

WTL versus Cisco V1.1

Following points are based on detailed feedback from a high capacity, wholesale customer replacing an existing Cisco network with WTL.

Item	WTL	Cisco
Rack space / number of boxes	2 boxes: Controller + Gateway	3 boxes: Media Convertor + Media Convertor Controller (Signalling) + MGCP Controller (Billing & Routing)
STM-1 Support	Direct on Gateway	Requires STM-1 to E1 Mux AS53xx and 54xx AS58xx supports direct termination but requires external Signalling Link Terminator (SLT)
User interface 1	Simple, web-based	Complex scripts
User Interface 2	Single interface for all elements	Different interface for each box
User Interface 3	Web-based GUI included	Web-based GUI expensive add-on
'One-touch' configuration	SS7 links, CICs & MTP routing configured via single, simple interface	SS7 links, CICs & MTP routing configured separately in 2 places
Ease of debugging	Single interface for log files and call tracing	Log files scattered over different boxes – complex to synchronise them
Activation of SS7 links	Links brought into service automatically	Multiple commands required on different boxes
Support for A-Links (STP Operation)	Fully supported	Difficult and buggy, not recommended (almost impossible to interconnect to Huawei or ZTE equipment supporting a-link)
Full Class 4 Support	Authentication, rating and routing of calls supported natively	Native support overloads Cisco, so 3rd party controller needed (for example Nextone)
Master-Slave Operation	One Master can support many slaves. Configuration automatically propagated between all units in a fail-safe way.	Master – Slave relationship must be one-to-one. Configurations must be manually copied, if not whole config can be lost after a failure.
SS7 Redundancy	Powerful distributed SS7 signalling redundancy features ("DMTP3") allows signalling links to be shared across multiple units for resilience.	Weak: all SS7 links must be in same place = single point of failure.