



ECSS-10 Software Installation on Ubuntu 18.04 Operating System

### About



#### Video codecs

- H.263-1998
- H.264

#### Accounting

- CDR
- RADUIS AAA

\* TDM Signaling support (SS7, DSS-1 PRI (Q.931)) available with additional gateways



#### Hardware platform

- Installation on productive industrial servers
- Support for installation on virtualization platforms
- Operating systems: Ubuntu 18.04 LTS, AstraLinux

#### Management

- 2xWeb-interfaces for management and monitoring (HTTPS)
- MML console
- Subscriber portal

#### Signaling

- SIP 2.0 (RFC 3261)
- SIP-T/SIP-I/SIP-Q
- H.248 (MEGACO)
- T.38, SNMP, RADIUS AAA

### About



• L16

• G.722

• iLBC

#### Audio codecs

- G729(A/B)
- G711(A/U)
- G726

- Speex
  - GSM FR
- OPUS

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### 4

#### Redundancy

- "Active-Active" redundancy mode
- GEO-Backup support
- Upper-registration support (with SMG gateways)

#### **Additional features**

- SIP-registrar server
- Transcoding media streams
- Support for a wide range of VAS (Value Added Services)
- Hot software update
- Load balancing, trunk lines restrictions
- Black- and Whitelists on trunk line
- Support for geographically distributed media servers



### Content

- **1**. Server preparation steps
- 2. ECSS-10 software installation in «Active-Active» mode
- 3. ECSS-10 software installation in «W/o backup» mode
- 4. Additional software installation
- 5. Q/A

### System installation



**Preparation step 1. Ubuntu OS installation** 

- Install Ubuntu 18.04.0x server OS as required
- Set hostname for server#1 ecss1, server#2 ecss2
- Set any username and password exclude ssw (system username)
- Set up a network for remote work with the OS and Internet access
- Create the necessary disk partitions and LVM group
- Check documentation docs.eltex-co.ru Softswitch ECSS-10

**Preparation step 2. Ubuntu OS settings** 

### Disable SWAP And set up timezone

- sudo swapoff -a
- sudo rm /swap.img
- sudo timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Novosibirsk (example for city Novosibirsk (Russia))





**Preparation step 2. Ubuntu OS settings** 

### Set /etc/hosts for cluster mode

#### ecss1:

- 127.0.0.1 localhost
- 127.0.1.1 ecss1
- 192.168.1.22 ecss2

#### ecss2:

- 127.0.0.1 localhost
- 127.0.1.1 ecss2
- 192.168.1.21 ecss1

#### Example:

ecss1 has 192.168.1.21, ecss2 — 192.168.1.22.





Preparation step 3. Ubuntu OS network setup

#### It necessary to setup network on both servers

- For hardware cluster recommended to setup bonding (LACP IEEE 802.3ad)
- Chose necessary network interfaces and VLAN's
- Use Netplan (Ubuntu 18.04 LTS) for network configuration
- Check Internet access (only for installation period!)
- Check Netplan setting in details on docs.eltex-co.ru Softswitch ECSS-10

Preparation step 4. Ubuntu OS packets setup

#### **Connect Eltex repository with ECSS-10 Softswitch packets**

sudo sh -c "echo 'deb [arch=amd64]
http://archive.eltex.org/ssw/bionic/3.14 stable main extras
external' > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/eltex-ecss10-stable.list"

#### And register repository keys

sudo apt-key adv --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com --recv-keys
33CB2B750F8BB6A5

\*For AstraLinux OS installation other repo addresses in use (check the documentation)





Preparation step 4. Ubuntu OS packets setup



#### **Upgrade OS**

sudo apt update sudo apt upgrade

## Install required service software

sudo apt install ntp tcpdump vlan dnsmasq





Preparation step 4. Ubuntu OS packets setup

## 2

### Install

### List of additional software for debugging (optional)

sudo apt install aptitude atop ethtool htop iotop mc minicom mtr-tiny nmap pptpd pv screen ssh tftpd vim sngrep tshark cpanminus gnuplot libgraph-easyperl debconf-utils Software for «Active-Active» mode

sudo apt install

ifenslave-2.6 keepalived attr

Additional software for «Active-Active» mode

sudo apt install

bridge-utils ethtool



Preparation step 5. Check the OS installation and packet list

#### To check installed ecss packages use

dpkg --get-selections | grep ecss

\*instead ecss you can use any key-word to find any packages

\*no packets installed with empty output on display

Check that the first-time installation are occurred!

Some packages should be to remove before you will try install ecss again.

For e.g., delete MySQL working directories

sudo rm -R /var/lib/mysql/

Installation scheme

#### Install ECSS-10 software "Step-by-step" in different distribution schemes

- 1. Active-Active mode (server 1)
- **1.2** Active-Active mode (server 2)
- 2. Replication settings SIP and MySQL addresses based on **Keepalived and VRRP**
- 3. Example for virtual IP addresses for SIP
- 4. W/o backup mode settings









**Replication settings** 



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### **Replication settings - example**



# ECSS-10 software installation in «W/o backup» mode



Step 1

## Installation starts with special data base package – ecss-mysql

sudo apt install ecss-mysql



Step 1

## List of databases as the result of package installation

#### mysql> SHOW DATABASES;

+-----+

| Database +-----+

information\_schema | ecss\_address\_book ecss audit ecss calls db ecss dialer db ecss\_meeting\_db ecss numbers db ecss statistics ecss subscribers ecss system history\_db mysql performance\_schema sys web conf +----+

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Step 1



Step 1



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Step 1

Configuring ecss-mysql
Login for MySQL root:
n an
<0k>

Step 1





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Step 1



SQL connection test success Clear dead links to databases eploy MySQL tables Creating database 'web\_conf' ... Database 'web conf' is complete Creating database 'ecss audit' ... Database 'ecss audit' is complete Creating database 'ecss meeting db' ... Database 'ecss meeting db' is complete reating database 'ecss\_numbers\_db' ... Database 'ecss numbers db' is complete Creating database 'ecss dialer db' ... Database 'ecss dialer db' is complete Creating database 'ecss subscribers' ... Database 'ecss subscribers' is complete Creating database 'ecss calls db' ... Database 'ecss calls db' is complete Creating database 'ecss address book' ... Database 'ecss address book' is complete Creating database 'history db' ... Database 'history db' is complete Creating database 'ecss system' ... Database 'ecss\_system' is complete Creating database 'ecss statistics' ... Database 'ecss statistics' is complete Finished databases deploy ecss-mysql-checker.timer is a disabled or a static unit, not starting it. Setting up libcgi-fast-perl (1:2.13-1) ... Setting up libhttp-message-perl (6.14-1) ... Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.27-3ubuntul.6) ... Processing triggers for systemd (237-3ubuntul0.57) ... Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ...



Step 2

### **ECSS-10** Main system components installation

sudo apt install ecss-node



Step 2

Configuring ecss-user
Do you want turn off apt-daily update?
Do you want turn off apt-daily update? 

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Step 2

### **Certificates installation**

sudo apt install ecss-node

When executing the script, you will be prompted to generate new certificates

If you have no certs created before, choose generate





Step 2



Step 2

ès			
	Configuring ecss-user	1	Configuring ecss-user
	Enter password for certs:		Certificate Validity:
	*****		365 <mark>.</mark>
	<0k>		<0k>





### Step 2

## The following questions may be asked during certificate generation:

- Country (RU)
- State (Novosibirsk)
- City (Novosibirsk)
- Company (ELTEX)
- Department(IMS)
- Cert name(ecss10)
- Mail (ssw-team@eltex.loc)
- Number of days the certificate is valid
- Password for the root private key

- Encryption algorithm for the key
- Key difficulty
- Difficulty for Diffie-Hellman parameters
- Additional names covered by the certificate(eltex office example— ssw1.eltex.loc, ssw2.eltex.loc, ssw.eltex.loc), listed separated by a space (or wildcard)



Step 2

### **Certificates installation on server 2**

sudo apt install ecss-node

When executing the script, you will be prompted to copy the previously created certificates.

If the certificates were generated successfully, select the option:

сору





Step 2



Step 2

Configuring ecss-user
Do you want to install certificates in the system?
<yes> <no></no></yes>

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Step 2


Configuring ecss-user	
Enter host for connect:	
ecssl <mark>.</mark> All and a state of the second st	
<0k>	



	Configuring ecss-user
WARNING!	
Before copy c the copying i	opying, make sure that the user from whom s to be made is a member of the ssw group

Step 2

tester@ecssl:~\$ sudo id tester uid=1000(tester) gid=1000(tester) groups=1000(tester),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),108(lxd) tester@ecssl:~\$ sudo id -Gn tester tester adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lxd tester@ecssl:~\$ tester@ecssl:~\$ sudo usermod -a -G ssw tester tester@ecssl:~\$ tester@ecssl:~\$ tester@ecssl:~\$ sudo id -Gn tester tester@ecssl:~\$ sudo id -Gn tester tester@ecssl:~\$

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Step 2

#### **Main components installation**

sudo apt install ecss-node

During the package installation, you will be prompted to setup NTP for time synchronization (for cluster mode)



Step 2

Configuring ecss-node
External NTP servers through a space:
0.ru.pool.ntp.org
<0k>

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Configuring ecss-node NTP: Do you want use settings for cluster? <a href="https://www.wantusesettings"><a href="https://www.wantusesettings"></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a></a>	
NTP: Do you want use settings for cluster? <yes> <no></no></yes>	Configuring ecss-node
	NTP: Do you want use settings for cluster? <yes> <no></no></yes>

Step 2



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Configuring ecss-node NTP Indicate local servers for synchronization separated a space: 192.168.33.216 <ok></ok>	
NTP Indicate local servers for synchronization separated a space: 192.168.33.216 <ok></ok>	Configuring ecss-node
<0k>	NTP Indicate local servers for synchronization separated a space:
	<0k>

Configuring ecss-node	
NTP: Do you want to define manually which networks should have access to	o ntp?

Step 2

Format: <ip> <mask></mask></ip>	Configuring ecss-node (x.x.x.x 255.255.255.0)	
NTP: Networks, which	must have access to the	ntp through a space:
192.168.33.0 255.255	.255.0 <mark>.</mark>	
	<0k>	

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Step 2

Configuring ecss-node
Install ecss-copycdr utility? <yes></yes>

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Step 2

Configuring wireshark-common Dumpcap can be installed in a way that allows members of the "wireshark" system group to capture packets. This is recommended over the alternative of running Wireshark/Tshark directly as root, because less of the code will run with elevated privileges. For more detailed information please see /usr/share/doc/wireshark-common/README.Debian. Enabling this feature may be a security risk, so it is disabled by default. If in doubt, it is suggested to leave it disabled. Should non-superusers be able to capture packets? <Yes>

D

Configuring ecss-user Save to a safe place and delete the file /etc/ecss/ssl/ecssl0root.key!

#### Step 2



ecss-node: enabling ecss-ds.service Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ecss-ds.service → /lib/systemd/system/ecss-ds.service \* ecss-node: enabling ecss-core.service Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ecss-core.service -> /lib/systemd/system/ecss-core.serv ice. \* ecss-node: enabling ecss-mediator.service Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ecss-mediator.service → /lib/systemd/system/ecss-media tor.service. \* ecss-node: enabling ecss-pa-sip.service Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ecss-pa-sip.service → /lib/systemd/system/ecss-pa-sip service. \* ecss-node: starting ecss-mycelium.service \* ecss-node: starting ecss-ds.service \* ecss-node: starting ecss-core.service \* ecss-node: starting ecss-mediator.service \* ecss-node: starting ecss-pa-sip.service \* ecss-node: disabling ecss-pa-megaco.service \* ecss-node: mask ecss-pa-megaco.service Setting up libspandsp2:amd64 (0.0.6+dfsg-0.1) ... Setting up libwscodecs2:amd64 (2.6.10-1~ubuntul8.04.0) ... Setting up libwiresharkll:amd64 (2.6.10-1~ubuntul8.04.0) ... Setting up wireshark-common (2.6.10-1~ubuntul8.04.0) ... Setting up tshark (2.6.10-1~ubuntu18.04.0) ... Setting up termshark (1.0.0-2) ... Processing triggers for mime-support (3.60ubuntul) ... Processing triggers for ureadahead (0.100.0-21) ... Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.27-3ubuntul.6) ... Processing triggers for systemd (237-3ubuntul0.57) ... Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.3-2ubuntu0.1) ... Processing triggers for shared-mime-info (1.9-2) ... Processing triggers for ufw (0.36-Oubuntu0.18.04.2) ... tester@ecssl:~\$



Step 2

#### **Main components installation**

After completing the installation of the package, in cluster mode you need to configure the cluster name

- sudo nano /etc/ecss/ecss-mycelium/mycelium1.config
- {cluster\_name, my\_cluster}, where my\_cluster – new cluster name, not «undefined»





Step 2

#### **Main components installation**

Also, we have to configure broker file:

- sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.d/ecss-broker
- address=/primary.broker.ecss/192.168.1.1
- address=/secondary.broker.ecss/192.168.1.2

Where 192.168.1.1 – IP address for server 1, 192.168.1.2 – IP address for server 2. The same settings on server 2.





Step 3

#### Glusterfs installation in cluster mode

Install glusterfs-server

- sudo apt install glusterfs-server attr
- sudo systemctl enable glusterd.service
- sudo systemctl start glusterd.service







Step 3

#### Check the connection(probe) Glusterfs in cluster mode

Execute on ecss1 sudo gluster peer probe 192.168.1.2

192.168.1.2 – second server address (ecss2)



Step 3

#### Check the connection(probe) Glusterfs in cluster mode

Execute on ecss2 sudo gluster peer status

Collect information about connection: ecss1



Step 3

#### Setup new volume in Glusterfs in cluster mode

Execute on ecss1:

sudo gluster volume create ecss\_volume replica 2 transport tcp 192.168.1.1:/var/lib/ecss/glusterfs 192.168.1.2:/var/lib/ecss/glusterfs force

192.168.1.1 – primary server address(ecss1), 192.168.1.2 – secondary server address(ecss2).

Start GlusterFS cluster:

sudo gluster volume start ecss\_volume





Step 3

#### **Glusterfs volume settings in cluster**

Check the status sudo gluster volume info

Volume Name: ecss\_volume Type: Replicate Volume ID: 60774e49-d2f1-4b06-bb4a-3f39ccf1ea73 Status: Started Number of Bricks: 1 x 2 = 2 Transport-type: tcp Bricks: Brick1: 192.168.1.1:/restfs Brick2: 192.168.1.2:/restfs







Step 3

#### Mount new volume in OS

Edit this file:

sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/ecss-glusterfs-mount.service

[Unit] Description=mount glusterfs After=network.target Requires=network.target [Service] RemainAfterExit=no Type=forking RestartSec=10s RestartSec=10s Restart=always ExecStart=/sbin/mount.glusterfs localhost:/ecss\_volume /var/lib/ecss/restfs -o fetch-attempts=10 ExecStop=/bin/umount /var/lib/ecss/restfs [Install] WantedBy=multi-user.target



Step 3

#### **Mount new volume in OS**

Add new "Unit" in startup sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/ecss-glusterfs-mount.service

Then reboot your server/VM

sudo reboot

And check new volume with command:

df -h



Step 4

#### **Check the installation and start RestFS**

Check this package installation sudo apt install ecss-restfs

And start it on both nodes sudo systemctl start ecss-restfs.service





Step 5

#### Install additional system components (optional!)

Install packets

- ecss-web-conf
- ecss-media-server
- ecss-media-resources
- And other ...

Set of services will be change depend on each project installation and requirements.

Execute to: Server 1 ecss1 Server 2 ecss2



-

Step 6

#### **Setup Epmd service!**

Edit epmd settings:

- sudo systemctl edit epmd.service
- [Service]
- Environment="ERL\_EPMD\_ADDRESS=127.0.1.1,192.168.1.1"
- 192.168.1.1 primary server address (ecss1), 192.168.1.2 secondary server address (ecss2)



Step 7

#### **Setup your licensing scheme!**

Start services:

- sudo systemctl start ecss-ds.service
- sudo systemctl start ecss-mycelium.service

Install passport and then add license!

- /cluster/storage/<CLUSTER>/licence/set-passport <PASSPORT>
- /cluster/storage/<CLUSTER>/licence/add [--force|--no-diff] <LICENCE>







Step 8

#### **Check the intallation**

Execute node checking command(CoCon):

- ssh admin@<IP\_ECSS> -p8023
- →password
- node/check-services

admin@mycelium1@ecss1:/\$ node/check-services Nodes: core1@ecss1 core1@ecss2 ds1@ecss1 ds1@ecss2 md1@ecss1 md1@ecss2

mycelium1@ecss1 mycelium1@ecss2 sip1@ecss1 sip1@ecss2

All services are started







Step 8

#### **Check the installation**

Perform a functional test:

- Web-configurator
- CoCon console
- Domains, aliases, trunks, bridges
- Protocol adapters
- Media-servers (MSR)
- Restfs volumes
- Configuration replication and backup
- Cluster state, alarms







Replication settings based on Keepalived and VRRP

#### **Setup keepalived service**

During the process of installation, you will need:

- Access to the keepalived configuration files
- Free virtual IP addresses for replication:
  - SIP1 vIP 192.168.1.3
  - SIP2 vIP 192.168.1.4
  - MySQL vIP 192.168.1.5
- VRRP virtual\_router\_id for SIP1 50
- VRRP virtual\_router\_id for SIP2 51
- VRRP virtual\_router\_id for MySQL 49



Replication settings based on Keepalived and VRRP

#### ecss1 configuration example

vrrp\_script check\_sip {
 script "/usr/bin/ecss\_pa\_sip\_port 65535"
 interval 2
 timeout 2 }

vrrp\_instance SIP\_1 {
 state MASTER
 interface ens160
 garp\_master\_delay 10
 smtp\_alert
 virtual\_router\_id 50
 priority 100
 advert\_int 1
 authentication { auth\_type PASS auth\_pass 1111 }
 virtual\_ipaddress { 192.168.1.3 label ens160:sip1 }
 track\_script { check\_sip }
 }





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Replication settings based on Keepalived and VRRP

#### ecss1 configuration example

```
vrrp_instance SIP_2 {
state BACKUP
interface ens160
virtual_router_id 51
priority 50
advert_int 1
authentication { auth_type PASS auth_pass 1111 }
virtual_ipaddress { 192.168.1.4 label ens160:sip2 }
track_script { check_sip }
}
```

include mysql.conf







**Replication settings based on Keepalived and VRRP** 

#### ecss1 configuration example

```
vrrp_script check_mysql {
script "/usr/bin/mysgl --defaults-file=/etc/mysgl/debian.cnf -e 'SELECT 1;'"
user root
interval 2
fall 1
timeout 2
vrrp_instance MySQL {
state MASTER
                                  # Initial state at start
interface ens160
                                 # The name of the network interface on which the VRRP protocol will run
                                  # Unique router identifier (0..255)
virtual router id 49
priority 100
                                 # Priority (0..255) the higher – more priority
advert int 1
                                 # Notification interval (s)
preempt_delay 60
                                 # Waiting interval for the master when starting the daemon (s) in the initial state BACKUP
BACKUP virtual ipaddress { 192.168.1.5 label ens160:mysgl }
track_script { check_mysql }
```



Replication settings based on Keepalived and VRRP

#### ecss2 configuration example

vrrp\_script check\_sip {
 script "/usr/bin/ecss\_pa\_sip\_port 65535"
 interval 2
 timeout 2 }

vrrp\_instance SIP\_1 {
state BACKUP
interface ens160
garp\_master\_delay 10
smtp\_alert
virtual\_router\_id 50
priority 50
advert\_int 1
authentication { auth\_type PASS auth\_pass 1111 }
virtual\_ipaddress { 192.168.1.3 label ens160:sip2 }
track\_script { check\_sip }
}



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Replication settings based on Keepalived and VRRP

#### ecss2 configuration example

```
vrrp_instance SIP_2 {
state MASTER
interface ens160
virtual_router_id 51
priority 100
advert_int 1
authentication { auth_type PASS auth_pass 1111}
virtual_ipaddress { 192.168.1.4 label ens160:sip1 }
track_script { check_sip }
}
```

include mysql.conf


## ECSS-10 software installation in «Active-Active» mode

**Replication settings based on Keepalived and VRRP** 

## ecss2 configuration example

```
vrrp script check mysql {
script "/usr/bin/mysgl --defaults-file=/etc/mysgl/debian.cnf -e 'SELECT 1;'"
user root
interval 2
fall 1
timeout 2
vrrp_instance MySQL {
state BACKUP
                                      # Initial state at start
interface ens160
                                      # The name of the network interface on which the VRRP protocol will run
virtual router id 49
                                      # Unique router identifier (0..255)
priority 50
                                      # Priority (0..255) the higher – more priority
advert int 1
                                      # Notification interval (s)
preempt_delay 60
                                      # Waiting interval for the master when starting the daemon (s) in the initial state BACKUP
virtual_ipaddress { 192.168.1.5 label ens160:mysql }
track_script { check_mysql }
```



## Спасибо за внимание!



Мы всегда готовы к диалогу, разработке и доработке решений под ваше техническое задание



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