Содержание

11 Mobile Networks Support

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Stingray SG can detect GTP-C traffic and extract subscriber parameters for the subscriber's IP and login binding from the GTP session creation requests. GTP-C versions 1 and 2 are supported. GTP support is enabled by parameters in fastdpi.conf:

```
    # bras_enable=1
    #
    # GTP processing mode
    # Values:
    #   0 - (default) GTP processing is disabled
    #   1 - [bind mode] In this mode, BNG/BRAS processes GTP-C packets of
the session start and end,
    #       binding the IP-address issued to the subscriber with the login
(IMSI or MSISDN is used as the login).
    #       At the end of the session, the login-IP connection is broken.
    #   2 - [auth mode] authorization of GTP sessions is enabled. In this
mode, BNG/BRAS processes GTP-C session start and end packets.
    #       Upon successful start of the GTP session, BRAS sends an L3
authorization request to PCRF,
    #       transmitting the subscriber's IP address, IMSI, MSISDN, IMEI and
other parameters.
    #       At the end of the session, the login-IP connection is broken.
    #       SSG does not terminate GTP sessions, all GTP-C packets are
dropped.
    #   3 - [passive bind mode] Similar to mode 1 [mirror bind mode], but
GTP-C packets are not dropped.
    #       The SSG should be in a gap on the S11 or S5 interface.
    #   4 - [passive auth mode] Similar to mode 2 [mirror auth mode], but
GTP-C packets are not dropped.
    #       The SSG should be in a gap on the S11 or S5 interface.
#bras_gtp_mode=0
```

Creating a session (bind IP-LOGIN) on responses:

```
    #Response to Create PDP Context Request for GTPv1:
Create PDP Context Response

    #Response to Create Session Request for GTPv2:
Create Session Response
```

Deleting a session (bind IP-LOGIN) on responses:

```
    #Response to Delete PDP Context Request for GTPv1:
Delete PDP Context Response

    #Response to Delete Session Request for GTPv2:
Delete Session Response

    #Response to Delete Bearer Request for GTPv2:
Delete Bearer Response
```

The Stingray SG connection point is set by the parameter:

```
     # Where the SSG is connected (which GTP-C is fed to the SCAT)
     # Valid values:
     # 0 - S5 protocol (SGW <-> PGW). This is the default
     # 1 - S11 protocol (MME <-> SGW)
bras_gtp_mountpoint=0
```

In mirror mode (`bras_gtp_mode` 1 or 2), SSG drops all incoming GTP-C packets. In passive mode (`bras_gtp_mode` 3 or 4) SSG passes GTP-C traffic through itself.

You should also set the maximum size of active GTP-sessions internal database in fastdpi.conf

```
    # Max number of concurrent GTP-sessions
    # We recommend setting this parameter 1.5-2 times more than the actual
max number of sessions
    # Default value: 10000 sessions, minimum value: 10000
#bras_gtp_session=10000
```

After receiving a request to create a GTP-C session, SSG waits for a packet of successful session creation. Only at this moment, upon receiving a successful response and issuing an IP address to the subscriber, connects the login and IP. The response timeout is set by a parameter in fastdpi.conf:

```
    # Max time to wait for a response to a GTP session creation, seconds
    # Default = 3 seconds
#bras_gtp_pending_timeout=3
```

IMSI or MSISDN can be used as a login, which is set by a parameter in fastdpi.conf:

```
    # What is the subscriber's login for GTP:
    # 0 - IMSI (by default)
    # 1 - MSISDN
#bras_gtp_login=0
```

Using MSISDN (phone number) as a login, although more familiar to everyone, is not safe: MSISDN may not be present in GTP-C session creation packets. In this case, SSG will use IMSI as a login. As a result, it will not be clear what the login is - MSISDN or IMSI. Therefore, we recommend using only IMSI as a login

To detect GTP-U, you have to enable tunnel parsing:

```
   # enable the tunnels parsing by dispatchers
check_tunnels=1
   # enable the detection and parsing of GTP-U
detect_gtp_tunnel=1
```

When you enable parsing of GTP-U tunnels, SSG will work with the real IP-address of the subscriber, and not with the IP-address of the tunnel. That means that it becomes possible to apply filtering, services and policing to the GTP-subscriber.

SSG does not terminate GTP-U tunnels.

The internal database of GTP-sessions can be controlled with a special set of CLI-commands.