CHAPTER 1

Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch Startup and Shutdown Procedures

Revised: July 21, 2009, OL-4495-10

Introduction

This chapter describes the startup and shutdown procedures for the Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch.

Note This document assumes that all Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch hardware and software are installed and fully operational.

Caution To meet high availability requirements for the Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch, Cisco strongly recommends that you comply with the following:

1. You must use uninterruptible power supply (UPS) for both AC and DC systems. The uninterruptible supply must be one that is designed to support system operation through any possible power interruption. The power supply must have sufficient battery backup to maintain service in the event of commercial power failure (both power supplies of the redundant pair should be able to do this).

2. There must be no common components in the power feeds to the redundant hardware that can be a common single point of failure.

For AC-powered installations, two separate (redundant) circuits are required. The AC circuits must be sourced from separate transformer phases on separate breakers such that a single breaker trip will not disable both.

For DC-powered installations, the power must come from two separate dedicated DC branches (redundant A and B feeds) for each DC-powered Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch.

Starting the Cisco BTS 10200 Hardware

Perform the following procedure to power on the hardware for the Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch.

Note Boot completion times vary with system type (CA/EMS) as well as size of database.

Step 1 Ensure that all power cables are properly connected to the correct ports.

Step 2 Power on the catalyst switch routers by plugging them into a viable power source.

Note The catalyst switch routers do not have a power button.

Step 3 Power on the Side A and Side B EMS.

Step 4 Power on the CA and FS units.

The hardware for the Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch is now powered on.

Shutting Down the Cisco BTS 10200 Hardware

Perform the following procedure to power off the Cisco BTS 10200:

Step 1 Check the status of your system and ensure that the Side A CA and Side A EMS are active, and the Side B CA and Side B EMS are in standby.

Step 2 Using Secure Shell (SSH), log in to the Side A CA, Side B CA, Side A EMS, and Side B EMS.

Note Shut down the system according to the following order:
1. Standby EMS
2. Standby CA
3. Active CA
4. Active EMS

Step 3 Enter the following command to begin the platform shutdown process:

```
platform stop all
```

When the prompt (#>) returns, the operating system is ready for shutdown.

Step 4 To shut down the FRUs, enter one of the following commands for each node (Sun Microsystems recommends both as graceful shutdowns).

```
shutdown -i5 -g0 -y
```

Or:

```
sync;sync; init5
```

You will see when the SSH sessions are disconnected. If you are connected via a local console to the host machines, you will see the system shut down.

The unit is ready to power off when the LCD on the FRU reads “HALTED” or “Coma.”

When all the FRUs have reached the HALTED or Coma state, continue to Step 5.

Step 5 Power off the primary and secondary Call Agents and Feature Server by pulling on the switch to the left of the LEDs and putting it in the OFF position.

When you hear the fans turn off in the unit, you can release the knob to its neutral position.

Step 6 Power off the primary and secondary EMS by pulling on the switch to the left of the LEDs and putting it in the OFF position.

When you hear the fans turn off in the unit, you can release the knob to its neutral position.

Step 7 To power off the catalyst switch routers, unplug the unit from its power source.

Note The catalyst switch routers do not have a power button.

The hardware for the Cisco BTS 10200 Softswitch is now powered off.

Starting the Cisco BTS 10200 Software

The Cisco BTS 10200 software automatically starts when the server is powered on. Check the system status using the nodestat command. Do the following steps:

Step 1 Log in as **root**.

Step 2 Enter the following command to start the platform:

```
platform start
```

Step 3 Once all components start, enter the nodestat command to check the system.