CDR-Stats Documentation

Release 2.0.beta

Arezqui Belaid

CONTENTS

1	Getting Started 1.1 Overview 3 1.2 Dashboard 4 1.3 Admin Panel 5 1.4 Architecture 6 1.5 Features 7 1.6 Utility 8
2	MongoDB92.1 Why MongoDB92.2 Datastore Architecture10
3	Installation 13 3.1 Overview 13 3.2 Installation with Asterisk 14 3.3 Installation with FreeSWITCH 15 3.4 Broker Installation 16 3.5 Celery Installation 17
4	User Guide 19 4.1 Overview 19 4.2 How to use CDR-Stats 20 4.3 Admin Panel 20 4.4 Customer Panel 24
5	Configuration and Defaults375.1 Configuration375.2 Celery Configuration40
6	Developer doc 43 6.1 Prerequisites 43 6.2 Coding Style & Structure 43 6.3 Objects Description 44 6.4 Database Design 46 6.5 CDR-Stats Views 47 6.6 CDR-Stats Tasks 50 6.7 Test Case Descriptions 50
7	API Reference 7.1 SwitchResource

	7.2		53
	7.3	CdrDailyResource	
	7.4	CdrResource	54
8	Cont	tributing	57
	8.1	Community Code of Conduct	57
	8.2	Reporting a Bug	58
	8.3	Coding Style	59
9	Trou	bleshooting	61
	9.1	Where to find the log files	61
	9.2	Run in debug mode	61
	9.3	Celerymon	61
10	Reso	ources	63
	10.1	Getting Help	63
	10.2		63
	10.3	Documentation	63
	10.4	Support	63
		License	64
11	Frea	uently Asked Questions	65
		General	65
12	Indic	ces and tables	67
Ρv	thon I	Module Index	69
·		Module Index	
Inc	lex		71

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Contents:

CONTENTS 1

2 CONTENTS

GETTING STARTED

Web http://www.cdr-stats.org/

Download http://www.cdr-stats.org/download/

Source https://github.com/Star2Billing/cdr-stats/

Keywords voip, freeswitch, asterisk, django, python, call, reporting, CDR, mongoDB

-

CDR-Stats is free and open source call detail record analysis and reporting software for Freeswitch, Asterisk and other type of VoIP Switch. It allows you to interrogate your CDR to provide reports and statistics via a simple to use, yet powerful, web interface.

It is based on the Django Python Framework, Celery, SocketIO, Gevent and MongoDB.

- Overview
- Dashboard
- Admin Panel
- Architecture
- Features
- Utility

1.1 Overview

CDR-Stats is an application that allows browsing and analysing CDR (Call Detail Records).

Different reporting tools are provided:

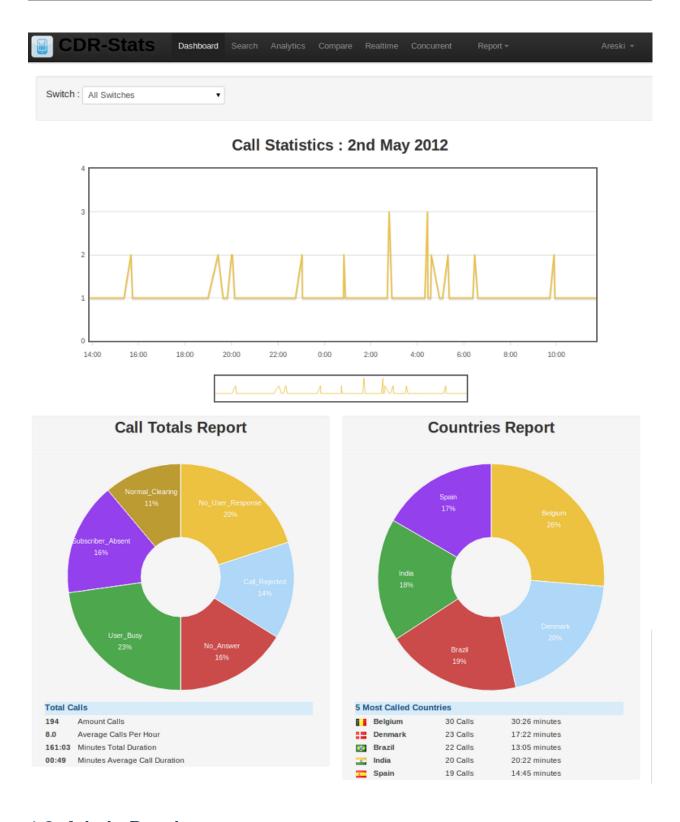
- Search CDR: Search, filter, display and export CDR.
- Monthly Report: Summarise and compare call traffic history month on month.
- Analyse CDR: Analyse and compare call volumes with the previous day's traffic.
- Daily Traffic: Graph and filter traffic loads by hour during the day.

CDR Stats uses MongoDB, a scalable, high performance database system used to analyse large quantities of CDR data. MongoDB is an open source, document-oriented database designed with both scalability and developer agility in mind.

CDR-Stats supports Freeswitch and Asterisk using connectors that get the CDR. Connectors for other switch systems can be built. Additionally CDR-Stats features a CSV upload facility so that CDR from virtually any source can be imported and analysed by CDR-Stats.

1.2 Dashboard

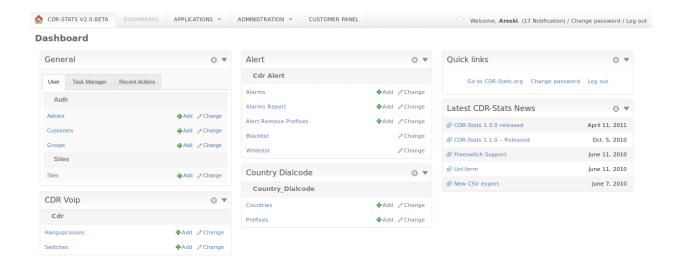
User Dashboard provides realtime monitoring of the most relevant metrics of connected switches.



1.3 Admin Panel

The Admin Panel allows the administrators to configure the entire reporting platform, import CDR in csv format, configure users, switch connections and automatic alarms.

1.3. Admin Panel 5



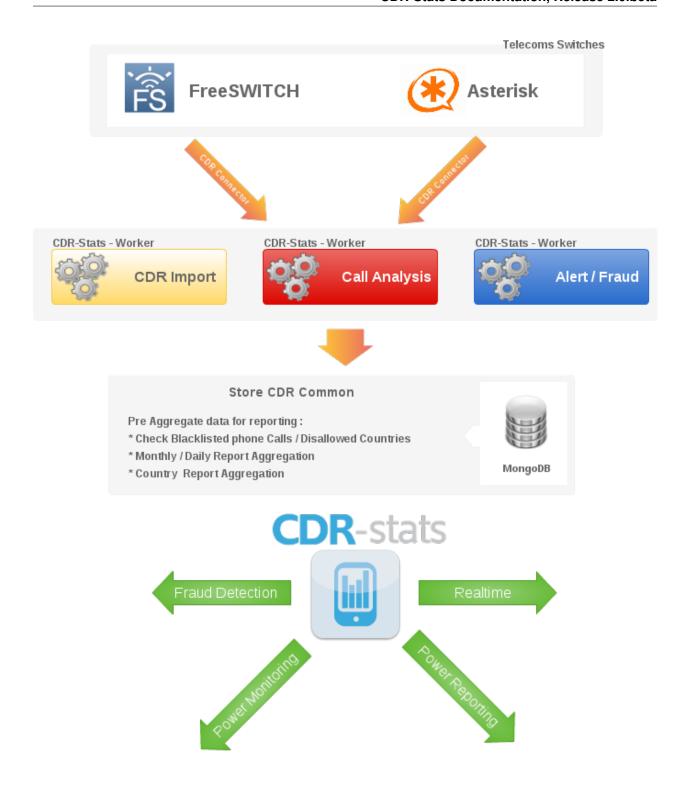
1.4 Architecture

CDR-Stats uses MongoDB as the underlying CDR store. MongoDB allows querying and analysis of many millions of records without noticeable loss of performance, and can easily be scaled as demand increases.

One of the three popular databases (MySQL / Postgresql / SQLite) is used for managing CDR-Stats, such as users and managing the web framework, Django.

Celery, a task manager runs in the background, and monitors the CDR coming into the system, and alerts the systems administrator when unusual behaviour is discovered. What is determined as unusual behaviour is determined by the administrator who can configure alerts for increases in dropped calls, average length of calls, or calls to unusual destinations.

At the moment Freeswitch and Asterisk are supported, for other switches such as OpenSIPs or Kamailio, connectors can be built to connect to the CDR database store and import them in realtime to CDR-Stats.



1.5 Features

Many features are provided on CDR-Stats, from browsing millions of CDRs, providing efficient search facilities to build reporting such as monthly reports, concurrent calls view, and comparing call traffic with previous days.

1.5. Features 7

Telephony	Leading open source switches Freeswitch, Asterisk, supported as standard.	
Reporting		
Multi-switch	monitor traffic from many switches in one location	
Multi-tenant	allowing many customers to monitor their own CDR on one instance of CDR-Stats.	
Distributed	Runs on one or more machines. Supports broker <i>clustering</i> and <i>HA</i> . New workers	
	can be set up without central configuration.	
Fraud	Visualise traffic which helps to identify unusual patterns.	
detection		
Fraud Alert	Send emails to the administrator when fraud are or suspicious paterns occur	
Error Emails	Can be configured to send emails to the administrator if a tasks fails.	
Import CDR	Import CDR files in custom format	
World Map	see where the traffic originates and terminates on a Map	
view		
Compare	see how your traffic evolves, and patterns change.	
traffic		
Mail	Send daily mail reports of telecoms traffic	
Reporting		
Realtime	Traffic displayed in realtime	
Reporting		
Blacklist	st Blacklist Phone number patterns to receive alarms	
Geographic	Set alert if calls go to disallowed countries	
alerts		

1.6 Utility

CDR-Stats is a simple-to-use tool to provide easy analysis of calls. It is a recommended addition to telephony servers, whether it be a simple in-house PBX or large capacity VoIP switch. It shows in in near realtime what calls are going through, can detect errors and failures, and alert the systems administrator is unexpected traffic is noted.

CHAPTER

TWO

MONGODB

Web http://www.mongodb.org/

Download http://www.mongodb.org/downloads/

MongoDB is a scalable, high-performance, document-oriented schemaless database, everything in MongoDB is a document. There is no notion of a rigid table structure composed of columns and types. Because data in mongo is stored as documents, there are no joins.

Instead of storing your data in tables and rows as you would with a relational database, in MongoDB you store JSON-like documents with dynamic schemas. The goal of MongoDB is to bridge the gap between key-value stores (which are fast and scalable) and relational databases (which have rich functionality).

- Why MongoDB
- Datastore Architecture

2.1 Why MongoDB

Why did we choose MongoDB and what are the benefits? To answer this questions I think we should enumerate some of the major features of MongoDB.

Document-oriented:

- Documents (objects) map well to programming language data types
- Embedded documents and arrays reduce need for joins
- Dynamically-typed (schema-less) for easy schema evolution

High performance:

- · No joins and embedding make reads and writes fast
- Indexes including indexing of keys from embedded documents and arrays

High availability:

· Replicating servers with automatic master failover

A more detailed list of everything provided by mongoDB can be found at http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/Introduction

As MongoDB is a Document-oriented datastore, it had a huge potentiel to store CDR's, Call Detail Record formats vary between Telecom Switch types, For these reasons a NoSQL database is a very good candidate for a CDR warehouse.

2.2 Datastore Architecture

The MongoDB aggregation framework provides a means to calculate aggregate values without having to use Mapreduce (http://www.mongodb.org/display/DOCS/MapReduce). For those familiar with SQL, the aggregation framework can be used to do the kind of thing that SQL does with group-by and distinct, as well as some simple forms of self-joins.

The aggregation framework also provides projection facilities that can be used to reshape data. This includes the ability to add computed fields, to create new virtual sub-objects, and to extract sub-fields and bring them to the top-level of results.

update() replaces the document matching criteria entirely with objNew.

Shell syntax for update(): db.collection.update(criteria, objNew, upsert, multi)

Arguments:

- criteria query which selects the record to update
- objNew updated object or \$ operators (e.g., \$inc) which manipulate the object
- **upsert** if this should be an "upsert" operation; that is, if the record(s) do not exist, insert one. Upsert only inserts a single document.
- multi indicates if all documents matching criteria should be updated rather than just one. Can be useful with the \$ operators below.

Shell syntax for \$inc: { \$inc : { field : value } } Increments "field" by the number "value" if "field" is present in the object, otherwise sets "field" to the number "value". This can also be used to decrement by using a negative "value".

- 1) cdr_common: To collect all CDR's from different switches & store into one common format which include the following fields switch_id, caller_id_number, caller_id_name, destination_number, duration, billsec, hangup_cause_id, accountcode, direction, uuid, remote_media_ip, start_uepoch, answer_uepoch, end_uepoch, mduration, billmsec, read_codec, write_codec, cdr_type, cdr_object_id, country_id, authorized. This cdr_common collection used to view cdr records on customer panel
- 2) cdr_monthly_analytic: To collect monthly analytics from CDR's which include following fields start_uepoch, destination_number, hangup_cause_id, accountcode, switch_id, calls, duration. This cdr_monthly_analytic collection is used to view monthly graph on customer panel
- 3) cdr_daily_analytic: To collect daily analytics from CDR's which include following fields start_uepoch, destination_number, hangup_cause_id, accountcode, switch_id, calls, duration. This cdr_daily_analytic collection used to view daily graph on customer panel.
- 4) cdr_hourly_analytic: To collect hourly analytics from CDR's which include following fields start_uepoch, destination_number, hangup_cause_id, accountcode, switch_id, calls, duration. This cdr_hourly_analytic collection used to view the hourly graph on customer panel
- 5) cdr_country_report: To collect country based analytics from the CDR which include following fields start_uepoch, country_id, accountcode, switch_id, calls, duration. This cdr_country_report collection is used to view country graph on customer panel
- **6) concurrent_call:** To collect concurrent calls which include following fields switch_id, call_date, numbercall, accountcode. This concurrent call collection is used to view concurrent call real-time graph on customer panel



INSTALLATION

Contents:

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Install requirements

A Requirements file gives you a way to create an environment where you can put all optional dependencies which are needed for the Project/Application.

To get started with CDR-Stats you must have the following installed:

- python >= 2.5 (programming language)
- Apache / http server with WSGI modules
- Django Framework >= 1.4 (Python based Web framework)
- Celery >= 2.2 (Asynchronous task queue/job queue based on distributed message passing)
- django-celery >= 2.2.4 (Celery integration for Django)
- linaro_django_pagination (Utilities for creating robust pagination tools throughout a django application)
- django-uuidfield >= 0.2 (Provides a UUIDField for your Django models)
- django-reusableapps >= 0.1.1 (Python module to enable Django to load reusable, pluggable and egg-based applications)
- docutils >= 0.7 (Text processing system for processing plaintext documentation into useful formats)
- kombu >= 1.0.2 (An AMQP Advanced Message Queuing Protocol messaging framework for Python)
- pyparsing >= 1.5.5 (A general parsing module for Python)
- python-dateutil >= 1.5 (Extensions to the standard datetime module)
- redis >= 2.2.2 (Redis Python Client)
- simplejson >= 2.1.3 (Simple, fast, complete, correct and extensible JSON)
- uuid >= 1.30 (UUID object and generation functions)
- wsgiref >= 0.1.2 (Validation support for WSGI)
- django-tastypie (Creating delicious APIs for Django)
- django-notification >= 0.1.3 (User notification management for the Django web framework)

- switch2bill-common Common libs reused in different project
- django-country-dialcode Django reusable application to manage Dial code of Countries
- django-countries List of world countries
- django-socketio A Django app providing the features required to use websockets with Django via Socket.IO

Use PIP to install all the requirements,:

```
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

We advice you to install those requirements into a virtual environement, you can find more information about virtualenv here: http://pypi.python.org/pypi/virtualenv

3.1.2 Running CDR-Stats

Inside CDR-Stats directory you should run, the following:

```
$ python manage.py syncdb --noinput
$ python manage.py collectstatic
$ python manage.py migrate
$ python manage.py createsuperuser
$ python manage.py runserver
```

syncdb will create a database named test.db in database folder of the CDR-Stats directory. We have configured CDR-Stats to do this, but you can change this simply by modifying settings.py where DATABASES dictionary is constructed. You can find more information about this in the Django documentation.

collectstatic will fetch all necessary media files and put them into static folder defined in the settings module.

migrate will applying database migration to update the database schemas of CDR-Stats to its latest version.

createsuperuser will create a super user, to access to the admin section of CDR-Stats.

runserver runs an embedded webserver to test your site. By default it will run on http://localhost:8000. This is configurable and more information can be found on runserver in Django documentation.

3.2 Installation with Asterisk

3.2.1 Installation via Script

Before commencing installation, it is necessary that Asterisk is configured to write CDR to a MySQL database. If this has not been done already, there are some resources to configure Asterisk to write its CDR records to MySQL at http://www.asteriskdocs.org/en/3rd_Edition/asterisk-book-html-chunk/asterisk-SysAdmin-SECT-1.html

It is wise to take a backup of the CDR database. A note needs to be taken of the CDR database name, the CDR table, as well as the MySQL root password as this will be required during the installation of CDR-Stats.

Run the following commands at the console:

```
$ wget -no-check-certificate https://raw.github.com/Star2Billing/cdr-stats/master/install/install-cd:
$ bash ./install-cdr-stats-asterisk.sh
```

The install routine will ask a number of questions, all of which are self explanatory.

3.3 Installation with FreeSWITCH

3.3.1 Installation via Script

On an existing installation of Freeswitch, mod_cdr_mongodb needs to be compiled into Freeswitch. This procedure is described at http://wiki.freeswitch.org/wiki/Mod_cdr_mongodb

After having recompiled Freeswitch to support MongoDB CDR, make the following changes:

In freeswitch/conf/autoload_configs/cdr_mongodb.conf.xml

Change:

Then reload the Freeswitch configuration.

Now run the following commands at the console:

```
$ wget -no-check-certificate https://raw.github.com/Star2Billing/cdr-stats/master/install/install-cd:
$ bash install-cdr-stats.sh
```

When prompted, chose the option to install the Freeswitch version.

The install routine will ask a number of questions, all of which are self explanatory.

3.3.2 Installation on New Server

Another script is available to install Freeswitch along with CDR-Stats. This script is intended to be run on a fresh Ubuntu 12.04 LTS or CentOS 6.2 installation:

```
$ wget -no-check-certificate https://raw.github.com/Star2Billing/cdr-stats/master/install/install-all
$
$ bash install-all-cdr-stats-freeswitch.sh
```

The install routine will ask a number of questions, all of which are self explanatory.

3.4 Broker Installation

This document describes the installation of two different Brokers. One is Redis and second is Rabbitmq. You can install either to work with CDR-Stats.

3.4.1 Redis

Download Source

Download: redis-server_2.0.0~rc2-1_amd64.deb.

To install Redis-Server

```
$ sudo dpkg -i redis-server_2.0.0~rc2-1_amd64.deb
or you can use apt-get
$ apt-get install redis-server
```

Running Server

\$ redis-server

3.4.2 Rabbitmq

RabbitMQ is a complex and sophisticated product. If you don't need this level of robustness, then you might want to take a look at Redis - it installs easily, runs relatively lean, and can be monitored and maintained without a lot of fuss.

See Installing RabbitMQ over at RabbitMQ's website.

Note: If you're getting *nodedown* errors after installing and using **rabbitmqctl** then this blog post can help you identify the source of the problem:

http://somic.org/2009/02/19/on-rabbitmqctl-and-badrpcnodedown/

Download Source

http://www.rabbitmq.com/server.html

Debian APT repository

To make use of the RabbitMQ APT repository,

1. Add the following line to your /etc/apt/sources.list

deb http://www.rabbitmq.com/debian/ testing main

Note: The word **testing** in the above line refers to the state of the release of RabbitMQ, not any particular Debian distribution. You can use it with Debian stable, testing or unstable, as well as with Ubuntu. In the future there will be a stable release of RabbitMQ in the repository.

2. (optional) To avoid warnings about unsigned packages, add RabbitMQ's public key to your trusted key list using apt-key(8)

```
$ wget http://www.rabbitmq.com/rabbitmq-signing-key-public.asc
$ sudo apt-key add rabbitmq-signing-key-public.asc
```

- 3. Run apt-get update.
- 4. Install packages as usual; for instance,
- \$ sudo apt-get install rabbitmq-server

Setting up RabbitMQ

To use celery we need to create a RabbitMQ user, a virtual host and allow that user access to that virtual host:

```
$ rabbitmqctl add_user myuser mypassword
$ rabbitmqctl add_vhost myvhost
$ rabbitmqctl set_permissions -p myvhost myuser ".*" ".*" ".*"
```

See the RabbitMQ Admin Guide for more information about access control.

Starting/Stopping the RabbitMQ server

To start the server:

```
$ sudo rabbitmq-server
```

you can also run it in the background by adding the -detached option (note: only one dash):

```
$ sudo rabbitmq-server -detached
```

Never use kill to stop the RabbitMQ server, but rather use the rabbitmqctl command:

```
$ sudo rabbitmqctl stop
```

When the server is running, continue reading Setting up RabbitMQ.

3.5 Celery Installation

3.5.1 Celery

Celery is an asynchronous task queue/job queue based on distributed message passing. It is focused on real-time operation, but supports scheduling as well.

You can install Celery either via the Python Package Index (PyPI) or from source:

```
$ pip install celery
```

Downloading and installing from source

To Download the latest version click here.

You can install it by doing the following:

```
$ tar xvfz celery-X.X.X.tar.gz
$ cd celery-X.X.X
$ python setup.py build
$ python setup.py install # as root
```

Using the development version

You can clone the repository by doing the following:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/ask/celery.git
```

USER GUIDE

Contents:

4.1 Overview

CDR-Stats is a web based application built on the Django framework, which uses MongoDB as the CDR data stare, and uses MySQL, SQLite or Postgresql for Django framework management and user control.

Celery (http://celeryproject.org/) is an asynchronous task queue/job queue based on distributed message. It is used to build our backend system to monitor CDR, detect unusual activity, and react by sending alert email.

CDR Stats Management Features

- Multi-tenant design that allows call detail records from multiple switches or PBX systems.
- Custom alarm triggers can be set to email the administrator for a range of conditions including unusual average call durations, failed calls, and unexpected destinations called.
- · Graphical tools help detect unusual call patterns which may indicate suspicious or fraudulent activity.
- Import Call Detail Records in CSV format
- Configure Switches for import
- · Create Customer and assign accountcode
- Configure alert to detect unsual increase/decrease of Traffic

CDR Stats Customer Portal Features

- · Password management
- · Call Details Record
- Monthly, Daily, Hourly Call reporting
- Impact Reporting
- Country Reporting
- Realtime Reporting of calls in progress
- · View Fraudulent Calls
- Concurrent Call Statistic
- · Configure Mail Reporting
- Top 10 destination Traffic

- · Export to CSV
- Automated daily reporting.

4.2 How to use CDR-Stats

CDR-Stats has two main areas, the admin screen and the customer portal. The admin and customer areas are described in detail in the following pages.

CDR-Stats has been designed to be responsive, that is to say the the layout changes depending on the size and resolution of the browser viewing the pages.

4.3 Admin Panel

http://localhost:8000/admin/

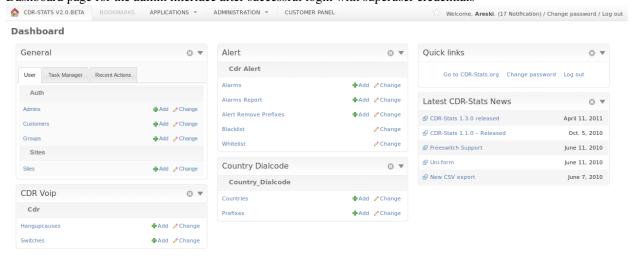
The Admin section allows you to create administrators who have access the admin screens. Levels of access can be set.

· Screenshot with Features

4.3.1 Screenshot with Features

Dashboard

Dashboard page for the admin interface after successful login with superuser credentials



Alarm

The alarm list will be displayed from the following URL. You can add a new alarm by clicking Add alarm and adding the name of the alarm and its description, Also from the alarm list, click on the alarm that you want to update.

URL:

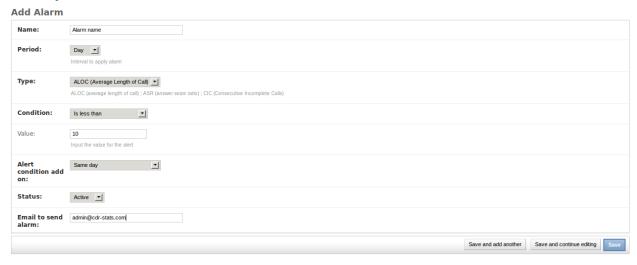
• http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alarm/



To Add/Update alarm

URL:

- http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alarm/add/
- http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alarm/1/



Alarm-report

The alarmreport will be displayed from the following URL.

URL:

• http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alarmreport/



To Add/Update alarmreport

URL:

- http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alarmreport/add/
- http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alarmreport/1/

4.3. Admin Panel 21

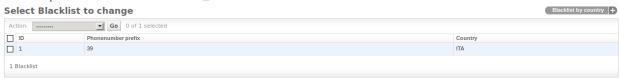


Blacklist

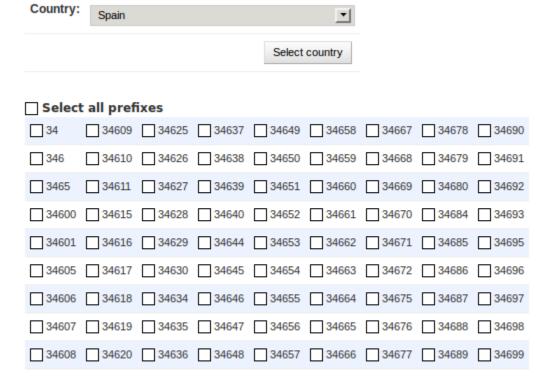
The blacklist will be displayed from the following URL. You can add a new blacklist by clicking Blacklist by country and selecting the country name and its prefixes, Also from the blacklist, click on the blacklist that you want to update.

URL:

http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/blacklist/



Blacklist by country



Blacklist the selected prefixes Blacklist the selected country

Whitelist

The whitelist will be displayed from the following URL. You can add a new Whitelist by clicking Whitelist by country and selecting the country name and its prefixes, Also from the whitelist, click on the blacklist that you want to update.

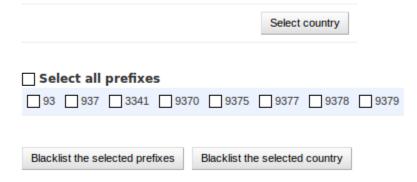
URL:

Country:

•

Whitelist by country

Afghanistan

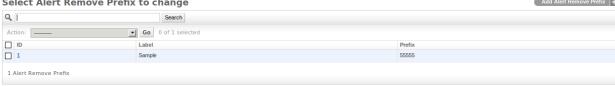


Alert-remove-prefix

The alert remove prefix will be displayed from the following URL. You can add a new remove prefix by clicking Add alert remove prefix and selecting the remove prefix, Also from the alert remove prefix, click on the remove prefix that you want to update.

URL:

http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alertremoveprefix/
Select Alert Remove Prefix to change



To Add/Update alert-remove prefix

URL:

- http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alertremoveprefix/add/
- http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr_alert/alertremoveprefix/1/

4.3. Admin Panel 23



Switch

URL:

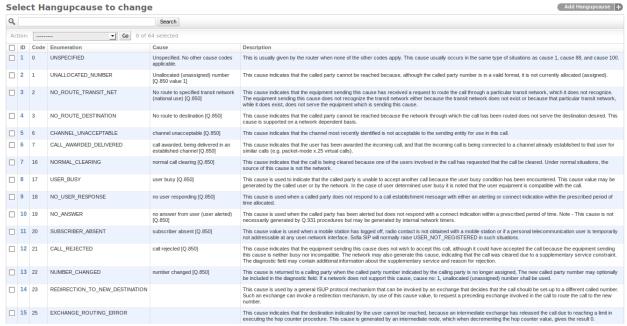
• http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr/switch/



HangupCause

URL:

http://localhost:8000/admin/cdr/hangupcause/



4.4 Customer Panel

User Interface:

This application provides a user interface...

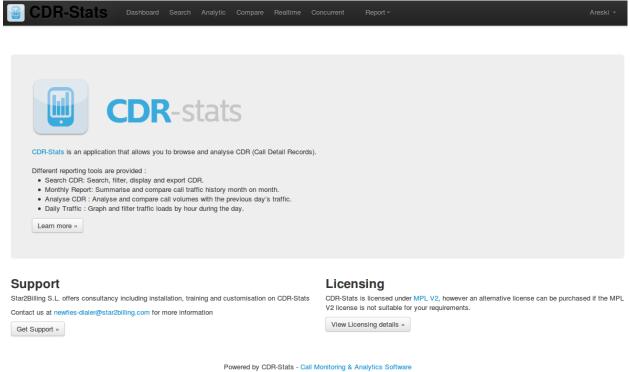
http://localhost:8000/

Screenshot with Features

4.4.1 Screenshot with Features

Index

Index page for the customer interface after successful login with user credentials



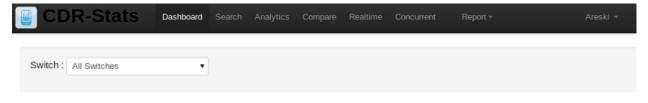
The dashboard displays a graphical representation of the last 24 hours calls, call status statistics and calls by country, either agregated for all switches, or selectable by switch.

URL:

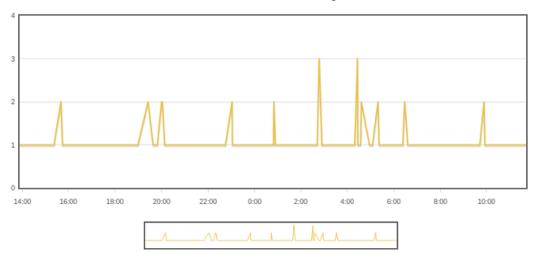
Dashboard

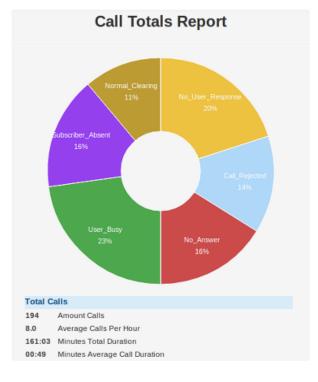
• http://localhost:8000/dashboard/

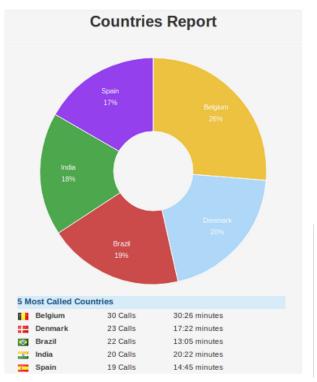
4.4. Customer Panel 25



Call Statistics: 2nd May 2012







CDR-View

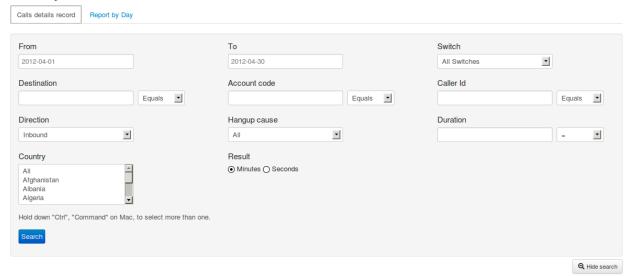
Call detail records listed in table format which can be exported to CSV file.

Advanced Search allows further filtering and searching on a range of criteria

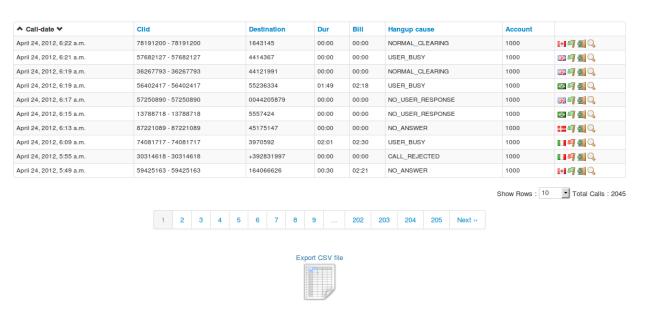
The Report by Day shows a graphical illustration of the calls, minutes and average call time.

URL:

• http://localhost:8000/cdr_view/



Calls Details Record - 1st April 2012 to 30th April 2012



Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

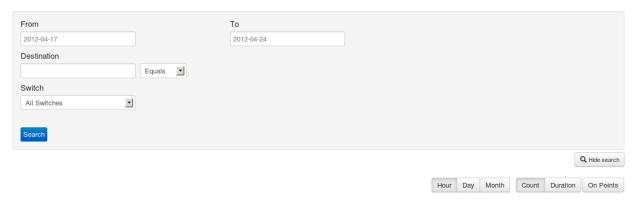
4.4. Customer Panel 27



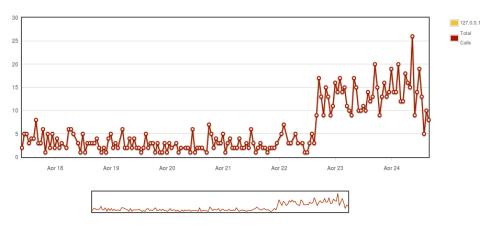
CDR-Overview

In this view, you can get pictorial view of calls with call-count or call-duration from any date or date-range **URL**:

• http://localhost:8000/cdr_overview/



Load By Hour - 17th April 2012 to 24th April 2012



Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

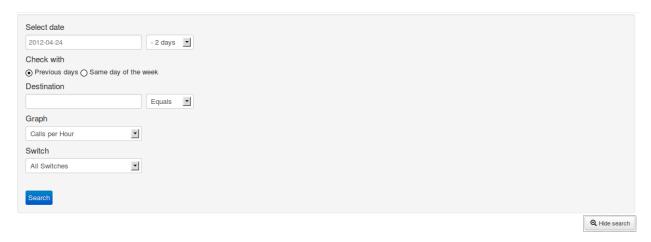
CDR-Hourly-Report

In this view, you can get hourly pictorial view of calls with call-count & call-duration. You can compare different dates

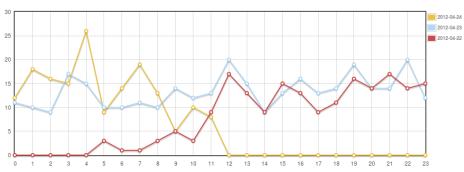
URL:

• http://localhost:8000/hourly_report/

4.4. Customer Panel 29



Call Statistics - 24th April 2012 with previous 2 days



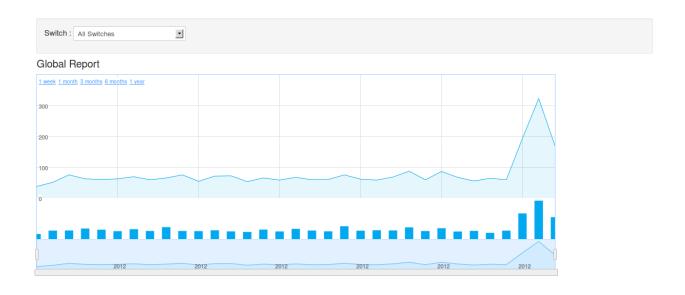
Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

CDR-Global-Report

In this view, you can get pictorial view of all calls

URL:

• http://localhost:8000/global_report/



Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

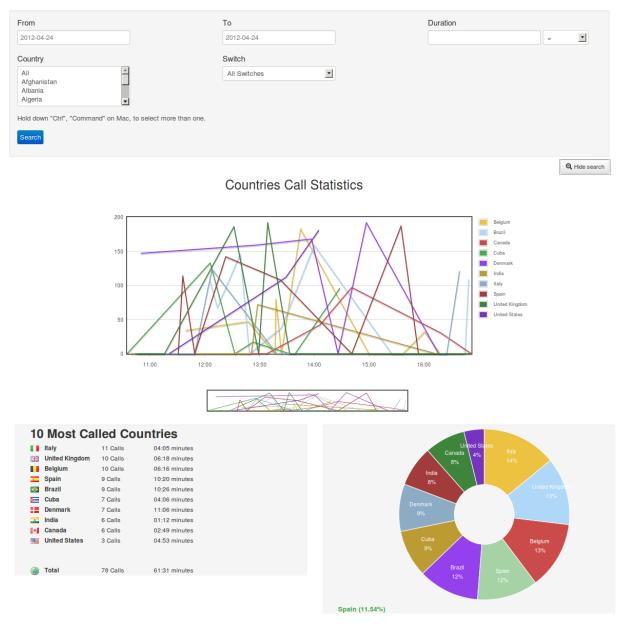
CDR-Country-Report

In this view, you can get pictorial view of all calls by country. Also you can have 10 most called countries name with pie chart

URL:

• http://localhost:8000/country_report/

4.4. Customer Panel 31



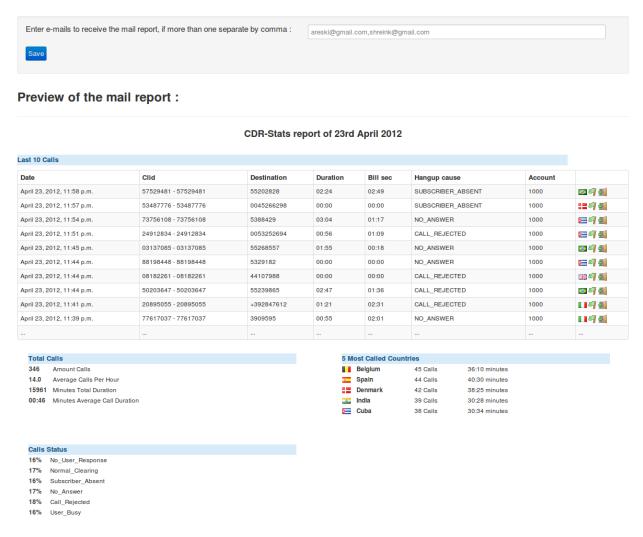
Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

Mail-Report

In this view, there is a list of the last 10 calls of the previous day, along with total calls, a breakdown of the call status, and the top 5 countries called.

URL:

• http://localhost:8000/mail_report/



Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

Concurrent-call-report

In this view, you can get report of concurrent calls

URL:

• http://localhost:8000/cdr_concurrent_calls/

4.4. Customer Panel 33



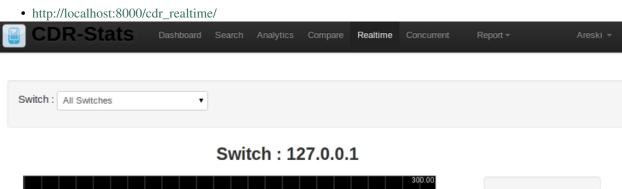
250 Concurrent Calls 200 150 14.00 16.00 18.00 20.00 22.00 0.00 2.00 4.00 6.00 8.00 10.00

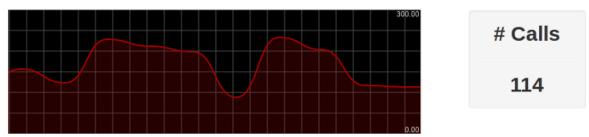
Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

Realtime-Report

This view provides realtime monitoring of the traffic on the connected telecoms servers. Currently, only Freeswitch is supported.

URL:





Powered by CDR-Stats - Call Monitoring & Analytics Software

World Map Report

This view provides a mapping view of all calls / durations by country. You can select date criteria and on mouse over on the world map you can get information about each country.

URL:

http://localhost:8000/world_map/



World Map Report - 4th Jan. 2012 to 15th May 2012





4.4. Customer Panel 35

CONFIGURATION AND DEFAULTS

Contents:

5.1 Configuration

Some of the more important parts of the configuration module for the cdr_stats, settings.py, are explained below:

```
import os.path
APPLICATION_DIR = os.path.dirname(globals()['__file__'])
```

APPLICATION_DIR now contains the full path of your project folder and can be used elsewhere in the settings.py module so that your project may be moved around the system without you having to worry about changing any hard-coded paths.

```
DEBUG = True
```

turns on debug mode allowing the browser user to see project settings and temporary variables.

```
ADMINS = (('xyz', 'xyz@abc.com'))
```

sends all errors from the production server to the admin's email address.

```
DATABASES = {
    'default': {
        # Add 'postgresql_psycopq2', 'postgresql', 'mysql', 'sqlite3', 'oracle'
        'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.sqlite3',
        # Or path to database file if using sqlite3.
        'NAME': os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__)) + '/database/local.db',
        'USER': '',
                                          # Not used with sqlite3.
        'PASSWORD': '',
                                          # Not used with sqlite3.
        'HOST': '',
                                          # Set to empty string for localhost.
                                          # Not used with sqlite3.
        'PORT': '',
                                          # Set to empty string for default.
                                          # Not used with sqlite3.
    }
DATABASES = {
    'default': {
            'ENGINE': 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
            'NAME': 'cdr_stats_psql',
```

```
'USER': 'postgresuser',
             'PASSWORD': 'postgrespasswd',
             'HOST': 'localhost',
            'PORT': '5432',
        }
or
DATABASES = {
    'default': {
            'ENGINE': 'mysql',
            'NAME': 'cdr_stats_mysql',
            'USER': 'mysgluser',
            'PASSWORD': 'mysqlpasswd',
            'HOST': 'localhost',
            'PORT': '3306',
        }
}
CDR_TABLE_NAME = 'cdr' # Name of the table containing the Asterisk/FreeSwitch CDR
# Only the Asterisk CDR table is supported at the moment,
# but Freeswitch and other platform will be soon
VOIP_PLATFORM = 'asterisk' # asterisk, freeswitch
#MONGODB
CDR_MONGO_DB_NAME = 'cdr-stats'
CDR_MONGO_HOST = 'localhost'
CDR\_MONGO\_PORT = 27017
sets up the options required for Django to connect to your database.
MEDIA_ROOT = os.path.join(APPLICATION_DIR, 'static')
tells Django where to find your media files such as images that the HTML templates might use.
ROOT_URLCONF = 'urls'
tells Django to start finding URL matches at in the urls.py module in the cdr stats project folder.
TEMPLATE_DIRS = ( os.path.join(APPLICATION_DIR, 'templates'), )
tells Django where to find your HTML template files.
INSTALLED_APPS = (
'django.contrib.auth',
'django.contrib.contenttypes',
'django.contrib.sessions',
'django.contrib.sites',
'django.contrib.admin',
. . .
'cdr',
'cdr_alert',
)
```

tells Django which applications (custom and external) to use in your project. The custom applications, cdr etc. are stored in the project folder along with these custom applications.

5.1.1 Country Reporting

CDR-Stats is able to identify the destination country of the call. This is a useful fraud prevention measure, so that calls to unexpected destinations are immediately apparent. Places that should not be called should be added in the Blacklist in the admin section so that these destinations are highlighted in the call data records.

However, in order to get accurate reporting, the call detail records have to be in international format, e.g. in the USA, this means 11 digit numbers, beginning with a 1, and for other countries, the numbers called should be prefixed with the international dial code.

There is a facility for manipulating the dialled digits reported in the call detail records, as well as identifying calls as internal calls. This is done in the "general" section of /usr/share/cdr-stats/settings_local.py.

PHONENUMBER_PREFIX_LIMIT_MIN & PHONENUMBER_PREFIX_LIMIT_MAX are used to determine how many digits are used to match against the dialcode prefix database, e.g

- PHONENUMBER PREFIX LIMIT MIN = 2
- PHONENUMBER_PREFIX_LIMIT_MAX = 5

If a phone number has less digits than PHONENUMBER_MIN_DIGITS it will be considered an extension:

```
* **PHONENUMBER_MIN_DIGITS = 6**

* **PHONENUMBER_MAX_DIGITS = 9**
```

If a phone number has more digits than PHONENUMBER_DIGITS_MIN but less than PHONE_DIGITS_MAX then the phone number will be considered as local or national call and the LOCAL_DIALCODE will be added.

• LOCAL_DIALCODE = 1

Set the dialcode of your country (44 for UK, 1 for US)

PREFIX_TO_IGNORE = "+,0,00,000,0000,00000,011,55555,99999"

List of prefixes to ignore, these prefixes are removed from the phone number prior to analysis.

Examples

So for the USA, to cope with 10 or 11 digit dialling, PHONENUMBER_MAX_DIGITS would be set to 10, and LOCAL DIALCODE set to 1. Thus 10 digit numbers would have a 1 added, but 11 digit numbers are left untouched.

In the UK, the number of significant digits is either 9 or 10 after the "0" trunk code. So to ensure that all UK numbers had 44 prefixed to them and the single leading 0 removed, the prefixes to ignore would include 0, the PHONENUM-BER_MAX_DIGITS would be set to 10, and the LOCAL_DIALCODE would be 44.

In Spain, where there is no "0" trunk code, and the length of all numbers is 9, then the PHONENUM-BER_MAX_DIGITS would be set to 9, and the LOCAL_DIALCODE set to 34.

NB: After changing this file, then both celery and apache should be restarted.

5.1.2 Import configuration for Asterisk

The asterisk settings may be as follows:

```
ASTERISK_CDR_MYSQL_IMPORT = {
    '127.0.0.1': {
       'db_name': 'asteriskcdrdb',
       'table_name': 'cdr',
       'host': 'localhost',
       'user': 'root',
```

5.1. Configuration 39

```
'password': 'passw0rd',
},
#'192.168.1.200': {
    #'db_name': 'asteriskcdrdb',
    #'table_name': 'cdr',
    #'host': 'localhost',
    #'user': 'root',
    #'password': 'passw0rd',
#},
}
```

To add a new remote Asterisk MySQL CDR store, you would ensure connection to the remote MySQL database, then uncomment the new server settings by removing the # and configuring the credentials to connect to the remote Asterisk CDR store.

5.1.3 Import configuration for FreeSWITCH

Freeswitch settings are under the CDR_MONGO_IMPORT section, and should look as follows:

```
CDR_MONGO_IMPORT = {
    '127.0.0.1': {
        'db_name': 'freeswitch_cdr',
        'host': 'localhost',
        'port': 27017,
        'collection': 'cdr',
    },
    #'192.168.1.15': {
        # 'db_name': 'freeswitch_cdr',
        # 'host': '192.168.1.15',
        # 'port': 27017,
        # 'collection': 'cdr',
        #},
}
```

To connect a new Freeswitch system to CDR-Stats, you would ensure that port 27017 TCP was open to ONLY the CDR-Stats server on the remote system, uncomment the settings by removing the #, and then configure the IP address and db_name to match those in the mod_cdr_mongodb configuration as described at http://www.cdr-stats.org/documentation/beginners-guide/howto-installing-on-freeswitch/

5.2 Celery Configuration

5.2.1 After installing Broker (Redis or Rabbitmq)

1. Redis Settings

This is a configuration example for Redis.

```
# Redis Settings
CARROT_BACKEND = "ghettoq.taproot.Redis"

BROKER_HOST = "localhost" # Maps to redis host.
BROKER_PORT = 6379 # Maps to redis port.
BROKER_VHOST = "0" # Maps to database number.
```

```
CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = "redis"
REDIS_HOST = "localhost"
REDIS_PORT = 6379
REDIS_DB = 0
#REDIS_CONNECT_RETRY = True
```

2. Rabbitmq Settings

This is a configuration example for Rabbitmq.

```
BROKER_HOST = "localhost"

BROKER_PORT = 5672

BROKER_USER = "root"

BROKER_PASSWORD = "root"

BROKER_VHOST = "localhost"

CELERY_RESULT_BACKEND = "amqp"
```

5.2.2 Launch celery/celerybeat in debug mode

If you don't want to run celeryd and celerybeat as a daemon then

To run celeryd

```
$ python manage.py celeryd -E -1 debug
To run celerybeat
$ python manage.py celerybeat --schedule=/var/run/celerybeat-schedule
To run both
$ python manage.py celeryd -E -B -1 debug
```

5.2.3 Running celeryd/celerybeat as a daemon (Debian/Ubuntu)

To configure celeryd you will need to tell it where to change directory to, when it starts in order to find your celeryconfig.

```
$ cd install/celery-init/etc/default/
```

1. Open celeryd in text editor & change the following variables

```
Configuration file: /etc/default/celeryd
```

Init script: celeryd.

Usage: /etc/init.d/celeryd {startlstoplforce-reloadlrestartltry-restartlstatus}:

```
# Where to chdir at start
CELERYD_CHDIR="/path/to/newfies/"

# Path to celeryd
CELERYD="/path/to/newfies/manage.py celeryd"

# Extra arguments to celeryd
```

```
CELERYD_OPTS="--time-limit=300"

# Name of the celery config module.
CELERY_CONFIG_MODULE="celeryconfig"

# Extra Available options
# %n will be replaced with the nodename.
# Full path to the PID file. Default is /var/run/celeryd.pid.
CELERYD_PID_FILE="/var/run/celery/%n.pid"

# Full path to the celeryd log file. Default is /var/log/celeryd.log
CELERYD_LOG_FILE="/var/log/celery/%n.log"

# User/Group to run celeryd as. Default is current user.
# Workers should run as an unprivileged user.
CELERYD_USER="celery"
CELERYD_GROUP="celery"
```

2. Open celeryd (for periodic task) in text editor & add the following variables

Configuration file: /etc/default/celerybeat or /etc/default/celeryd

Init script: celerybeat

Usage: /etc/init.d/celerybeat {start|stop|force-reload|restart|try-restart|status}:

```
# Path to celerybeat
CELERYBEAT="/path/to/newfies/manage.py celerybeat"

# Extra arguments to celerybeat
CELERYBEAT_OPTS="--schedule=/var/run/celerybeat-schedule"
```

3. Copy the configuration file & init scripts to /etc dir:

```
$ cp etc/default/celeryd /etc/default/
$ cp etc/init.d/celeryd /etc/init.d/
$ cp etc/init.d/celerybeat /etc/init.d/
```

4. Run/Start or Stop celery as a daemon:

```
$ /etc/init.d/celeryd start or stop
$ /etc/init.d/celerybeat start or stop
```

5.2.4 Troubleshooting

If you can't get the celeryd as a daemon to work, you should try running them in verbose mode:

```
$ sh -x /etc/init.d/celeryd start
$ sh -x /etc/init.d/celerybeat start
```

CHAPTER

SIX

DEVELOPER DOC

Contents:

6.1 Prerequisites

To fully understand this project, developers will need to have a advanced knowledge of:

```
• Django: http://www.djangoproject.com/
```

• Celery: http://www.celeryproject.org/

• Python: http://www.python.org/

• Freeswitch : http://www.freeswitch.org/

• MongoDB: http://www.mongodb.org/

6.2 Coding Style & Structure

6.2.1 Style

Coding follows the PEP 8 Style Guide for Python Code.

6.2.2 Structure

The CDR-Stats directory:

```
|-- api
                      - The code for APIs
                      - The code for CDR
|-- cdr
   '-- fixtures
|-- cdr_alert
|-- static
  |-- cdr
       |-- css
        |-- js
        |-- icons
        '-- images
|-- resources
                      - This area is used to hold media files
'-- templates
                     - This area is used to override templates
```

```
|-- admin
```

6.3 Objects Description

6.3.1 Switch

Name of DB table: voip_switch

6.3.2 HangupCause

```
class cdr.models.HangupCause (*args, **kwargs)
    This defines the HangupCause

Attributes:
    •code - ITU-T Q.850 Code.
    •enumeration - Enumeration
    •cause - cause
    •description - cause description

Name of DB table: hangup_cause
```

6.3.3 UserProfile

```
company_name -company_website -language -
```

•note-

Relationships:

•user - Foreign key relationship to the User model.

•userprofile_gateway - ManyToMany

•userprofile_voipservergroup - ManyToMany

•dialersetting - Foreign key relationship to the DialerSetting model.

Name of DB table: user_profile

6.3.4 Alarm

```
class cdr_alert.models.Alarm(*args, **kwargs)
```

This defines the Alarm

Attributes:

•name - Alarm name

•period - Day | Week | Month

•type - ALOC (average length of call); ASR (answer seize ratio)

 \bullet alert_condition -

•alert_value - Input the value for the alert

•alert_condition_add_on -

•status - Inactive | Active

•email_to_send_alarm-email_to

Name of DB table: alert

6.3.5 AlertRemovePrefix

```
class cdr_alert.models.AlertRemovePrefix(*args, **kwargs)
```

This defines the Alert Remove Prefix Here you can define the list of prefixes that need to be removed from the dialed digits, imagine all your phone numbers are in the format 5555004432111321 You will need to remove the prefix 5555 in order to analyze the phone numbers

Attributes:

•label - Label for the custom prefix

•prefix - Prefix value

Name of DB table: alarm

6.3.6 AlarmReport

Attributes:

- •alarm Alarm name
- •calculatedvalue Input the value for the alert
- •daterun -

Name of DB table: alert_report

6.3.7 Blacklist

Attributes:

- •phonenumber_prefix -
- •country -

Name of DB table: alert_blacklist

6.3.8 Whitelist

class cdr_alert.models.Whitelist(*args, **kwargs)

This defines the Blacklist

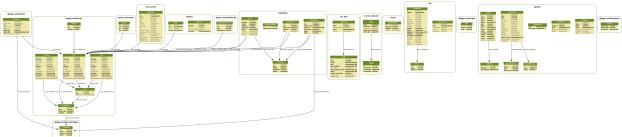
Attributes:

- •phonenumber_prefix -
- •country -

Name of DB table: alert_whitelist

6.4 Database Design

The current database schema is shown below:



 $Follow\ this\ link\ for\ more\ details: https://github.com/Star2Billing/cdr-stats/raw/master/docs/source/_static/images/model_cdr-stats.png$

6.5 CDR-Stats Views

6.5.1 index

```
cdr.views.index (request)
Index Page of CDR-Stats
Attributes:
```

- $\verb| +template cdr/index.html| \\$
- •form loginForm

6.5.2 cdr_view

```
cdr.views.cdr_view(request, *args, **kwargs)
List of CDRs
```

Attributes:

- •template cdr/cdr_view.html
- •form CdrSearchForm
- •mongodb_data_set CDR_MONGO_CDR_COMMON
- •map_reduce mapreduce_cdr_view()

Logic Description:

get the call records as well as daily call analytics from mongodb collection according to search parameters

6.5.3 cdr_detail

```
cdr.views.cdr_detail(request, *args, **kwargs)
Detail of Call
```

Attributes:

•template - cdr/cdr_detail.html

Logic Description:

get the single call record in detail from mongodb collection

6.5.4 cdr_global_report

```
cdr.views.cdr_global_report (request, *args, **kwargs)
        CDR global report
        Attributes:
```

- •template cdr/cdr_global_report.html
- •form SwitchForm
- •mongodb_data_set CDR_MONGO_CDR_COMMON
- •map_reduce mapreduce_cdr_view()

6.5. CDR-Stats Views 47

Logic Description:

get all call records from mongodb collection to create global call report

6.5.5 cdr dashboard

```
cdr.views.cdr_dashboard(request, *args, **kwargs)
CDR dashboard for a current day
```

Attributes:

- •template cdr/cdr_dashboard.html
- •form SwitchForm
- •mongodb_data_set CDR_MONGO_CDR_COMMON
- •map_reduce mapreduce_cdr_minute_report()

Logic Description:

get all call records from mongodb collection for current day to create hourly report as well as hangup cause/country analytics

6.5.6 cdr overview

```
cdr.views.cdr_overview(request, *args, **kwargs)
CDR graph by hourly/daily/monthly basis
```

Attributes:

- •template cdr/cdr_overview.html.html
- •form CdrOverviewForm
- •mongodb_data_set CDR_MONGO_CDR_DAILY, CDR_MONGO_CDR_HOURLY

•map_reduce - mapreduce_cdr_hourly_overview() | mapreduce_cdr_monthly_overview()
mapreduce_cdr_daily_overview

Logic Description:

get all call records from mongodb collection for all monthly, daily, hourly analytics

6.5.7 cdr realtime

```
cdr.views.cdr_realtime(request, *args, **kwargs)
Call realtime view
```

Attributes:

- •template cdr/cdr_realtime.html
- •form SwitchForm
- •mongodb_collection CDR_MONGO_CONC_CALL_AGG (map-reduce collection)

Logic Description:

get all call records from mongodb collection for concurrent analytics

6.5.8 cdr_graph_by_hour

```
cdr.views.cdr_graph_by_hour(request, *args, **kwargs)
CDR graph by hourly basis
```

Attributes:

- •template cdr/cdr_graph_by_hour.html
- •form CompareCallSearchForm
- •mongodb_data_set CDR_MONGO_CDR_HOURLY
- •map_reduce mapreduce_cdr_hour_report()

Logic Description:

get all call records from mongodb collection for hourly analytics for given date

6.5.9 cdr_concurrent_calls

```
cdr.views.cdr_concurrent_calls (request, *args, **kwargs)
CDR view of concurrent calls
```

Attributes:

- •template cdr/cdr_graph_concurrent_calls.html
- •form ConcurrentCallForm
- •mongodb_data_set CDR_MONGO_CONC_CALL_AGG (map-reduce collection)

Logic Description:

get all concurrent call records from mongodb map-reduce collection for current date

6.5.10 world_map_view

```
cdr.views.world_map_view(request)
CDR world report
```

Attributes:

- •template cdr/world_map.html
- •form WorldForm
- •mongodb_data_set CDR_MONGO_CDR_COUNTRY_REPORT CDR_MONGO_CDR_COUNTRY
- •map_reduce mapreduce_cdr_country_report()

Logic Description:

get all call records from mongodb collection for all countries to create country call

6.5.11 customer_detail_change

```
user_profile.views.customer_detail_change(request, *args, **kwargs)
User Detail change on Customer UI
```

Attributes:

6.5. CDR-Stats Views 49

- •form UserChangeDetailForm, UserChangeDetailExtendForm, PasswordChangeForm
- •template 'cdr/registration/user_detail_change.html'

Logic Description:

•User is able to change his/her detail.

6.6 CDR-Stats Tasks

6.6.1 sync_cdr_pending

class cdr.tasks.sync_cdr_pending

A periodic task that checks for pending calls to import

6.6.2 chk alarm

```
class cdr_alert.tasks.chk_alarm
```

A periodic task to determine strange behavior in CDR

Which will get all alarm from system and checked with alert condition value & if it is matched, user will be notified via mail

Usage:

chk_alarm.delay()

6.6.3 blacklist_whitelist_notification

class cdr_alert.tasks.blacklist_whitelist_notification

Send notification to user while destination number matched with blacklist or whitelist

Usage:

blacklist_whitelist_notification.delay(notice_type)

6.6.4 send_cdr_report

```
class cdr_alert.tasks.send_cdr_report
```

A periodic task to send previous day's CDR Report as mail

Usage:

send_cdr_report.delay()

6.7 Test Case Descriptions

6.7.1 Requirement

Run/Start Celery:

\$ /etc/init.d/celery start

or:

\$ python manage.py celeryd -l info

Run/Start Redis:

\$ /etc/init.d/redis-server start

6.7.2 How to run test

1. Run Full Test Suit:

\$ python manage.py test --verbosity=2

2. Run CDRStatsTastypieApiTestCase:

\$ python manage.py test cdr.CDRStatsTastypieApiTestCase --verbosity=2

3. Run CDRStatsAdminInterfaceTestCase:

4. Run CDRStatsCustomerInterfaceTestCase:

API REFERENCE

Contents:

7.1 SwitchResource

Attributes Details:

```
•name - Name of switch.
•ipaddress - ipaddress

Read:
    CURL Usage:
    curl -u username:password -H 'Accept: application/json' -X GET http://localhost:8000/api/v1/
```

7.2 HangupCauseResource

class api.resources.SwitchResource(api_name=None)

CURL Usage:

curl -u username:password -H 'Accept: application/json' -X GET http://localhost:8000/api/v1/

7.3 CdrDailyResource

```
class api.resources.CdrDailyResource(api_name=None)
    Attributes Details:
```

```
•_id - contact id
        •start_uepoch - call date
        •destination_number - destination
        •hangup_cause_id-
        •switch id - switch
    Read:
         CURL Usage:
         curl -u username:password -H 'Accept: application/json' -X POST --data '{"start_uepoch":"201
         Response:
               "_id":"4f3dec808365701c4a25aaad",
               "accountcode": "1000",
               "destination_number": "5545",
               "hangup_cause_id":8,
               "start_uepoch": "2012-02-15T00:00:00",
               "switch_id":1
            },
               "_id":"4f3dec808365701c4a25aab0",
               "accountcode": "1000",
               "destination_number": "2133",
               "hangup_cause_id":9,
               "start_uepoch":"2012-02-15T00:00:00",
               "switch_id":1
         ]
7.4 CdrResource
```

```
class api.resources.CdrResource(api_name=None)
     API to bulk create cdr
```

Attributes:

```
•account code -
•answer_uepoch -
•billmsec-
•billsec-
•caller_id_name -
•caller_id_number -
•cdr_object_id-
•cdr_type -
•destination_number -
•direction": "inbound -
```

```
•duration -
   •end_uepoch -
   •hangup_cause_id-
   •mduration -
   •read codec -
   •remote_media_ip-
   •start_uepoch -
   •switch_id-
   •uuid
   •write_codec -
Validation:
   CdrValidation()
CURL Usage:
curl -u username:password --dump-header - -H "Content-Type:application/json" -X POST --data '{"s
Response:
   "_id":"4f3dec801d41c80b8e000000",
   "accountcode": "1000",
   "answer_uepoch":"2012-01-25T14:05:53",
   "billmsec": "12960",
   "billsec":13,
   "caller_id_name":"1000",
   "caller_id_number":"1000",
   "cdr_object_id":"4f3dec231d41c80b2600001f",
   "cdr_type":1,
   "destination_number": "5545",
   "direction": "inbound",
   "duration":107,
   "end_uepoch": "2012-01-25T14:06:06",
   "hangup_cause_id":8,
   "mduration": "12960",
   "read_codec": "G722",
   "remote_media_ip":"192.168.1.21",
   "start_uepoch":"2012-02-15T22:02:51",
   "switch_id":1,
   "uuid": "2ffd8364-592c-11e1-964f-000c296bd875",
   "write_codec": "G722"
```

7.4. CdrResource 55

CHAPTER

EIGHT

CONTRIBUTING

- Community Code of Conduct
- Reporting a Bug
- · Coding Style

8.1 Community Code of Conduct

Members of our community need to work together effectively, and this code of conduct lays down the ground rules for our cooperation.

Please read the following documentation about how the CDR-Stats Project functions, coding styles expected for contributions, and the community standards we expect everyone to abide by.

The Code of Conduct is heavily based on the Ubuntu Code of Conduct, Celery Code of Conduct, and the Pylons Code of Conduct.

8.1.1 Be considerate.

Your work will be used by other people, and you in turn will depend on the work of others. Any decision you take will affect users and colleagues, and we expect you to take those consequences into account when making decisions. Even if it's not obvious at the time, our contributions to CDR-Stats will impact the work of others. For example, changes to code, infrastructure, policy, documentation and translations during a release may negatively impact others work.

8.1.2 Be respectful.

The CDR-Stats community and its members treat one another with respect. Everyone can make a valuable contribution to CDR-Stats. We may not always agree, but disagreement is no excuse for poor behaviour and bad manners. We might all experience some frustration now and then, but we cannot allow that frustration to turn into a personal attack. It's important to remember that a community where people feel uncomfortable or threatened is not a productive one. We expect members of the CDR-Stats community to be respectful when dealing with other contributors as well as with people outside the CDR-Stats project and with users of CDR-Stats.

8.1.3 Be collaborative.

Collaboration is central to CDR-Stats and to the larger free software community. We should always be open to collaboration. Your work should be done transparently and patches from CDR-Stats should be given back to the

community when they are made, not just when the distribution is released. If you wish to work on new code for existing upstream projects, at least keep those projects informed of your ideas and progress. It many not be possible to get consensus from upstream, or even from your colleagues about the correct implementation for an idea, so don't feel obliged to have that agreement before you begin, but at least keep the outside world informed of your work, and publish your work in a way that allows outsiders to test, discuss and contribute to your efforts.

8.1.4 When you disagree, consult others.

Disagreements, both political and technical, happen all the time and the CDR-Stats community is no exception. It is important that we resolve disagreements and differing views constructively and with the help of the community and community process. If you really want to go a different way, then we encourage you to make a derivative distribution or alternate set of packages that still build on the work we've done to utilise as common a core as possible.

8.1.5 When you are unsure, ask for help.

Nobody knows everything, and nobody is expected to be perfect. Asking questions avoids many problems down the road, and so questions are encouraged. Those who are asked questions should be responsive and helpful. However, when asking a question, care must be taken to do so in an appropriate forum.

8.1.6 Step down considerately.

Developers on every project come and go and CDR-Stats is no different. When you leave or disengage from the project, in whole or in part, we ask that you do so in a way that minimises disruption to the project. This means you should tell people you are leaving and take the proper steps to ensure that others can pick up where you leave off.

8.2 Reporting a Bug

Bugs can always be described to the *Mailing list*, but the best way to report an issue and to ensure a timely response is to use the issue tracker.

1. Create a GitHub account.

You need to create a GitHub account to be able to create new issues and participate in the discussion.

2. Determine if your bug is really a bug.

You should not file a bug if you are requesting support. For that you can use the Mailing list.

3. Make sure your bug hasn't already been reported.

Search through the appropriate Issue tracker. If a bug like yours was found, check if you have new information that could be reported to help the developers fix the bug.

4. Collect information about the bug.

To have the best chance of having a bug fixed, we need to be able to easily reproduce the conditions that caused it. Most of the time this information will be from a Python traceback message, though some bugs might be in design, spelling or other errors on the website/docs/code.

If the error is from a Python traceback, include it in the bug report.

We also need to know what platform you're running (Windows, OSX, Linux, etc), the version of your Python interpreter, the version of CDR-Stats and related packages that you were running when the bug occurred.

5. Submit the bug.

By default GitHub will email you to let you know when new comments have been made on your bug. In the event you've turned this feature off, you should check back on occasions to ensure you don't miss any questions a developer trying to fix the bug might ask.

8.2.1 Issue Trackers

Bugs for a package in the CDR-Stats ecosystem should be reported to the relevant issue tracker.

- CDR-Stats: http://github.com/Star2Billing/cdr-stats/issues/
- · Celery: https://github.com/ask/celery/issues/
- Freeswitch: http://jira.freeswitch.org/secure/Dashboard.jspa
- Asterisk: http://issues.asterisk.org/jira/

If you are unsure of the origin of the bug you can ask the *Mailing list*, or just use the CDR-Stats issue tracker.

8.3 Coding Style

You should probably be able to pick up the coding style from surrounding code, but it is a good idea to be aware of the following conventions.

• All Python code must follow the PEP-8 guidelines.

pep8.py is a utility you can use to verify that your code is following the conventions.

• Docstrings must follow the PEP-257 conventions, and use the following style.

Do this:

```
def method(self, arg):
    """Short description.

    More details.

"""

or:

def method(self, arg):
    """Short description."""

but not this:

def method(self, arg):
    """
    Short description.
    """
```

- Lines should not exceed 78 columns.
- Wildcard imports must not be used (from xxx import *).

8.3. Coding Style 59

CHAPTER

NINE

TROUBLESHOOTING

- Where to find the log files
- Run in debug mode
- Celerymon

9.1 Where to find the log files

All the logs are centralized into one single directory /var/log/cdrstats/

cdrstats-django-db.log: This contains all the Database queries performed by the UI

cdrstats-django.log: All the logger events from Django

err-apache-cdrstats.log: Any apache errors pertaining to CDR-Stats

celery-cdrstats-node1.log: This contains celery activity

9.2 Run in debug mode

Make sure you stop the services first:

```
$ /etc/init.d/cdrstats-celeryd stop
```

Then run in debug mode:

```
$ workon cdr-stats
$ cd /usr/share/cdrstats/
$ python manage.py celeryd -EB --loglevel=DEBUG
```

9.3 Celerymon

• https://github.com/ask/celerymon

Running the monitor:

Start celery with the –events option on, so celery sends events for celerymon to capture:: \$ workon cdr-stats \$ cd /usr/share/cdrstats/ \$ python manage.py celeryd -E

Run the monitor server:

```
$ workon cdr-stats
$ cd /usr/share/cdr-stats/
$ python manage.py celerymon
```

However, in production you probably want to run the monitor in the background, as a daemon:

```
$ workon cdr-stats
$ cd /usr/share/cdrstats/
$ python manage.py celerymon --detach
```

For a complete listing of the command line arguments available, with a short description, you can use the help command:

```
$ workon cdr-stats
$ cd /usr/share/cdrstats/
$ python manage.py help celerymon
```

Now you can visit the webserver celerymon starts by going to: http://localhost:8989

CHAPTER

TEN

RESOURCES

- Getting Help
 - Mailing list
- · Bug tracker
- Documentation
- Support
- License

10.1 Getting Help

10.1.1 Mailing list

For discussions about the usage, development, and future of CDR-Stats, please join the CDR-Stats mailing list.

10.2 Bug tracker

If you have any suggestions, bug reports or annoyances please report them to our issue tracker at https://github.com/Star2Billing/cdr-stats/issues/

10.3 Documentation

The latest documentation with user guides, tutorials and API references is hosted on CDR-Stats website: http://www.cdr-stats.org/documentation/

 $Beginner's\ Guide: \ http://www.cdr-stats.org/documentation/beginners-guide/$

10.4 Support

Star2Billing S.L. offers consultancy including installation, training and customisation

Website: http://www.star2billing.com Email: cdr-stats@star2billing.com

10.5 License

This software is licensed under the *MPL 2.0 License*. See the LICENSE file in the top distribution directory for the full license text.

CHAPTER

ELEVEN

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

• General

11.1 General

11.1.1 What is CDR-Stats?

Answer: .

CDR-Stats is a free and open source web based Call Detail Record analysis application with the ability to display reports and graphs.

11.1.2 Why should I use CDR-Stats?

Answer: .

If you have call detail records from an office PBX, telecoms switch(s), or carrier CDR to analyse then CDR-Stats is a useful tool to analyse the data and look for patterns in the traffic that may indicate problems or potential fraud. Furthermore, CDR-Stats can be configured to send email alerts on detection of unusual activity, as well as send daily reports on traffic.

11.1.3 What should I do if I have problems?

Answer: .

- Review the installation script, and check that services are running.
- Read the documentation contained in the CDR-Stats website.
- Ask a question on the forum.
- · Ask a question on the mailing list
- Purchase support from Star2Billing.

CHAPTER

TWELVE

INDICES AND TABLES

- genindex
- modindex
- search

PYTHON MODULE INDEX

```
a
api.resources, 53

C
cdr.models, 44
cdr.tasks, 50
cdr.views, 47
cdr_alert.models, 45
cdr_alert.tasks, 50

U
user_profile.models, 44
user_profile.views, 49
```

70 Python Module Index

INDEX

Alarm (class in cdr_alert.models), 45 AlarmReport (class in cdr_alert.models), 46 AlertRemovePrefix (class in cdr_alert.models), 45 api.resources (module), 53, 54 B Blacklist (class in cdr_alert.models), 46 blacklist_whitelist_notification (class in cdr_alert.tasks), 50 C cdr.models (module), 44 cdr.tasks (module), 47 cdr_alert.models (module), 45 cdr_alert.tasks (module), 45 cdr_alert.tasks (module), 50 cdr_concurrent_calls() (in module cdr.views), 49 cdr_dashboard() (in module cdr.views), 48 cdr_detail() (in module cdr.views), 47 cdr_global_report() (in module cdr.views), 49 cdr_overview() (in module cdr.views), 48 cdr_realtime() (in module cdr.views), 48 cdr_realtime() (in module cdr.views), 48 cdr_realtime() (in module cdr.views), 48 cdr_view() (in module cdr.views), 47 CdrDailyResource (class in api.resources), 53 CdrResource (class in api.resources), 54 chk_alarm (class in cdr_alert.tasks), 50 customer detail change() (in module user profile.views).	SwitchResource (class in api.resources), 53 sync_cdr_pending (class in cdr.tasks), 50 U user_profile.models (module), 44 user_profile.views (module), 49 UserProfile (class in user_profile.models), 44 W Whitelist (class in cdr_alert.models), 46 world_map_view() (in module cdr.views), 49
customer_detail_change() (in module user_profile.views), 49	
Н	
HangupCause (class in cdr.models), 44 HangupCauseResource (class in api.resources), 53	
I	
index() (in module cdr.views), 47	
S	
send_cdr_report (class in cdr_alert.tasks), 50 Switch (class in cdr.models), 44	