About This Document

Purpose

This part describes the procedures for installing the BTS3012 Site Maintenance Terminal. It also describes the functions and interfaces for the different parts of the BTS3012 Site Maintenance Terminal. In addition, it provides instructions for the common operations of the BTS3012.

Versions

The product versions related to this document are as follows:

Product Names	Versions
BTS3012	V300R004
	V300R005
	V300R006

Intended Audience

This guide is intended for:

- System engineers
- Field engineers
- Shift operators
- Network operators

Change History

Refer to **Changes in BTS3012 Site Maintenance Terminal User Guide**.

Organization

1 Introduction to the Site Maintenance Terminal

This part introduces the definition, the functions, the logical objects, and the software window.

2 Installing the Site Maintenance Terminal

This task describes how to install the Site Maintenance Terminal application on a suitable Site Maintenance Terminal PC.

3 Getting Started with the Site Maintenance Terminal

This section describes how to perform the following after the Site Maintenance Terminal application is installed: connect the Site Maintenance Terminal PC with the BTS, log in to the Site Maintenance Terminal System, and quit the Site Maintenance Terminal application.

4 Using the Site Management Rights

The operations of the site management rights consist of obtaining the site management right and releasing the site management right.

5 Managing Sites

This function is performed to check the usage of the resources in a site, check the delay time of reporting board alarms, reset the BTS, test whether the boards in a site run normally and whether the connection of transmit links is normal, monitor and manage the environment parameters in a site, view the board parameters of the BTS, test the parameters of the RF counters, and view the configuration of parameter in a ring network and the bar codes of a site.

6 Managing Board Software

The board software management consists of forced downloading software, activating the DTMU board software, activating other board software, and checking software versions. Downloading software does not affect services. Activating software validates the new version software on boards and affects services. Huawei recommends downloading software in daytime and activating it at night.

7 Managing Cells

This function is performed to view and set the cell attributes and the cell extended attributes. It is also used to test all the BTs and RCs of a cell so that they can be locked or unlocked. In addition, it can be performed to check whether the BTs and RCs are functional.

8 Managing BTs

This function is performed to lock or unlock a BT. You can reset a BT, self-test a RC, view the states of the channels for the current BT, and enable a specified RC to transmit signals at a specified power level.

9 Managing RCs

This function is performed to set the RC attributes and the RC extended attributes to lock or unlock an RC, to reset an RC, and to perform automatic power control function.

10 Managing Channels

This function is performed to view or set the attributes of a channel to lock or unlock a channel. In addition, this function can be performed to test the specifications, such as the bit error ratio (BER) and transmit power. The specifications are used to check the quality of the channel.

11 Managing Equipment

This function is performed to configure racks and boards. In addition, this function can be performed to set or operate boards. Equipment management consists of resetting a board, starting a board, testing the operation status of a board software, changing board management state, viewing board information and extended information, viewing board alarms and DATU board parameters, setting BTS clock, antenna system parameters, and TMA parameters, and testing the connection between the tested board and the main control board.

Conventions

1. Symbol Conventions

The following symbols may be found in this document. They are defined as follows

Symbol	Description
⚠ **DANGER**	Indicates a hazard with a high level of risk that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
⚠ **WARNING**	Indicates a hazard with a medium or low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.
⚠ **CAUTION**	Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could cause equipment damage, data loss, and performance degradation, or unexpected results.
⚿ TIP	Indicates a tip that may help you solve a problem or save your time.
📖 NOTE	Provides additional information to emphasize or supplement important points of the main text.

2. General Conventions

Convention	Description
Times New Roman	Normal paragraphs are in Times New Roman.
Boldface	Names of files,directories,folders,and users are in **boldface**. For example,log in as user **root** .
Italic	Book titles are in *italics*.
Courier New	Terminal display is in Courier New.

3.   Command Conventions

Convention	Description
Boldface	The keywords of a command line are in **boldface**.
Italic	Command arguments are in *italic*.
[ ]	Items (keywords or arguments) in square brackets [ ] are optional.
{x | y | ...}	Alternative items are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.One is selected.
[x | y | ...]	Optional alternative items are grouped in square brackets and separated by vertical bars.One or none is selected.
{ x | y | ... } *	Alternative items are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.A minimum of one or a maximum of all can be selected.

Convention	Description
[x	y	...] *	Alternative items are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.A minimum of zero or a maximum of all can be selected.

4. GUI Conventions

Convention	Description
Boldface	Buttons,menus,parameters,tabs,window,and dialog titles are in **boldface**. For example,click **OK**.
>	Multi-level menus are in **boldface** and separated by the ">" signs. For example,choose **File** > **Create** > **Folder** .

5. Keyboard Operation

Convention	Description
Key	Press the key.For example,press **Enter** and press **Tab**.
Key1+Key2	Press the keys concurrently.For example,pressing **Ctrl+Alt+A** means the three keys should be pressed concurrently.
Key1,Key2	Press the keys in turn.For example,pressing Alt,A means the two keys should be pressed in turn.

6. Mouse Operation

Action	Description
Click	Select and release the primary mouse button without moving the pointer.
Double-click	Press the primary mouse button twice continuously and quickly without moving the pointer.
Drag	Press and hold the primary mouse button and move the pointer to a certain position.