Meridian 1

ISDN Basic Rate Interface

Acceptance Testing

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Contents

About this guide

This document describes acceptance testing of ISDN BRI services for Meridian 1 system options 21, 21E, 51, 51C, 61, 61C, 71, 81, and 81C equipped with Generic X11 Release 21BB software. Acceptance testing is conducted after the equipment has been installed and configured to verify that the system is operating correctly and ISDN BRI functions and features work as specified.

It describes how to visually inspect ISDN BRI equipment for possible improper installation, how to interpret visual indicators on ISDN BRI cards, and how to test ISDN BRI features and verify traffic reporting.

Applicability of this guide

The intended audience of this publication is design for personnel responsible for the installation and testing of ISDN BRI.

How this guide is organized

This publication has been organized according to the following sections:

Preparing the system describes how to verify a system operation, set up Digital Subscriber Loops (DSLs), and select ISDN BRI terminals to test major ISDN BRI functions and features.

Testing ISDN BRI functions describes step-by-step how to test ISDN BRI functions to verify that these functions are operating as specified. These tests verify voice, circuit-switched data, packet data transmission, and ISDN BRI trunks.

Generating traffic reports explains how to generate traffic reports to verify that these reports can be printed or displayed and that ISDN BRI traffic generated during acceptance testing is shown in these reports.

Related documents

ISDN BRI on Generic X11 including Supplementary features:

— ISDN Basic Rate Interface Product Description 553-3901-100

— ISDN Basic Rate Interface Installation 553-3901-200

— ISDN Basic Rate Interface Administration 553-3901-300

— ISDN Basic Rate Interface Maintenance 553-3901-500

— Option 11 ISDN Administration and Maintenance 553-3011-311

Note: This guide does not contain any information related specifically to Meridian 1 system Option 11. This information is contained in the Northern Telecom publication *Option 11 ISDN Administration and Maintenance* 553-3011-311.

Preparing the system

This chapter describes how to prepare ISDN BRI equipment for acceptance testing. It explains how to verify that ISDN BRI cards are enabled and functioning correctly and how to correct any problems before starting the test.

Verifying ISDN BRI operation

After ISDN BRI equipment has been installed and configured, you can visually inspect ISDN BRI cards to make sure that they are operating correctly by observing their LEDs:

— Check the red Dis LED located on the MISP faceplate. If the Dis LED on an MISP is lit, check that the MISP is disabled or faulty. If it is extinguished, check that the MISP is enabled and operating. To enable the MISP or to correct a problem, refer to *ISDN BRI Maintenance*.

— Check the red LED located on the BRSC faceplate. If the red LED is extinguished, check that the BRSC is enabled and operating correctly. If the red LED is lit, check that the BRSC is manually disabled or faulty. To enable a BRSC or to correct a problem, refer to *ISDN BRI Maintenance*.

— Check the red LED located on the SILC and UILC faceplates. If the red LED is extinguished, check that the SILC or UILC is enabled and operating correctly. If the red LED is lit, check that the SILC or UILC is manually disabled or faulty. To enable an SILC or a UILC or to correct a problem, refer to *ISDN BRI Maintenance*.

If all indicator LEDs on ISDN BRI equipment are extinguished (with the exception of the CC LED on a MISP), the equipment is functional and you may proceed with setting up the terminals you wish to use for this test.

Setting up ISDN BRI test terminals and trunks

Setting up ISDN BRI terminals

To conduct acceptance testing for ISDN BRI terminals, you must have a setup that can verify basic ISDN BRI functions and features. Figure 1 shows an example of the ISDN BRI terminal arrangement. You may wish to establish a different test setup, which may be determined by the type of terminals implemented in a specific customer configuration. You may want to set up communication between ISDN BRI and non-ISDN terminals.

Refer to the *ISDN BRI Installation* for ISDN BRI terminal installation instructions.

Performing acceptance testing

To perform acceptance testing of ISDN BRI terminals:

— select three digital subscriber loops (DSLs), two connected to different SILCs and one to a UILC.

— equip each SILC DSL with two voice, one circuit-switched data, and one low speed packet data ISDN BRI terminals.

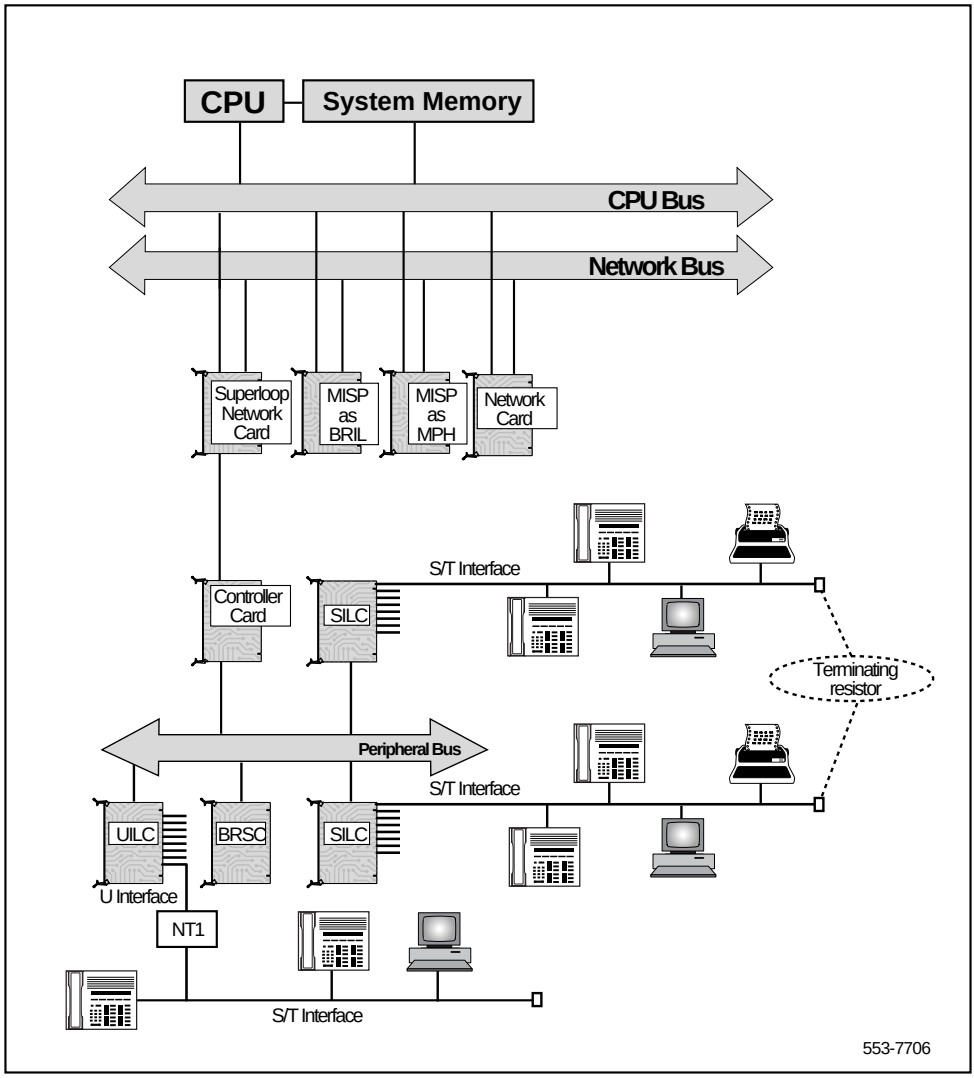
Note: Packet data testing can be conducted only if an external packet handler or an MPH is installed as part of the customer configuration, and is supported by the Meridian 1 (like the external DPN-100 packet handler). If packet handler is not part of the configuration, do not equip the DSLs with packet data terminals and skip all the packet data tests specified in this chapter.

— equip the UILC DSL with a network terminator (NT1) and connect the two voice and one circuit-switched data ISDN BRI terminal to the S/T interface on the NT1.

— configure the DSLs to support these ISDN BRI terminals and initialize the terminals as described in the “Initializing ISDN BRI terminals” section of the ISDN *BRI Administration.*

After you have completed the setup to perform acceptance testing, you can proceed with the tests described in the next chapter.

Figure 1
ISDN BRI acceptance testing setup for terminals



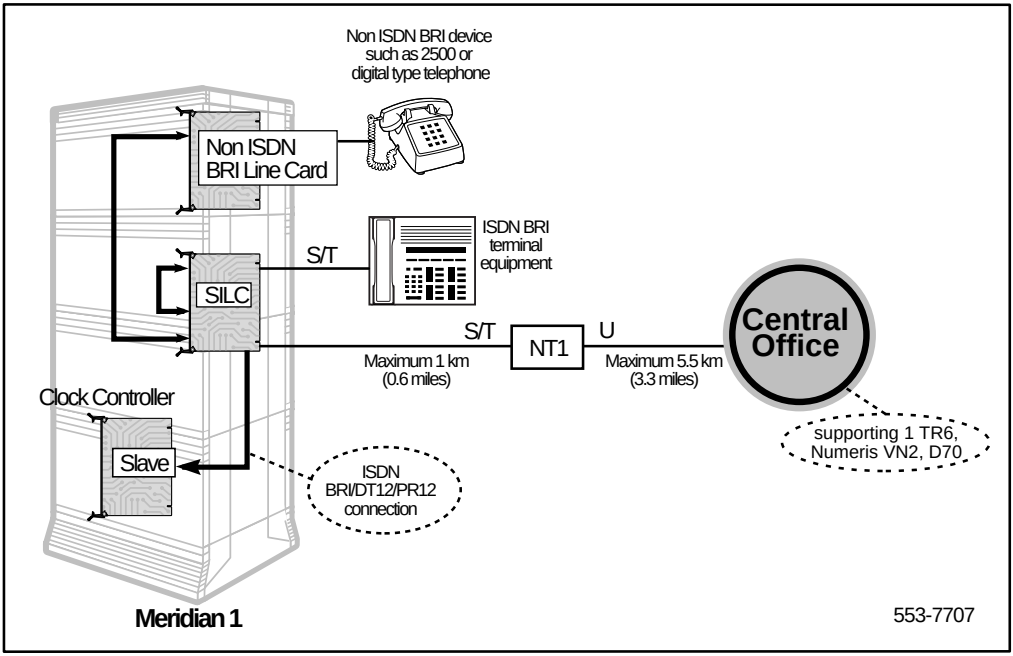
Setting up ISDN BRI trunking - Local Exchange connectivity

Figure 2 illustrates a typical configuration that may be used for testing ISDN BRI Local Exchange connectivity. The ISDN BRI Local Exchange DSL is connected to a Network Termination (NT1) device, which is physically located on the same premises as the Meridian 1. The NT1 device connects to the Local Exchange that supports Numeris VN2, 1TR6 or D70 protocol via a U interface. The distance limitation of the NT1 from the Local Exchange depends on the distance supported by the Local Exchange.

System clock synchronization may be achieved by having the Meridian 1 slave to the local exchange; the clock source may be derived either from the ISDN BRI Local Exchange connection or from other ISDN BRI/PRI2/DTI2 local exchange connections if available for the test environment.

After you have completed the setup to perform acceptance testing, you can proceed with the test described in the next chapter.

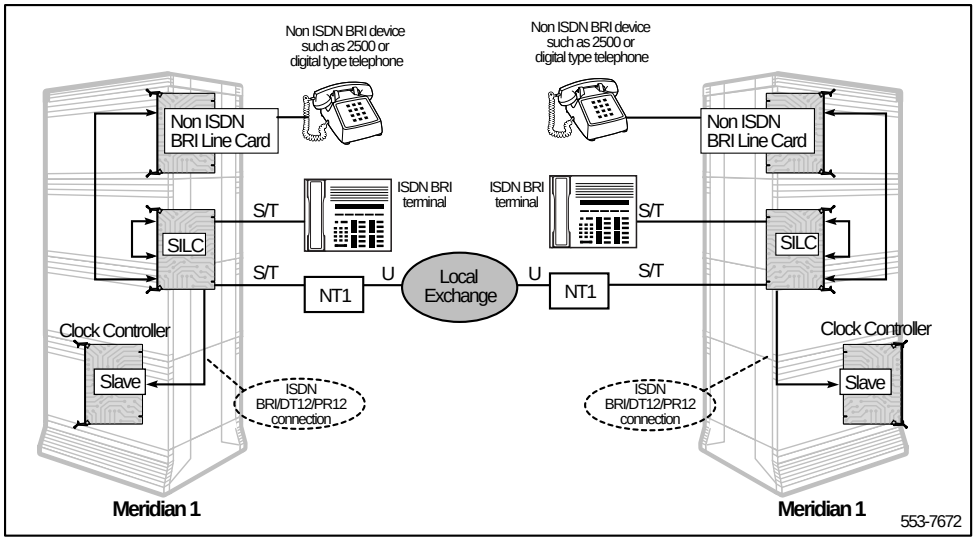
Figure 2
ISDN BRI acceptance testing setup for trunking - Local Exchange connectivity



Setting up ISDN BRI trunking - Tie trunk connectivity

Figure 3 illustrates one of the configurations that may be used for testing ISDN BRI Tie trunk connectivity. In this configuration, a Meridian Customer Defined Networking (MCDN) TIE trunk connection may be implemented by connecting two Meridian 1s to the ISDN BRI leased line through the local exchange via two SILC cards. The S/T interface is connected to the local exchange using an NT1. There is no distance limitation on this configuration. System clock synchronization may be achieved by having the Meridian 1 slave to the local exchange; the clock source may be derived either from the ISDN BRI local exchange connections or from other ISDN BRI/PRI2/DTI2 local exchange connections if available.

Figure 3
ISDN BRI acceptance testing setup for trunking - Tie trunk connectivity



Testing ISDN BRI functions

This chapter describes some ISDN BRI functional tests used to verify the operation of ISDN BRI equipment. The tests include basic call connections, voice and data transmission, and verification of some Meridian 1 features using ISDN BRI terminals. Testing of an ISDN BRI trunk DSL is also included.

The tests are divided into:

— voice calls

— circuit-switched data calls

— B-channel and D-channel packet data calls, using an external packet handler and an MPH

— ISDN BRI trunk

Voice calls

A voice call can be established between two voice terminals across a network (ISDN or non-ISDN), between two terminals on the same Meridian 1, and between two terminals on the same DSL. Acceptance testing of ISDN BRI voice calls is conducted when testing the following system features supported by ISDN BRI terminals.

— Call hold

— Call waiting

— Call Forward No Answer

— Calling Line Identification Presentation and Restriction

— ISDN BRI National ISDN-1 Conference and Call Join

— Special ISDN BRI Hunting

- ISDN BRI ETSI Conference
- ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forwarding Unconditional
- ISDN BRI National ISDN-1 Call Forward All Calls

Call hold

Call hold is used to place an active call on hold to allow answering an incoming call or placing an outgoing call. After releasing an incoming or an outgoing call, retrieve the call on hold.

Note: The following test requires the terminal placing the calls on hold to have multiple DN appearances. Otherwise, this test cannot be performed as written.

Performing a call hold test

1 From an ISDN BRI terminal, dial a ISDN BRI or a non-ISDN BRI terminal and establish an active call connection.

2 Verify that voice transmission is established by talking with the person at the other terminal.

3 Press the HOLD key to place the active call on hold.

Note: To find out how to use the feature keys on different ISDN BRI terminals, consult the user manual that is supplied with the terminal.

4 Place an outgoing call by dialing an idle ISDN BRI or a non-ISDN BRI terminal.

5 Complete this outgoing call and hang up.

6 Have another ISDN BRI or non-ISDN BRI terminal call while the first call is still on hold.

7 Answer the incoming call and place it on hold.

8 Retrieve the call first held.

9 Complete the call and hang up.

10 Retrieve the second call on hold.

11 Complete the call and hang up.

This test can be repeated for terminals connected to the same DSL, different DSLs on the same card, different DSLs on cards associated with different MISPs/BSRCs, and between ISDN BRI and non-ISDN BRI terminals.

Call waiting

Call waiting informs a ISDN BRI terminal user engaged in an active call that a call is waiting to be answered. A call setup message is sent to a DSL when both B-channels are busy and an incoming call is in progress. This causes a warning tone to the terminal speaker. To accept the new call, the user must place the currently active call on hold or release the call.

Call waiting is activated only if Hunting is not enabled or fails to handle the incoming call. The incoming call may originate from a ISDN BRI or a non-ISDN BRI terminal.

Note: The following test requires that the terminal receiving the second (call waiting) call has multiple DN appearances. Otherwise, this test will fail.

Performing a call waiting test

1. Set the FEAT parameter to **HTD** to disable hunting. Use LD 27 to specify this parameter when configuring the TSP for the two voice ISDN BRI DNs on one of the DSLs. See "TSP configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration.*
2. From a ISDN BRI terminal with disabled hunting, dial another ISDN BRI terminal and establish an active call connection.
3. From the second ISDN BRI terminal with disabled hunting, dial another ISDN BRI terminal and establish another active call connection. Both B-channels on the DSL are now busy.

   Note: Only two ISDN BRI terminals may be on the same DSL to allow them to connect. The other two ISDN BRIs are on a different DSL.
4. Place an incoming call to one of the busy ISDN BRI terminals with disabled hunting.
5. Observe the called ISDN BRI terminal. The ringing or warning tone should sound, indicating that a call is waiting.
6. Place the active call on hold and answer the call that is waiting.
7. Complete the incoming call and hang up.

8 Retrieve the call on hold.

9 Complete the call and hang up.

Call Forward No Answer

Call Forward No Answer and Second Level Forward No Answer forwards an unanswered call to a Call Forward No Answer Directory Number (DN) after a predetermined number of rings. This feature is enabled at the TSP level when defining the ISDN BRI DN. Both the external and internal Call Forward No Answer features are configured at the DSL level using LD 27. The call can be specified to be forwarded to the attendant, to an assigned hunting DN, or to a flexible Call Forward No Answer DN by using LD 15.

When a call originated by a ISDN BRI terminal is forwarded to a predetermined DN specified in LD 15, the display on that ISDN BRI terminal is not updated to indicate a call modification.

Performing a Call Forward No Answer test

1 Set the FEAT parameter to **FNA** and **SFA** to enable Call Forward No Answer and Second Level Forward No Answer. (SFA is needed only to test two levels of Call Forward No Answer.) Use LD 27 to specify these parameters when configuring the TSP for one of the two voice ISDN BRI terminal DNs. See “TSP configuration procedures” in *ISDN BRI administration.*

2 Specify the attendant as the forwarding DN using LD 15. At the FNAL prompt, enter **ATT** to specify forward to attendant. Refer to LD 15 in the *X11 Input/Output guide* for more details.

3 From a ISDN BRI terminal, place a call to the ISDN BRI terminal with the enabled Call Forward No Answer feature and the specified call forward to attendant.

4 Do not answer the call. After a predetermined number of rings, the call is forwarded to the attendant. The display on the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal will not be updated to indicate that the call has been modified and forwarded to the attendant.

5 Verify the call was forwarded to the attendant by answering the call at the attendant console. The attendant console will display the call-originating identification number and the notification of call redirection.

6 Hang up at the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal to release the call connection.

Calling Line Identification Presentation and Restriction

Calling Line Identification Presentation and Restriction allows a calling party number (calling line identification) to be shown on a called party ISDN BRI terminal display. Use LD 27 to specify this feature when configuring the TSP for the ISDN BRI terminal DN. See "TSP configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration.*

This feature gives the calling and the called parties the option of displaying the calling line identification as follows:

— The called party ISDN BRI terminal must have the calling line presentation (CLIP) parameter value set to **YES** to accept the calling line identification and show it on its display**.**

— If there is an option on the ISDN BRI terminal which enables the calling party to allow or restrict the presentation of the calling line ID on a per call basis, select the option to allow presentation. This option on the terminal overrides the PRES parameter values entered in the TSP data block when configuring the TSP. This depends on the telephone configuration default. See "TSP configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration*.

Performing a Calling Line Identification Presentation test

1 Configure both the calling and the called party ISDN BRI terminal DN with CLIP = **YES** and PRES = **YES**.

2 Place a call from one terminal to the other and observe the display on the called party ISDN BRI terminal. The calling line identification should be displayed during ringing and for the duration of the call.

3 Release the call at the called or calling party terminal.

4 Set PRES = **NO** in the TSP data block for the calling party ISDN BRI terminal. If the calling party ISDN BRI terminal has an option on the set to allow or restrict the presentation of the calling party number, select the option to allow presentation and place a call to another ISDN BRI terminal.

5 Observe the called party ISDN BRI terminal display. You should see the number being displayed.

6 Release the call connection.

ISDN BRI Conference (National ISDN-1 and ETSI)

ISDN BRI Conference allows an ISDN BRI terminal user to bridge multiple parties into a conversation. The user can:

— invoke Conference on a call

— add a new party to an existing call

— Call Join two separate parties on the terminal

— disconnect him/her self from the Conference

Performing an ISDN BRI Conference test

Note: The same procedures may be used to test ISDN BRI NI-1 or ETSI Conference.

1 In the DSL configuration in LD 27, set PRID = 6 to select the National ISDN-1 protocol, or set PRID = 2 for the ETSI protocol.

2 In the TSP configuration in LD 27, define conference under FEATID:

FEATID aaa mmm <nnn>, where

aaa = A03 (3-party conference) or A06 (6-party conference)
mmm = feature activation ID (0 - 127)
nnn = feature indication ID (0 - 127) (If nnn is not entered, it is assumed to be the same as mmm)

3 Select National ISDN-1 or ETSI protocol on the ISDN BRI terminal if signaling type/protocol is configurable.

4 On the ISDN BRI terminal, configure Conference. This procedure largely depends on the implementation of feature key management on individual terminals. In general:

— The terminal provides Conference as a selectable feature to be programmed on a hard/soft key. For example, on a soft key on an M5317TDX, select FA to be FCC; on a hard key on an M5209TDcp, select CONF.

— The Conference key number selected on the terminal must correspond to the feature activation ID entered for the TSP in LD 27.

5 Configure at least two DN appearances on the ISDN BRI terminal. On some ISDN BRI terminals, the second DN appearance allows the user to initiate the second call.

6 Place an outgoing call from the ISDN BRI terminal.

7 After the call is established, press the Conference key. The first call is put on hold automatically; a second key is lit to allow the user to place the second call.

8 Place another outgoing call from the second key.

9 After the second call is established, press the Conference key again to bridge the two calls. All three parties should be in a conference.

10 Press the RELEASE key to drop from the call. The ISDN BRI user should be disconnected from the Conference; the remaining two parties should still be connected, for two outgoing trunk calls, in which case all parties should be disconnected.

Performing a Call Join test on Conference

1 In the DSL configuration in LD 27, set PRID = 6 to select the National ISDN-1 protocol, or PRID = 2 for ETSI protocol.

2 In the TSP configuration in LD 27, define conference under FEATID:

FEATID aaa mmm <nnn>, where

aaa = A03 (3-party conference) or A06 (6-party conference)
mmm = feature activation ID (0 - 127)
nnn = feature indication ID (0 - 127) (If nnn is not entered, it is assumed to be the same as mmm)

3 On the ISDN BRI terminal, if the signaling type/protocol is configurable, then select National ISDN-1or ETSI protocol.

4 On the ISDN BRI terminal, configure Conference. This procedure largely depends on the implementation of feature key management on individual terminals. In general:

— The terminal provides Conference as a selectable feature to be programmed on a hard/soft key. For example, on a soft key on an M5317TDX, select FA to be FCC; on a hard key on an M5209TDcp, select CONF.

— The Conference key number selected on the terminal must correspond to the feature activation ID entered for the TSP in LD 27

5 Configure at least two DN appearances on the ISDN BRI terminals. On some ISDN BRI terminals, the second DN appearance is used to allow the user to initiate the second call.

6 Place an outgoing call from the ISDN BRI terminal.

7 After the first call is established, place an incoming call to the ISDN BRI terminal.

8 Hold the first call and answer the second call.

9 Press the Conference key; the second call is put on hold.

10 Retrieve the first call and press the Conference key again. All three parties should be in a conference.

11 Press the RELEASE key to drop from the call. The ISDN BRI user should be disconnected from the conference; the remaining two parties should still be connected, except for two outgoing trunk calls, in which case all parties should be disconnected.

ISDN BRI Special Hunting

ISDN BRI Special Hunting allows a call encountering a destination that has a call in progress to be automatically routed to a different destination in a hunt chain. Hunting continues along a predetermined sequence of DNs in a hunting group until an idle ISDN BRI or non-ISDN BRI terminal DN is found or until the maximum number of hunt steps is exhausted. Use LD 27 to define the hunting DNs in the DSL. See "DSL configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration.*

Special hunting for ISDN BRI supports calls terminating at a ISDN BRI terminal. This feature is activated when a call terminating at a DSL encounters a busy condition and if hunting is enabled. Internal and external hunt DNs can be specified when configuring the DSL.

A busy condition occurs:

— if the maximum number of calls on a DSL exceeds the specified limit of calls on a DSL including active, calls held, calls waiting, and calls in progression (as configured on LD 27), or

— if the total number of calls including active, calls held, calls waiting, and calls in progress exceeds the number of channels configured to handle the incoming call type

If the call limit on a DSL is not exceeded, an incoming call is presented to the DSL interface as a call waiting call. If Hunting is enabled, the call will be hunted.

Use LD 27 to enable or disable Hunting when configuring the TSP for the ISDN BRI terminal DN. See "TSP configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration.*

Performing a hunting test

1 Set the FEAT parameter to **HTA** to enable hunting for two voice ISDN BRI terminals. Use LD 27 to specify this parameter when configuring the TSP. See "TSP configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration.*

2 Use LD 27 to specify the HUNT parameter DNs when configuring the DSL. These hunt parameter DNs specify the members of a hunting chain. See "DSL configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration.*

3 Place two calls, one for each voice ISDN BRI terminal, on a DSL to create a DSL busy condition.

4 Place a voice call to one of the busy ISDN BRI terminals with hunting enabled. Since the channel type required to handle the incoming call type is busy, hunting is automatically invoked to find an idle DN in the hunting chain.

The following may occur:

— If the call finds an idle voice ISDN BRI or non-ISDN BRI terminal, it will ring that terminal.

— If hunting is not successful:

- the originating party receives a busy tone if the total number of calls on the DSL (as configured on LD 27) exceeds the maximum number of calls allowed, or
- the call is placed in call waiting if the maximum number of calls on the DSL is below the specified limit

— If the call is placed in call waiting, observe the called ISDN BRI terminal. You should get a visual indication of the next DN, and receive an audible tone.

5 Place the active call on hold and answer the incoming call that is waiting.

6 Complete the incoming call and hang up.

7 Retrieve the call on hold.

8 Release the call connection.

ISDN BRI National ISDN-1 Call Forward All Calls

National ISDN-1 Call Forward All Calls enables a user of an ISDN BRI terminal to have calls redirected from the user's directory number to another directory number. Calls are redirected regardless of the busy or idle status of the interface to the user. Call Forward is assigned on the basis of the directory number and call type (i.e., the user may have voice calls forwarded, while data calls terminate normally).

Performing an ISDN BRI NI-1 Call Forward All Calls test

The following is to test the forwarding of a voice call from an ISDN BRI M5317 set.

1 Set up ISDN BRI NI-1 Call Forward All Calls in Overlay 27 (refer to the "Configuring ISDN BRI features" chapter in *ISDN BRI administration).*

- select the NI-1 protocol for the DSL;
- configure the Call Forward All Calls feature ID for a particular DN and call type (enter voice call type).

2 On the ISDN BRI terminal, configure ISDN BRI National ISDN-1 Call Forward All Calls.

3 Configure two DN appearances on the ISDN BRI terminal (use the first DN to forward a call, and the second DN to place a call to test the call forward). On some ISDN BRI terminals, the second DN appearance allows the user to initiate the second call.

4 Activate ISDN BRI National ISDN-1 Call Forward All Calls on the ISDN BRI terminal, for the first DN:

- Press the **Forward** key.
- Dial the number where calls are to be forwarded.
- Press the **Forward** key.

5 From the second DN, place a call to the first DN, to verify that the call ha been forwarded.

6 To cancel National ISDN-1 Call Forward All Calls:

- Press the **Forward** or the **Cancel** key.

ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forwarding Unconditional

The ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forwarding Unconditional (CFU) supplementary service allows an incoming call to an ISDN BRI terminal to be forwarded to a predetermined destination, within or outside the Meridian 1 system. The call is forwarded regardless of whether the user is busy or idle.

An ISDN BRI user can assign the same address or a different address for voice or data calls being forwarded. Calls can also be forwarded to an ISDN BRI terminal or a non-ISDN BRI terminal. When the CFU feature is activated, outgoing calls can still be made from the ISDN BRI terminal.

The ETSI supplementary service provides Call Forwarding capabilities to all users on the access (i.e., all the DNs defined under a Digital Subscriber Loop (DSL)), or an individual user (i.e., a DN).

Performing an ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forwarding Unconditional test

The following test is for forwarding a voice call from an ISDN BRI M5317 set.

1 Set up ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forwarding Unconditional in Overlay 27 (refer to the “Configuring ISDN BRI features” chapter in *ISDN BRI administration).*

- select the ETSI protocol for the DSL;
- configure the call type (enter voice call type) and Call Forward (enter voice call forward).

2 On the ISDN BRI terminal, configure ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forward Unconditional.

3 Configure two DN appearances on the ISDN BRI terminal (use the first DN to forward a call, and the second DN to place a call to test the call forward). On some ISDN BRI terminals, the second DN appearance allows the user to initiate the second call.

4 Activate ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forwarding Unconditional on the ISDN BRI terminal, for the first DN:

- Press the **Forward** key.
- Dial the number where calls are to be forwarded.
- Press the **Forward** key.

Note: Call Forward Reminder Tone should be provided to the ISDN BRI terminal.

5 From the second DN, place a call to the first DN, to verify that the call ha been forwarded.

6 To cancel ISDN BRI ETSI Call Forwarding Unconditional:

- Press the **Forward** or the **Cancel** key.

Circuit-switched data calls

A circuit-switched data call can be established between two data terminals over a B-channel. The call is set up the same way as a voice call. Dial a call using the ISDN BRI terminal key pad or keyboard depending on the type of ISDN BRI terminal used. After the connection is established and the called ISDN BRI terminal sends an acknowledgment that it is ready to receive data, the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal can start transmitting user data.

If the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal requests access to data stored in another ISDN BRI or non-ISDN BRI terminal, it may have to provide a password to be able to access that data.

> ***Note:*** Follow the instructions in the ISDN BRI terminal user manual for a detailed description of how to set up a call connection and how to transmit and receive data.

In general, data terminals are divided into the following two categories:

— intelligent terminals such as personal computers

— dumb terminals such as video display terminals

Repeat this test on several terminals including both intelligent and dumb terminals as needed.

Performing a circuit-switched data call test

1 From a ISDN BRI data terminal, dial another ISDN BRI data terminal and establish an active call connection.

2 After receiving an acknowledgment that the other terminal is ready, begin transmitting data.

3 Verify that the transmitted data has been received successfully by checking transmitted information for accuracy. Read the information on the screen or print it on the local printer.

4 Release the connection.

Packet data transmission

A packet data call can be established between two data terminals over a B-channel or a D-channel.

B-channel packet data terminals communicate with the packet handler at 64 kbps over dedicated B-channels. The packet handler may be an external packet handler, the DPN-100, or the integrated MPH. The packet handlers processes and distributes the data to local terminals for local calls or over the packet data network for remote calls.

D-channel packet data terminals communicate at a baud rate of up to 9.6 kbps. The packet data is multiplexed onto a 64 kbps B_D that is linked with the external packet handler through a dedicated ISDN PRI B-channel, or, in the case of the MPH, through a dedicated connection.

> ***Note:*** To perform packet data transmission verification, the system must be connected to a DPN-100, or configured with Meridian Packet Handler (MPH). Also, packet data transmission functions must be selected when configuring the B-channel and D-channel transmission characteristics. Use LD 27 to specify the packet data transmission functions. See "MISP configuration procedures" in *ISDN BRI administration.*

In addition to configuring the MISP and the DSL using LD 27, be sure of the following.

— the ISDN PRI loop carrying packet data was configured using LD 17

— the packet handler route was specified using LD 16

— an ISDN PRI channel for the packet handler route was configured using LD 14

See *ISDN BRI administration* for a detailed description of how to configure relevant ISDN BRI packet data transmission parameters using LD 17, LD 16, and LD 14.

Performing a B-channel packet data transmission test using an external packet handler

1 From an ISDN BRI B-channel packet data terminal, dial another local or a remote ISDN BRI packet data terminal and establish an active call connection.

2 After the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal receives an acknowledgment that the receiving ISDN BRI terminal is ready, the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal can begin transmitting packet data.

3 Verify that the transmitted data has been received successfully by checking the transmitted information for accuracy. Read the information on the screen or print it on the local printer.

4 Release the connection.

Repeat this test on other ISDN BRI packet data terminals as needed.

Performing a D-channel packet data transmission test using an external packet handler

1 From an ISDN BRI D-channel packet data terminal, dial another ISDN BRI packet data terminal and establish an active call connection.

2 After the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal receives an acknowledgment that the receiving ISDN BRI terminal is ready, the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal can begin transmitting packet data.

3 Verify that the transmitted data has been received successfully by checking the transmitted information for accuracy. Read the information on the screen or print it on the local printer.

4 Release the connection.

Performing a D-channel Switched Virtual Circuit packet data transmission test using an MPH

1 From an ISDN BRI D-channel packet data terminal, dial another local ISDN BRI packet data terminal or a remote packet data terminal (depending on how you have configured your MPH application). Establish an active call connection.

2 After the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal receives an acknowledgment that the receiving ISDN BRI terminal is ready, the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal can begin transmitting packet data.

3 Verify that the transmitted data has been received successfully by checking the transmitted information for accuracy. Read the information on the screen or print it on the local printer.

4 Perform this test between two ISDN BRI terminals on the same MPH for local transmission and between a Meridian 1 ISDN BRI terminal and a remote ISDN BRI terminal over the Packet Switched Data Network (PSDN).

5 Release the connection.

Performing a B-channel Switched Virtual Circuit packet data transmission test using an MPH

1 From an ISDN BRI B-channel packet data terminal, dial the Network Terminal Numbers (NTNs) as configured in LD 27. Establish an active call connection.

2 After the call-originating ISDN BRI terminal receives an acknowledgment that the receiving ISDN BRI terminal is ready, the call originating ISDN BRI terminal can begin transmitting packet data.

3 Verify that the transmitted data has been received successfully by checking the transmitted information for accuracy. Read the information on the screen or print it on the local printer.

4 Perform this test between two ISDN BRI terminals on the same MPH for local transmission and between a Meridian 1 ISDN BRI terminal and a remote ISDN BRI terminal over the packet data network.

5 Release the connection.

Testing an ISDN BRI trunk

Perform the following procedure to test an ISDN BRI trunk DSL.

Testing an ISDN BRI trunk

1. Set up the ISDN trunk test configuration to be used, as described previously in the chapter “Setting up ISDN BRI test terminals and trunks”.
2. Place a call across the ISDN BRI trunk.
3. Complete the call and hang up.

Removing the test setup

After acceptance testing has been completed and the results show the system is operating correctly, remove the ISDN BRI terminal setup and configure ISDN BRI equipment according to the customer configuration. If the actual customer configuration was used to perform these tests, no changes are needed.

Generating traffic reports

This chapter describes how to generate traffic reports to verify that the traffic generated during voice and data transmission testing has been stored by the system and can be printed on demand.

To verify traffic generated during acceptance testing, use the following command.

INVS (options)*

The asterisk (*) denotes that the ENTER key must be pressed after the desired option numbers are entered.

Reports are generated using one or more of the following option numbers.

Option	Meaning
1	Network traffic report
11	ISDN BRI MISP and/or BRSC traffic report
12	ISDN BRI MISP and/or BRSC D-channel management messages report
13	ISDN BRI MISP and/or BRSC messages report
14	Trunk DSL system traffic report
15	MPH traffic report

For example, to verify ISDN BRI traffic generated during acceptance testing, select the network traffic report and the MISP traffic report as follows.

INVS 1 11

The system printer should print these two reports. Check the reports to make sure the traffic generated during the test is reflected in the reports.

The network traffic report shows the traffic activities for Meridian 1 lines and trunks including ISDN BRI DSLs. Figure 4 is an example of the Network traffic report.

Figure 4
Network traffic report

0111 TFS000

004	TERM	00000	0000120	00090	00000	0000535	00300
008	TDS	00000	0000050	00060	00000	0000200	00100
012	CONF	00001	0000010	00020	00003	0000090	00080
016	TERM	00000	0000000	00000	00000	0000000	00000
020	TERM	00000	0000200	00093	00000	0000980	00800
024	TERM	00000	0000005	00030	00000	0000039	00034
028	CONF	00000	0000030	00040	00000	0000090	00080
032	TERM	00000	0000080	00030	00000	0000235	00230
036	TERM	00000	0000070	00050	00000	0000450	00300
040	TDS	00000	0000070	00050	00000	0000226	00131
044	TERM	00002	0000060	00051	00003	0000120	00100
048	TERM	00000	0000070	00060	00000	0000240	00200
052	TERM	00000	0000030	00222	00000	0000100	00094
056	TERM	00000	0000080	00075	00000	0000450	00400

Note: DSLs are included in TERM type.

For a detailed description of how to set up and print traffic reports, see "Setting up ISDN BRI traffic reports" in *ISDN BRI administration.*

Meridian 1

ISDN Basic Rate Interface

Acceptance Testing

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