

Configuring jboss-beans.xml

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Configuring Restcomm SS7 Service

Configuration is done through an XML descriptor file named *jboss-beans.xml* located at `$JBOSS_HOME/server/profile_name/deploy/restcomm-ss7-service/META-INF`, where `profile_name` is the name of the server profile.

Restcomm SS7 Layer 4 (`SCCP`, `ISUP`) leverages either of the following `MTP` layers to exchange signaling messages with remote signaling points:

- `M3UA`
- `dahdi`
- `dialogic`

Configuring M3UA

You must configure `M3UAManagement` if the underlying SS7 service will leverage `M3UA`. For more details on configuring `M3UAManagement`, please refer to [\[_managing_m3ua\]](#).

Scroll down to the section for M3UA Layer in the *jboss-beans.xml* file and define the properties to suit your requirements.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- SCTP Properties -->
<!-- Used by M3UA layer -->
<!-- ===== -->
<bean name="SCTPManagement"
class="org.mobicenss.protocols.sctp.ManagementImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>SCTPManagement</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="persistDir">${jboss.server.data.dir}</property>
</bean>

<bean name="SCTPShellExecutor"
class="org.mobicenss.protocols.ss7.m3ua.impl.oam.SCTPShellExecutor">
    <property name="sctpManagement">
        <inject bean="SCTPManagement" />
    </property>
</bean>

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- M3UA -->
<!-- M3UAManagement is managing the m3ua side commands -->
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- -->
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- M3UA -->
<!-- M3UAManagement is managing the m3ua side commands -->
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- -->
<bean name="Mtp3UserPart"
class="org.mobicenss.protocols.ss7.m3ua.impl.M3UAManagementImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>Mtp3UserPart</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="persistDir">${jboss.server.data.dir}</property>
    <property name="transportManagement"><inject bean="SCTPManagement"
/></property>
    <property name="routingLabelFormat"><inject bean="RoutingLabelFormat"
/></property>
</bean>

<bean name="M3UAShellExecutor"
class="org.mobicenss.protocols.ss7.m3ua.impl.oam.M3UAShellExecutor">
    <property name="m3uaManagement">
        <inject bean="Mtp3UserPart" />
    </property>
</bean>

```

org.mobicenss.protocols.sctp.ManagementImpl

This SCTP Management Bean takes a `String` as a constructor argument. The name is prepended to the name of the XML file created by the SCTP stack for persisting the state of SCTP resources. This XML file is stored in the path specified by the property `persistDir`. For example, in the above case, when Restcomm SS7 Service is started, a file named `SCTPManagement_sctp.xml` will be created at `$JBOSS_HOME/server/profile_name/data` directory. The other properties of the Stack are defined below:

`org.mobicenss7.m3ua.impl.M3UAManagementImpl`

This M3UA Management Bean takes a `String` as a constructor argument. The name is prepended to the name of the XML file created by the M3UA stack for persisting the state of M3UA resources. This XML file is stored in the path specified by the property `persistDir`. For example, in the above case, when Restcomm SS7 Service is started, a file named `Mtp3UserPart_m3ua.xml` will be created at `$JBOSS_HOME/server/profile_name/data` directory. The other properties of the Stack are defined below:

routingLabelFormat

The routing label format supported by this network. See [Configuring MTP3 routing label](#) for further details.

Configuring dahdi

Dahdi based MTP layer will only be used if you have installed **dahdi** based SS7 hardware (Sangoma or Diguim) cards. `DahdiLinksetFactory` is responsible for creating new instances of `DahdiLinkset` when instructed by the `LinksetManager`.



The corresponding native libraries for **dahdi** from folder `restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/32` or `restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/64` should be copied to `$JBOSS_HOME/bin/META-INF/lib/linux2/x86` if OS is 32 bit or `$JBOSS_HOME/bin/META-INF/lib/linux2/x64` if OS is 64 bit.

libraries are compiled only for linux OS for now.

`restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/32` and `restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/64` folders carries libraries compiled for 32 bit and 64 bit linux OS.

libmobicenss7-dahdi-linux

Native library for **dahdi** based cards - Diguim and Sangoma

libgctjni

Native library for Dialogic

```
<bean name="DahdiLinksetFactory"
      class="org.mobicenss7.hardware.dahdi.oam.DahdiLinksetFactory">
</bean>
```

`LinksetFactoryFactory` is just a call-back class listening for new factories deployed. It maintains a

Map of available 'factory name' vs 'factory'. You should never touch this bean.

`LinksetManager` is responsible for managing `Linkset` and `Link`.

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Linkset manager Service -->
<!-- ===== -->

<bean name="LinksetFactoryFactory"
      class="org.mobicenss.ss7.linkset.oam.LinksetFactoryFactory">
    <incallback method="addFactory" />
    <uncallback method="removeFactory" />
</bean>

<bean name="DahdiLinksetFactory"
      class="org.mobicenss.ss7.hardware.dahdi.oam.DahdiLinksetFactory">
</bean>

<bean name="LinksetManager"
      class="org.mobicenss.ss7.linkset.oam.LinksetManagerImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>LinksetManager</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="scheduler">
        <inject bean="SS7Scheduler" />
    </property>
    <property name="linksetFactoryFactory">
        <inject bean="LinksetFactoryFactory" />
    </property>
    <property name="persistDir">${jboss.server.data.dir}</property>
</bean>

    <bean name="LinksetExecutor"
      class="org.mobicenss.ss7.linkset.oam.LinksetExecutor">
        <property name="linksetManager">
            <inject bean="LinksetManager" />
        </property>
    </bean>
```

When `LinksetManagerImpl` is started it looks for the file `linksetmanager.xml` containing serialized information about underlying linksets and links. The directory path is configurable by changing the value of the property `persistDir`.



`linksetmanager.xml` should never be edited by you manually. Always use the Shell Client to connect to the Stack and execute appropriate commands.

`LinksetExecutor` accepts the `linkset` commands and executes necessary operations.

Configuring dialogic

Dialogic based MTP layer will only be used if you have installed Dialogic cards. **DialogicMtp3UserPart** communicates with Dialogic hardware. It is assumed here that MTP3 and MTP2 is leveraged from the Dialogic Stack either on-board or on-host.

The corresponding native libraries for **dialogic** from folder **restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/32** or **restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/64** should be copied to **\$JBOSS_HOME/bin/META-INF/lib/linux2/x86** if OS is 32 bit or copied to **\$JBOSS_HOME/bin/META-INF/lib/linux2/x64** if OS is 64 bit.

libraries are compiled only for linux OS for now.



restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/32 and **restcomm-jss7-<version>/ss7/native/64** folders carries libraries compiled for 32 bit and 64 bit linux OS.

libgctjni

Native library for Dialogic

libmobicents-dahdi-linux

Native library for **dahdi** based cards - Diguim and Sangoma

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Dialogic Mtp3UserPart -->
<!-- ===== -->
<!------>
<bean name="Mtp3UserPart"
class="org.mobicents.ss7.hardware.dialogic.DialogicMtp3UserPart">
    <property name="sourceModuleId">61</property>
    <property name="destinationModuleId">34</property>
    <property name="routingLabelFormat">
        <inject bean="RoutingLabelFormat" />
    </property>
</bean>
```

The other properties of the Stack are defined below:

sourceModuleId

sourceModuleId is the id of source module and should match with the value configured in the file *system.txt* used by **dialogic** drivers. In the above example, 61 is assigned for mobicents process.

destinationModuleId

destinationModuleId is the id of destination module. In the above example, 34 is the id of Dialogic MTP3 module.

routingLabelFormat

The routing label format supported by this network. See [Configuring MTP3 routing label](#) for

further details.

Configuring MTP3 routing label

MTP Level 3 routes messages based on the routing label in the signaling information field (SIF) of message signal units. The routing label is comprised of the destination point code (DPC), originating point code (OPC), and signaling link selection (SLS) field. Overtime different standards came up with different routing label format. For example An ANSI routing label uses 7 octets; an ITU-T routing label uses 4 octets.

Restcomm jSS7 is flexible to configure the routing label as shown below.

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- MTP3 Properties -->
<!-- Define MTP3 routing label Format -->
<!-- ===== -->
<bean name="RoutingLabelFormat"
class="org.mobicenss7.mtp.RoutingLabelFormat">
    <constructor
factoryClass="org.mobicenss7.mtp.RoutingLabelFormat"
        factoryMethod="getInstance">
            <parameter>ITU</parameter>
        </constructor>
</bean>
```

Following table shows various routing formats supported

Table 1. Routing Format

Name	point code length	sls length
ITU	14-bits	4-bits
ANSI_Sls8Bit	24-bits	8-bits
ANSI_Sls5Bit	24-bits	5-bits

Configuring SCCP

As name suggests `SccpStack` initiates the SCCP stack routines.


```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- SCCP Service -->
<!-- ===== -->
<bean name="SccpStack"
class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.sccp.impl.SccpStackImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>SccpStack</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="persistDir">${jboss.server.data.dir}</property>
    <property name="mtp3UserParts">
        <map keyClass="java.lang.Integer"
valueClass="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.mtp.Mtp3UserPart">
            <entry>
                <key>1</key>
                <value>
                    <inject bean="Mtp3UserPart" />
                </value>
            </entry>
        </map>
    </property>
</bean>

<bean name="SccpExecutor"
class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.sccp.impl.oam.SccpExecutor">
    <property name="sccpStack">
        <inject bean="SccpStack" />
    </property>
</bean>

```

`org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.sccp.impl.SccpStackImpl` takes `String` as constructor argument. The name is prepend to `xml` file created by SCCP stack for persisting state of SCCP resources. The `xml` is stored in path specified by `persistDir` property above.

For example in above case, when Restcomm SS7 Service is started two file's `SccpStack_sccpresource.xml` and `SccpStack_sccprouter.xml` will be created at `$JBOSS_HOME/server/profile_name/data` directory

Stack has following properties:

persistDir

As explained above

mtp3UserParts

specifies SS7 Level 3 to be used as transport medium(be it SS7 card or M3UA). Restcomm jSS7 SCCP allows configuring multiple MTP3 layers for same SCCP stack. This allows to have multiple local point-code and connecting to various networks while SCCP layer remains same

`SccpExecutor` accepts `sccp` commands and executes necessary operations

Configuring TCAP

`TcapStack` initiates the TCAP stack routines. Respective TCAP stack beans are instantiated for each MAP, CAP Service. If you are using either one, feel free to delete the other.

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- TCAP Service -->
<!-- ===== -->

<bean name="TcapStackMap"
class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.tcap.TCAPStackImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>
            <inject bean="SccpStack" property="sccpProvider" />
        </parameter>
        <parameter>8</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="dialogIdleTimeout">60000</property>
    <property name="invokeTimeout">30000</property>
    <property name="maxDialogs">25000</property>
</bean>

<bean name="TcapStackCap"
class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.tcap.TCAPStackImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>
            <inject bean="SccpStack" property="sccpProvider" />
        </parameter>
        <parameter>146</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="dialogIdleTimeout">60000</property>
    <property name="invokeTimeout">30000</property>
    <property name="maxDialogs">25000</property>
</bean>

<bean name="TcapStack" class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.tcap.TCAPStackImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>
            <inject bean="SccpStack" property="sccpProvider" />
        </parameter>
        <parameter>9</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="dialogIdleTimeout">60000</property>
    <property name="invokeTimeout">30000</property>
    <property name="maxDialogs">25000</property>
</bean>

<bean name="TcapExecutor"
class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.tcap.oam.TCAPExecutor">
    <property name="tcapStacks">
        <map keyClass="java.lang.String">
```

```

valueClass="org.mobicenss7.tcap.TCAPStackImpl">
    <entry>
        <key>TcapStackMap</key>
        <value>
            <inject bean="TcapStackMap" />
        </value>
    </entry>
    <entry>
        <key>TcapStackCap</key>
        <value>
            <inject bean="TcapStackCap" />
        </value>
    </entry>
    <entry>
        <key>TcapStack</key>
        <value>
            <inject bean="TcapStack" />
        </value>
    </entry>
</map>
</property>
</bean>

```

`org.mobicenss7.tcap.TCAPStackImpl` takes `SccpStack` as constructor argument. TCAP uses passed SCCP stack. Constructor also takes the sub system number (SSN) which is registered with passed SCCP stack.

TCAP Stack has following configurable properties:

dialogIdleTimeout: public void setDialogIdleTimeout(long l);

This property specifies how long a dialog can be idle (i.e. not receive/send any messages) before a timeout occurs. The value is specified in milliseconds. When a timeout occurs the method `TCListener.onDialogTimeout()` will be invoked. If a TCAP-User does not invoke `Dialog.keepAlive()` inside the method `TCListener.onDialogTimeout()`, the TCAP Dialog will be released.

invokeTimeout: public void setInvokeTimeout(long l);

This property specifies, by default, how long Invoke will wait for a response from a peer before a timeout occurs. The value is specified in milliseconds. If a TCAP-User does not specify a custom Invoke timeout when sending a new Invoke, this default value will be used for outgoing Invoke timeout. When this timeout occurs `TCListener.onInvokeTimeout()` will be invoked.

maxDialogs: public void setMaxDialogs(int v);

This property specifies the maximum number of concurrent dialogs allowed to be alive at any point of time. If this property is not set, a default value of 5000 dialogs will be used. If an application attempts to create more dialogs than this maximum number specified, an Exception is thrown.

dialogIdRangeStart: public void setDialogIdRangeStart(long val);

TCAP stack can be configured to use a range of local DialogId values. You may install a set of

TCAP Stack instances with different DialogId ranges. These ranges can be used for loadsharing of SS7 traffic between the TCAP instances. All the outgoing Dialogs will have id starting with `dialogIdRangeStart`. This value of `dialogIdRangeStart` cannot be greater than `dialogIdRangeEnd`. In addition, the value of `dialogIdRangeEnd - dialogIdRangeStart` must always be less than the value of `maxDialogs`.

dialogIdRangeEnd: public void setDialogIdRangeStart(long val);

All the outgoing Dialogs will have id starting with `dialogIdRangeStart` and incremented by 1 for each new outgoing dialog till `dialogIdRangeEnd`. After this, dialog will again start from the value of `dialogIdRangeStart`.

previewMode: public void setPreviewMode(boolean val);

PreviewMode is needed for special processing mode. By default TCAP is not set in PreviewMode. When PreviewMode set in TCAP level:

- Stack only listens for incoming messages and does not send anything. The methods `send()`, `close()`, `sendComponent()` and other such methods do nothing.
- A TCAP Dialog is temporary. TCAP Dialog is discarded after any incoming message like TC-BEGIN or TC-CONTINUE has been processed.
- For any incoming messages (including TC-CONTINUE, TC-END, TC-ABORT) a new TCAP Dialog is created (and then deleted).
- There are no timers and timeouts.

`TcapExecutor` accepts `tcap` commands and executes necessary operations

Configuring ShellExecutor

`ShellExecutor` is responsible for listening incoming commands. Received commands are executed on local resources to perform actions like creation and management of `TCAP`, `SCCP`, `SCTP` and `M3UA` stack.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Shell Service -->
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Define Shell Executor -->
<bean name="ShellExecutor"
class="com.mobicenss.ss7.management.console.ShellServer">
  <constructor>
    <parameter>
      <inject bean="SS7Scheduler" />
    </parameter>
    <parameter>
      <list class="javolution.util.FastList"
        elementClass="org.mobicenss.ss7.management.console.ShellExecutor">
        <inject bean="SccpExecutor" />
        <inject bean="M3UAShellExecutor" />
        <inject bean="SCTPShellExecutor" />
        <inject bean="TcapExecutor" />
        <!-- <inject bean="LinksetExecutor" /> -->
      </list>
    </parameter>
  </constructor>

  <property name="address">${jboss.bind.address}</property>
  <property name="port">3435</property>
  <property name="securityDomain">java:/jaas/jmx-console</property>
</bean>

```

By default ShellExecutor listens at `jboss.bind.address` and port `3435`. You may set the `address` property to any valid IP address that your host is assigned. The shell commands are exchanged over TCP/IP.



To understand JBoss bind options look at [Installation_And_Getting_Started_Guide](#)

`SCTPShellExecutor` and `M3UAShellExecutor` is declared only if MTP layer `M3UA` is used. If `dialogic` MTP layer is used these beans are not declared and should be removed from `FastList` too. For `dahdi` need to declare `LinksetExecutor` bean and add in `FastList` above.

Configuring MAP

`MapStack` initiates the MAP stack routines.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- MAP Service -->
<!-- ===== -->
<bean name="MapStack" class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.map.MAPStackImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>
            <inject bean="TcapStackMap" property="provider" />
        </parameter>
    </constructor>
</bean>

```

`org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.map.MAPStackImpl` takes `TcapStack` as constructor argument. MAP uses passed TCAP stack.

Feel free to delete declaration of this bean if your service is consuming only CAP messages.

Configuring CAP

`CapStack` initiates the CAP stack routines.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- CAP Service -->
<!-- ===== -->
<bean name="CapStack" class="org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.cap.CAPStackImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>
            <inject bean="TcapStackCap" property="provider" />
        </parameter>
    </constructor>
</bean>

```

`org.mobicens.protocols.ss7.cap.CAPStackImpl` takes `TcapStack` as constructor argument. CAP uses passed TCAP stack.

Feel free to delete declaration of this bean if your service is consuming only MAP messages.

Configuring ISUP

`IsupStack` initiates the ISUP stack routines.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- ISUP Service -->
<!-- ===== -->
<bean name="CircuitManager"
      class="org.mobicenss7.isup.impl.CircuitManagerImpl">
</bean>

<bean name="IsupStack"
class="org.mobicenss7.isup.impl.ISUPStackImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>
            <inject bean="SS7Scheduler" />
        </parameter>
        <parameter>22234</parameter>
        <parameter>2</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="mtp3UserPart">
        <inject bean="Mtp3UserPart" />
    </property>
    <property name="circuitManager">
        <inject bean="CircuitManager" />
    </property>
</bean>

```

`org.mobicenss7.isup.impl.ISUPStackImpl` takes `SS7Scheduler`, local signaling pointcode and network indicator as constructor argument. MAP uses passed TCAP stack.

Stack has following properties:

mtp3UserPart

specifies SS7 Level 3 to be used as transport medium(be it SS7 card or M3UA).

circuitManager

CIC management bean

Feel free to delete declaration of this bean if your service is not consuming ISUP messages.

Configuring SS7Service

SS7Service acts as core engine binding all the components together.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Mobicenss7 SS7 Service -->
<!-- ===== -->
<bean name="TCAPSS7Service" class="org.mobicenss7.SS7Service">
    <constructor><parameter>TCAP</parameter></constructor>

<annotation>@org.jboss.aop.microcontainer.aspects.jmx.JMX(name="org.mobicenss7:serv

```

```

ice=TCAPSS7Service",exposedInterface=org.mobicens.ss7.SS7ServiceMBean.class,registerDirectly=true)
    </annotation>
    <property name="jndiName">java:/mobicens/ss7/tcap</property>
    <property name="stack">
        <inject bean="TcapStack" property="provider" />
    </property>
</bean>
<bean name="MAPSS7Service" class="org.mobicens.ss7.SS7Service">
    <constructor><parameter>MAP</parameter></constructor>

<annotation>@org.jboss.aop.microcontainer.aspects.jmx.JMX(name="org.mobicens.ss7:service=MAPSS7Service",exposedInterface=org.mobicens.ss7.SS7ServiceMBean.class,registerDirectly=true)
    </annotation>
    <property name="jndiName">java:/mobicens/ss7/map</property>
    <property name="stack">
        <inject bean="MapStack" property="MAPProvider" />
    </property>
</bean>
<bean name="CAPSS7Service" class="org.mobicens.ss7.SS7Service">
    <constructor><parameter>CAP</parameter></constructor>

<annotation>@org.jboss.aop.microcontainer.aspects.jmx.JMX(name="org.mobicens.ss7:service=CAPSS7Service",exposedInterface=org.mobicens.ss7.SS7ServiceMBean.class,registerDirectly=true)
    </annotation>
    <property name="jndiName">java:/mobicens/ss7/cap</property>
    <property name="stack">
        <inject bean="CapStack" property="CAPProvider" />
    </property>
</bean>
<bean name="ISUPSS7Service" class="org.mobicens.ss7.SS7Service">
    <constructor><parameter>ISUP</parameter></constructor>

<annotation>@org.jboss.aop.microcontainer.aspects.jmx.JMX(name="org.mobicens.ss7:service=ISUPSS7Service",exposedInterface=org.mobicens.ss7.SS7ServiceMBean.class,registerDirectly=true)
    </annotation>
    <property name="jndiName">java:/mobicens/ss7/isup</property>
    <property name="stack">
        <inject bean="IsupStack" property="isupProvider" />
    </property>
</bean>

```

TCAPSS7Service binds TcapStack to JNDI `java:/mobicens/ss7/tcap`.

MAPSS7Service binds MapStack to JNDI `java:/mobicens/ss7/map`.

CAPSS7Service binds CapStack to JNDI `java:/mobicens/ss7/cap`.

ISUPSS7Service binds IsupStack to JNDI `java:/mobicents/ss7/isup`.

The JNDI name can be configured to any valid JNDI name specific to your application.

Feel free to delete service that your application is not using.

Configuring Restcomm Signaling Gateway

Configuration is done through an XML descriptor named `sgw-beans.xml` and is located at `restcomm-ss7-sgw/deploy`



Before Restcomm Signaling Gateway is configured the corresponding native libraries for `dahdi` or `dialogic` from folder `restcomm-ss7-sgw/native/32` or `restcomm-ss7-sgw/native/64` should be copied to `restcomm-ss7-sgw/native`.

`32` and `64` folders carries libraries compiled for 32 bit and 64 bit. Depending on which JDK (32 or 64 bit) is used to start Signaling Gateway, corresponding library should be copied.

`libgctjni`

Native library for Dialogic

`libmobicents-dahdi-linux`

Native library for `dahdi` based cards - Diguim and Sangoma

Configuring M3AU (Signaling Gateway)

SGW will expose the SS7 signals received from legacy network to IP network over M3AU

```

    <bean name="SCTPManagement"
class="org.mobicenss7.protocols.sctp.ManagementImpl">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>SCTPManagement</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="persistDir">${sgw.home.dir}/ss7</property>
</bean>

<bean name="SCTPShellExecutor"
class="org.mobicenss7.protocols.ss7.m3ua.impl.oam.SCTPShellExecutor">
    <property name="sctpManagement">
        <inject bean="SCTPManagement" />
    </property>
</bean>

<bean name="Mtp3UserPart"
class="org.mobicenss7.protocols.ss7.m3ua.impl.M3UAManagement">
    <constructor>
        <parameter>Mtp3UserPart</parameter>
    </constructor>
    <property name="persistDir">${sgw.home.dir}/ss7</property>
    <property name="transportManagement">
        <inject bean="SCTPManagement" />
    </property>
</bean>

<bean name="M3UAShellExecutor"
class="org.mobicenss7.protocols.ss7.m3ua.impl.oam.M3UAShellExecutor">
    <property name="m3uaManagement">
        <inject bean="Mtp3UserPart" />
    </property>
</bean>

```

Configuring LinksetFactory

Concrete implementation of `LinksetFactory` is responsible to create new instances of corresponding `Linkset` when instructed by `LinksetManager`. Restcomm Signaling Gateway defines two linkset factories :

- `DahdiLinksetFactory`

```

<bean name="DahdiLinksetFactory"
class="org.mobicenss7.hardware.dahdi.oam.DahdiLinksetFactory">
</bean>

```

- `DialogicLinksetFactory`

```

    <bean name="DialogicLinksetFactory"

class="org.mobicenss7.hardware.dialogic.oam.DialogicLinksetFactory">
    </bean>

```

Its highly unlikely that you would require both the factories on same gateway. If you have **dahdi** based SS7 card installed, keep **DahdiLinksetFactory** and remove other. If you have **dialogic** based SS7 card installed, keep **DialogicLinksetFactory** and remove other.

LinksetFactoryFactory is just a call-back class listening for new factories deployed and maintains Map of available factory name vs factory. You should never touch this bean.

Configuring LinksetManager

LinksetManager is responsible for managing **Linkset** and **Link**.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Linkset manager Service -->
<!-- ===== -->
    <bean name="LinksetManager"
class="org.mobicenss7.linkset.oam.LinksetManagerImpl">
        <constructor>
            <parameter>LinksetManager</parameter>
        </constructor>
        <property name="scheduler">
            <inject bean="Scheduler" />
        </property>

        <property name="linksetFactoryFactory">
            <inject bean="LinksetFactoryFactory" />
        </property>
        <property name="persistDir">${sgw.home.dir}/ss7</property>
    </bean>

    <bean name="LinksetExecutor"
class="org.mobicenss7.linkset.oam.LinksetExecutor">
        <property name="linksetManager">
            <inject bean="LinksetManager" />
        </property>
    </bean>

```

LinksetManagerImpl when started looks for file *linksetmanager.xml* containing serialized information about underlying linksets and links. The directory path is configurable by changing value of **persistDir** property.



linksetmanager.xml should never be edited by hand. Always use Shell Client to connect to Restcomm Signaling Gateway and execute commands.

`LinksetExecutor` accepts the `linkset` commands and executes necessary operations.

Configuring ShellExecutor

`ShellExecutor` is responsible for listening to incoming command. Received commands are executed on local resources to perform actions like creation and management of `Linkset`, management of `M3UA` stack.

```
<!-- ===== -->
<!-- Shell Service                                -->
<!-- ===== -->
    <bean name="ShellExecutor"
class="org.mobicenss7.management.console.ShellServer">
        <constructor>
            <parameter>
                <inject bean="Scheduler" />
            </parameter>
            <parameter>
                <list class="javolution.util.FastList"
elementClass="org.mobicenss7.management.console.ShellExecutor">
                    <inject bean="M3UAShellExecutor" />
                    <inject bean="SCTPShellExecutor" />
                    <inject bean="LinksetExecutor" />
                </list>
            </parameter>
        </constructor>

        <property name="address">${sgw.bind.address}</property>
        <property name="port">3435</property>
    </bean>
```

By default `ShellExecutor` listens at `sgw.bind.address` and port `3436`. You may set the `address` property to any valid IP address that your host is assigned. The shell commands are exchanged over TCP/IP.

Configuring SignalingGateway

`SignalingGateway` acts as core engine binding all the components together.

```

<!-- ===== -->
<!-- mobicents Signaling Gateway -->
<!-- ===== -->
    <bean name="SignalingGateway"
        class="org.mobicents.ss7.sgw.SignalingGateway">

        <property name="shellExecutor">
            <inject bean="ShellExecutor" />
        </property>

        <property name="nodalInterworkingFunction">
            <inject bean="NodalInterworkingFunction" />
        </property>

    </bean>

```

The `NodalInterworkingFunction` sits between the SS7 network and IP network and routes messages to/from both the MTP3 and the M3UA layer, based on the SS7 DPC or DPC/SI address information