



Network Naming Standard for Regulated or Commercial Access Network Requirements

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Document Review

This document will be subject to periodic review. It is the responsibility of the Document Owner to initiate and control the review process.

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1. Introduction

1.1.1. Objectives of Manual

The objectives of this Manual are to:

- Record all naming conventions for the Networks portion of the Local Loop Unbundling elements.
- Provide a source of reference to Network planners, designers, builders, administrators, etc on Networks Local Loop Unbundling naming and recording conventions.

This manual sets out the ONLY naming conventions that shall apply to the equipment referenced. All documentation and system table entries are to comply with this document.

1.1.2. Contractual Reference

This document is provided to Chorus Partners, Service Companies, Access Seekers and 3rd party service providers for use alongside the relevant contracts for service or the relevant Standard Terms Determination.

1.1.3. Use Of The Name Chorus

Throughout this document, Chorus New Zealand is referred to as Chorus.

1.1.4. Limitations

This document does not:

- in any way, vary the terms of the main contract between Chorus and the service provider. If there is any conflict between the relevant contract and statements made in this document, the terms of the relevant contract shall prevail.
 - give technical details on Local Loop Unbundling elements or its support systems.
 - describe the various processes associated with Local Loop Unbundling.
 - reach above the connectivity layer into the connectionless or service layers.
 - detail any services which may use the Local Loop Unbundling elements.
-

1.1.5. Intended Audience

This manual is intended for use by all Chorus Network people (and their agents) involved in the build, provision, configuration or repair of Local Loop Unbundling equipment.

1.2. Related Reference Material

Although the following documents provide related reference material, they may or may not be referenced directly in this document:

Document No.	Document Title
ND0376	Network recording Framework & Standards

1.3. Glossary of Terms Used

The following list describes some of the terms used in this document:

Term	Description
ICMS	Integrated Customer Management System
LLU	Local Loop Unbundling
MDF	Main Distribution Frame
NetSOC	Network Site and Office Codes
OFDF	Optical Fibre Distribution Frame
UCLL	Unbundled Copper Local Loop

2. Naming Framework

2.1. Element Naming Framework

As per the Network Recording Framework and Standard Document (Doc ND0376) all network elements or assets must be defined in a master database and documented by a Naming Standard document.

The purpose of this is to ensure consistent data which facilitates electronic data sharing, future database standards and reporting.

The consistent data also ensures that the Operational, Support and Readiness, Fulfil and Assure processes remain as efficient and seamless as possible text level 2.

2.1.1. Naming Format

All inside plant network elements are associated with a network node. Node alpha codes have an inbuilt structure level and will follow the naming format of:

Node alpha code+'-' +element type+element number

- For network infrastructure the node alpha code is the Transmission node code allocated to the structure. I.e. generally the same code as the structure with some exceptions. E.g. MDR, AK, CPC/AB
- Element type is a string of letters and numbers, up to 6 characters long, which gives some idea of the type of equipment. E.g. DSLAM, D2MUX, FOTS. The element type is always in upper case.
- Element number is a number range from 1 to 999, up to 3 characters long, which may have leading zeros if the naming standard dictates.

Examples

Name	Description
BSY-WIFI01	Network Element Name
WN-PSTN04	Network Element Name
CPC/X-DSLAM01	Network Element Name

Note that in some systems, parts of these names may be recorded in separate fields, which will then make up the whole name.

2.1.2. Friendly Names

Where at all possible the naming standard above should be used in all systems.

However it is recognised that due to system limitations and historical data formats this name may not always be usable whereas an abbreviated element name can.

An abbreviated format is known as the friendly name and for this element the friendly name format should be shown.

Note that any friendly name should always have the alpha code in full.

Examples

Correct Name	Friendly Name	Used in the Systems
WN-PSTN4	WN4	NetSOC and all downstream systems
CPC/X-DSLAM01	CPC/X1	ICMS Location Field

2.1.3. Cabinet Node Codes

The '/' separator in some cabinet node codes may not always be acceptable in some systems and where this system limitation occurs, the '_' (underscore) separator should be used in the node code.

The use of the non-correct separator should be limited to the offending system only, if at all possible. Other systems should record the correct alpha code. Translation scripts may have to be implemented where data is electronically shared between systems.

If the non-correct separator is used this should be shown in the Friendly Name table.

2.1.4. Master Database

All network elements must have a master database nominated as the database from which any down-stream system or reports can source the correct data.

2.2. Shelves, Cards/Slots and Port Naming

If shelves and cards/slots and ports need to be defined for Fulfil and Assure purposes then they are also defined within this Naming Standard document for this network element.

2.2.1. Naming Format

The naming format for shelves, cards or slots and ports is to add an appropriate number or combination of letters and numbers after the element name.

Each number is separated from each other and the element name with the '-' or '/' symbols. The '-' symbol is the preferred separator.

The order of numbers is always shelf, slot or card, port whenever they are needed to be defined.

Due to some early system limitations the '_' symbol has been used but should be avoided if possible.

Examples

Name	Description
BSY-WIFI01-2	2nd unit associated with the 1st WIFI element
WN-IP04-at-2/3/1	ATM type PIC in slot 2, PIC position 3, port1 in Core IP node
CPC/X-DSLAM01/EU01-01	2nd (Expansion) unit on 1st DSLAM, port 1

Note that in some systems, parts of these names may be recorded in separate fields, which will then make up the whole name.

2.2.2. Shortened Formats

It is recognised that due to system limitations, it may be necessary to shorten this format for some applications.

If this is done the shortened format version should also be shown in the Friendly Names table.

2.3. Links Designation Format

The information here is abbreviated to give guidelines only to assist with the creating of a new naming standard document.

2.3.1. Network Links

Network links are those links configured through various media that link network elements together to create a network or platform.

The format for Network links is always:

siteA+'-'+siteB+' '+prefix+number

e.g. AK-WN 140M1

- SiteA and siteB are the transmission node alpha codes allocated at each end of the link and are always listed alphabetically. I.e. CPC-WN and not WN-CPC.
- The prefix is a mix of letters and numbers, up to a maximum of 5 characters, which give some indication of the type of link. I.e. 2M, 140M, 34FOT, OF, 2PCM.
- The number is always restricted to a maximum of 3 and may have leading zeros depending on the prefix of the link.

The type of network link to be used for interconnecting this element to the rest of the network should be stipulated in this naming standard in section 3.3 below.

2.3.2. Service Links

Service links are those logical links configured to carry network traffic. The network traffic is generally customer impacting type traffic.

The format for Service links is always:

siteA+'-'+siteB+' '+prefix+number

e.g. AK-PM 2DT001

- SiteA and siteB are the transmission node alpha codes allocated at each end of the link and are always listed alphabetically eg. CPC-WN and not WN-CPC.
- The prefix is a mix of letters and numbers, up to a maximum of 5 characters, which give some indication of the type of link eg. 2DT, MDL, PDL, 2ATM, 2DSL.
- The number is always restricted to either a maximum of 3, and may have leading zeros, (platform internodal link) or will have a national number (5-6 characters) allocated which indicates a dedicated customer serving link.

The type of service link to be used for the services carried over this element should be stipulated in this naming standard in section 3.2 and 3.3 below.

3. Naming Standards

3.1. Overview

There are now two arrangements whereby Chorus may have to provide Services to other Telecommunication suppliers.

These are either Regulated arrangements or Commercial arrangements.

In both cases the other Telecommunication suppliers may have equipment installed remotely from Chorus structures or within Chorus structures, but have ties to Chorus's access network.

Other Telecommunication suppliers are referred to as Access Seekers and whether their presence is by regulated or commercial arrangements, there is a need to record their presence and arrangements with Chorus.

Both arrangements will be recorded in a similar manner as outlined below.

3.2. Regulated Arrangement

The regulated arrangement to be put in place is where Access Seekers get access to Chorus's copper local loop.

The Access Seeker may have equipment installed in Chorus's structures or have equipment remotely located, to offer their own services to customers.

This is known as the UCLL (Unbundled Copper Local Loop) or LLU (Local Loop Unbundling) requirement.

3.2.1. High Level Architecture

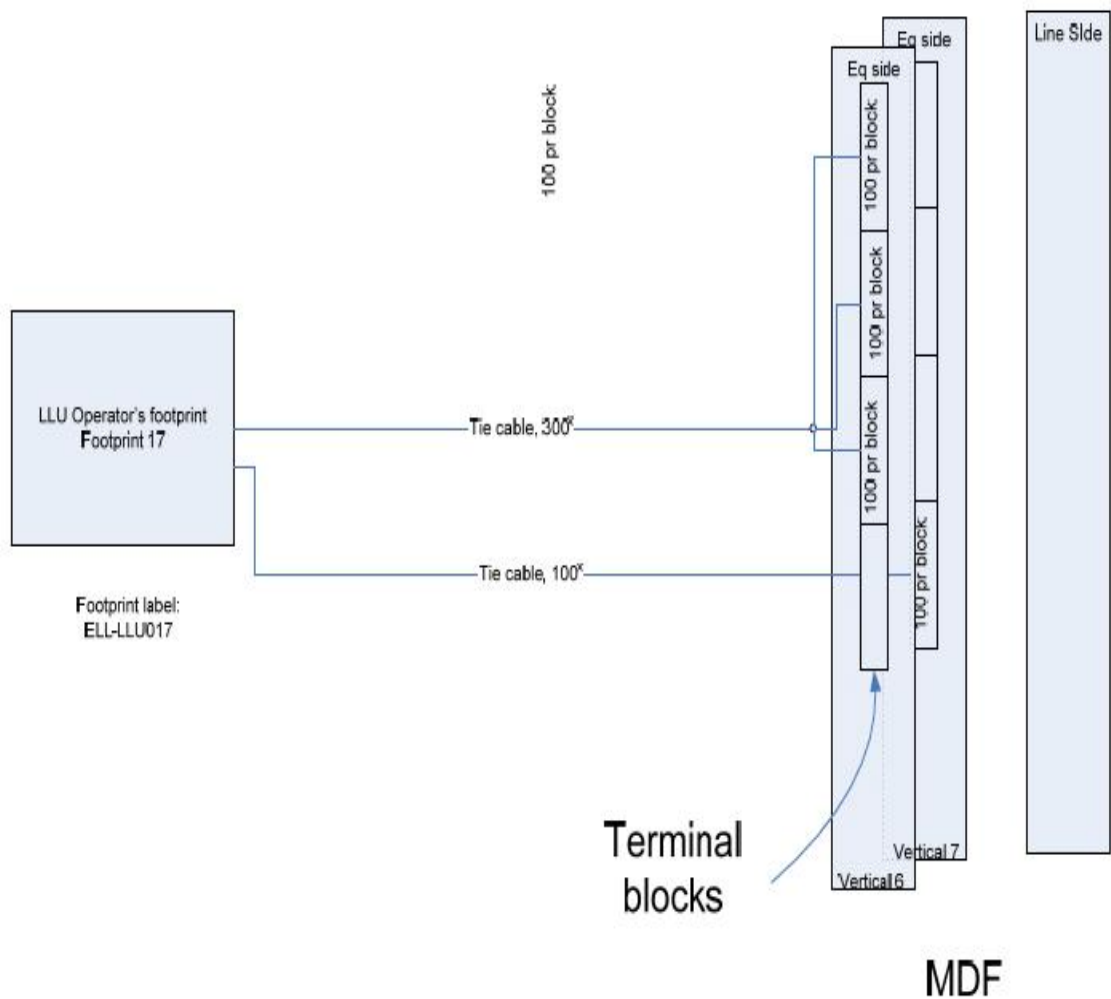
As a requirement for Local Loop Unbundling, there is a requirement to standardise data that distinguishes LLU operator's equipment from Chorus equipment.

This especially holds for inter-connecting cables and elements and being able to quickly identify them for standard provisioning and fault purposes.

Each LLU operator co-located within a Chorus/Telecom structure will have a local 'footprint' on site which will be rented out and equipment within this footprint will be cabled back to the Chorus/Telecom MDF via Tie cables.

These Tie cables and associated pairs will be recorded in ICMS using the standard EN, card type and Location fields so that standardised processes can be used.

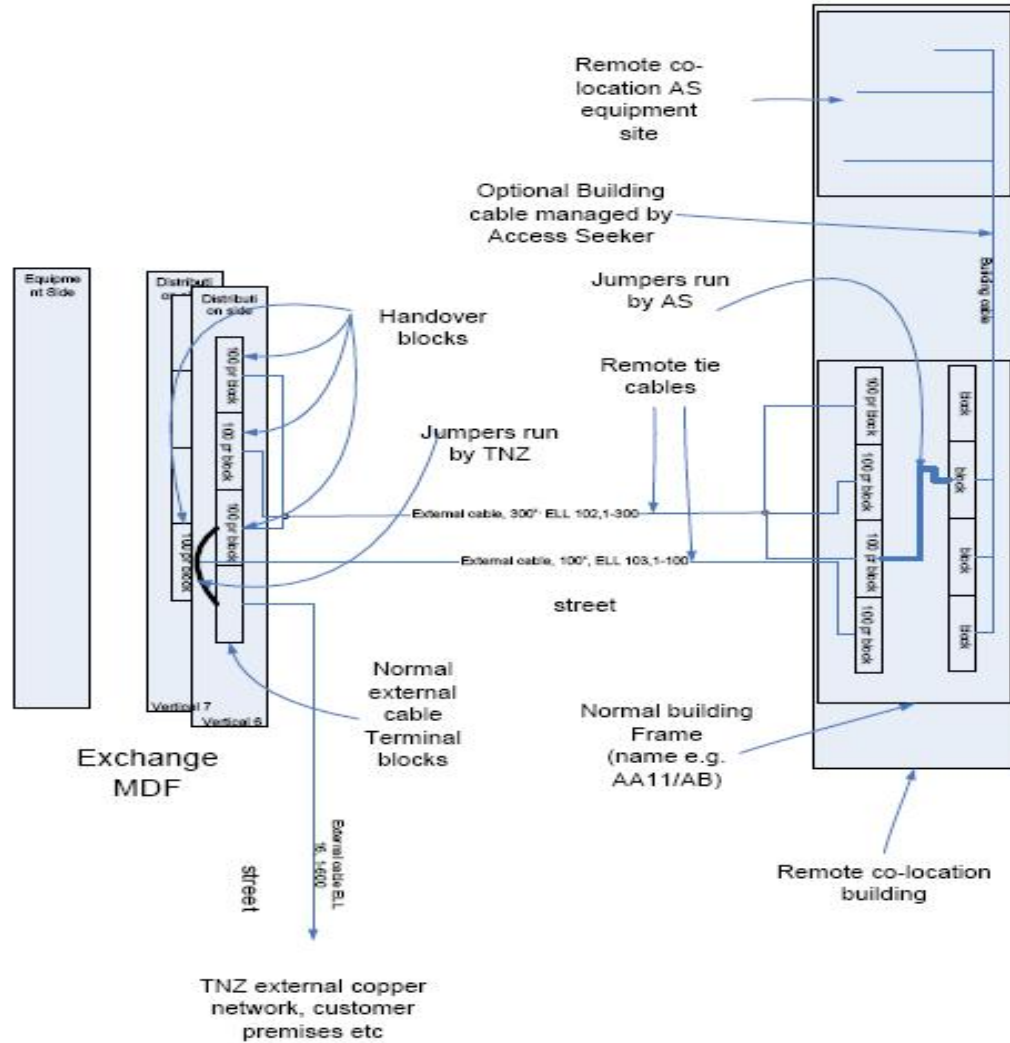
Co-Located LLU Operator



3.2.2. Remote Located LLU Operator

There will also be instances where an LLU operator has equipment in a remote location like a nearby building, and tied back to the main Chorus/Telecom structure with a local cable.

In this case the concept of ‘footprints’ will not be needed or recorded. However to know that these cables are tied back to an LLU operator, the ICMS details will still hold and the EN and Location will be used as set out in Appendix A.



3.2.3. Element Name

Exchanges will have Footprints and cabinets will have Rackprints.

For this network 'footprint' the naming standard will be:

Node alpha code-FPnumber

Node alpha code must be registered node alpha code which is limited to six characters.

Footprint number may have leading 0s and be up to 3 characters long. The number is set by the rack number footprint at site, thus may not always start at 001.

For this network 'rackprint' the naming standard will be:

Node alpha code-RPnumber

Node alpha code must be registered node alpha code which is limited to six characters for the cabinet.

Footprint number may have leading 0s and be up to 2 characters long.

Note: The Mayoral Drive (MDR) and Airedale Street (AT) structures will be treated as one structure for footprint numbering with AT numbering AT-FP001 to 048 and MDR numbering MDR-FP049 to 088.

Examples

Name	Description
BSY-FP001	Network Element Name
WN-FP004	Network Element Name
CPC/X-RP01	Network Element Name

3.2.4. Recognised Friendly Names

For this Network Element, there is no requirement to have shortened or Friendly names.

Examples

Correct Name	Friendly Name	Used in the Systems
WN-FP004	Nil	
CPC/X-RP01	Nil	

3.2.5. Nominated Master Database

For this network element the master database is:

NetMAP (PDMC)

3.2.6. ICMS Related Database

3.2.6.1. ICMS Card Types

This will be set to MPF. A new card type will have to be created.

3.2.6.2. ICMS Service Type

The service type is MP.

Thus the service to be associated with MPF would therefore be an MP service type.

3.2.6.3. Notional Switch

The Notional Switch is being called LLU.

The notional switch is for creating the ASIDs (Access Seekers ID) against would be LLU, so all LLU related data could be given an ASID out of that pool.

This approach has been taken so that for the line card type of MPF, the service offering is related to the LLU family of product.

3.2.6.4. EN Number

This number represents an equipment number.

Footprints will use a 4-2-3 format for LLU. Details are outlined in Appendix A.

Rackprints will use a 1-2-2-3 format for LLU. Details are outlined in Appendix A.

Thus, each footprint/rackprint will have an EN number range allocated to it.

3.2.6.5. Location Number (EL)

This number represents the location of the above equipment and should always be used in conjunction with the EN data. Details are outlined in Appendix A.

3.2.6.6. Recording

All the following data will primarily, but not exclusively, be used in the prequalification process for Access Seeker (LLU Operator) provisioning and is there relatively critical information.

3.2.7. NetSOC Related Data

3.2.7.1. NetSOC Node Codes

Each Access Seeker wishing to establish a presence in Chorus Structures will have an alpha code allocated of node type COLO.

There will also be a TRANS node allocated of the same code as the COLO node code for TLRD purposes in addition to the LLU element name.

The node code will be based on the format of 5-6 alpha characters as per the table below:

	Non-cabinet site	Cabinet site
Format	For 2 character site codes: 2, X, 2; or For 3 character site codes: 2, 3	Format is 1, 2 or 3, 1 or 2. The '/' separator in the normal Cabinet alpha code is removed and replace by a letter at the start of the alpha code.
Description	2 Access Seeker identifier as set by the NetSOC Administrator	1 Character representing the Access Seeker (will usually be the first character as used in non-cabinet sites)
	X Filler, when 2 character site code only	2 or 3 Characters representing the Cabinet Exchange code
	2 or 3 Chorus Network TRANS node code i.e. MDR, HN, AK, WN, BSY	2 or 3 Characters representing the Cabinet ID

3.2.7.2. NetSOC Owner

Each Node in NetSOC must have an appropriate Owner associated to it from the pick list. For regulated access, the Owner will also have an identifying number registered in the Owner table.

This number is used for pre-qualification testing and is not displayed to the normal user in NetSOC.

3.2.7.3. NetSOC Location

Each Node in NetSOC must have an appropriate Location and associated Location Details added.

3.2.7.4. NetSOC Business Areas

Each Structure that has a COLO type Node created must also have the following Business Areas associated in addition to the usual areas normally associated to it.

LLU TRANSACTION

Set to either URBAN or RURAL. (The new area type will have to be set up in NetSOC)

LLU RENTAL

Set to one of the 5 options. (The new area type will have to be set up in NetSOC)

LLU STATUS

Set to either A or B. (The new area type will have to be set up in NetSOC). The default option will be B unless advised otherwise.

- A = spectral preference is given to any exchange launched system over any cabinet launched system
 - B = spectral preference is given to the cabinet launched systems
-

3.2.7.5. Linking

Links from the Access Seekers equipment to Chorus MDFs, for Co-Located LLU equipment, will be by copper cables and will follow normal Tie Cable naming conventions.

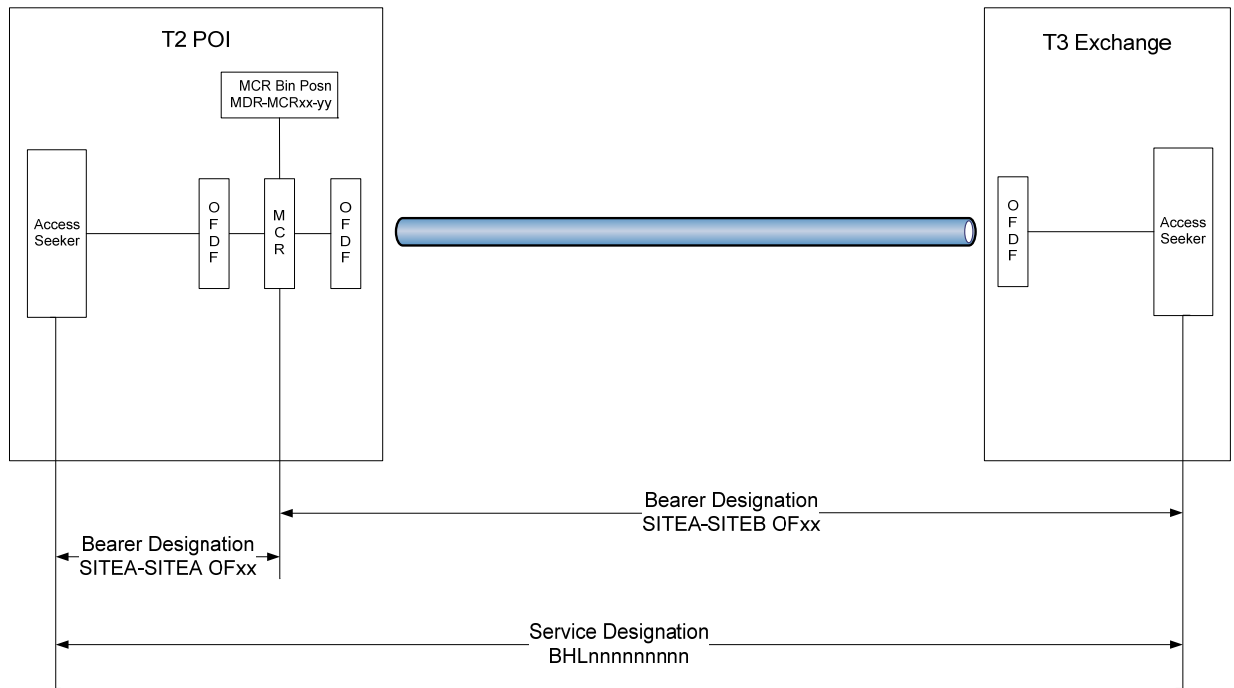
Links from the Access Seekers equipment to Chorus MDFs, for Remote-Located LLU equipment, will normally be by copper cables and will follow normal cable naming conventions, e.g ELL103

3.2.8. Backhaul Links

From time to time Chorus may have to provide back-haul links from remotely co-located Access Seekers equipment, (Cabinet or lower tier exchange site) to an access seekers Point Of Interconnect Equipment at a larger exchange building.

In this case the linking will be by derived circuits.

Backhaul



The Bearer Designation will follow the normal designation format (see section 2.3 Network Links).

The prefix to be used is OF for the fibre system i.e. HN-HNE OF12.

The end to end Service Designation will follow normal the designation format (see section 2.3 Network Links).

The prefix to be used is BHL. I.e. IGHN-IGHNE BHL123456789 Access Seeker IHUG at Hamilton East exchange.

3.2.9. Binder Groups and Dummy Terminals

Due to interference issues associated with high speed DSL equipment affecting HDB3 legacy equipment; it is not desirable to have these two technologies sharing cable pairs in the same cable binder groups.

ICMS will manage the allocation of cable pairs to minimise this occurring by utilising Dummy terminals and inbuilt capability to make cable pair allocation the last priority for any pairs associated to this dummy terminal. Physical cable pairs will still also show at a normal terminal but will have an appropriate allocation priority assigned.

These dummy terminals only appear in ICMS (and hence OUT) and will not need to be recorded in NetMAP.

A new terminal type will be created to identify these dummy terminals. One dummy terminal per exchange will be created.

Terminal type = H3

Terminal name = HDB3DUM

Distribution type = N

3.2.10. Forecast Clusters

To assist in the forecasting of proposed work, each exchange area becomes part of a wider forecast area or cluster. To determine which exchange area is within what forecast cluster, a new business area is established in NetSOC and an exchange area association is made in NetSOC to the respective Forecast Cluster. The Forecast Cluster area type is named EXCH_CLUSTER.

3.2.11. UBA Coverage Areas

For SLA reporting, each unbundled site falls within a certain coverage area. To determine which site is within which coverage area, a new business area of UBA_COV_AREA will be added into NetSOC. Exchange area association will be made to this new area so that each site within an exchange area will also be associated to a UBA coverage area.

3.2.12. UCLL Exchange

Pre-qualification tests need to know whether an exchange building meets the UCLL definition of an Unbundled Exchange. To determine which exchanges meet this definition, a new node of Node Type UCLL_EXCH will be added into NetSOC against each unbundled exchange.

3.2.13. POI Exchange

POI (Point Of Interconnect) Exchanges are those sites that have direct connection to Access Seeker sites either by derived bearer or copper cable. Under UCLL requirements, some local smaller exchanges are considered to be part of a POI exchange site. To make the association between the two exchanges (local to parent POI) a new Business Area is established in NetSOC for Parent POI and those appropriate local exchanges are associated to the parent POI Business area.

3.3. Commercial Arrangement

The commercial arrangement to be put in place is where Access Seekers get access to Chorus's ADSL provisioned copper local loop. The Access Seeker may have OFDF or similar passive equipment installed in Chorus's structures to gain access to the ADSL equipment. This is known as the UBS (Unbundled Bit-Stream) requirement.

The Unbundled BitStream Service (UBS) is a nationally available product that allows Access Seekers to bundle and deliver Internet-grade services to their markets. These services are delivered over competitively priced Asynchronous Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) access lines.

3.3.1. High Level Architecture

As a requirement for Unbundled Bit-Stream, there is a desire to standardise data that distinguishes UBS operator's equipment from Chorus/Telecom equipment but allows similar processes to be followed.

This especially holds for inter-connecting cables and elements and being able to quickly identify them for standard provisioning and fault purposes.

Each UBS operator co-located within a Chorus structure will have a local 'footprint' on site which will be rented out and equipment within this footprint may be cabled back to Chorus's MDF or OFDF via Tie cables.

The Tie cables and associated pairs will be recorded in ICMS using the standard EN, card type and Location fields so that standardised processes can be used. Both the Tie cables and fibre optic cables will be recorded in NetMAP.

3.3.2. Element Names

Exchanges will have Footprints and cabinets will have Rackprints.

For this network 'footprint' the naming standard will be:

Node alpha code-FPnumber

Node alpha code must be registered node alpha code which is limited to six characters.

Footprint number may have leading 0s and be up to 3 characters long. The number is set by the rack number footprint at site, thus may not always start at 001.

For this network 'rackprint' the naming standard will be:

Node alpha code-RPnumber

Node alpha code must be registered node alpha code which is limited to six characters for the cabinet.

Footprint number may have leading 0s and be up to 2 characters long.

Note The Mayoral Drive (MDR) and Airedale Street (AT) structures will be treated as one structure for footprint numbering with AT numbering AT-FP001 to 048 and MDR numbering MDR-FP049 to 088.

Examples

Name	Description
BSY-FP001	Network Element Name
WN-FP004	Network Element Name
CPC/X-RP01	Network Element Name

3.3.3. Recognised Friendly Names

For this Network Element, there is no requirement to have shortened or Friendly names.

Examples

Correct Name	Friendly Name	Used in the Systems
WN-FP004	Nil	
CPC/X-RP01	Nil	

3.3.4. Nominated Master Database

For this network element the master database is:

- NetMAP (PDMC)

3.3.5. NetSOC Related Database

3.3.5.1. NetSOC Codes

Each Access Seeker wishing to establish a presence in Chorus Structures will have an alpha code allocated of node type UBS.

There will also be a TRANS node allocated of the same code as the UBS node code for TLRD purposes.

To ensure that alpha codes are available to enable a consistent naming format the node code will be based on the format of 5 alpha characters as per the table below:

	Non-cabinet site	Cabinet site
Format	For 2 character site codes: 2, X, 2; or For 3 character site codes: 2, 3	Format is 1, 2 or 3, 1 or 2. The '/' separator in the normal Cabinet alpha code is removed and replace by a letter at the start of the alpha code.
Description	2 Access Seeker identifier as set by the NetSOC Administrator	1 Character representing the Access Seeker (will usually be the first character as used in non-cabinet sites)
	X Filler, when 2 character site code only	2 or 3 Characters representing the Cabinet Exchange code
	2 or 3 Chorus Network TRANS node code i.e. MDR, HN, AK, WN, BSY	2 or 3 Characters representing the Cabinet ID

3.3.5.2. NetSOC Owner

Each Node in NetSOC must have an appropriate Owner associated to it from the pick list. For commercial access, the Owner will not have an identifying number registered in the Owner table.

3.3.5.3. NetSOC Location

Each Node in NetSOC must have an appropriate Location and associated Location Details added.

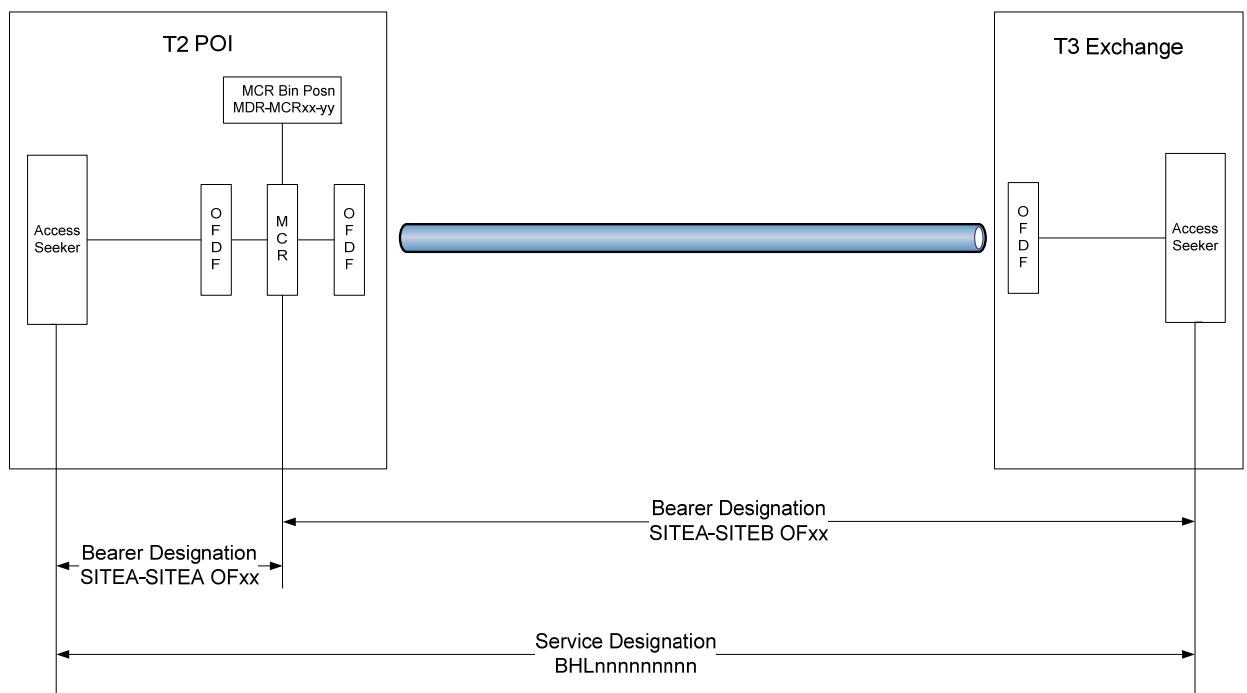
3.3.5.4. Linking

Links from the Access Seekers equipment to Chorus MDFs, for Co-Located LLU equipment, will be by copper cables and will follow normal Tie Cable naming conventions.

Links from the Access Seekers equipment to Chorus MDFs, for Remote-Located LLU equipment, will normally be by copper cables and will follow normal cable naming conventions, e.g. ELL103

3.3.6. Backhaul Links

Backhaul



The Bearer Designation will follow the normal designation format (see section 2.3 Network Links).

The prefix to be used is OF for the fibre system i.e. HN-HNE OF12.

The end to end Service Designation will follow normal the designation format (see section 2.3 Network Links).

The prefix to be used is BHL. I.e. IGHN-IGHNE BHL123456789Access Seeker IHUG at Hamilton East exchange.

3.3.7. Binder Groups and Dummy Terminals

Due to interference issues associated with high speed DSL equipment affecting HDB3 legacy equipment; it is not desirable to have these two technologies sharing cable pairs in the same cable binder groups.

ICMS will manage the allocation of cable pairs to minimise this occurring by utilising Dummy terminals and inbuilt capability to make cable pair allocation the last priority for any pairs associated to this dummy terminal. Physical cable pairs will still also show at a normal terminal but will have an appropriate allocation priority assigned.

These dummy terminals only appear in ICMS (and hence OUT) and will not need to be recorded in NetMAP.

A new terminal type will be created to identify these dummy terminals. One dummy terminal per exchange will be created.

Terminal type = H3

Terminal name = HDB3DUM

Distribution type = N

Appendix A ICMS Formatting

EN Example - Exchange	EN Structure - Exchange	LOCATION Example - Exchange	LOCATION Structure - Exchange
<p>L099-03-099</p> <p>Ellerslie Exchange Co-Location Footprint</p> <p>Number: 99</p> <p>Tie cable: 3</p> <p>Pair: 99</p>	<p>4-2-3 format</p> <p>1st character always 'L' for LLU;</p> <p>2nd, 3rd and 4th are a sequence number for the footprint within the structure;</p> <p>Dash as separator;</p> <p>3 digits 001 to 999 for the tie cable ID within the structure;</p> <p>Dash as separator;</p> <p>3 digits 001-999 for the pair number within the tie cable</p>	<p>ELLV035B10E</p> <p>The pair is terminated at the Ellerslie MDF on the 35th vertical and 10th block on that vertical, on the equipment side.</p> <p>Note</p> <p>For the 3 affected sites with multiple MDFs the examples would be</p> <p>AT02089B04E or CPC1019B01E or PM01022B15E</p> <p>For Cosmic Frame sites the example would be CH09000101E</p>	<p>First 3 characters are the Structure code and a trailing zero if code is 2 characters;</p> <p>Number 1 or 2 denoting MDF number or zone (affects 3 sites only) OR letter 'V' for vertical (or 1 or 2 for sites AT, CPC & PM depicting MDF number;</p> <p>2 digits to contain the physical vertical number, zero-padded, or 3 digits to contain the physical vertical number, zero-padded, where multiple MDFs/zones are not present;</p> <p>The letter 'B' (for block);</p> <p>The physical block number 01 to 99 i.e. zero-padded;</p> <p>E for equipment side of MDF</p> <p>Cosmic Frame Sites</p> <p>Format will be:- Structure (CH0), zone (1-9), frame (00-62), shelf (01-11), block (01-12), E</p>
<p>LR-123-2409</p> <p>Ellerslie Remote Co-Location site fed by ELL cable: 123</p> <p>Pair: 2409</p>	<p>2-3-4 format</p> <p>1st two characters always 'LR' for LLU Remote;</p> <p>3rd is a dash separator;</p> <p>3 digits 001 to 999 for the tie cable ID within the exchange area;</p> <p>Dash as separator;</p> <p>4 digits 0001-9999 for the pair number within the tie cable</p>	<p>ELLOAB11/AE</p>	<p>First 3 characters are the Exchange code and a trailing zero if required;</p> <p>Remaining characters are the remote building frame name padded with leading zeroes if required</p>

EN Example - Cabinet	EN Structure - Cabinet	LOCATION Example - Cabinet	LOCATION Structure - Cabinet
<p>S-AM-99-999 S-L--01-001</p> <p>Ponsonby AM Cabinet Rackprint Number 99 Pair 999</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Whangarei L Cabinet Rackprint Number 1 Pair 1</p>	<p>1-2-2-3 format</p> <p>Broadband cabinet ENs identify the DSLAM. UCLL exch tie pairs identify the footprint no, tie cable no and pair no.</p> <p>We will identify the cabinet within the switch area & rack-print number and pair no. within that rack-print. (That will align to the sequential port number for the rack-print and will not mean slot and port on card.)</p> <p>Convention to be:</p> <p>'S' (standing for sub-loop)</p> <p>A 'dash' separator '-'</p> <p>2 characters for the cabinet name suffix – i.e. the letters after the exchange name and separator part of the cabinet name ('AM' and 'L' in these examples). Single character cabinet letters will be right-padded with a dash.</p> <p>Another 'dash' separator '-'</p> <p>The rack-print number (left padded with zero if <10)</p> <p>Another 'dash' separator '-'</p> <p>Pair number, left padded with 1 or 2 zeros to retain length of 3</p>	<p>POY/AM99999 WR/L--01001</p>	<p>BB cabinet values identify the cabinet, DSLAM shelf/slot/port. UCLL identify the exch/vertical/block/side of MDF & zone.</p> <p>Convention to be:</p> <p>First 6 characters to be Full cabinet name – right padded with dashes</p> <p>Two digits for rack-print number (left-padded with zero if <10)</p> <p>Three digits for pair in rack-print (left padded with zeros as required)</p>