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<th>DATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>March 21, 2019</td>
<td>Initial version.</td>
<td>HW</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Contents

1 Foreword 1
   1.1 Acknowledgements ................................................................. 1
   1.2 Endorsements ........................................................................... 2

2 Preface 2
   2.1 FOSS lives by contribution! ......................................................... 2
   2.2 Osmocom and sysmocom ............................................................. 2
   2.3 Corrections ............................................................................... 3
   2.4 Legal disclaimers ...................................................................... 3
      2.4.1 Spectrum License ................................................................. 3
      2.4.2 Software License ................................................................. 3
      2.4.3 Trademarks ......................................................................... 3
      2.4.4 Liability ............................................................................... 3
      2.4.5 Documentation License ....................................................... 4

3 Introduction 4
   3.1 Required Skills .......................................................................... 4
   3.2 Getting assistance .................................................................... 4

4 Overview 5
   4.1 About OsmoGbPROXY ............................................................... 5
   4.2 Data Model .............................................................................. 5
      4.2.1 gbproxy_config ................................................................. 5
      4.2.2 gproxy_peer ..................................................................... 5
      4.2.3 gbproxy_tlli_state ............................................................. 5
      4.2.4 gbproxy_link_info ............................................................ 5
      4.2.5 gbproxy_match ................................................................. 6
   4.3 Advanced Features ................................................................... 6
      4.3.1 PLMN patching ................................................................. 6
      4.3.2 APN patching ................................................................. 6
      4.3.3 P-TMSI patching .............................................................. 6
      4.3.4 IMSI Acquisition .............................................................. 6
      4.3.5 Secondary SGSN Support .................................................. 6

5 Running OsmoGbPROXY 7
   5.1 SYNOPSIS ............................................................................. 7
   5.2 OPTIONS ............................................................................. 7
# 6 Control interface

6.1 nsvc-state ......................................................... 8
6.2 gbproxy-state ..................................................... 8

# 7 The Osmocom VTY Interface

7.1 Accessing the telnet VTY ......................................... 9
7.2 VTY Nodes ......................................................... 9
7.3 Interactive help .................................................. 10
   7.3.1 The question-mark (?) command ......................... 10
   7.3.2 TAB completion ............................................. 11
   7.3.3 The list command ........................................... 11

# 8 libosmocore Logging System

8.1 Log categories .................................................. 13
8.2 Log levels ....................................................... 14
8.3 Log printing options ............................................ 14
8.4 Log filters ....................................................... 15
8.5 Log targets ...................................................... 15
   8.5.1 Logging to the VTY ........................................ 15
   8.5.2 Logging to the ring buffer ............................... 15
   8.5.3 Logging via gsmtap ........................................ 16
   8.5.4 Logging to a file .......................................... 16
   8.5.5 Logging to syslog ......................................... 17
   8.5.6 Logging to stderr ......................................... 17

# 9 Configuring OsmoGbPROXY

# 10 Gb interface using libosmogb

10.1 Gb interface configuration ..................................... 18
   10.1.1 NS-over-UDP configuration ............................... 18
   10.1.2 NS-over-FR-GRE configuration ........................... 18
   10.1.3 NS Timer configuration ................................... 18
10.2 Examining Gb interface status .................................. 19
10.3 FIXME ............................................................ 19
   10.3.1 Blocking / Unblocking / Resetting NS Virtual Connections ........................................ 19
10.4 Gb interface logging filters .................................. 20
1 Foreword

Digital cellular networks based on the GSM specification were designed in the late 1980ies and first deployed in the early 1990ies in Europe. Over the last 25 years, hundreds of networks were established globally and billions of subscribers have joined the associated networks.

The technological foundation of GSM was based on multi-vendor interoperable standards, first created by government bodies within CEPT, then handed over to ETSI, and now in the hands of 3GPP. Nevertheless, for the first 17 years of GSM technology, the associated protocol stacks and network elements have only existed in proprietary black-box implementations and not as Free Software.

In 2008 Dieter Spaar and I started to experiment with inexpensive end-of-life surplus Siemens GSM BTSs. We learned about the A-bis protocol specifications, reviewed protocol traces and started to implement the BSC-side of the A-bis protocol as something originally called bs11-abis. All of this was just for fun, in order to learn more and to boldly go where no Free Software developer has gone before. The goal was to learn and to bring Free Software into a domain that despite its ubiquity, had not yet seen any Free / Open Source software implementations.

bs11-abis quickly turned into bsc-hack, then OpenBSC and its OsmoNITB variant: A minimal implementation of all the required functionality of an entire GSM network, exposing A-bis towards the BTS. The project attracted more interested developers, and surprisingly quickly also commercial interest, contribution and adoption. This allowed adding support for more BTS models.

After having implemented the network-side GSM protocol stack in 2008 and 2009, in 2010 the same group of people set out to create a telephone-side implementation of the GSM protocol stack. This established the creation of the Osmocom umbrella project, under which OpenBSC and the OsmocomBB projects were hosted.

Meanwhile, more interesting telecom standards were discovered and implemented, including TETRA professional mobile radio, DECT cordless telephony, GMR satellite telephony, some SDR hardware, a SIM card protocol tracer and many others.

Increasing commercial interest particularly in the BSS and core network components has lead the way to 3G support in Osmocom, as well as the split of the minimal OsmoNITB implementation into separate and fully featured network components: OsmoBSC, OsmoMSC, OsmoHLR, OsmoMGW and OsmoSTP (among others), which allow seamless scaling from a simple “Network In The Box” to a distributed installation for serious load.

It has been a most exciting ride during the last eight-odd years. I would not have wanted to miss it under any circumstances.

— Harald Welte, Osmocom.org and OpenBSC founder, December 2017.

1.1 Acknowledgements

My deep thanks to everyone who has contributed to Osmocom. The list of contributors is too long to mention here, but I’d like to call out the following key individuals and organizations, in no particular order:

• Dieter Spaar for being the most amazing reverse engineer I’ve met in my career
• Holger Freyther for his many code contributions and for shouldering a lot of the maintenance work, setting up Jenkins - and being crazy enough to co-start sysmocom as a company with me :) 
• Andreas Eversberg for taking care of Layer2 and Layer3 of OsmocomBB, and for his work on OsmoBTS and OsmoPCU
• Sylvain Munaut for always tackling the hardest problems, particularly when it comes closer to the physical layer
• Chaos Computer Club for providing us a chance to run real-world deployments with tens of thousands of subscribers every year
• Bernd Schneider of Netzing AG for funding early ip.access nanoBTS support
• On-Waves ehf for being one of the early adopters of OpenBSC and funding a never ending list of features, fixes and general improvement of pretty much all of our GSM network element implementations
• sysmocom, for hosting and funding a lot of Osmocom development, the annual Osmocom Developer Conference and releasing this manual.
• Jan Luebbe, Stefan Schmidt, Daniel Willmann, Pablo Neira, Nico Golde, Kevin Redon, Ingo Albrecht, Alexander Huemer, Alexander Chemeris, Max Suraev, Tobias Engel, Jacob Erlbeck, Ivan Kluchnikov

May the source be with you!
— Harald Welte, Osmocom.org and OpenBSC founder, January 2016.

1.2 Endorsements
This version of the manual is endorsed by Harald Welte as the official version of the manual.
While the GFDL license (see Appendix C) permits anyone to create and distribute modified versions of this manual, such modified versions must remove the above endorsement.

2 Preface
First of all, we appreciate your interest in Osmocom software.

Osmocom is a Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) community that develops and maintains a variety of software (and partially also hardware) projects related to mobile communications.

Founded by people with decades of experience in community-driven FOSS projects like the Linux kernel, this community is built on a strong belief in FOSS methodology, open standards and vendor neutrality.

2.1 FOSS lives by contribution!
If you are new to FOSS, please try to understand that this development model is not primarily about “free of cost to the GSM network operator”, but it is about a collaborative, open development model. It is about sharing ideas and code, but also about sharing the effort of software development and maintenance.

If your organization is benefitting from using Osmocom software, please consider ways how you can contribute back to that community. Such contributions can be many-fold, for example

• sharing your experience about using the software on the public mailing lists, helping to establish best practises in using/operating it,
• providing qualified bug reports, work-arounds
• sharing any modifications to the software you may have made, whether bug fixes or new features, even experimental ones
• providing review of patches
• testing new versions of the related software, either in its current “master” branch or even more experimental feature branches
• sharing your part of the maintenance and/or development work, either by donating developer resources or by (partially) funding those people in the community who do.

We’re looking forward to receiving your contributions.

2.2 Osmocom and sysmocom
Some of the founders of the Osmocom project have established sysmocom - systems for mobile communications GmbH as a company to provide products and services related to Osmocom.

sysmocom and its staff have contributed by far the largest part of development and maintenance to the Osmocom mobile network infrastructure projects.

As part of this work, sysmocom has also created the manual you are reading.

At sysmocom, we draw a clear line between what is the Osmocom FOSS project, and what is sysmocom as a commercial entity. Under no circumstances does participation in the FOSS projects require any commercial relationship with sysmocom as a company.
2.3 Corrections

We have prepared this manual in the hope that it will guide you through the process of installing, configuring and debugging your deployment of cellular network infrastructure elements using Osmocom software. If you do find errors, typos and/or omissions, or have any suggestions on missing topics, please do take the extra time and let us know.

2.4 Legal disclaimers

2.4.1 Spectrum License

As GSM and UMTS operate in licensed spectrum, please always double-check that you have all required licenses and that you do not transmit on any ARFCN or UARFCN that is not explicitly allocated to you by the applicable regulatory authority in your country.

⚠️ Warning

Depending on your jurisdiction, operating a radio transmitter without a proper license may be considered a felony under criminal law!

2.4.2 Software License

The software developed by the Osmocom project and described in this manual is Free / Open Source Software (FOSS) and subject to so-called copyleft licensing.

Copyleft licensing is a legal instrument to ensure that this software and any modifications, extensions or derivative versions will always be publicly available to anyone, for any purpose, under the same terms as the original program as developed by Osmocom.

This means that you are free to use the software for whatever purpose, make copies and distribute them - just as long as you ensure to always provide/release the complete and corresponding source code.

Every Osmocom software includes a file called COPYING in its source code repository which explains the details of the license. The majority of programs is released under GNU Affero General Public License, Version 3 (AGPLv3).

If you have any questions about licensing, don’t hesitate to contact the Osmocom community. We’re more than happy to clarify if your intended use case is compliant with the software licenses.

2.4.3 Trademarks

All trademarks, service marks, trade names, trade dress, product names and logos appearing in this manual are the property of their respective owners. All rights not expressly granted herein are reserved.

For your convenience we have listed below some of the registered trademarks referenced herein. This is not a definitive or complete list of the trademarks used.

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sysmocom® and sysmoBTS® are registered trademarks of sysmocom - systems for mobile communications GmbH.

ip.access® and nanoBTS® are registered trademarks of ip.access Ltd.

2.4.4 Liability

The software is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the License text included with the software for more details.
3 Introduction

3.1 Required Skills

Please note that even while the capital expenses of running mobile networks has decreased significantly due to Osmocom software and associated hardware like sysmoBTS, GSM networks are still primarily operated by large GSM operators.

Neither the GSM specification nor the GSM equipment was ever designed for networks to be installed and configured by anyone but professional GSM engineers, specialized in their respective area like radio planning, radio access network, back-haul or core network.

If you do not share an existing background in GSM network architecture and GSM protocols, correctly installing, configuring and optimizing your GSM network will be tough, irrespective whether you use products with Osmocom software or those of traditional telecom suppliers.

GSM knowledge has many different fields, from radio planning through site installation to core network configuration/administration.

The detailed skills required will depend on the type of installation and/or deployment that you are planning, as well as its associated network architecture. A small laboratory deployment for research at a university is something else than a rural network for a given village with a handful of cells, which is again entirely different from an urban network in a dense city.

Some of the useful skills we recommend are:

- general understanding about RF propagation and path loss in order to estimate coverage of your cells and do RF network planning.
- general understanding about GSM network architecture, its network elements and key transactions on the Layer 3 protocol
- general understanding about voice telephony, particularly those of ISDN heritage (Q.931 call control)
- understanding of GNU/Linux system administration and working on the shell
- understanding of TCP/IP networks and network administration, including tcpdump, tshark, wireshark protocol analyzers.
- ability to work with text based configuration files and command-line based interfaces such as the VTY of the Osmocom network elements

3.2 Getting assistance

If you do have a support package / contract with sysmocom (or want to get one), please contact support@sysmocom.de with any issues you may have.

If you don’t have a support package / contract, you have the option of using the resources put together by the Osmocom community at http://projects.osmocom.org/, checking out the wiki and the mailing-list for community-based assistance. Please always remember, though: The community has no obligation to help you, and you should address your requests politely to them. The information (and software) provided at osmocom.org is put together by volunteers for free. Treat them like a friend whom you’re asking for help, not like a supplier from whom you have bought a service.
4 Overview

4.1 About OsmoGbPROXY

OsmoGbPROXY is the Osmocom proxy for the 3GPP Gb interface. The Gb interface is defined by 3GPP as the protocol between the BSS and the SGSN inside the 2G/2.5G/2.75G packet switched network domain.

As Osmocom implements a BTS-colocated PCU, there are potentially many Gb interface connections between all those many PCUs in the network and the SGSN. This can be cumbersome to configure/maintain at the SGSN side.

OsmoGbPROXY aggregates many PCU-facing Gb connections into one Gb connection to the SGSN. This is achieved by

- maintaining separate NS-VCs on the PCU side and on the SGSN side
- more or less transparently routing BSSGP peer-to-peer Virtual Circuits (BVCs) through the proxy
- having some special handling for the signaling BVC (BVCI=0) which is shared among all the PCUs connected to the proxy

4.2 Data Model

4.2.1 gbproxy_config

This contains the parsed configuration of the OsmoGbPROXY.

4.2.2 gbproxy_peer

A "peer" is any remote NS-entity that the proxy interacts with. A peer includes information about:

- the [unique] NSEI of the peer
- the [unique] BVCI of the peer
- the Routeing Area (RA) of the peer

4.2.3 gbproxy_tlli_state

One of the (unique) TLLI of any of the subscribers/UEs attached to any of the BTSs/PCUs served by the proxy.

4.2.4 gbproxy_link_info

One of the [unique] subscribers/connections that are served through this proxy. The information includes

- the TLLI on BSS side
- the TLLI on SGSN side (may be different due to P-TMSI rewriting)
- the NSEI of the SGSN for this link
- a timestamp when we last conversed with this subscriber
- state related to IMSI acquisition
  - a temporary queue of stored messages (until IMSI acquisition succeeds)
  - N(U) rewriting state (inserting IDENTTIY REQ changes LLC sequence numbers)
4.2.5 gbproxy_match

A single matching rule against which IMSIs are matched. The matching rule is expressed as regular expression. There can be one such matching rule for each

- routing between two different SGSNs, see below
- patching of messages (e.g. APN, PLMN)

4.3 Advanced Features

4.3.1 PLMN patching

This feature permits to modify the PLMN inside any BSSGP messages containing the Routing Area ID (RAID).

The configured core-mcc and core-mnc will be used towards the SGSN, irrespective of which MCC/MNC the PCU is using/reporting on Gb.

4.3.2 APN patching

This will transparently re-write the APN name inside SM ACTIVATE PDP REQUEST messages on the way from the MS to the SGSN. The patching is performed based on matching on the IMSI of the subscriber.

The configured core-apn will be used towards the SGSN, irrespective of which APN the MS is requesting in its Layer3 signaling.

APN patching can only be performed if no GPRS encryption is enabled in the network!

APN patching is useful in case a valid APN cannot reliably be provisioned via other means, such as via the SIM Card, OTA-DM or via CAMEL rewriting in the SGSN.

4.3.3 P-TMSI patching

This feature transparently rewrite the P-TMSI between MS and SGSN. This is required when using the Secondary SGSN support, as both SGSNs could allocate overlapping TMSIs and we must make sure they’re unique across both SGSNs.

P-TMSI patching is required by (and hence automatically enabled) if secondary SGSN support is enabled.

P-TMSI patching can only be performed if no GPRS encryption is enabled in the network!

4.3.4 IMSI Acquisition

This is a special feature where the proxy will by itself inject GMM IDENTITY REQUEST messages for the IMSI into the downlink BSSGP traffic in order to establish the IMSI of subscribers for which it is not otherwise known.

IMSI acquisition is automatically enabled if secondary SGSN support is enabled.

4.3.5 Secondary SGSN Support

This allows the proxy to connect not only to one SGSN, but to two different SGSNs. IMSI matching rules are applied to determine which of the SGSNs is to be used for traffic of this subscriber.

One possible use case of this feature is to have a “local break-out” for subscribers who are native to this network (and hence save latencies/overhead of back-hauling all related traffic via the SGSN+GGSN) while at the same time maintaining the classic behavior for inbound roaming subscribers, where the roaming agreements mandate that data traffic is brought back to the GGSN in the HPLMN via the SGSN of the VPLMN.
5 Running OsmoGbPROXY

The OsmoGbPROXY executable (`osmo-gbproxy`) offers the following command-line options:

5.1 SYNOPSE

```
```

5.2 OPTIONS

- **-h, --help**
  Print a short help message about the supported options

- **-V, --version**
  Print the compile-time version number of the program

- **-d, --debug DBGMASK,DBGLEVELS**
  Set the log subsystems and levels for logging to stderr. This has mostly been superseded by VTY-based logging configuration, see Section 8 for further information.

- **-D, --daemonize**
  Fork the process as a daemon into background.

- **-c, --config-file CONFIGFILE**
  Specify the file and path name of the configuration file to be used. If none is specified, use `osmo_sgsn.cfg` in the current working directory.

- **-s, --disable-color**
  Disable colors for logging to stderr. This has mostly been deprecated by VTY based logging configuration, see Section 8 for more information.

- **-e, --log-level LOGLEVEL**
  Set the global log level for logging to stderr. This has mostly been deprecated by VTY based logging configuration, see Section 8 for more information.

- **-T, --timestamp**
  Enable prefixing each log line on stderr with a timestamp. This has mostly been deprecated by VTY based logging configuration, see Section 8 for more information.

6 Control interface

The actual protocol is described in Section 11, the variables common to all programs using it are described in Section 11.2. Here we describe variables specific to OsmoGbPROXY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Trap</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nsvc-state</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&quot;&lt;nsei&gt;,&lt;nsvci&gt;,&lt;local-alive&gt;,&lt;local-blocked&gt;,&lt;remote-role&gt;,&lt;remote-alive&gt;,&lt;remote-blocked&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>See Section 6.1 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gbproxy-state</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&quot;&lt;nsei&gt;,&lt;bvei&gt;,&lt;mnc&gt;,&lt;lac&gt;,&lt;rac&gt;,&lt;blocked&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>See Section 6.2 for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number-of-peers</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>&quot;&lt;num-of-bss&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>Count of concurrent BSS(BTS) peers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1 nsvc-state

Return the list of active NS-VCs (NS Virtual Circuits), including information on the key parameters, such as NSEI, NSVCI and the local + remote ALIVE and BLOCKED state.

6.2 gbproxy-state

Return the list of active Peers, including information on the key parameters, such as NSEI, BVCI, and the MCC-MNC-LAC-RAC of the attached BSS, as well as the overall state (BLOCKED or UNBLOCKED).

7 The Osmocom VTY Interface

All human interaction with Osmocom software is typically performed via an interactive command-line interface called the VTY.

Note
Integration of your programs and scripts should not be done via the telnet VTY interface, which is intended for human interaction only: the VTY responses may arbitrarily change in ways obvious to humans, while your scripts’ parsing will likely break often. For external software to interact with Osmocom programs (besides using the dedicated protocols), it is strongly recommended to use the Control interface instead of the VTY, and to actively request / implement the Control interface commands as required for your use case.

The interactive telnet VTY is used to

- explore the current status of the system, including its configuration parameters, but also to view run-time state and statistics,
- review the currently active (running) configuration,
- perform interactive changes to the configuration (for those items that do not require a program restart),
- store the current running configuration to the config file,
- enable or disable logging; to the VTY itself or to other targets.

The Virtual Tele Type (VTY) has the concept of nodes and commands. Each command has a name and arguments. The name may contain a space to group several similar commands into a specific group. The arguments can be a single word, a string, numbers, ranges or a list of options. The available commands depend on the current node. there are various keyboard shortcuts to ease finding commands and the possible argument values.

Configuration file parsing during program start is actually performed the VTY’s CONFIG node, which is also available in the telnet VTY. Apart from that, the telnet VTY features various interactive commands to query and instruct a running Osmocom program. A main difference is that during config file parsing, consistent indenting of parent vs. child nodes is required, while the interactive VTY ignores indenting and relies on the exit command to return to a parent node.

Note
In the CONFIG node, it is not well documented which commands take immediate effect without requiring a program restart. To save your current config with changes you may have made, you may use the write file command to overwrite your config file with the current configuration, after which you should be able to restart the program with all changes taking effect.

This chapter explains most of the common nodes and commands. A more detailed list is available in various programs’ VTY reference manuals, e.g. see [vty-ref-osmomsc].

There are common patterns for the parameters, these include IPv4 addresses, number ranges, a word, a line of text and choice. The following will explain the commonly used syntactical patterns:
Table 2: VTY Parameter Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.B.C.D</td>
<td>127.0.0.1</td>
<td>An IPv4 address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>example01</td>
<td>A single string without any spaces, tabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.TEXT</td>
<td>Some Information</td>
<td>A line of text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(OptionA</td>
<td>OptionB</td>
<td>OptionC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;0-10&gt;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>A number from a range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1 Accessing the telnet VTY

The VTY of a given Osmocom program is implemented as a telnet server, listening to a specific TCP port. Please see Appendix A to check for the default TCP port number of the VTY interface of the specific Osmocom software you would like to connect to.

As telnet is insecure and offers neither strong authentication nor encryption, the VTY by default only binds to localhost (127.0.0.1) and will thus not be reachable by other hosts on the network.

Warning

By default, any user with access to the machine running the Osmocom software will be able to connect to the VTY. We assume that such systems are single-user systems, and anyone with local access to the system also is authorized to access the VTY. If you require stronger security, you may consider using the packet filter of your operating system to restrict access to the Osmocom VTY ports further.

7.2 VTY Nodes

The VTY by default has the following minimal nodes:

VIEW

When connecting to a telnet VTY, you will be on the VIEW node. As its name implies, it can only be used to view the system status, but it does not provide commands to alter the system state or configuration. As long as you are in the non-privileged VIEW node, your prompt will end in a > character.

ENABLE

The ENABLE node is entered by the enable command, from the VIEW node. Changing into the ENABLE node will unlock all kinds of commands that allow you to alter the system state or perform any other change to it. The ENABLE node and its children are signified by a # character at the end of your prompt. You can change back from the ENABLE node to the VIEW node by using the disable command.

CONFIG

The CONFIG node is entered by the configure terminal command from the ENABLE node. The config node is used to change the run-time configuration parameters of the system. The prompt will indicate that you are in the config node by a (config)# prompt suffix. You can always leave the CONFIG node or any of its children by using the end command. This node is also automatically entered at the time the configuration file is read. All configuration file lines are processed as if they were entered from the VTY CONFIG node at start-up.

Other

Depending on the specific Osmocom program you are running, there will be few or more other nodes, typically below the CONFIG node. For example, the OsmoBSC has nodes for each BTS, and within the BTS node one for each TRX, and within the TRX node one for each Timeslot.
7.3 Interactive help

The VTY features an interactive help system, designed to help you to efficiently navigate is commands.

**Note**
The VTY is present on most Osmocom GSM/UMTS/GPRS software, thus this chapter is present in all the relevant manuals. The detailed examples below assume you are executing them on the OsmoMSC VTY. They will work in similar fashion on the other VTY interfaces, while the node structure will differ in each program.

7.3.1 The question-mark (?) command

If you type a single ? at the prompt, the VTY will display possible completions at the exact location of your currently entered command.

If you type ? at an otherwise empty command (without having entered even only a partial command), you will get a list of the first word of all possible commands available at this node:

**Example: Typing ? at start of OsmoMSC prompt**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show</td>
<td>Show running system information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>Print command list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exit</td>
<td>Exit current mode and down to previous mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Description of the interactive help system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>Turn on privileged mode command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminal</td>
<td>Set terminal line parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who</td>
<td>Display who is on vty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logging</td>
<td>Configure logging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>Negate a command or set its defaults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sms</td>
<td>SMS related commands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscriber</td>
<td>Operations on a Subscriber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type ? here at the prompt, the ? itself will not be printed.

If you have already entered a partial command, ? will help you to review possible options of how to continue the command. Let’s say you remember that show is used to investigate the system status, but you don’t remember the exact name of the object. Hitting ? after typing show will help out:

**Example: Typing ? after a partial command**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Displays program version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>online-help</td>
<td>Online help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>history</td>
<td>Display the session command history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cs7</td>
<td>ITU-T Signaling System 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logging</td>
<td>Show current logging configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alarms</td>
<td>Show current logging configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talloc-context</td>
<td>Show talloc memory hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stats</td>
<td>Show statistical values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asciidoc</td>
<td>Asciidoc generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate-counters</td>
<td>Show all rate counters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fsm</td>
<td>Show information about finite state machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fsm-instances</td>
<td>Show information about finite state machine instances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sgs-connections</td>
<td>Show SGs interface connections / MMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscriber</td>
<td>Operations on a Subscriber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bsc</td>
<td>BSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connection</td>
<td>Subscriber Connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transaction</td>
<td>Transactions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statistics</td>
<td>Display network statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sms-queue</td>
<td>Display SMSqueue statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smpp</td>
<td>SMPP Interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type `?` after the `show` command, the `?` itself will not be printed.

You may pick the `bsc` object and type `?` again:

**Example: Typing `?` after `show bsc`**

```
OsmoMSC> show bsc
<cr>
```

By presenting `<cr>` as the only option, the VTY tells you that your command is complete without any remaining arguments being available, and that you should hit enter, a.k.a. "carriage return".

### 7.3.2 TAB completion

The VTY supports tab (tabulator) completion. Simply type any partial command and press `<tab>`, and it will either show you a list of possible expansions, or completes the command if there’s only one choice.

**Example: Use of `<tab>` pressed after typing only `s` as command**

```
OsmoMSC> s
show sms subscriber
```

Type `<tab>` here.

At this point, you may choose `show`, and then press `<tab>` again:

**Example: Use of `<tab>` pressed after typing `show` command**

```
OsmoMSC> show
version online-help history cs7 logging alarms
talloc-context stats ascidoc rate-counters fsm fsm-instances
sgs-connections subscriber bsc connection transaction statistics
sms-queue smpp
```

Type `<tab>` here.

### 7.3.3 The `list` command

The `list` command will give you a full list of all commands and their arguments available at the current node:

**Example: Typing `list` at start of OsmoMSC VIEW node prompt**

```
OsmoMSC> list
show version
show online-help
list
exit
help
enable
terminal length <0-512>
terminal no length
who
show history
show cs7 instance <0-15> users
```
show cs7 (sua|m3ua|ipa) [<0-65534>]
show cs7 instance <0-15> asp
show cs7 instance <0-15> as (active|all|m3ua|sua)
show cs7 instance <0-15> sccp addressbook
show cs7 instance <0-15> sccp users
show cs7 instance <0-15> sccp ssn <0-65535>
show cs7 instance <0-15> sccp connections
show cs7 instance <0-15> sccp timers
logging enable
logging disable
logging filter all {0|1}
logging color {0|1}
logging timestamp {0|1}
logging print extended-timestamp {0|1}
logging print category {0|1}
logging print level {0|1}
logging print file {0|1|basename} {last}
logging set-log-mask MASK
logging level (rll|cc|mm|rr|mncc|pag|mac|mgcp|ho|db|ref|ctrl|smpp|ranap|vlr|iucs|bssap|sgs|lglobal|llapd|llnp|lmux|lmi|limib|lms|ltr|lgtp|ls7|lacp|lsua|lmsua|lmgcp|ljibuf|lrspro) {debug|info|notice|error|fatal}
logging level set-all {debug|info|notice|error|fatal}
logging level force-all {debug|info|notice|error|fatal}
no logging level force-all
show logging vty
show alarms
show talloc-context (application|all) {full|brief} {DEPTH}
show talloc-context (application|all) {full|brief} {DEPTH} tree ADDRESS
show talloc-context (application|all) {full|brief} {DEPTH} filter REGEXP
show stats
show stats level {global|peer|subscriber}
show asciidoc counters
show rate-counters
show fsm NAME
show fsm all
show fsm-instances NAME
show fsm-instances all
show sgs-connections
show subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID
show subscriber cache
show bsc
show connection
show transaction
sms send pending
sms delete expired
subscriber create imsi ID
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID sms sender (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) →
SENT_ID send .LINE
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID silent-sms sender (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) →
SENT_ID send .LINE
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID silent-call start (any|tch/f|tch/any|sdch)
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID silent-call stop
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID ussd-notify (0|1|2) .TEXT
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID ms-test close-loop (a|b|c|d|e|f|i)
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID ms-test open-loop
subscriber (msisdn|extension|imsi|tmsi|id) ID paging
show statistics
show sms-queue
logging filter imsi IMSI
show smpp esme
Tip

Remember, the list of available commands will change significantly depending on the Osmocom program you are accessing, its software version and the current node you're at. Compare the above example of the OsmoMSC VIEW node with the list of the OsmoMSC NETWORK config node:

Example: Typing list at start of OsmoMSC NETWORK config node prompt

```plaintext
Example: Typing list at start of OsmoMSC NETWORK config node prompt

OsmoMSC(config-net)# list
  help
  list
  write terminal
  write file
  write memory
  write
  show running-config
  exit
  end
  network country code <1-999>
  mobile network code <0-999>
  short name NAME
  long name NAME
  encryption a5 <0-3> [0-3] [0-3] [0-3]
  authentication (optional|required)
  rrlp mode (none|ms-based|ms-preferred|ass-preferred)
  mm info (0|1)
  timezone <-19-19> (0|15|30|45)
  timezone <-19-19> (0|15|30|45) <0-2>
  no timezone
  periodic location update <6-1530>
  no periodic location update
```

8 libosmocore Logging System

In any reasonably complex software it is important to understand how to enable and configure logging in order to get a better insight into what is happening, and to be able to follow the course of action. We therefore ask the reader to bear with us while we explain how the logging subsystem works and how it is configured.

Most Osmocom Software (like osmo-bts, osmo-bsc, osmo-nitb, osmo-sgsn and many others) uses the same common logging system.

This chapter describes the architecture and configuration of this common logging system.

The logging system is composed of

- log targets (where to log),
- log categories (who is creating the log line),
- log levels (controlling the verbosity of logging), and
- log filters (filtering or suppressing certain messages).

All logging is done in human-readable ASCII-text. The logging system is configured by means of VTY commands that can either be entered interactively, or read from a configuration file at process start time.

8.1 Log categories

Each sub-system of the program in question typically logs its messages as a different category, allowing fine-grained control over which log messages you will or will not see. For example, in OsmoBSC, there are categories for the protocol layers rsl, rr, mm, cc and many others. To get a a list of categories interactively on the vty, type: `logging level ?`
8.2 Log levels

For each of the log categories (see Section 8.1), you can set an independent log level, controlling the level of verbosity. Log levels include:

**fatal**
Fatal messages, causing abort and/or re-start of a process. This *shouldn’t happen*.

**error**
An actual error has occurred, its cause should be further investigated by the administrator.

**notice**
A noticeable event has occurred, which is not considered to be an error.

**info**
Some information about normal/regular system activity is provided.

**debug**
Verbose information about internal processing of the system, used for debugging purpose. This will log the most.

The log levels are inclusive, e.g. if you select *info*, then this really means that all events with a level of at least *info* will be logged, i.e. including events of *notice, error and fatal*.

So for example, in OsmoBSC, to set the log level of the Mobility Management category to info, you can use the following command: `log level mm info`.

There is also a special command to set all categories as a one-off to a desired log level. For example, to silence all messages but those logged as notice and above issue the command: `log level set-all notice`.

Afterwards you can adjust specific categories as usual.

A similar command is `log level force-all <level>` which causes all categories to behave as if set to log level `<level>` until the command is reverted with `no log level force-all` after which the individually-configured log levels will again take effect. The difference between *set-all* and *force-all* is that *set-all* actually changes the individual category settings while *force-all* is a (temporary) override of those settings and does not change them.

8.3 Log printing options

The logging system has various options to change the information displayed in the log message.

**log color 1**
With this option each log message will log with the color of its category. The color is hard-coded and can not be changed. As with other options a 0 disables this functionality.

**log timestamp 1**
Includes the current time in the log message. When logging to syslog this option should not be needed, but may come in handy when debugging an issue while logging to file.

**log print extended-timestamp 1**
In order to debug time-critical issues this option will print a timestamp with millisecond granularity.

**log print category 1**
Prefix each log message with the category name.

**log print category-hex 1**
Prefix each log message with the category number in hex (<000b>).

**log print level 1**
Prefix each log message with the name of the log level.

**log print file 1**
Prefix each log message with the source file and line number. Append the keyword `last` to append the file information instead of prefixing it.
8.4 Log filters

The default behavior is to filter out everything, i.e. not to log anything. The reason is quite simple: On a busy production setup, logging all events for a given subsystem may very quickly be flooding your console before you have a chance to set a more restrictive filter.

To request no filtering, i.e. see all messages, you may use: `log filter all 1`

In addition to generic filtering, applications can implement special log filters using the same framework to filter on particular context.

For example in OsmoBSC, to only see messages relating to a particular subscriber identified by his IMSI, you may use: `log filter imsi 262020123456789`

8.5 Log targets

Each of the log targets represent certain destination for log messages. It can be configured independently by selecting levels (see Section 8.2) for categories (see Section 8.1) as well as filtering (see Section 8.4) and other options like `logging timestamp` for example.

8.5.1 Logging to the VTY

Logging messages to the interactive command-line interface (VTY) is most useful for occasional investigation by the system administrator.

Logging to the VTY is disabled by default, and needs to be enabled explicitly for each such session. This means that multiple concurrent VTY sessions each have their own logging configuration. Once you close a VTY session, the log target will be destroyed and your log settings be lost. If you re-connect to the VTY, you have to again activate and configure logging, if you wish.

To create a logging target bound to a VTY, you have to use the following command: `logging enable` This doesn’t really activate the generation of any output messages yet, it merely creates and attaches a log target to the VTY session. The newly-created target still doesn’t have any filter installed, i.e. all log messages will be suppressed by default

Next, you can configure the log levels for desired categories in your VTY session. See Section 8.1 for more details on categories and Section 8.2 for the log level details.

For example, to set the log level of the Call Control category to debug, you can use: `log level cc debug`

Finally, after having configured the levels, you still need to set the filter as it’s described in Section 8.4.

Tip

If many messages are being logged to a VTY session, it may be hard to impossible to still use the same session for any commands. We therefore recommend to open a second VTY session in parallel, and use one only for logging, while the other is used for interacting with the system. Another option would be to use different log target.

To review the current vty logging configuration, you can use: `show logging vty`

8.5.2 Logging to the ring buffer

To avoid having separate VTY session just for logging output while still having immediate access to them, one can use `alarms` target. It lets you store the log messages inside the ring buffer of a given size which is available with `show alarms` command.

It’s configured as follows:

```bash
OsmoBSC> enable
OsmoBSC# configure terminal
OsmoBSC(config)# log alarms 98
OsmoBSC(config-log)#
```

In the example above 98 is the desired size of the ring buffer (number of messages). Once it’s filled, the incoming log messages will push out the oldest messages available in the buffer.
8.5.3 Logging via gsmtap

When debugging complex issues it’s handy to be able to reconstruct exact chain of events. This is enabled by using GSMTAP log output where frames sent/received over the air are interspersed with the log lines. It also simplifies the bug handling as users don’t have to provide separate .pcap and .log files anymore - everything will be inside self-contained packet dump.

It’s configured as follows:

```
OsmoBSC> enable
OsmoBSC# configure terminal
OsmoBSC(config)# log gsmtap 192.168.2.3
OsmoBSC(config-log)#
```

The hostname/ip argument is optional: if omitted the default 127.0.0.1 will be used. The log strings inside GSMTAP are already supported by Wireshark. Capturing for port 4729 on appropriate interface will reveal log messages including source file name and line number as well as application. This makes it easy to consolidate logs from several different network components alongside the air frames. You can also use Wireshark to quickly filter logs for a given subsystem, severity, file name etc.

![Figure 1: Wireshark with logs delivered over GSMTAP](image)

Note: the logs are also duplicated to stderr when GSMTAP logging is configured because stderr is the default log target which is initialized automatically. To decrease stderr logging to absolute minimum, you can configure it as follows:

```
OsmoBSC> enable
OsmoBSC# configure terminal
OsmoBSC(config)# log stderr
OsmoBSC(config-log)# logging level force-all fatal
```

8.5.4 Logging to a file

As opposed to Logging to the VTY, logging to files is persistent and stored in the configuration file. As such, it is configured in sub-nodes below the configuration node. There can be any number of log files active, each of them having different settings
regarding levels / subsystems.

To configure a new log file, enter the following sequence of commands:

```
OsmoBSC> enable
OsmoBSC# configure terminal
OsmoBSC(config)# log file /path/to/my/file
OsmoBSC(config-log)#
```

This leaves you at the config-log prompt, from where you can set the detailed configuration for this log file. The available commands at this point are identical to configuring logging on the VTY, they include logging filter, logging level as well as logging color and logging timestamp.

**Tip**

Don't forget to use the `copy running-config startup-config` (or its short-hand `write file`) command to make your logging configuration persistent across application re-start.

**Note**

Libosmocore provides file close-and-reopen support by SIGHUP, as used by popular log file rotating solutions such as [https://github.com/logrotate/logrotate](https://github.com/logrotate/logrotate) found in most GNU/Linux distributions.

### 8.5.5 Logging to syslog

syslog is a standard for computer data logging maintained by the IETF. Unix-like operating systems like GNU/Linux provide several syslog compatible log daemons that receive log messages generated by application programs.

Libosmocore based applications can log messages to syslog by using the syslog log target. You can configure syslog logging by issuing the following commands on the VTY:

```
OsmoBSC> enable
OsmoBSC# configure terminal
OsmoBSC(config)# log syslog daemon
OsmoBSC(config-log)#
```

This leaves you at the config-log prompt, from where you can set the detailed configuration for this log file. The available commands at this point are identical to configuring logging on the VTY, they include logging filter, logging level as well as logging color and logging timestamp.

**Note**

Syslog daemons will normally automatically prefix every message with a time-stamp, so you should disable the libosmocore time-stamping by issuing the `logging timestamp 0` command.

### 8.5.6 Logging to stderr

If you’re not running the respective application as a daemon in the background, you can also use the stderr log target in order to log to the standard error file descriptor of the process.

In order to configure logging to stderr, you can use the following commands:

```
OsmoBSC> enable
OsmoBSC# configure terminal
OsmoBSC(config)# log stderr
OsmoBSC(config-log)#
```
9 Configuring OsmoGbPROXY

TBD. Unfortunately this chapter of the manual still needs to be written. Osmocom has very limited funding and support resources; Feel free to help us completing this documentation by contributing with code, documentation or by supporting the developers financially.

10 Gb interface using libosmogb

libosmogb is part of the libosmocore.git repository and implements the Gb interface protocol stack consisting of the NS and BSSGP layers. It is used in a variety of Osmocom project, including OsmoSGSN, OsmoGbProxy and OsmoPCU. This section describes the configuration that libosmogb exposes via the VTY.

10.1 Gb interface configuration

10.1.1 NS-over-UDP configuration

The GPRS-NS protocol can be encapsulated in UDP/IP. This is the default encapsulation for IP based GPRS systems.

**Example: GPRS NS-over-UDP configuration**

```
OsmoSGSN(config-ns)# encapsulation udp local-ip 127.0.0.1
OsmoSGSN(config-ns)# encapsulation udp local-port 23000
```

The example above configures a libosmogb based application to listen for incoming connections from PCUs on the specified address and port.

1. Set the local side IP address for NS-over-UDP
2. Set the local side UDP port number for NS-over-UDP. 23000 is the default

10.1.2 NS-over-FR-GRE configuration

The GPRS-NS protocol can alternatively be encapsulated over Frame Relay (FR). Traditionally this is communicated over SDH/PDH media, which we don’t support. However, we can encapsulate the FR in GRE, and then that in IP.

The resulting NS-FR-GRE-IP stack can be converted by an off-the-shelf router with FR and IP support.

**Example: GPRS NS-over-FR-GRE configuration**

```
OsmoSGSN(config-ns)# encapsulation framerelay-gre enabled
OsmoSGSN(config-ns)# encapsulation framerelay-gre local-ip 127.0.0.1
```

1. Enable FR-GRE encapsulation
2. Set the local side IP address for NS-over-FR-GRE

10.1.3 NS Timer configuration

The NS protocol features a number of configurable timers.

| Table 3: List of configurable NS timers |
### 10.2 Examining Gb interface status

There are several commands that can help to inspect and analyze the currently running system status with respect to the Gb interfaces.

**Example: Inspecting NS state**

```plaintext
OsmoSGSN> show ns
Encapsulation NS-UDP-IP  Local IP: 127.0.0.1, UDP Port: 23000
Encapsulation NS-FR-GRE-IP Local IP: 0.0.0.0
```

**Example: Inspecting NS statistics**

```plaintext
OsmoSGSN> show ns stats
Encapsulation NS-UDP-IP  Local IP: 10.9.1.198, UDP Port: 23000
Encapsulation NS-FR-GRE-IP Local IP: 0.0.0.0
NSEI 101, NS-VC 101, Remote: BSS, ALIVE UNBLOCKED, UDP 10.9.1.119:23000
NSVC Peer Statistics:
  Packets at NS Level ( In): 1024 (2/s 123/m 911/h 0/d)
  Packets at NS Level (Out): 1034 (0/s 151/m 894/h 0/d)
  Bytes at NS Level ( In): 296638 (1066/s 22222/m 274244/h 0/d)
  Bytes at NS Level (Out): 139788 (0/s 48225/m 91710/h 0/d)
  NS-VC Block count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NS-VC gone dead count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NS-VC replaced other count: 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NS-VC changed NSEI count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NS-VC changed NSEI count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NS-VC was invalid count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NS-VC changed NSEI count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NS-VC gone dead count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  ALIVE ACK missing count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  RESET ACK missing count : 0 (0/s 0/m 0/h 0/d)
  NSVC Peer Statistics:
  ALIVE response time : 0 ms
```

**Example: Inspecting BSSGP state**

```plaintext
OsmoSGSN> show bssgp
NSEI 101, BVCI 2, RA-ID: 1-2-1-0, CID: 0, STATE: UNBLOCKED
NSEI 101, BVCI 0, RA-ID: 0-0-0-0, CID: 0, STATE: UNBLOCKED
```

**FIXME: show nse**

### 10.3 FIXME

#### 10.3.1 Blocking / Unblocking / Resetting NS Virtual Connections

The user can manually perform operations on individual NSVCs:
• blocking a NSVC
• unblocking a NSVC
• resetting a NSVC

The VTY command used for this is the `nsvc (nsei|nsvci) <0-65535> (block|unblock|reset)` command available from the ENABLE node.

### 10.4 Gb interface logging filters

There are some Gb-interface specific filters for the libosmocore logging subsystem, which can help to reduce the logged output to messages pertaining to a certain NS or BSSGP connection only.

**Example: enabling a log filter for a given NSEI**

```
OsmoSGSN> logging filter nsvc nsei 23
```

**Example: enabling a log filter for a given NSVCI**

```
OsmoSGSN> logging filter nsvc nsvci 23
```

### 11 Osmocom Control Interface

The VTY interface as described in Section 7 is aimed at human interaction with the respective Osmocom program.

Other programs **should not** use the VTY interface to interact with the Osmocom software, as parsing the textual representation is cumbersome, inefficient, and will break every time the formatting is changed by the Osmocom developers.

Instead, the Control Interface was introduced as a programmatic interface that can be used to interact with the respective program.

#### 11.1 Control Interface Protocol

The control interface protocol is a mixture of binary framing with text based payload.

The protocol for the control interface is wrapped inside the IPA multiplex header with the stream identifier set to IPAC_PROTO_OSMO (0xEE).

```
0 | 12 | 24

Length (network byte order) Stream ID (0xEE)
```

**Figure 2: IPA header for control protocol**

Inside the IPA header is a single byte of extension header with protocol ID 0x00 which indicates the control interface.
After the concatenation of the two above headers, the plain-text payload message starts. The format of that plain text is illustrated for each operation in the respective message sequence chart in the chapters below.

The fields specified below follow the following meaning:

<id>
A numeric identifier, uniquely identifying this particular operation. Value 0 is not allowed unless it’s a TRAP message. It will be echoed back in any response to a particular request.

<var>
The name of the variable / field affected by the GET / SET / TRAP operation. Which variables/fields are available is dependent on the specific application under control.

<val>
The value of the variable / field

<reason>
A text formatted, human-readable reason why the operation resulted in an error.

11.1.1 GET operation

The GET operation is performed by an external application to get a certain value from inside the Osmocom application.

Client | Control Interface
--- | ---
GET <id> <var> | 
GET_REPLY <id> <var> <val> |

Figure 4: Control Interface GET operation (successful outcome)

Client | Control Interface
--- | ---
GET <id> <var> | 
ERROR <id> <reason> |

Figure 5: Control Interface GET operation (unsuccessful outcome)
11.1.2 SET operation

The SET operation is performed by an external application to set a value inside the Osmocom application.

![Figure 6: Control Interface SET operation (successful outcome)](image)

![Figure 7: Control Interface SET operation (unsuccessful outcome)](image)

11.1.3 TRAP operation

The program can at any time issue a trap. The term is used in the spirit of SNMP.

![Figure 8: Control Interface TRAP operation](image)

11.2 Common variables

There are several variables which are common to all the programs using control interface. They are described in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>counter.*</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Get counter value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate_ctr.*</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Get list of rate counter groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate_ctr.IN.GN.GI.name</td>
<td>RO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Get value for interval IN of rate counter name which belong to group named GN with index GI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Those read-only variables allow to get value of arbitrary counter using its name. For example "rate_ctr.per_hour.bsc.0.handover:timeout" is the number of handover timeouts per hour. Of course for that to work the program in question have to register corresponding counter names and groups using libosmocore functions.

In the example above, "bsc" is the rate counter group name and "0" is its index. It is possible to obtain all the rate counters in a given group by requesting "rate_ctr.per_sec.bsc.0" variable.

The list of available groups can be obtained by requesting "rate_ctr.*" variable.

The rate counter group name have to be prefixed with interval specification which can be any of "per_sec", "per_min", "per_hour", "per_day" or "abs" for absolute value.

The old-style counters available via "counter.*" variables are superseded by "rate_ctr.abs" so its use is discouraged. There might still be some applications not yet converted to rate_ctr.

11.3 Control Interface python examples

In the osmo-python-tests repository, there is an example python script called scripts/osmo_ctrl.py which implements the Osmocom control interface protocol.

You can use this tool either stand-alone to perform control interface operations against an Osmocom program, or you can use it as a reference for developing your own python software talking to the control interface.

Another implementation is in scripts/osmo_rate_ctr2csv.py which will retrieve performance counters for a given Osmocom program and output it in csv format. This can be used to periodically (using systemd timer for example) retrieve data to build KPI and evaluate how it changes over time.

Internally it uses "rate_ctr.*" variable described in [?] to get the list of counter groups and then request all the counters in each group. Applications interested in individual metrics can request it directly using rate_ctr2csv.py as an example.

11.3.1 Getting rate counters

Example: Use rate_ctr2csv.py to get rate counters from OsmoBSC

```
$ ./scripts/osmo_rate_ctr2csv.py --header
Connecting to localhost:4249...
Getting rate counter groups info...
"group","counter","absolute","second","minute","hour","day"
"e1inp.0","hdlc:abort","0","0","0","0","0"
"e1inp.0","hdlc:bad_fcs","0","0","0","0","0"
"e1inp.0","hdlc:overrun","0","0","0","0","0"
"e1inp.0","alarm","0","0","0","0","0"
"e1inp.0","removed","0","0","0","0","0"
"bsc.0","chreq:total","0","0","0","0","0"
"bsc.0","chreq:no_channel","0","0","0","0","0"
...  
"msc.0","call:active","0","0","0","0","0"
"msc.0","call:complete","0","0","0","0","0"
"msc.0","call:incomplete","0","0","0","0","0"
Completed: 44 counters from 3 groups received.
```

11.3.2 Setting a value

Example: Use osmo_ctrl.py to set the short network name of OsmoBSC

```
$ ./osmo_ctrl.py -d localhost -s short-name 32C3
Got message: SET_REPLY 1 short-name 32C3
```
11.3.3 Getting a value

Example: Use osmo_ctrl.py to get the mnc of OsmoBSC

```$ ./osmo_ctrl.py -d localhost -g mnc
Got message: GET_REPLY 1 mnc 262```

11.3.4 Listening for traps

You can use osmo_ctrl.py to listen for traps the following way:

Example: Using osmo_ctrl.py to listen for traps:

```$ ./osmo_ctrl.py -d localhost -m 0```

- the command will not return and wait for any TRAP messages to arrive

12 Glossary

2FF
2nd Generation Form Factor; the so-called plug-in SIM form factor

3FF
3rd Generation Form Factor; the so-called microSIM form factor

3GPP
3rd Generation Partnership Project

4FF
4th Generation Form Factor; the so-called nanoSIM form factor

A Interface
Interface between BTS and BSC, traditionally over E1 (3GPP TS 48.008 [3gpp-ts-48-008])

A3/A8
Algorithm 3 and 8; Authentication and key generation algorithm in GSM and GPRS, typically COMP128v1/v2/v3 or MILENAGE are typically used

A5
Algorithm 5; Air-interface encryption of GSM; currently only A5/0 (no encryption), A5/1 and A5/3 are in use

Abis Interface
Interface between BTS and BSC, traditionally over E1 (3GPP TS 48.058 [3gpp-ts-48-058] and 3GPP TS 52.021 [3gpp-ts-52-021])

ACC
Access Control Class; every BTS broadcasts a bit-mask of permitted ACC, and only subscribers with a SIM of matching ACC are permitted to use that BTS

AGCH
Access Grant Channel on Um interface; used to assign a dedicated channel in response to RACH request

AGPL
GNU Affero General Public License, a copyleft-style Free Software License

ARFCN
Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number; specifies a tuple of uplink and downlink frequencies
AUC
Authentication Center; central database of authentication key material for each subscriber

BCCH
Broadcast Control Channel on Um interface; used to broadcast information about Cell and its neighbors

BCC
Base Station Color Code; short identifier of BTS, lower part of BSIC

BTS
Base Transceiver Station

BSC
Base Station Controller

BSIC
Base Station Identity Code; 16bit identifier of BTS within location area

BSSGP
Base Station Subsystem Gateway Protocol (3GPP TS 48.018 [3gpp-ts-48-018])

BVCI
BSSGP Virtual Circuit Identifier

CBCH
Cell Broadcast Channel; used to transmit Cell Broadcast SMS (SMS-CB)

CC
Call Control; Part of the GSM Layer 3 Protocol

CCCH
Common Control Channel on Um interface; consists of RACH (uplink), BCCH, PCH, AGCH (all downlink)

Cell
A cell in a cellular network, served by a BTS

CEPT
Conférence européenne des administrations des postes et des télécommunications; European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.

CGI
Cell Global Identifier comprised of MCC, MNC, LAC and BSIC

CSFB
Circuit-Switched Fall Back; Mechanism for switching from LTE/EUTRAN to UTRAN/GERAN when circuit-switched services such as voice telephony are required.

dB
deci-Bel; relative logarithmic unit

dBm
deci-Bel (milliwatt); unit of measurement for signal strength of radio signals

DHCP
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (IETF RFC 2131 [ietf-rfc2131])

downlink
Direction of messages / signals from the network core towards the mobile phone

DSP
Digital Signal Processor

dvnixload
Tool to program UBL and the Bootloader on a sysmoBTS
EDGE
Enhanced Data rates for GPRS Evolution; Higher-speed improvement of GPRS; introduces 8PSK

EGPRS
Enhanced GPRS; the part of EDGE relating to GPRS services

EIR
Equipment Identity Register; core network element that stores and manages IMEI numbers

ESME
External SMS Entity; an external application interfacing with a SMSC over SMPP

ETSI
European Telecommunications Standardization Institute

FPGA
Field Programmable Gate Array; programmable digital logic hardware

Gb
Interface between PCU and SGSN in GPRS/EDGE network; uses NS, BSSGP, LLC

GERAN
GPRS/EDGE Radio Access Network

GFDL
GNU Free Documentation License; a copyleft-style Documentation License

GGSN
GPRS Gateway Support Node; gateway between GPRS and external (IP) network

GMSK
Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying; modulation used for GSM and GPRS

GPL
GNU General Public License, a copyleft-style Free Software License

Gp
Gp interface between SGSN and GGSN; uses GTP protocol

GPRS
General Packet Radio Service; the packet switched 2G technology

GPS
Global Positioning System; provides a highly accurate clock reference besides the global position

GSM
Global System for Mobile Communications. ETSI/3GPP Standard of a 2G digital cellular network

GSMTAP
GSM tap; pseudo standard for encapsulating GSM protocol layers over UDP/IP for analysis

GSUP
Generic subscriber Update Protocol. Osmocom-specific alternative to TCAP/MAP

GT
Global Title; an address in SCCP

GTP
GPRS Tunnel Protocol; used between SGSN and GGSN

HLR
Home Location Register; central subscriber database of a GSM network

HNB-GW
Home NodeB Gateway. Entity between femtocells (Home NodeB) and CN in 3G/UMTS.
HPLMN
Home PLMN; the network that has issued the subscriber SIM and has his record in HLR

IE
Information Element

IMEI
International Mobile Equipment Identity; unique 14-digit decimal number to globally identify a mobile device, optionally with a 15th checksum digit

IMEISV
IMEI software version; unique 14-digit decimal number to globally identify a mobile device (same as IMEI) plus two software version digits (total digits: 16)

IMSI
International Mobile Subscriber Identity; 15-digit unique identifier for the subscriber/SIM; starts with MCC/MNC of issuing operator

IP
Internet Protocol (IETF RFC 791 [?])

IPA
ip.access GSM over IP protocol; used to multiplex a single TCP connection

Iu
Interface in 3G/UMTS between RAN and CN

IuCS
Iu interface for circuit-switched domain. Used in 3G/UMTS between RAN and MSC

IuPS
Iu interface for packet-switched domain. Used in 3G/UMTS between RAN and SGSN

LAC
Location Area Code; 16bit identifier of Location Area within network

LAPD
Link Access Protocol, D-Channel (ITU-T Q.921 [itu-t-q921])

LAPDm
Link Access Protocol Mobile (3GPP TS 44.006 [3gpp-ts-44-006])

LLC
Logical Link Control; GPRS protocol between MS and SGSN (3GPP TS 44.064 [3gpp-ts-44-064])

Location Area
Location Area; a geographic area containing multiple BTS

LU
Location Updating; can be of type IMSI-Attach or Periodic. Procedure that indicates a subscriber’s physical presence in a given radio cell.

M2PA
MTP2 Peer-to-Peer Adaptation; a SIGTRAN Variant (RFC 4165 [ietf-rfc4165])

M2UA
MTP2 User Adaptation; a SIGTRAN Variant (RFC 3331 [ietf-rfc3331])

M3UA
MTP3 User Adaptation; a SIGTRAN Variant (RFC 4666 [ietf-rfc4666])

MCC
Mobile Country Code; unique identifier of a country, e.g. 262 for Germany
MFF
Machine-to-Machine Form Factor; a SIM chip package that is soldered permanently onto M2M device circuit boards.

MGW
Media Gateway

MM
Mobility Management; part of the GSM Layer 3 Protocol

MNC
Mobile Network Code; identifies network within a country; assigned by national regulator

MNCC
Mobile Network Call Control; Unix domain socket based Interface between MSC and external call control entity like osmo-sip-connector

MNO
Mobile Network Operator; operator with physical radio network under his MCC/MNC

MO
Mobile Originated. Direction from Mobile (MS/UE) to Network

MS
Mobile Station; a mobile phone / GSM Modem

MSC
Mobile Switching Center; network element in the circuit-switched core network

MSISDN
Mobile Subscriber ISDN Number; telephone number of the subscriber

MT
Mobile Terminated. Direction from Network to Mobile (MS/UE)

MTP
Message Transfer Part; SS7 signaling protocol (ITU-T Q.701 [itu-t-q701])

MVNO
Mobile Virtual Network Operator; Operator without physical radio network

NCC
Network Color Code; assigned by national regulator

NITB
Network In The Box; combines functionality traditionally provided by BSC, MSC, VLR, HLR, SMSC functions; see OsmoNITB

NSEI
NS Entity Identifier

NVCI
NS Virtual Circuit Identifier

NWL
Network Listen; ability of some BTS to receive downlink from other BTSs

NS
Network Service; protocol on Gb interface (3GPP TS 48.016 [3gpp-ts-48-016])

OCXO
Oven Controlled Crystal Oscillator; very high precision oscillator, superior to a VCTCXO

OML
Operation & Maintenance Link (ETSI/3GPP TS 52.021 [3gpp-ts-52-021])
OpenBSC
Open Source implementation of GSM network elements, specifically OsmoBSC, OsmoNITB, OsmoSGSN

OpenGGSN
Open Source implementation of a GPRS Packet Control Unit

OpenVPN
Open-Source Virtual Private Network; software employed to establish encrypted private networks over untrusted public networks

Osmocom
Open Source MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS; collaborative community for implementing communications protocols and systems, including GSM, GPRS, TETRA, DECT, GMR and others

OsmoBSC
Open Source implementation of a GSM Base Station Controller

OsmoNITB
Open Source implementation of a GSM Network In The Box, combines functionality traditionally provided by BSC, MSC, VLR, HLR, AUC, SMSC

OsmoSGSN
Open Source implementation of a Serving GPRS Support Node

OsmoPCU
Open Source implementation of a GPRS Packet Control Unit

OTA
Over-The-Air; Capability of operators to remotely reconfigure/reprogram ISM/USIM cards

PC
Point Code; an address in MTP

PCH
Paging Channel on downlink Um interface; used by network to page an MS

PCU
Packet Control Unit; used to manage Layer 2 of the GPRS radio interface

PDCH
Packet Data Channel on Um interface; used for GPRS/EDGE signalling + user data

PIN
Personal Identification Number; a number by which the user authenticates to a SIM/USIM or other smart card

PLMN
Public Land Mobile Network; specification language for a single GSM network

PUK
PIN Unblocking Code; used to unblock a blocked PIN (after too many wrong PIN attempts)

RAC
Routing Area Code; 16bit identifier for a Routing Area within a Location Area

RACH
Random Access Channel on uplink Um interface; used by MS to request establishment of a dedicated channel

RAM
Remote Application Management; Ability to remotely manage (install, remove) Java Applications on SIM/USIM Card

RF
Radio Frequency
RFM
Remote File Management; Ability to remotely manage (write, read) files on a SIM/USIM card

Roaming
Procedure in which a subscriber of one network is using the radio network of another network, often in different countries; in some countries national roaming exists.

Routing Area
Routing Area; GPRS specific sub-division of Location Area

RR
Radio Resources; Part of the GSM Layer 3 Protocol

RSL
Radio Signalling Link (3GPP TS 48.058 [3gpp-ts-48-058])

RTP
Real-Time Transport Protocol (IETF RFC 3550 [ietf-rfc3550]); Used to transport audio/video streams over UDP/IP

SACCH
Slow Associate Control Channel on Um interface; bundled to a TCH or SDCCH, used for signalling in parallel to active dedicated channel

SCCP
Signaling Connection Control Part; SS7 signaling protocol (ITU-T Q.711 [itu-t-q711])

SDCCH
Slow Dedicated Control Channel on Um interface; used for signalling and SMS transport in GSM

SDK
Software Development Kit

SGs
Interface between MSC (GSM/UMTS) and MME (LTE/EPC) to facilitate CSFB and SMS.

SGSN
Serving GPRS Support Node; Core network element for packet-switched services in GSM and UMTS.

SIGTRAN
Signaling Transport over IP (IETF RFC 2719 [ietf-rfc2719])

SIM
Subscriber Identity Module; small chip card storing subscriber identity

Site
A site is a location where one or more BTSs are installed, typically three BTSs for three sectors

SMPP
Short Message Peer-to-Peer; TCP based protocol to interface external entities with an SMSC

SMSC
Short Message Service Center; store-and-forward relay for short messages

SS7
Signaling System No. 7; Classic digital telephony signaling system

SS
Supplementary Services; query and set various service parameters between subscriber and core network (e.g. USSD, 3rd-party calls, hold/retrieve, advice-of-charge, call deflection)

SSH
Secure Shell; IETF RFC 4250 [ietf-rfc4251] to 4254
SSN
Sub-System Number; identifies a given SCCP Service such as MSC, HLR

STP
Signaling Transfer Point; A Router in SS7 Networks

SUA
SCCP User Adaptation; a SIGTRAN Variant (RFC 3868 [ietf-rfc3868])

syslog
System logging service of UNIX-like operating systems

System Information
A set of downlink messages on the BCCH and SACCH of the Um interface describing properties of the cell and network

TCH
Traffic Channel; used for circuit-switched user traffic (mostly voice) in GSM

TCP
Transmission Control Protocol; (IETF RFC 793 [ietf-rfc793])

TFTP
Trivial File Transfer Protocol; (IETF RFC 1350 [ietf-rfc1350])

TRX
Transceiver; element of a BTS serving a single carrier

TS
Technical Specification

u-Boot
Boot loader used in various embedded systems

UBI
An MTD wear leveling system to deal with NAND flash in Linux

UBL
Initial bootloader loaded by the TI Davinci SoC

UDP
User Datagram Protocol (IETF RFC 768 [ietf-rfc768])

UICC
Universal Integrated Chip Card; A smart card according to ETSI TR 102 216 [etsi-tr102216]

Um interface
U mobile; Radio interface between MS and BTS

uplink
Direction of messages: Signals from the mobile phone towards the network

USIM
Universal Subscriber Identity Module; application running on a UICC to provide subscriber identity for UMTS and GSM networks

USSD
Unstructured Supplementary Service Data; textual dialog between subscriber and core network, e.g. *100 → Your extension is 1234

VCTCXO
Voltage Controlled, Temperature Compensated Crystal Oscillator; a precision oscillator, superior to a classic crystal oscillator, but inferior to an OCXO
VLR
Visitor Location Register; volatile storage of attached subscribers in the MSC

VPLMN
Visited PLMN; the network in which the subscriber is currently registered; may differ from HPLMN when on roaming

VTY
Virtual Teletype; a textual command-line interface for configuration and introspection, e.g. the OsmoBSC configuration file as well as its telnet link on port 4242

A Osmocom TCP/UDP Port Numbers

The Osmocom GSM system utilizes a variety of TCP/IP based protocols. The table below provides a reference as to which port numbers are used by which protocol / interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4 Protocol</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Software</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>2427</td>
<td>MGCP GW</td>
<td>osmo-bsc_mgcp, osmo-mgw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2775</td>
<td>SMPP (SMS interface for external programs)</td>
<td>osmo-nitb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3002</td>
<td>A-bis/IP OML</td>
<td>osmo-bts, osmo-bsc, osmo-nitb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>3003</td>
<td>A-bis/IP RSL</td>
<td>osmo-bts, osmo-bsc, osmo-nitb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4236</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-trx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4237</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-trx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4238</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-bts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4239</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-stp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4240</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-pcu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4241</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-bts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4242</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-nitb, osmo-bsc, cellmgr-ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4243</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-bsc_mgcp, osmo-mgw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4244</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-bsc_nat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4245</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-sgsn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4246</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-gbproxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4247</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>OsmocomBB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4249</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-nitb, osmo-bsc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4250</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-bsc_nat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4251</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-sgsn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4252</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>sysmobts-mgr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4253</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-gtpuub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4254</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-msc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4255</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-msc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4256</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-sip-connector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4257</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-ggsn, ggsn (OpenGGSN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4258</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-hlr</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4259</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-hlr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4260</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-ggsn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4261</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-hnbw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4262</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-hnbw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4263</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-gbproxy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4264</td>
<td>telnet (VTY)</td>
<td>osmo-cbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4265</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-cbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4266</td>
<td>D-GSM MS Lookup: mDNS serve</td>
<td>osmo-hlr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>4267</td>
<td>Control Interface</td>
<td>osmo-mgw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4729</td>
<td>GSMTAP</td>
<td>Almost every osmocom project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5: (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L4 Protocol</th>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Software</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>A/IP</td>
<td>osmo-bsc, osmo-bsc_nat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>23000</td>
<td>GPRS-NS over IP default port</td>
<td>osmo-pcu, osmo-sgsn, osmo-gbproxy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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