CHAPTER 3

Audit

Revised: July 24, 2009, OL-3743-42

This chapter describes the types of audit commands available. Note that most audit commands are time intensive. Completion time depends upon the number of entries in the table or database—for example, systems with 50,000+ subscribers may take over 7 hours to do a complete database audit.

Audit Circuit Identification Code

The Audit Circuit Identification Code (CIC) command allows executing a General Remote CIC audit at a scheduled time.

Command Types

Audit

Examples

```
audit all-ss7-cics
```

Note When entered manually, this command initiates a General Remote CIC audit of the entire system on demand. This command does not provide per-trunk results—its primary use is to be automatically scheduled by the command-scheduled CLI capability. This command does not wait for a general remote CIC audit to be completed before responding. The response occurs as soon as the audit starts. An INFO event is logged when this audit starts and completes. Any unexpected results from this audit are written as WARNings in the alarm log.

Audit Database

The Audit Database command allows users to audit every entry in every table that can be provisioned, or by number of rows in every table.

Command Types

Audit

Examples

```
audit database;
audit database type=row-count;
audit database platform-state=ems;
```

Usage Guidelines

Primary Key Token(s): None.

Syntax Description

TYPE	Type of audit. VARCHAR(10): 1–10 ASCII characters. Permitted values are: FULL (Default)—Audits the entire table. ROW-COUNT—Audits the table by row count.
PLATFORM-STATE	State of an active or standby system shared memory database; use to audit an active or standby system shared memory database. VARCHAR(7): 1–7 ASCII characters. Permitted values are: ACTIVE (Default)—System is active (currently running). STANDBY—System is in standby mode. EMS—Audits the active EMS to the standby EMS. **Note** If platform-state=EMS; the system does a full audit even if type=row-count;

Audit Table Name

The Audit Table Name command is more specific than the Audit Database command in that it audits only the entries in a particular table (whereas table-name (feature) is any provisionable table). You can audit a particular table from the active side or the standby side. The audit can be made more specific by specifying any valid token and its value for that particular table to narrow the search.

Command Types

Audit

Examples

```
audit trunk platform-state=active;
audit trunk platform-state=active; tgn-id=42;
audit subscriber id=jer%;
```

Note The last example shows how to use the percent sign (%) to specify a search range. This example returns any subscriber entries that have an ID field that begins with *jer*.

Usage Guidelines

Primary Key Token(s): None.

There is only one token: PLATFORM-STATE.

Syntax Description

PLATFORM-STATE	State of an active or standby system shared memory database; use to audit an active or standby system shared memory database. VARCHAR(7): 1–7 ASCII characters. Permitted values are: ACTIVE (Default)—System is active (currently running). STANDBY—System is in standby mode.