

# **Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor User Guide**

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## Preface

# 1. Document Conventions

This manual uses several conventions to highlight certain words and phrases and draw attention to specific pieces of information.

In PDF and paper editions, this manual uses typefaces drawn from the [Liberation Fonts](https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/) [https://fedorahosted.org/liberation-fonts/] set. The Liberation Fonts set is also used in HTML editions if the set is installed on your system. If not, alternative but equivalent typefaces are displayed. Note: Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and later includes the Liberation Fonts set by default.

## 1.1. Typographic Conventions

Four typographic conventions are used to call attention to specific words and phrases. These conventions, and the circumstances they apply to, are as follows.

**Mono-spaced Bold**

Used to highlight system input, including shell commands, file names and paths. Also used to highlight key caps and key-combinations. For example:

To see the contents of the file `my_next_bestselling_novel` in your current working directory, enter the `cat my_next_bestselling_novel` command at the shell prompt and press **Enter** to execute the command.

The above includes a file name, a shell command and a key cap, all presented in Mono-spaced Bold and all distinguishable thanks to context.

Key-combinations can be distinguished from key caps by the hyphen connecting each part of a key-combination. For example:

Press **Enter** to execute the command.

Press **Ctrl+Alt+F1** to switch to the first virtual terminal. Press **Ctrl+Alt+F7** to return to your X-Windows session.

The first sentence highlights the particular key cap to press. The second highlights two sets of three key caps, each set pressed simultaneously.

If source code is discussed, class names, methods, functions, variable names and returned values mentioned within a paragraph will be presented as above, in **Mono-spaced Bold**. For example:

File-related classes include `filesystem` for file systems, `file` for files, and `dir` for directories. Each class has its own associated set of permissions.

### Proportional Bold

This denotes words or phrases encountered on a system, including application names; dialogue box text; labelled buttons; check-box and radio button labels; menu titles and sub-menu titles. For example:

Choose **System > Preferences > Mouse** from the main menu bar to launch **Mouse Preferences**. In the **Buttons** tab, click the **Left-handed mouse** check box and click **Close** to switch the primary mouse button from the left to the right (making the mouse suitable for use in the left hand).

To insert a special character into a **gedit** file, choose **Applications > Accessories > Character Map** from the main menu bar. Next, choose **Search > Find** from the **Character Map** menu bar, type the name of the character in the **Search** field and click **Next**. The character you sought will be highlighted in the **Character Table**. Double-click this highlighted character to place it in the **Text to copy** field and then click the **Copy** button. Now switch back to your document and choose **Edit > Paste** from the **gedit** menu bar.

The above text includes application names; system-wide menu names and items; application-specific menu names; and buttons and text found within a GUI interface, all presented in Proportional Bold and all distinguishable by context.

Note the **>** shorthand used to indicate traversal through a menu and its sub-menus. This is to avoid the difficult-to-follow 'Select **Mouse** from the **Preferences** sub-menu in the **System** menu of the main menu bar' approach.

*Mono-spaced Bold Italic Of Proportional Bold Italic*

Whether Mono-spaced Bold or Proportional Bold, the addition of Italics indicates replaceable or variable text. Italics denotes text you do not input literally or displayed text that changes depending on circumstance. For example:

To connect to a remote machine using ssh, type `ssh username@domain.name` at a shell prompt. If the remote machine is `example.com` and your username on that machine is john, type `ssh john@example.com`.

The `mount -o remount file-system` command remounts the named file system. For example, to remount the `/home` file system, the command is `mount -o remount /home`.

To see the version of a currently installed package, use the `rpm -q package` command. It will return a result as follows: `package-version-release`.

Note the words in bold italics above `username`, `domain.name`, `file-system`, `package`, `version` and `release`. Each word is a placeholder, either for text you enter when issuing a command or for text displayed by the system.

Aside from standard usage for presenting the title of a work, italics denotes the first use of a new and important term. For example:

When the Apache HTTP Server accepts requests, it dispatches child processes or threads to handle them. This group of child processes or threads is known as

a *server-pool*. Under Apache HTTP Server 2.0, the responsibility for creating and maintaining these server-pools has been abstracted to a group of modules called *Multi-Processing Modules (MPMs)*. Unlike other modules, only one module from the MPM group can be loaded by the Apache HTTP Server.

## 1.2. Pull-quote Conventions

Two, commonly multi-line, data types are set off visually from the surrounding text.

Output sent to a terminal is set in `Mono-spaced Roman` and presented thus:

```
books      Desktop  documentation drafts mss    photos  stuff  svn
books_tests Desktop1  downloads    images  notes  scripts svgs
```

Source-code listings are also set in `Mono-spaced Roman` but are presented and highlighted as follows:

```
package org.jboss.book.jca.ex1;

import javax.naming.InitialContext;

public class ExClient
{
    public static void main(String args[])
        throws Exception
    {
        InitialContext iniCtx = new InitialContext();
        Object      ref  = iniCtx.lookup("EchoBean");
        EchoHome    home = (EchoHome) ref;
        Echo        echo = home.create();

        System.out.println("Created Echo");

        System.out.println("Echo.echo('Hello') = " + echo.echo("Hello"));
    }
}
```

## 1.3. Notes and Warnings

Finally, we use three visual styles to draw attention to information that might otherwise be overlooked.



### Note

A note is a tip or shortcut or alternative approach to the task at hand. Ignoring a note should have no negative consequences, but you might miss out on a trick that makes your life easier.



### Important

Important boxes detail things that are easily missed: configuration changes that only apply to the current session, or services that need restarting before an update will apply. Ignoring Important boxes won't cause data loss but may cause irritation and frustration.



### Warning

A Warning should not be ignored. Ignoring warnings will most likely cause data loss.

## 2. Provide feedback to the authors!

If you find a typographical error in this manual, or if you have thought of a way to make this manual better, we would love to hear from you! Please submit a report in the the [Issue Tracker](http://code.google.com/p/mobicents/issues/list) [http://code.google.com/p/mobicents/issues/list], against the product **Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor**, or contact the authors.

When submitting a bug report, be sure to mention the manual's identifier: JAIN\_SLEE\_DIAMETER\_S6A\_RA\_User\_Guide

If you have a suggestion for improving the documentation, try to be as specific as possible when describing it. If you have found an error, please include the section number and some of the surrounding text so we can find it easily.



# Introduction to Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor

This resource adaptor provides a Diameter API for JAIN SLEE applications, according to S6a interface based on Diameter protocol.

The S6a reference point is used for location changes of the Mobility Management Entity (MME), enabling the transfer of subscriber related data between the MME and the Home Subscriber Server (HSS).

The S6a interface application allows a Diameter server and a Diameter client to:

- exchange location information;
- authorize a user to access the EPS;
- exchange authentication information;
- download and handle changes in the subscriber data stored in the server.

Events represent Diameter S6a messages received by the Diameter stack. Different events types are specified for each Diameter request or answer. Events are fired either on client or server activities.

The Activities are defined by RA Type to ease use of RA. Activities represent Diameter session between two peers. SLEE applications use activities to create, send and receive messages.



# Resource Adaptor Type

Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor Type is defined by Mobicents team as part of effort to standardize RA Types.

## 2.1. Activities

Diameter S6a Type 1.0.0.FINAL defines the following Activities:

`net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.S6aServerSessionActivity`

This type of activity represents server side of S6a session. Authentication-Information-Request (AIR), Purge-UE-Request (PUR) and Update-Location-Request (ULR) messages are received in this Activity and respective Answers are sent from it. Cancel-Location-Request (CLR), Delete-Subscriber-Data-Request (DSR), Insert-Subscriber-Data-Request (DSR), Notify-Request (NOR) and Reset-Request (RSR) messages can be created and sent in this Activity, receiving the respective Answer (or timeout) later on this Activity.

This activity type is implicitly created by the Resource Adaptor upon reception of the AA-Request message. It ends once underlying S6a session ends.

`net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.S6aClientSessionActivity`

This type of activity represents client side of S6a session. Cancel-Location-Request (CLR), Delete-Subscriber-Data-Request (DSR), Insert-Subscriber-Data-Request (DSR), Notify-Request (NOR) and Reset-Request (RSR) messages are received in this Activity and respective Answers are sent from it. Authentication-Information-Request (AIR), Purge-UE-Request (PUR) and Update-Location-Request (ULR) messages can be created and sent in this Activity, receiving the respective Answer (or timeout) later on this Activity.

This activity type can be created with call to the proper `createS6aClientSessionActivity` method of `net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.S6aProvider`. It ends once underlying S6a session ends.

All activities define methods required to properly function and expose necessary information to JAIN SLEE services. S6a Server Activity is defined as follows:

```
public UpdateLocationAnswer createUpdateLocationAnswer();

public void sendUpdateLocationAnswer(UpdateLocationAnswer ula) throws IOException;

public AuthenticationInformationAnswer createAuthenticationInformationAnswer();

public void sendAuthenticationInformationAnswer(AuthenticationInformationAnswer aia) throws IOException;

public void sendCancelLocationRequest(CancelLocationRequest clr) throws IOException;
```

```
public void sendInsertSubscriberDataRequest(InsertSubscriberDataRequest idr) throws IOException;

public void sendDeleteSubscriberDataRequest(DeleteSubscriberDataRequest dsr) throws IOException;

public PurgeUEAnswer createPurgeUEAnswer();

public void sendPurgeUEAnswer(PurgeUEAnswer pua) throws IOException;

public void sendResetRequest(ResetRequest rsr) throws IOException;

public NotifyAnswer createNotifyAnswer();

public void sendNotifyAnswer(NotifyAnswer noa) throws IOException;
```

```
public UpdateLocationAnswer createUpdateLocationAnswer();
```

This method creates a S6a Update-Location-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Update-Location-Request.

```
public void sendUpdateLocationAnswer(UpdateLocationAnswer ula) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a Update-Location-Answer message to the peer.

```
public AuthenticationInformationAnswer createAuthenticationInformationAnswer();
```

This method creates a S6a Authentication-Information-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Authentication-Information-Request.

```
public void sendAuthenticationInformationAnswer(AuthenticationInformationAnswer aia) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a Authentication-Information-Answer message to the peer.

```
public void sendInsertSubscriberDataRequest(InsertSubscriberDataRequest idr) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a S6a Insert-Subscriber-Data-Request message to the peer.

```
public void sendDeleteSubscriberDataRequest(DeleteSubscriberDataRequest dsr) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a S6a Delete-Subscriber-Data-Request message to the peer.

```
public PurgeUEAnswer createPurgeUEAnswer();
```

This method creates a S6a Purge-UE-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Purge-UE-Request.

```
public void sendPurgeUEAnswer(PurgeUEAnswer pua) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a Purge-UE-Answer message to the peer.

`public void sendResetRequest(ResetRequest rsr) throws IOException;`

This method sends a S6a Reset-Request message to the peer.

`public NotifyAnswer createNotifyAnswer();`

This method creates a S6a Notify-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Notify-Request.

`public void sendNotifyAnswer(NotifyAnswer noa) throws IOException;`

This method sends a Notify-Answer message to the peer.

S6a Client Activity is defined as follows:

**public** void sendUpdateLocationRequest(UpdateLocationRequest ulr) **throws** IOException;

**public** void sendAuthenticationInformationRequest(AuthenticationInformationRequest air) **throws** IOException;

**public** CancelLocationAnswer createCancelLocationAnswer();

**public** void sendCancelLocationAnswer(CancelLocationAnswer cla) **throws** IOException;

**public** InsertSubscriberDataAnswer createInsertSubscriberDataAnswer();

**public** void sendInsertSubscriberDataAnswer(InsertSubscriberDataAnswer ida) **throws** IOException;

**public** DeleteSubscriberDataAnswer createDeleteSubscriberDataAnswer();

**public** void sendDeleteSubscriberDataAnswer(DeleteSubscriberDataAnswer dsa) **throws** IOException;

**public** void sendPurgeUERRequest(PurgeUERRequest pur) **throws** IOException;

**public** ResetAnswer createResetAnswer();

**public** void sendResetAnswer(ResetAnswer rsa) **throws** IOException;

**public** void sendNotifyRequest(NotifyRequest nor) **throws** IOException;

`public void sendUpdateLocationRequest(UpdateLocationRequest ulr) throws IOException;`

Sends an Update-Location-Request message to the peer.

`public void sendAuthenticationInformationRequest(AuthenticationInformationRequest air) throws IOException;`

Sends an Authentication-Information-Request message to the peer.

```
public CancelLocationAnswer createCancelLocationAnswer();
```

This method creates a S6a Cancel-Location-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Cancel-Location-Request.

```
public void sendCancelLocationAnswer(CancelLocationAnswer cla) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a Cancel-Location-Answer message to the peer.

```
public InsertSubscriberDataAnswer createInsertSubscriberDataAnswer();
```

This method creates a S6a Insert-Subscriber-Data-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Insert-Subscriber-Data-Request.

```
public void sendInsertSubscriberDataAnswer(InsertSubscriberDataAnswer ida) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a Insert-Subscriber-Data-Answer message to the peer.

```
public DeleteSubscriberDataAnswer createDeleteSubscriberDataAnswer();
```

This method creates a S6a Delete-Subscriber-Data-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Delete-Subscriber-Data-Request.

```
public void sendDeleteSubscriberDataAnswer(DeleteSubscriberDataAnswer dsa) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a Delete-Subscriber-Data-Answer message to the peer.

```
public void sendPurgeUERRequest(PurgeUERRequest pur) throws IOException;
```

Sends an Purge-UE-Request message to the peer.

```
public ResetAnswer createResetAnswer();
```

This method creates a S6a Reset-Answer message pre-populated with the AVPs appropriate for this session taken from previously received session Reset-Request.

```
public void sendResetAnswer(ResetAnswer rsa) throws IOException;
```

This method sends a Reset-Answer message to the peer.

```
public void sendNotifyRequest(NotifyRequest nor) throws IOException;
```

Sends an Notify-Request message to the peer.



### Note

It is safe to type cast all the mentioned Diameter Activities to its super interface `net.java.slee.resource.diameter.base.DiameterActivity` defined in Diameter Base Activities section.

## 2.2. Events

Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor Type declares the Diameter S6a Interface specific events.

The following tables shows which events are fired on each activity.

**Table 2.1. Events received on S6a Server Activity**

Name	Vendor	Version	Class
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.AuthenticationInformationRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.AuthenticationInformationRequest
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.CancelLocationAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.CancelLocationAnswer
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.DeleteSubscriberDataAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.DeleteSubscriberDataAnswer
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.InsertSubscriberDataAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.InsertSubscriberDataAnswer
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.NotifyRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.NotifyRequest
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.PurgeUERRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.PurgeUERRequest
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.ResetRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.ResetRequest
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.UpdateLocationAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.UpdateLocationAnswer

**Table 2.2. Events received on S6a Client Activity**

Name	Vendor	Version	Class
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.AuthenticationInformationAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.AuthenticationInformationAnswer
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.CancelLocationRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.CancelLocationRequest
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.DeleteSubscriberDataRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.DeleteSubscriberDataRequest

Name	Vendor	Version	Class
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.InsertSubscriberDataRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.InsertSubscriberDataRequest
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.NotifyAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.NotifyAnswer
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.PurgeUEAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.PurgeUEAnswer
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.ResetAnswer	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.ResetAnswer
net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.UpdateLocationRequest	java.net	0.8	net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a.events.UpdateLocationRequest



### Important

Spaces were introduced in `Name` and `Event Class` column values, to correctly render the table. Please remove them when using copy/paste.

## 2.3. Activity Context Interface Factory

The Mobicents Diameter S6a Activity Context Interface Factory is defined as follows:

```

package net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a;

import javax.slee.ActivityContextInterface;

public interface S6aActivityContextInterfaceFactory {

    /**
     * Method for obtaining a ACI wrapping the given S6a Client Session.
     * @param s6acs the S6a Client Session
     * @return an ActivityContextInterface
     */
    public ActivityContextInterface getActivityContextInterface(S6aClientSessionActivity s6acs);

    /**

```



```

* Method for obtaining a ACI wrapping the given S6a Server Session.
* @param s6ass the S6a Server Session
* @return an ActivityContextInterface
*/
public ActivityContextInterface getActivityContextInterface(S6aServerSessionActivity s6ass);

}

```

## 2.4. Resource Adaptor Interface

The Mobicents Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor SBB Interface provides SBBs with access to the Diameter objects required for creating and sending messages. It is defined as follows:

```

package net.java.slee.resource.diameter.s6a;

import net.java.slee.resource.diameter.Validator;
import net.java.slee.resource.diameter.base.CreateActivityException;
import net.java.slee.resource.diameter.base.events.avp.DiameterIdentity;

public interface S6aProvider {

    S6aMessageFactory getS6aMessageFactory();

    S6aAVPFactory getS6aAVPFactory();

    S6aServerSessionActivity createS6aServerSessionActivity()throws CreateActivityException;

    S6aServerSessionActivity createS6aServerSessionActivity(DiameterIdentity destinationHost, DiameterIdentity destinationId);

    S6aClientSessionActivity createS6aClientSessionActivity()throws CreateActivityException;

    S6aClientSessionActivity createS6aClientSessionActivity(DiameterIdentity destinationHost, DiameterIdentity destinationId);

    DiameterIdentity[] getConnectedPeers();

    int getPeerCount();

    Validator getValidator();

}

```

```
public S6aMessageFactory getS6aMessageFactory();
```

This method returns a message factory to be used to create concrete implementations of S6a messages.

```
public S6aAvpFactory getS6aAvpFactory();
```

This method returns an avp factory to be used to create concrete implementations of S6a AVPs.

```
public S6aServerSessionActivity createS6aServerSessionActivity() throws CreateActivityException;
```

This method creates a new activity to send and receive Diameter S6a messages.

```
public S6aServerSessionActivity createS6aServerSessionActivity(DiameterIdentity destinationHost, DiameterIdentity destinationRealm) throws CreateActivityException;
```

This method creates a new activity to send and receive Diameter S6a messages for the given host and/or realm.

```
public S6aClientSessionActivity createS6aClientSessionActivity() throws CreateActivityException;
```

This method creates a new activity to send and receive Diameter S6a messages.

```
public S6aClientSessionActivity createS6aClientSessionActivity(DiameterIdentity destinationHost, DiameterIdentity destinationRealm) throws CreateActivityException;
```

This method creates a new activity to send and receive Diameter S6a messages for the given host and/or realm.

```
public DiameterIdentity[] getConnectedPeers();
```

This method returns the identities of peers this Diameter resource adaptor is connected to.

```
public int getPeerCount();
```

This method returns the number of peers this Diameter resource adaptor is connected to.

```
public Validator getValidator();
```

This method returns the Diameter Message and AVP validator instance.

## 2.5. Restrictions

Current Resource Adaptor Type has no defined restrictions.

## 2.6. Sbb Code Examples

TODO

```
// TODO: Create S6a Client/Server Examples.
```



# Resource Adaptor Implementation

This RA uses the Mobicents Diameter Stack, an improvement over [jDiameter Stack](http://jdiameter.dev.java.net) [http://jdiameter.dev.java.net]. The stack is the result of the work done by Mobicents Diameter and jDiameter development teams, and source code is provided in all releases.

## 3.1. Configuration

The Resource Adaptor supports configuration only at Resource Adaptor Entity creation time, the following table enumerates the configuration properties:

**Table 3.1. Resource Adaptor's Configuration Properties**

Property Name	Description	Property Type	Default Value
authApplicationIds	List of supported Authorization Application Ids in form of {vendor}: {application-id}, separated by comma ','	java.lang.String	10415:16777251, 0:16777251



### Important

JAIN SLEE 1.1 Specification requires values set for properties without a default value, which means the configuration for those properties are mandatory, otherwise the Resource Adaptor Entity creation will fail!

## 3.2. Default Resource Adaptor Entities

There is a single Resource Adaptor Entity created when deploying the Resource Adaptor, named `DiameterS6a`. The `DiameterS6a` entity uses the default Resource Adaptor configuration, specified in [Section 3.1, "Configuration"](#).

The `DiameterS6a` entity is also bound to Resource Adaptor Link Name `DiameterS6a`, to use it in an Sbb add the following XML to its descriptor:

```
<resource-adaptor-type-binding>
  <resource-adaptor-type-ref>
    <resource-adaptor-type-name>Diameter S6a</resource-adaptor-type-name>
    <resource-adaptor-type-vendor>java.net</resource-adaptor-type-vendor>
```

```
<resource-adaptor-type-version>0.8.1</resource-adaptor-type-version>
</resource-adaptor-type-ref>

<activity-context-interface-factory-name>
  slee/resources/JDiameterS6aResourceAdaptor/java.net/0.8.1/acif
</activity-context-interface-factory-name>

<resource-adaptor-entity-binding>
  <resource-adaptor-object-name>
    slee/resources/diameter-s6a-ra-interface
  </resource-adaptor-object-name>
  <resource-adaptor-entity-link>DiameterS6a</resource-adaptor-entity-link>
</resource-adaptor-entity-binding>
</resource-adaptor-type-binding>
```

## 3.3. Traces and Alarms

### 3.3.1. Tracers

Each Resource Adaptor Entity uses a single JAIN SLEE 1.1 Tracer, named `DiameterS6aResourceAdaptor`. The related Log4j Logger category, which can be used to change the Tracer level from Log4j configuration, is `javax.slee.RAEntityNotification[entity=DiameterS6a]`.

### 3.3.2. Alarms

No alarms are set by this Resource Adaptor.

# Setup

## 4.1. Pre-Install Requirements and Prerequisites

Ensure that the following requirements have been met before continuing with the install.

### 4.1.1. Hardware Requirements

The Resource Adaptor hardware's main concern is RAM memory and Java Heap size, the more the better. For instance, while the underlying Mobicents JAIN SLEE may run with 1GB of RAM, 8GB is needed to achieve performance higher than 800 new requests per second.

Of course, memory is only needed to store the Resource Adaptor state, the faster the CPU more requests per second are supported, yet no particular CPU is a real requirement to use the RA.

### 4.1.2. Software Prerequisites

The RA requires Mobicents JAIN SLEE properly set and Mobicents Diameter Multiplexer (MUX), which includes the stack, Mobicents Diameter Base RA and Mobicents Diameter CCA RA to be properly installed too.

## 4.2. Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor Source Code

### 4.2.1. Release Source Code Building

#### 1. Downloading the source code



#### Important

Subversion is used to manage its source code. Instructions for using Subversion, including install, can be found at <http://svnbook.red-bean.com>

Use SVN to checkout a specific release source, the base URL is `http://mobicents.googlecode.com/svn/tags/servers/jain-slee/2.x.y/resources/diameter-s6a`, then add the specific release version, lets consider 1.0.0.FINAL.

```
[usr]$ svn co http://mobicents.googlecode.com/svn/tags/servers/jain-slee/2.x.y/resources/diameter-s6a/1.0.0.FINAL slee-ra-diameter-s6a-1.0.0.FINAL
```

### 2. Building the source code



#### Important

Maven 2.0.9 (or higher) is used to build the release. Instructions for using Maven2, including install, can be found at <http://maven.apache.org>

Use Maven to build the deployable unit binary.

```
[usr]$ cd slee-ra-diameter-s6a-1.0.0.FINAL
[usr]$ mvn install
```

Once the process finishes you should have the `deployable-unit` jar file in the `target` directory, if Mobicents JAIN SLEE is installed and environment variable `JBoss_HOME` is pointing to its underlying JBoss Application Server directory, then the deployable unit jar will also be deployed in the container.

### 4.2.2. Development Trunk Source Building

Similar process as for [Section 4.2.1, "Release Source Code Building"](#), the only change is the SVN source code URL, which is <http://mobicents.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/servers/jain-slee/resources/diameter-s6a>.

## 4.3. Installing Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor

To install the Resource Adaptor simply execute provided ant script `build.xml` default target:

```
[usr]$ ant
```

The script will copy the RA deployable unit jar to the `default` Mobicents JAIN SLEE server profile deploy directory, to deploy to another server profile use the argument `-Dnode=`.

## 4.4. Uninstalling Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor

To uninstall the Resource Adaptor simply execute provided ant script `build.xml` `undeploy` target:



```
[usr]$ ant undeploy
```

The script will delete the RA deployable unit jar from the `default` Mobicents JAIN SLEE server profile deploy directory, to undeploy from another server profile use the argument `-Dnode=`.



# Clustering

## 5.1. Failover

The Diameter stack used by the Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a Resource Adaptor supports application session failover, with specific session state being replicated, thus only available for Application sessions. Failover of application activities is transparent to SLEE applications. This means that SLEE applications must be in charge of properly adapting its state machine to recover generic session on node failure.

## 5.2. Load Balancing

Currently, the only available balancing mechanism is provided by Diameter stack. It depends on [RFC 3588](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3588) [http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3588] algorithm to select one peer from realm serving the desired application.



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# Appendix A. Revision History

## Revision History

Revision 1.0

Thu Feb 02 2012

AlexandreMendonça

Creation of the Mobicents JAIN SLEE Diameter S6a RA User Guide.



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