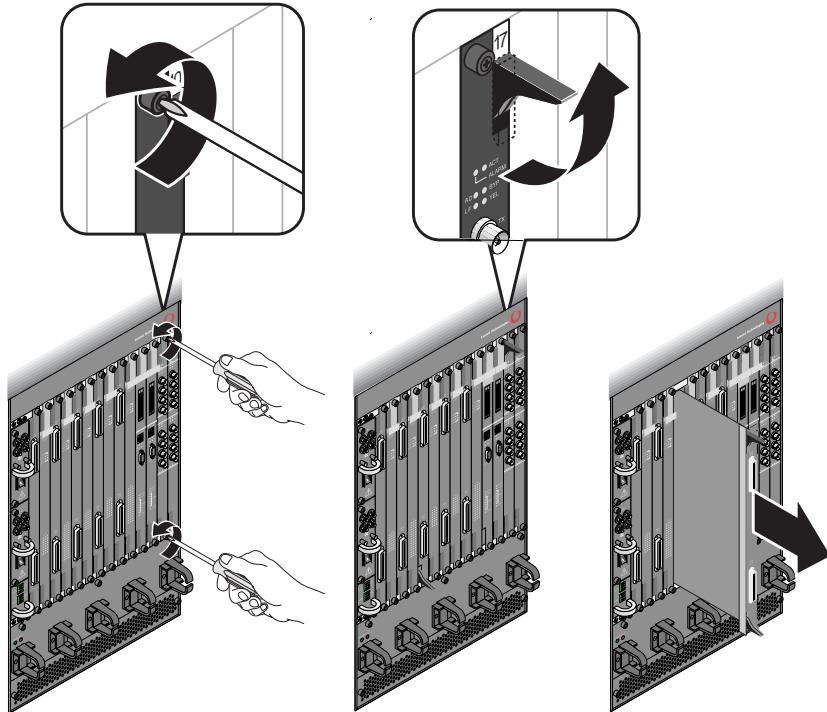


**Caution** Any circuits running through the LPM are interrupted when it is removed, which can result in data loss. Lucent Technologies recommends setting the associated LIM’s administrative status to Down before removing the LPM from the unit. For instructions on changing a LIM’s state to Down and then back to Up, see the *Stinger Administration Guide*.

To replace an LPM:

- 1 Put on the antistatic wrist strap, as recommended in “Preventing static discharge damage” on page 1-3, and plug it into the ESD grounding jack located on the front of the unit. (See Figure 1-3 on page 1-7.)
- 2 Carefully unhook the cable ties connecting the cables and connectors from the card.
- 3 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, loosen the top and bottom thumbscrews attaching the module to the unit, as shown in Figure 6-5 on page 6-9.

Figure 6-5. Removing line protection modules



- 4 Lift the top and bottom card ejectors simultaneously to remove the module from the unit. Lift both ejectors simultaneously to avoid damage to the module.
- 5 Carefully slide the LPM out of the unit and place it into an antistatic container.
- 6 Align the new or replacement LPM with the card guides and carefully slide the module into the unit. Press firmly to be sure it has engaged the midplane connectors.
- 7 Depress the ejectors simultaneously.
- 8 Using a number 2 Phillips screwdriver, secure the module into the unit by tightening the thumbscrews on the LPM.
- 9 Reconnect the cables, as described in “LPM connectors” on page 2-7.

## Installing and replacing PCMCIA cards

To remove the PCMCIA cards from the control module, push the square, flat black buttons at the bottom of each PCMCIA card to eject the cards. After the cards are removed, make sure they remain guarded against static discharge.

To install the PCMCIA cards in the control module, line the card edge up with the guides, and push the card in until the black ejector button pops back up.

## Replacing the air filter

### Air filter replacement interval

In average environments, with a total suspended particle count (TSP) equal to or less than 35 micrograms per cubic meter, Lucent recommends that air filters be replaced every three months.

In clean environments with a TSP equal to or less than 20 micrograms per cubic meter the filter has a maximum useful life of 164 days.

In environments with higher TSP counts, the air filter should be changed according to the following table.

*Table 6-1. Air filter life*

<b>TSP count</b>	<b>Maximum useful life</b>
35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	94 days
55 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	60 days
100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	33 days
200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	16 days



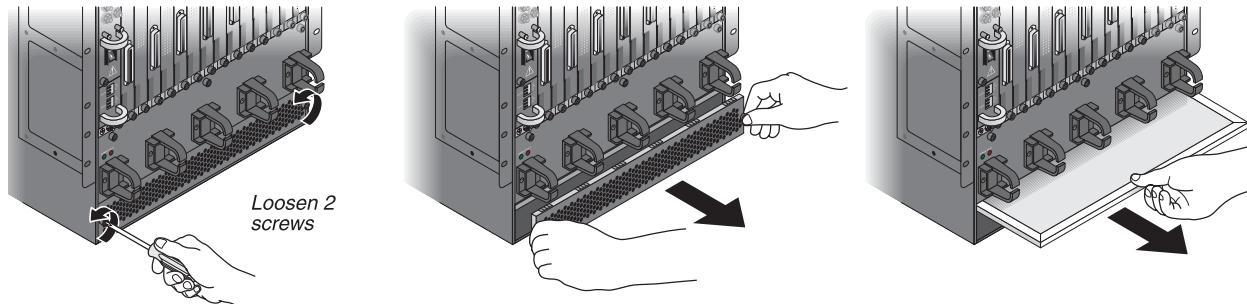
**Caution** For maximum airflow and cooling, you must not install an air filter on a Stinger RT unit.

### Replacement procedure

To install or replace the air filter:

- 1 Using a number 1 Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws on each side of the air intake grill located on the bottom front of the unit, as shown in Figure 6-6.
- 2 Grasp the edges of the grill and pull to remove it.
- 3 Slide the new air filter horizontally into the tracks at the top of the air intake area.

*Figure 6-6. Installing or replacing the air filter*



- 4 Replace the grill, attaching it with the screws removed in step 1.

# Stinger Intended Use

A

User line interfaces . . . . .	A-1
Network interfaces . . . . .	A-2
Control module interfaces . . . . .	A-2

The Stinger unit can be used as a DSL ATM switch that provides DSL connections for individual users. Users connect to the unit over DSL lines supported by line interface modules (LIMs) that are installed in the Stinger unit. The Stinger FS+ unit can be equipped with an IP control module to provide IP termination and routing for user connections. The Stinger FS+ can also be equipped with specialized optical LIMs that allow it to act as a host unit for ATM-based and IP-based Stinger Compact Remote units.

Every Stinger unit contains a special control module that controls the operation of the unit. Two control modules can be installed in a redundant arrangement, with one active and primary, and the other a spare. The physical interfaces on the unit provide DSL, ATM, or IP network connections to digital lines. A serial or Ethernet LAN connection can be used for configuration and administration. Units equipped with revision 2, or later, control modules also provide interfaces for monitoring the alarm status of other devices, and an optional internal modem.

## User line interfaces

Depending on the LIMs that are installed, users can connect to the Stinger unit over DSL lines supporting several DSL protocols. LIMs are available to support the following DSL connections:

- HDSL2
- IDSL
- ADSL Annex A, B, or C
- ADSL G-lite
- ADSL2plus
- READSL2
- SDSL
- SHDSL

See the module guide of a specific LIM for an explanation of installation and configuration options.

User connection to each LIM is provided through an associated line protection module (LPM).

## Network interfaces

The Stinger unit extracts data from the digital subscriber line and switches it to remote ATM switches depending on the configuration of virtual circuit and path information. Stinger modules are available that support ATM connections to ATM network switches over the following types of digital lines:

- T1 (individual lines or aggregated bandwidth)
- E1 (individual lines or aggregated bandwidth)
- DS3
- E3
- OC3
- Gigabit Ethernet

A Stinger unit that is equipped with an IP control module provides IP terminations for user and network links to the unit and routing for IP network traffic over Gigabit Ethernet interfaces using SFP modules. These interfaces are located on the IP control module, and on Gigabit Ethernet OLIMs, if installed.

For an explanation of installation and configuration options, see the guide for a specific trunk module, the *Stinger IP Control Modules Configuration Guide*, or the *Stinger Compact Remote IPDSLAM Getting Started Guide*.

## Control module interfaces

The control module is equipped with the following interfaces for configuration and administration. For an explanation of basic configuration options, see Chapter 5, “.”

- A DB-9 female connector for an RS-232 serial connection, with the following default settings:
  - 9600bps (38400bps if using an IP2100 control module)
  - Direct connection
  - 8 data bits
  - No parity
  - 1 stop bit
  - No flow control
- A DB-9 female connector for alarm monitoring connections (revision 2 control modules).
- An RJ-45 connector for a 10/100BaseT Ethernet connection.
- An RJ-11 connector for the optional internal modem.
- A PCMCIA interface, designed to accept PCMCIA flash-memory cards. Other PCMCIA devices are not supported.

- An RJ-45 connector for copper gigabit Ethernet connections, if equipped with an appropriate IP2000 control module.
- One or two duplex LC connectors for optical gigabit Ethernet connections, if equipped with an appropriate IP control module.



# Cables and Connectors

B

Diagnostic port and cable pinouts .....	B-1
Alarm input port pinouts .....	B-2
Ethernet interface specifications .....	B-2
Line protection connections .....	B-3
Optical connectors .....	B-4

## Diagnostic port and cable pinouts

The control port uses a standard DB-9 female connector that conforms to the EIA RS-232 standard for serial interfaces. Table B-1 applies to all APX 8000 models that use the RS-232 pinouts.

*Table B-1. Control port and cable pinouts*

<b>DB-9 pin number</b>	<b>RS-232 signal name</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>I/O</b>
1	DCD	Data Carrier Detect	O
2	RD	Serial Receive Data	O
3	SD	Serial Transmit Data	I
4	DTR	Data Terminal Ready	I
5	GND	Signal Ground	
6	DSR	Data Set Ready	O
7	RTS	Request to Send	I
8	CTS	Clear to Send	O

## Cables and Connectors

### Alarm input port pinouts

Table B-1. Control port and cable pinouts (continued)

DB-9 pin number	RS-232 signal name	Function	I/O
9 <sup>1</sup>	RI	Ring Indicator	O

1. Pin 9 is not active. (Ring Indication signal not supplied.)

## Alarm input port pinouts

The alarm input port, found on revision 2 control modules, consists of a DB-15 female connector. This connector provides seven pairs of pins that can be connected to the alarm relays of up to seven external devices. Operation or nonoperation of these alarm relays is sensed by the TAOS software, based on continuity or lack of continuity between the pair of pins to which it is connected.

The sensing connections apply 3.3Vdc at less than 10mA through the closed contacts of the remote relay. The cable associated with this connector must consist of 24-gauge to 28-gauge conductors.

Table B-2 provides the pinouts for the DB-15 alarm input port.

Table B-2. Alarm input pinouts

Alarm Relay Number	Sensing Connection	Ground Connection
Alarm 1	Pin 1	Pin 2
Alarm 2	Pin 3	Pin 4
Alarm 3	Pin 5	Pin 6
Alarm 4	Pin 7	Pin 8
Alarm 5	Pin 10	Pin 11
Alarm 6	Pin 12	Pin 13
Alarm 7	Pin 14	Pin 15

## Ethernet interface specifications

The base Stinger unit has an Ethernet interface for administrative connections that supports the physical specifications of IEEE 802.3 and IEEE 802.14 with Ethernet 2 (Ethernet/DIX) framing. This Ethernet interface automatically senses the Ethernet type to which it is connected. It supports the following Ethernet standards:

- 10BaseT (unshielded twisted pair): Twisted-pair Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 (10BaseT) with an RJ-45 connector, labeled LAN UTP
- 100BaseT: 100Mbps baseband modulation on twisted pair

To install the administrative Ethernet interface, you must have the cables described in either of the following two sections.

IP control modules also support one or two Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, depending on model. These interfaces use optical SFP transceivers to support:

- 1000BASE-SX
- 1000BASE-LX
- 1000BASE-LX10

## 10BaseT cables

To install a 10BaseT interface, you need a twisted-pair Ethernet cable and a dual twisted-pair cable terminated with RJ-45 modular jacks.

Use an EIA/TIA 568 or IEEE 802.3 10BaseT cable.

## 100BaseT cables

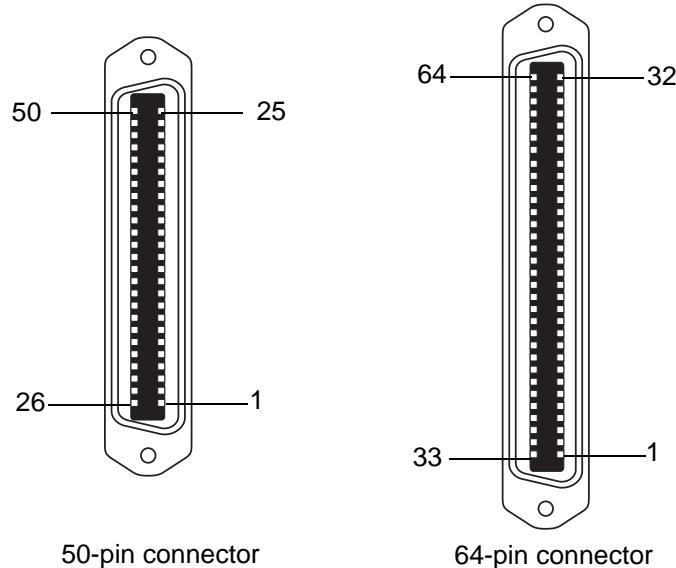
To install a 100BaseT interface, you need a twisted-pair Ethernet cable and a dual twisted-pair cable terminated with RJ-45 modular jacks.

Use one of the following cables: 100BaseT2, 100BaseT4 (not very popular), 100BaseTX, or 100BaseFX.

## Line protection connections

All LPMs, except the 48-port LPM with splitters, have one, two, or three, RJ-21X, 50-pin telephone company connectors. The 48-port LPM with splitters has three 64-pin Tyco connectors. Both types of connectors and their pin numbering assignments are illustrated in Figure B-1.

*Figure B-1. LPM connectors*



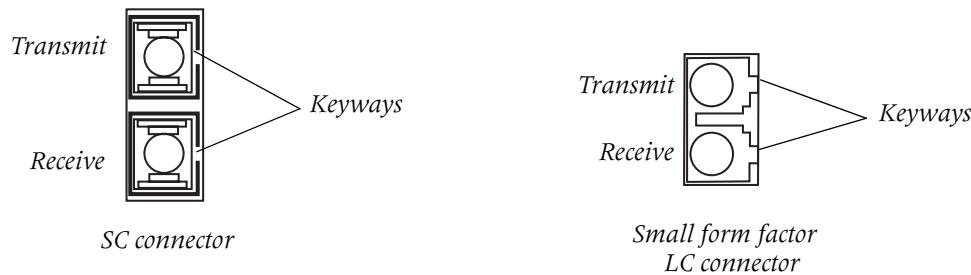
Some LIMs include integrated line protection hardware. It is possible to connect directly to these LIMs. Dedicated LPMs support two-wire or four-wire connections to the end user, depending on the type of service being provided by the associated LIM. LPMs are also available with splitters to bring DSL and analog voice service onto the subscriber 2-wire connection. Because of these variations, details about wiring

connections for the different types of LPMs are placed in the most recent version of the *Stinger Line Protection Module (LPM) Guide*. Details about wiring connections to LIMs with integrated line protection are in the most recent version of the *Stinger ADSL/ADSL2+ Line Interface Module (LIM) Guide*.

## Optical connectors

Most Stinger modules, including optical connectors for both types of COP modules in Compact Remote IPDSLAM units, both types of OLIMs, and all other optical modules in Stinger host units, except the OC3-ATM trunk module, use LC small form factor connectors. Stinger OC3-ATM trunk modules use SC optical connectors. The keyways and the transmit/receive orientation of these connectors are illustrated in Figure B-2.

*Figure B-2. Optical Connectors*



# Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information

C

Electrical and electronic information . . . . .	<a href="#">C-1</a>
Physical specifications . . . . .	<a href="#">C-4</a>
IP control module physical specifications. . . . .	<a href="#">C-5</a>
Special requirements and recommendations for installation and maintenance .	<a href="#">C-6</a>

See the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide* for safety instructions and country-specific information.

**Warning** Before installing your Stinger unit, be sure to read the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*.



## Electrical and electronic information

Electrical and electronic information for Stinger units includes specifications, universal service order code (USOC) information, ground wire size, and electromagnetic interference (EMI) class.

### Electronic and electrical specifications

The Stinger unit is nominally powered from a -48Vdc source. This source is wired to the power filters on the left side at the front of the chassis. Table C-1 describes Stinger electronic and electrical specifications.

*Table C-1. Stinger electronic and electrical specifications*

Application	Specification
-48Vdc	15001100 watts (fully populated, all ports active at zero loop length) 2200 watts (fully populated, all ports active at maximum power)
Input voltage	-42Vdc to -57.6Vdc

## **Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information**

*Electrical and electronic information*

*Table C-1. Stinger electronic and electrical specifications (continued)*

<b>Application</b>	<b>Specification</b>
Inrush current	Minimal because all modules have inrush-limiting circuits
Power cable	In accordance with national standards and specifications as described in IEC 60950
Connectors	Number 10 terminal lugs
Circuit breaker	35A
Standards	Bellcore GR-1089-CORE, classified A2

## **USOC jack and code information**

Stinger equipment complies with Part 68 of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules and uses the universal service order code (USOC) jack type and code shown in Table C-2. For information about FCC Part 68, see the *Edge Access and Broadband Access Safety and Compliance Guide*.

*Table C-2. Stinger T1 module USOC jacks and codes*

<b>Model name</b>	<b>Facility interface code</b>	<b>Service order code</b>	<b>Jack type</b>
STGR-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C

Table C-2. Stinger T1 module USOC jacks and codes (continued)

Model name	Facility interface code	Service order code	Jack type
STGR-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGR-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-8	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-T1-24	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-8	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-BN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-DN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1KN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1SN	6.0N	RJ-48C
STGRRT-LIM-E1-24	04DU9-1ZN	6.0N	RJ-48C

## EMI class

The Stinger product belongs to EMI class A.

## Minimum ground wire size

The DSL lines connected to the Stinger LS or Stinger RT can be subject to lightning surges. These surges must be discharged to ground through an adequate ground wire. An adequate ground wire must present a resistance of approximately 0.02 ohms to a surge of 500 amps. The wire gauges shown in Table C-3 are appropriate for the wire lengths indicated.

*Table C-3. Stinger LS and Stinger RT minimum ground wire sizes*

<b>Length</b>	<b>Wire gauge</b>
0 to 10 feet (0m to 3.05m)	12 AWG (3.31mm <sup>2</sup> )
10 to 25 feet (3.05m to 7.62m)	9 AWG (6.63mm <sup>2</sup> )
25 to 50 feet (7.62m to 15.24m)	6 AWG (13.3mm <sup>2</sup> )
50 to 100 feet (15.24m to 30.48m)	3 AWG (26.7mm <sup>2</sup> )

Lucent Technologies does not recommend use of a ground wire longer than 100 feet (30.48m).

## Physical specifications

Table C-4 describes the physical specifications for the Stinger unit.

*Table C-4. Stinger physical specifications*

<b>Specification</b>	<b>Description</b>
ATM standards	ATM Forum UNI (Version 3.0 and Version 3.1), ATM Forum Interim Interswitch Signaling Protocol (IISP)
WAN interfaces	DS3 and E3 (cell-based), OC3c/STM-1 (optical and electrical), T1, E1, and Ethernet
Management interfaces	Ethernet and RS-232
Physical characteristics	Basic unit includes two dc power filter modules, one cooling fan module, and two control modules (one active, one standby)

*Table C-4. Stinger physical specifications (continued)*

<b>Specification</b>	<b>Description</b>
Overall chassis size <sup>1</sup>	Height: 24.5 inches (62.23cm) Depth: 10 inches (25.4cm) Model 1 width: 17.0 inches (43.18cm) Model 2 width: 21.15 inches (53.97cm)
Unit weight	Model 1: 115 pounds (52.2kg) maximum (fully configured) Model 2: 150 pounds (68kg) maximum (fully configured)

1. The depth measurement does not include calculations for cable spacing.

## IP control module physical specifications

In Stinger units operating as IP DSLAM units, control module functions are provided by an IP 2000 or IP 2100 control module which also provides one or two gigabit Ethernet interfaces. The following table describes the physical specifications of these modules.

*Table C-5. IP control module specifications*

<b>Category</b>	<b>Specifications</b>
Physical dimensions	Height: 15 inches (38.1cm) Width: 1.06 inches (2.69cm) Depth: 9 inches (22.8cm)
Weight	3.4 pounds (1.5kg)
Operating requirements	Power: 70 Watts Maximum Temperature: LS/LS+ version — 0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F) RT version — -40°C to 65°C (-40°F to 149°F) Relative Humidity: 10% through 95% (noncondensing) Operating Altitude: Up to 13123 feet (4,000m)
Lan interface (fiber)	Modular small form-factor pluggable (SFP) transceiver with duplex LC connector
Lan interface (fiber) (continued)	IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-SX (short haul) over multi-mode fiber, distance support to 550m IEEE 802.3z 1000BASE-LX (long haul) over single-mode fiber, distance support to 10km
Electromagnetic compliance	FCC part 15 Class A, EN55022 Class A, AS/NZS 3548 Class A, VCCI Class A, CISPR 22 Class A, EN 300386-2
Certification	Bellcore GR-63-CORE (NEBS level 1-3), Bellcore GR-1089-CORE, EN/IEC 60950

## **Safety-Related Electrical, Physical, and Environmental Information**

### *Site specifications*

*Table C-5. IP control module specifications (continued)*

<b>Category</b>	<b>Specifications</b>
Switching fabric	64x64 nonblocking ATM crosspoint switch
	1.6Gbps ATM switching capacity
	2.4Gbps IP switching/routing capacity

## **Site specifications**

Stinger units require a particular operating environment and minimum clearance for proper operation.

## **Operating environment**

Table C-6 describes the environmental requirements for selecting an installation site for the Stinger hardware. The site requirements are based on Network Equipment Building System (NEBS) GR-63-CORE and GR-1089-CORE.

*Table C-6. Stinger site specifications*

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Requirement</b>
Ambient operating temperature	Stinger LS: 0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F) Stinger LS+: 0°C to 55°C (32°F to 131°F) Stinger RT: -40°C to 65°C (-40°F to 149°F)
Relative humidity	10% to 95% (noncondensing)
Operating altitude	To 13,123 feet (4000m)
Ambient storage temperature	-40°C to +85°C (-40°F to +185°F), 95% relative humidity
Storage altitude	-1,000 feet to +30,000 feet (-305m to 9150m)

## **Space requirements**

The Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, and Stinger RT hardware requires the following minimum clearance for the chassis: 20 inches (54cm) at the front panel for module replacement and airflow.

## **Special requirements and recommendations for installation and maintenance**

Follow these requirements and recommendations for Stinger installation and maintenance.

## **Lifting requirements**

Although an empty Stinger LS, Stinger LS+, or Stinger RT chassis can be lifted by a single person, use a mechanical lift or at least three people to lift a full Stinger chassis

for rack or wall mounting. For more information, see "Setting up the unit" on page 2-1.

## Air filter maintenance

The air filter on a Stinger LS or Stinger LS+ must be inspected once a month and vacuumed or replaced as needed to prevent heat from building up inside the chassis. For instructions, see "Replacing the air filter" on page 6-10.

**Caution** For maximum air flow and cooling, Lucent Technologies recommends that you do not use an air filter with a Stinger RT unit installed in an outdoor enclosure.





# Index

## A

activity, system 4-5  
addresses, IP  
assigning for Ethernet 5-12  
soft IP interface 5-13  
syntax 5-10  
admin login, recommended password change 5-8  
administrative access, restricting 5-7  
administrative connections 5-2  
air filters  
installing and replacing 6-10  
maintenance requirement C-7  
replacement interval 6-10  
alarm input  
description B-2  
pinouts B-2  
alarm monitoring  
monitoring the Stinger 2-13  
Stinger monitoring other devices 2-13  
alarm relays, connecting  
to monitor other devices 2-13  
to monitor the Stinger 2-13  
to redundant control modules 2-14  
altitude  
operating C-6  
storage C-6  
ATM, standards C-4

## B

backup management via external modem 5-3  
backups 4-6  
BITS clock source  
changing 5-20  
loss of 5-20  
using 5-20  
bridged connection of internal modems 5-18

## C

cabinet installation  
empty unit 2-2  
full unit 2-2  
cables  
100Base-T B-3  
10Base-T B-3  
connecting 2-7  
diagnostic port B-1  
dressing 2-12  
LPM two-wire B-3  
serial port B-1  
changing default logins 5-7  
chassis  
LS base options 1-2  
RT base options 1-3  
size C-5  
clock source  
BITS 5-20  
connecting inputs and outputs 2-12  
LIM 5-21  
modes 4-4  
trunk ports 5-21  
command help 4-6  
command-line interface, introduced 4-5  
commands  
Dir 5-7  
listing 4-5  
Ping 5-14  
Read and Write 5-12  
Set 5-12  
STATUS 4-6  
configuration  
basic IP 5-10  
initial serial port login 5-6  
overview 4-3  
connecting  
clock inputs and outputs 2-12  
power cord to -48 Vdc power supply 3-3  
connectors  
50-pin connector, details 2-7  
50-pin connector, disconnecting 2-9

console terminal, connecting and setting up [5-2](#)  
control modules  
    cautions about replacing [6-1](#)  
    configuration overview [4-3](#), [5-1](#)  
    installing and replacing [6-1](#)  
    installing redundant [6-3](#)  
    interface-independent address [5-13](#)  
    interfaces checking [1-10](#)  
    IP2000 as [1-10](#)  
    primary and secondary, defined [5-1](#)  
    primary, logging into [5-6](#)  
    redundancy settings [5-15](#)  
    status lights [3-5](#)  
    switchover from primary [5-16](#)  
cooling fan status lights [3-8](#)

**D**

default route, IP [5-13](#)  
DIAG PORT. *See* serial port  
DS3-ATM trunk modules  
    checking [1-14](#)  
    clock source [5-19](#)  
    clock source settings [5-21](#)  
    connecting [2-11](#)  
        power consumption [3-2](#)  
    DSLAM, diagram of operations [4-1](#)

**E**

E3-ATM trunk modules  
    checking [1-14](#)  
    clock-source [5-21](#)  
    connecting [2-11](#)  
        power consumption [3-2](#)  
electronic specifications [C-1](#)  
electrostatic discharge (ESD) jack [1-8](#)  
EMI class [C-4](#)  
environmental specifications [C-6](#)  
ESD, grounding jack [1-8](#)  
Ethernet  
    interface specifications [B-2](#)  
    required equipment [B-2](#) [B-3](#)  
Ethernet ports  
    IP addresses [5-12](#)  
    on control modules [4-3](#)  
    soft IP interface [5-13](#)

**F**

fan status lights [3-8](#)  
fault tolerance  
    control module switchover [5-16](#)  
    controller IP address [5-13](#)  
flash memory  
    backups [4-6](#)  
    upgrades [4-5](#)  
free-standing installation [2-1](#)

**G**

ground wire size [C-4](#)

**H**

humidity requirement [C-6](#)

**I**

installation  
    completing [3-3](#)  
    considerations [6-1](#)  
    free standing [2-1](#)  
    in a cabinet [2-2](#)  
    in a rack [2-2](#)  
    modules [6-1](#)  
    positioning the unit [2-1](#)  
    preparing for [1-3](#)  
    preparing the site [1-1](#)  
    prerequisites [2-1](#)  
    required tools [1-3](#)  
    selecting a site [1-1](#)  
intended use [A-1](#)  
IP  
    address syntax [5-10](#)  
    addresses for control module Ethernet ports  
        [5-12](#)  
    default route [5-13](#)  
    host routes [5-12](#)  
    minimal configuration [5-10](#)  
    soft interface address [5-13](#)  
    subnet notation [5-11](#)  
IP2000 control module 1-xiii  
IP2000 module  
    as control module [1-10](#)  
    physical specifications [C-5](#)  
    status lights [3-5](#)  
IP-Global profile [5-9](#)  
IP-Interface profile [5-12](#)

IP-Route profiles [5-14](#)

## L

LAN connection [5-14](#)

LAN UTP port interface [B-2](#)

LEDs. *See* status lights

lifting requirements [C-6](#)

LIM

configuration overview [4-3](#)

installing and replacing [6-6](#)

optical (OLIM) [1-12](#)

power consumption [3-2](#)

LIM sparing [1-13](#)

logging into the Stinger [5-6](#)

LPM

connecting [2-7](#)

installing and replacing [6-8](#)

power consumption [3-2](#)

two-wire pinouts [B-3](#)

## M

management

  backup connection via external modem [5-3](#)

  backup connection via internal modem [5-5](#)

  features [4-4](#)

  types of connections supported [2-12](#) [C-4](#)

modems

  country codes [5-4](#)

  dial-in management through [5-3](#)

  redundant control module administration  
    through [5-18](#)

modules

  installation and replacement considerations  
    [6-1](#)

  placement in unit [6-4](#)

  power consumption [3-1](#)

monitor-control, pinouts [B-1](#)

## N

netmask [5-11](#)

## O

OC3-ATM trunk modules

  checking [1-13](#)

  clock source [5-19](#)

clock-source settings [5-21](#)

connecting [2-10](#)

power consumption [3-2](#)

OLIM [1-12](#)

online help, commands [4-6](#)

## P

passwords

  changing defaults [5-8](#)

  Telnet [5-9](#)

PCMCIA cards

  described [1-11](#)

permission levels [4-4](#)

pinouts

  alarm input [B-2](#)

  LPM two-wire [B-3](#)

  monitor-control [B-1](#)

port sparing [1-13](#)

power consumption [3-1](#)

power supplies

  -48 Vdc, connecting power cord to [3-3](#)

powering up, described [3-4](#)

preventing static discharge damage [1-3](#)

primary control module. *See* control modules

profiles

  IP-Global [5-9](#)

  IP-Interface [5-12](#)

  IP-Route [5-14](#)

  modem [5-6](#)

  Redundancy [5-16](#)

  Serial [5-7](#)

  User [5-8](#)

## R

rack-mounting the unit [2-2](#)

redundancy

  diagram of unit [5-15](#)

Redundancy profile [5-16](#)

redundant control module administration [5-17](#)

redundant control modules

  bridged modem administration [5-18](#)

  configurable settings [5-17](#)

  control module operations [5-15](#)

  switchover from primary control module [5-16](#)

  Y-cable administration [5-17](#)

- 
- ## S
- secondary control module. *See* control modules
  - security
    - changing admin password [5-8](#)
    - changing default logins [5-7](#)
    - Telnet password [5-9](#)
  - serial port
    - initial login to unit [5-6](#)
    - restricting access [5-7](#)
  - Serial profile [5-7](#)
  - size of chassis [C-5](#)
  - slot numbering [6-4](#)
  - slot numbers [6-4](#)
  - SNMP support [4-5](#)
  - soft interface address [5-13](#)
  - space requirements [C-6](#)
  - sparing
    - LIM sparing [1-13](#)
    - port sparing [1-13](#)
  - specifications
    - electrical [C-1](#)
    - EMI class [C-4](#)
    - Ethernet interface [B-2](#)
    - physical [C-4](#)
    - space [C-6](#)
  - special requirements and recommendations [C-6](#)
  - USOC jack and code [C-2](#)
  - startup sequence [3-4](#)
  - static discharge damage [1-4](#)
    - preventing [1-3](#)
  - status lights
    - control module [3-5](#)
    - fan [3-8](#)
  - status windows, displaying [4-6](#)
  - subnet mask [5-11](#)
  - subnet notation [5-11](#)
  - system activity, tracking [4-5](#)
- ## T
- Telnet password [5-9](#)
  - temperature
    - operating [C-6](#)
    - storage [C-6](#)
  - terminal emulation settings, required [1-3, 5-7](#)
  - TFTP, downloading files [4-4](#)
  - timing subsystem [4-4](#)
  - tools and equipment required for installation [1-3](#)
  - trunk modules
    - clock source [5-21](#)
    - configuration overview [4-4](#)
    - overview [4-4](#)
      - See also* DS3-ATM trunk modules
      - See also* E3-ATM trunk modules
      - See also* OC3-ATM trunk modules

**U**

- unpacking the unit [1-6](#)
- use of wrist strap [1-4](#)
- user interface, terminal configuration for [1-3](#)
- User profile [5-8](#)
- USOC jack and code information [C-2](#)

**V**

- vendor-specific attribute (VSA) requirements, RADIUS [4-5](#)

**W**

- wall-mounted installation [2-3](#)
- WAN interfaces supported [C-4](#)
- weight of unit [C-5](#)
- workstation, connecting [5-3](#)

**Y**

- Y-cable administration of redundant control modules [5-17](#)