

System global traffic data

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIONS



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GENERAL

The command *global_traffic_data* deals with changing and printing data for assorted system wide functions.

The supported functions are:

- Disconnection action when a party leaves a conference.
- Number of allowed external lines in a conference.
- Number to store for the last number redial feature.
- Permission of multiple paging jobs and handling.
- Paging queue time before paging equipment is considered faulty and alarm is raised.
- Time interval for repeated paging.
- Longest permitted time for a paging job.
- General paging method.
- Operator delay time for traffic measurement.
- System exchange number for route optimization and call ID.
- Permission for transfer before answer.

Note: Global traffic data can also be configured with MX-ONE Service Node Manager.

1.1

DISCONNECTION ACTION WHEN A PARTY LEAVES A CONFERENCE

This parameter states how to treat disconnection in a conference, when the conference shall be ended and become a two-party connection. Following options are possible.

Disconnect clearing party only

Only the party clearing leaves the conference unless only external lines lacking disconnection capability remains. If so they are also disconnected.

Disconnect if only external lines remains

If there are no internal parties' remaining the entire conference is disconnected.

Disconnect according to traffic matrix

The traffic matrix is checked and parties that are no longer allowed are disconnected.

Disconnect all

The entire conference is disconnected when a party leaves.

1.2

NUMBER OF ALLOWED EXTERNAL LINES IN A CONFERENCE

This parameter states the maximum number of external lines allowed to participate in a conference at the same time.

1.3 NUMBER TO STORE FOR THE LAST NUMBER RE-DIAL FEATURE

This parameter states which numbers to store for accessibility via the feature last number re-dial. Following options are possible.

All types of external numbers

Numbers to both public and private external lines will be stored.

All public numbers and private numbers without net services

Private numbers in this context is considered internal and should therefore not be stored,

Public numbers only

Only public numbers are stored for last number redial.

1.4 PERMISSION FOR MULTIPLE PAGING JOBS, AND HANDLING

The parameter states whether or not it is possible to perform several paging jobs at the same time. If the number of paging jobs is single, a short reply procedure in which the B-number is omitted can be used.

The parameter also determines if the paging calls can be queued towards the search area in case a free channel is not available at the call. If set to single, no queuing is permitted.

1.5 PAGING QUEUE TIME BEFORE PAGING EQUIPMENT IS CONSIDERED FAULTY

The parameter states the alarm limit for mean queuing time. Before the sought party receives the searching signals, the search request can first be queued. In order to ensure that the paging equipment is not faulty dimensioned, the mean queuing time is fed to each paging area every 15 minutes.

Alarm is generated if the mean queuing time exceeds the value stated by the parameter.

1.6 TIME INTERVAL FOR REPEATED PAGING

The parameter states the time between repetitions of paging calls in the exchange. The parameter is common to all search areas. Repetition of calls in the exchange can be used if the seizure time for the paging channels is short and if repetition does not take place in the external paging equipment.

Repetition in the exchange makes it possible to utilize the channels more efficiently at the same time as the individual sought is reminded at regular intervals that the calling party is still waiting for a reply.

The time between the repetitions should be selected so that it is longer than the maximum seizure time and several times longer than the mean seizure time for the paging channels in the search areas which are to have repetition. A decision can be

determined for each search area on whether a repetition is to take place or not. See the parameter REP in the parameter description for PAGING.

If the repetition function is not used in the exchange, this parameter need not be initiated.

1.7 LONGEST PERMITTED TIME FOR A PAGING JOB

The parameter states the longest permitted time which a paging task can exist in the exchange. If the time is exceeded, the paging is terminated, the initiating party is given a termination message, and a meet-me reply is no longer possible.

1.8 GENERAL PAGING METHOD

The parameter states how paging is to be performed in general in the exchange. The paging is performed according to standard if the procedure for standard paging has been entered when initiating the paging call or if the call was made by means of automatic call diversion.

If any type of paging other than standard paging is desired the initiation must be made with the aid of a specific procedure. When a value for standard paging is selected, paging units which can handle the type of paging in question must be available.

1.8.1 MEET-ME PAGING

The paged party answers a paging call from any optional extension by entering a procedure. The sought party and the initiating party (who has waited for a reply with the handset lifted) are connected in speech state. The paging call can be performed in different ways:

- Selective paging.
- A personal portable receiver is activated.
- General paging.

An optical or acoustic message is sent to several points where the sought party is expected to be. The sought party must recognize the generated code.

1.8.2 VOICE PAGING

Speech path is set up via a radio circuit between the initiating party telephone and the sought party paging receiver. The initiating party can forward a message and can if wanted, wait for a reply according to the meet-me principle. If the paging equipment has a facility for both-way speech, the sought party can also answer the call via the radio circuit.

If voice paging is to be used as standard, all paging receivers and paging equipment should be provided with speech facility, see parameter PCAT in the parameter description for paging.

1.8.3 DIRECTORY NUMBER TRANSMISSION TO PAGING

Is used in cases in which it is possible to identify the calling party. The A-number is presented on the paging receiver display when the display is activated and the sought

individual can then answer the call by calling up the A-number presented. In this type of paging the initiating party can replace the handset after he has received a free or queue message. A reply according to the meet-me principle is also possible before the initiating party has replaced the handset.

This principle should always be used in the case of external calls and extending calls when no directory number is transmitted. If directory number transmission is used as standard, all paging receivers should be provided with a display and the transmission categories must be selected so that the A-number (and the B- number, when applicable) are always transmitted, see parameter PCAT in the parameter description for PAGING.

1.9 OPERATOR DELAY TIME FOR TRAFFIC MEASUREMENT

The parameter states the limiting value for the queuing time (in seconds) for an incoming call in the PBX operator common queue. If the queuing time exceeds this stated limit, the call will be recorded as a delayed call in traffic measurement.

1.10 SYSTEM EXCHANGE IDENTITY FOR ROUTE OPTIMIZATION AND CALL IDENTITY

The parameter states the number an exchange within a private network will use as own exchange number for route optimization and for generation of generic call IDs.

Route optimization will be used when a path has been established via several exchanges in a private network and a more suitable path is available. When a permanent call is established the system tries to set up this optimal path via a minimum of exchanges. To be used for route optimization the must be assigned in number analysis with type EN.

Example: An extension in exchange A calls the PBX operator in exchange B. The PBX operator extends the call to an extension in exchange C. When the call is established between the extension in exchange A, and the extension in exchange C, a new direct path is established between exchange A and C. The path through exchange B is disconnected.

The system exchange identity for route optimization is of the same internal number type as the own exchange number types, but it has no network number type. In a private network, every exchange should be given an own unique exchange number for route optimization, that is, it must not be used for any other purpose. These numbers should be initiated as external destination codes in the other exchanges in the network. Thus, every exchange identity for route optimization states a specific exchange.

Route optimization is handled by the command groups AS, number_initiate, global_traffic_data, and RO. The global_traffic_data command is described below, the other in their respective Operational Directions.

Application system parameters (AS) that handle route optimization are: PARNUM = 66, PARNUM = 70, PARNUM = 71, PARNUM = 72, PARNUM = 73, and PARNUM = 223.

1.11 PERMISSION FOR TRANSFER BEFORE ANSWER

The parameter states whether transfer before answer is permitted or not, when the system is day switched. In a night switched exchange transfer before answer is always permitted.

2 PREREQUISITES

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3 TOOLS

I/O terminal.

4 REFERENCES

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5 PROCEDURES

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6 EXECUTION

6.1 CHANGE SYSTEM GLOBAL TRAFFIC DATA

6.1.1 CHANGE SYSTEM GLOBAL TRAFFIC DATA

Allocate new values to the system data using command *global_traffic_data -c*.
Check the allocation using command *global_traffic_data -p*.

6.1.2 PRINT SYSTEM GLOBAL TRAFFIC DATA

A printout is obtained using command *global_traffic_data -p*.

7 TERMINATION

Dump to backup media is to be executed if exchange data have been altered and no further commands are to be entered.