



Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch  
15000, Media Gateway 15000 and  
Preside MDM in Succession Networks

# Fault Management Troubleshooting

PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP

NN10198-912





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Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks

# **Fault Management Troubleshooting**

## **PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP**

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## About this document

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The following topics are discussed in this section:

- “Who should read this document and why” (page 15)
- “What you need to know” (page 16)
- “How this document is organized” (page 16)
- “What’s new in this document” (page 18)
- “Text conventions” (page 22)
- “Related documents” (page 24)
- “How to get more help” (page 25)

### Who should read this document and why

This document provides telephone operating companies with a comprehensive reference to the procedures needed to troubleshoot problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 nodes, Nortel Networks Media Gateway 15000 nodes, and Preside Multiservice Data Manager servers in the Packet Trunking - AAL1 (PT-AAL1), Universal Access - AAL1 (UA-AAL1), and Universal Access - IP (UA-IP) solutions. This document is intended for use by Tier 2-level operators.

*Note:* The Media Gateway 15000 is used in Succession Network UA-IP solutions.

## What you need to know

Before you read this document, you need to be familiar with the components that make up your network and the solution architecture that links the components together. For an overview, see

- NN10320-100 *ATM Solutions Basics*
- NN10300-100 *IP Solutions Basics*

For more information on how the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 nodes, Media Gateway 15000 nodes, and Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers fit into the solution architectures, see

- NN10028-111 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Product and Technology Basics PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*

To successfully troubleshoot problems, you also need to have an understanding of how Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 nodes, and Preside MDM servers are configured within the PT-AAL1, UA-AAL1, and UA-IP solutions. For more information, see

- NN10114-511 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Configuration Overview PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*
- NN10225-512 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*

You should also have a general understanding of Multiservice Switch software and the component hierarchies. For more information, see NN10600-060 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference*.

## How this document is organized

The first section in this document, “Succession troubleshooting overview” (page 27), begins with an overview of troubleshooting within a Succession Network, contact information for Nortel Networks Global Networks Technical Support (GNTS) group, and information on the problem-related information that GNTS will need.

The remainder of the document is then organized according to the kinds of problems you can experience on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes and Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers. These types of problems include failures, service degradations, and problematic maintenance and recovery activities. Each type of problem is broken down into more specific problem scenarios. Within each of these problem scenarios, the document identifies the probable causes and the possible indicators of the problem. It also presents a task table that provides high-level instructions on how to isolate and correct the problem, including references to procedures within Nortel Networks current suite of published documentation.

The document describes the following problems associated with common failures for all Succession solutions:

- “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common hardware problems” (page 39)
  - “Hardware failures” (page 39)
  - “Hardware-related service degradations” (page 66)
- “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common software problems” (page 79)
  - “Base software failures” (page 79)
  - “Base software service degradations” (page 97)
  - “Software upgrade problems” (page 105)
- “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 management problems” (page 107) including “Time of day for seasonal time changes” (page 125)

This document describes the following problems associated with PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 solutions:

- “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing problems” (page 130)
- “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call quality problems” (page 133)
- “ATM service problems” (page 136)

This document describes the following problems related to UA-IP solutions:

- “UA-IP call processing problems” (page 154)
- “UA-IP call quality problems” (page 160)
- “IP service problems” (page 166)

Finally, the document has a section called “Corrective action procedures” (page 175), which contains procedures you may need to perform to resolve your problem.

## What’s new in this document

The following feature was added to this document:

- “Troubleshooting in UA-IP networks” (page 18)

### Troubleshooting in UA-IP networks

The following changes have been made to this document to provide information on fault troubleshooting of Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 equipment in UA-IP networks:

- This document has been restructured to better support troubleshooting of the three Succession solutions: PT-AAL1, UA-AAL1, and UA-IP. The troubleshooting problem scenarios have been grouped as problems common across all three solutions, problems specific to PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 solutions, and problems specific to UA-IP solutions. The corrective action procedures have been grouped the same way. This restructure provides the following new, revised, or renamed chapters:
  - “Succession troubleshooting overview” (page 27)
  - “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common hardware problems” (page 39)
  - “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common software problems” (page 79)
  - “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 management problems” (page 107)
  - “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 troubleshooting” (page 129)
  - “UA-IP troubleshooting” (page 153)

- “Corrective action procedures” (page 175)
- “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301)
- Section “UA-IP troubleshooting” (page 153) was added to outline various troubleshooting scenarios for Multiservice Switch equipment deployed in UA-IP networks.
- Section “UA-IP corrective action procedures” (page 270) was added to provide procedures for isolating and correcting faults on Multiservice Switch equipment deployed in UA-IP networks.

Other changes made to this document include the following:

- The terms Passport 15000 and Packet Voice Gateway (PVG) have been rebranded in conjunction with the new Nortel Networks’ brand simplified naming format.

The Passport 15000 is now referred to as the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000. The Packet Voice Gateway (PVG) is now referred to as Nortel Networks Media Gateway 15000.

The Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 network elements continue to share common hardware and software aspects. Hybrid systems can combine these network elements’ capabilities, despite the fact that no specific brand exists for such hybrids.

For more information on the product rebranding, refer to NN10600-000 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 What’s New in PCR6.1*.

- All chapters have been updated to refer to GNTS for technical support.
- “Succession troubleshooting overview” (page 27) was modified as follows:
  - “Succession network overview” (page 27) was added.
  - “Troubleshooting strategy” (page 29) was added.
  - “When to call Nortel Networks for help” (page 32) was modified to update the Express Routing Codes

- “Multiservice Switch problem-related information required by GNTS” (page 33) was modified.
- “Preside MDM problem-related information required by GNTS” (page 37) was added to provide steps for collecting information on Preside MDM problems.
- The following sections in “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common hardware problems” (page 39) have been modified to clarify causes, clarify the alarms used as problem indicators, or update task table steps and references:
  - “Shelf failures” (page 40): causes; task table steps 5, 9
  - “Control processor failures” (page 44): causes; problem indicators
  - “Function processor failures” (page 47): causes; problem indicators
  - “Service degradations due to fabric card problems” (page 67): causes; task table steps 6, 8
  - “Service degradations due to line automatic protection switching problems” (page 71): causes; problem indicators; task table step 6
  - “Service degradations due to control processor problems” (page 75): causes; problem indicators; task table step 1
  - “Service degradations due to function processor problems” (page 77): causes; problem indicators; task table step 4
- The following sections in “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common software problems” (page 79) have been modified to clarify causes, clarify the alarms used as problem indicators, or update task table steps and references:
  - “Data collection failures” (page 84): problem indicators; task table steps 1,2
  - “User ID and password failures” (page 94): task table steps 4, 12, 14, 20
  - “Service degradations due to network synchronization problems” (page 98): problem indicators
  - “Service degradations due to network time server problems” (page 101): problem indicators; task table steps 6, 7

- The following sections in “Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 management problems” (page 107) (formerly titled “MDM server hardware and software failures”) have been modified to clarify causes, clarify the alarms used as problem indicators, or update task table steps and references:
  - section “Overview of management information flow in a Succession solution network” (page 108) was added
  - “Alarm flow failures” (page 109) (formerly called “Preside MDM alarm display tool failures”): causes; problem indicators; task table steps
  - “Performance measurement collection failures” (page 113): causes; task table steps
  - “Connection failures between Preside MDM servers and higher level management system” (page 122): causes; problem indicators; task table step1
  - “Time of day for seasonal time changes” (page 125): task tables step 1
  - reference to IEMS has been added for UA-IP solutions
- The following sections in “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 troubleshooting” (page 129) have been modified to clarify causes, clarify the alarms used as problem indicators, or update task table steps and references:
  - “Call processing failures due to ATM framework problems” (page 130): problem indicators
  - “ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems” (page 137): task table step 4, 11
  - “Service degradations due to ATM routing problems” (page 145): problem indicators, task table step 11
- Section “Link failures” (page 50) has been modified to clarify causes and clarify the alarms used as problem indicators. The section has been expanded to provide task tables for the following link types:
  - “SONET link failures” (page 51)
  - “Vt1dot5 link failures” (page 53)

- “DS3 link failures” (page 55)
- “IMA link failures” (page 57)
- “Gigabit Ethernet link failures” (page 60)
- “OAM Ethernet link failures” (page 62)
- Section “Sparing panel failures” (page 64) has been added.
- Section “Software upgrade problems” (page 105) has been modified to move the content to the appropriate upgrade guides. References to these guides has been provided.
- Section “Verifying the status of the link layer” (page 216) has been expanded to add procedures for:
  - “Verifying the status of the SONET link layer” (page 217)
  - “Verifying the status of the Vt1dot5 link layer” (page 226)
  - “Verifying the status of the DS3 link layer” (page 230)
  - “Verifying the status of the IMA link layer” (page 235)
  - “Verifying the status of the Gigabit Ethernet link layer” (page 243)
  - “Verifying the status of the Link Aggregation (LAG) layer” (page 247)
  - “Verifying the status of the OAM Ethernet link layer” (page 251)
- The following corrective action procedures have been updated:
  - “Adding and starting the pserver process” (page 213)
  - “Correcting call processing problems” (page 257)

## Text conventions

This document uses the following text conventions:

- `nonproportional spaced plain type`

Nonproportional spaced plain type represents system generated text or text that appears on your screen.

- **nonproportional spaced bold type**

Nonproportional spaced bold type represents words that you should type or that you should select on the screen.

- *italics*

Statements that appear in italics in a procedure explain the results of a particular step and appear immediately following the step.

Words that appear in italics in text are for naming.

- [optional\_parameter]

Words in square brackets represent optional parameters. The command can be entered with or without the words in the square brackets.

- <general\_term>

Words in angle brackets represent variables which are to be replaced with specific values.

- UPPERCASE, lowercase

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch system commands are not case-sensitive and do not have to match commands and parameters exactly as shown in this document, with the exception of string options values (for example, file and directory names) and string attribute values.

In Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager, uppercase and lowercase letters that appear in UNIX commands and parameters must be matched exactly. The system matches upper and lowercase characters differently.

- |

This symbol separates items from which you may select one; for example, ON|OFF indicates that you may specify ON or OFF. If you do not make a choice, a default ON is assumed.

- ...

Three dots in a command indicate that the parameter may be repeated more than once in succession.

- page S1/S2

A slash between two page numbers, for example, 10/12, indicates that there are two possible page references for the same item. The first page number refers to the page in one version of the document, and the second number refers to the page in an alternate version of the document.

The term absolute pathname refers to the full specification of a path starting from the root directory. Absolute pathnames always begin with the slash (/) symbol. A relative pathname takes the current directory as its starting point, and starts with any alphanumeric character (other than /).

## Related documents

You may need to refer to the following documents while troubleshooting problems on a Multiservice Switch 15000 or Media Gateway 15000 node, or a Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) server:

- NN10320-100 *ATM Solutions Basics*
- NN10300-100 *IP Solutions Basics*
- NN10028-111 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Product and Technology Basics PT-AALI/UA-AALI/UA-IP*
- NN10114-511 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Configuration Overview PT-AALI/UA-AALI/UA-IP*
- NN10225-512 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AALI/UA-AALI/UA-IP*
- NN10325-900 *ATM and IP Solutions Fault Management*
- NN10600-500 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 6400/7400/15000/20000 Alarms Reference*

- NN10600-520 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting*
- NN10600-715 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management*
- NN10600-800 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 IP Technology Fundamentals*
- NN10600-801 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 IP Configuration Management*
- 241-6001-502 *Preside MDM Device Alarms Reference Guide*
- NN10600-780 *Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals*
- NN10600-782 *Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Switched Service Configuration Management*

For information on the EdgeLink100 DS3 multiplexer, see the Telco Systems website (<http://www.telco.com/products/Transport/M13Multiplexers/EdgeLink100>). Click on “User Documentation” to access EdgeLink100 trouble analysis procedures.

## How to get more help

For information on problem reporting and technical support, see “Succession troubleshooting overview” (page 27) in this document.



# Chapter 1

## Succession troubleshooting overview

---

This troubleshooting guide identifies typical problems that may occur on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 nodes, Nortel Networks Media Gateway 15000 nodes, and Preside Multiservice Data Manager servers within PT-AAL1, UA-AAL1, and UA-IP Succession solutions. A set of tasks and related procedures have been identified to help resolve each of these problems.

This chapter discusses the following topics:

- “General troubleshooting strategy” (page 27)
- “When to call Nortel Networks for help” (page 32)

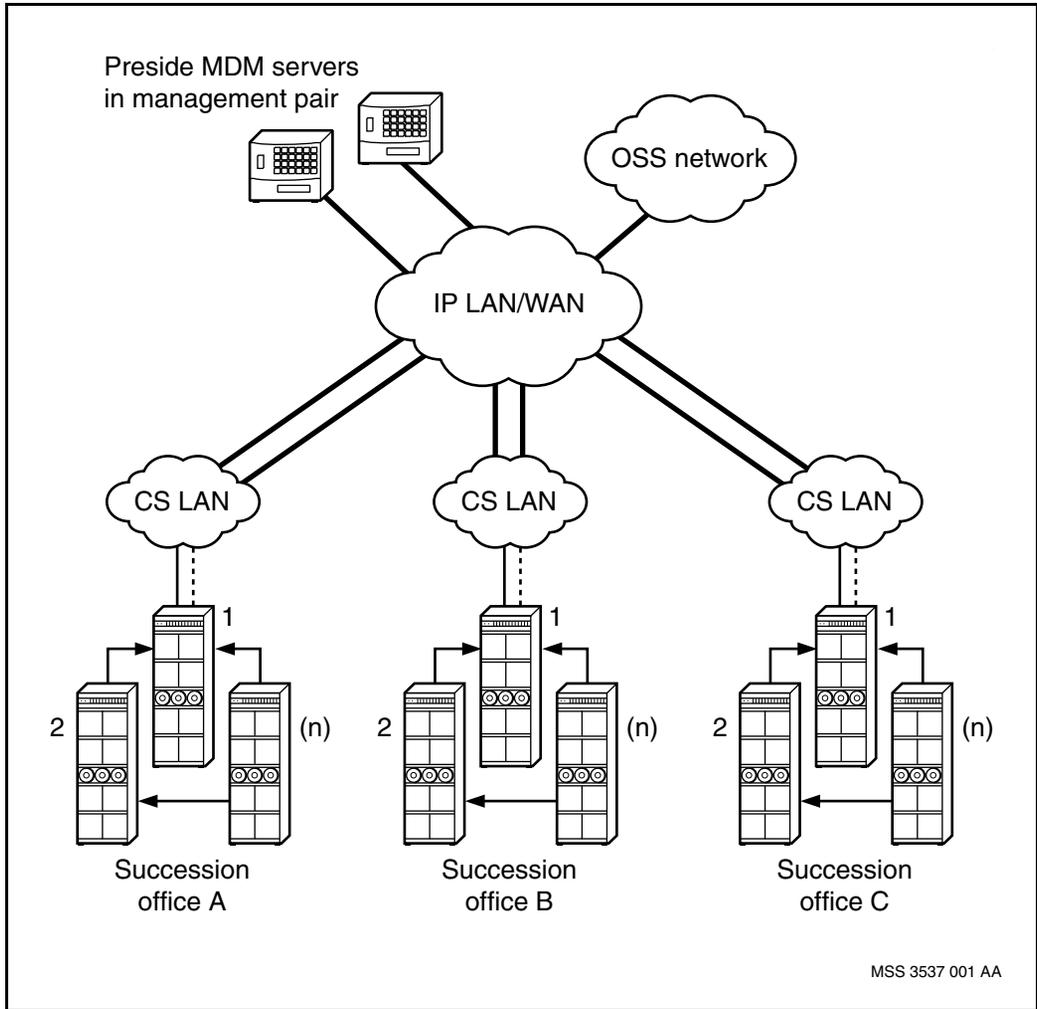
### General troubleshooting strategy

In order to troubleshoot problems in a Succession PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 / UA-IP solutions network, it is important to understand where the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway nodes and Preside Multiservice Data Manager servers are located in the overall network structure, and to have a strategy to detect and isolate faults in preparation for correcting them.

### Succession network overview

“PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 / UA-IP network structure” (page 28) shows a high-level view of a Succession PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 / UA-IP network. In this figure, Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers are deployed in a centralized network management configuration.

**Figure 1**  
**PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 / UA-IP network structure**



The Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch nodes in each Succession office are dedicated to a single solution, either PT-AAL1, or UA-AAL1, or UA-IP.

The number of Preside MDM server pairs needed in the network is dependent on several factors:

- performance engineering requirements
- OSS interfaces
- deployed Succession solutions

*Note:* The figure “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 / UA-IP network structure” (page 28) just happens to show a single pair deployed for the network.

In PT-AAL1 and UA-AAL1 solutions, the key capability of the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 node is ATM signalling and routing.

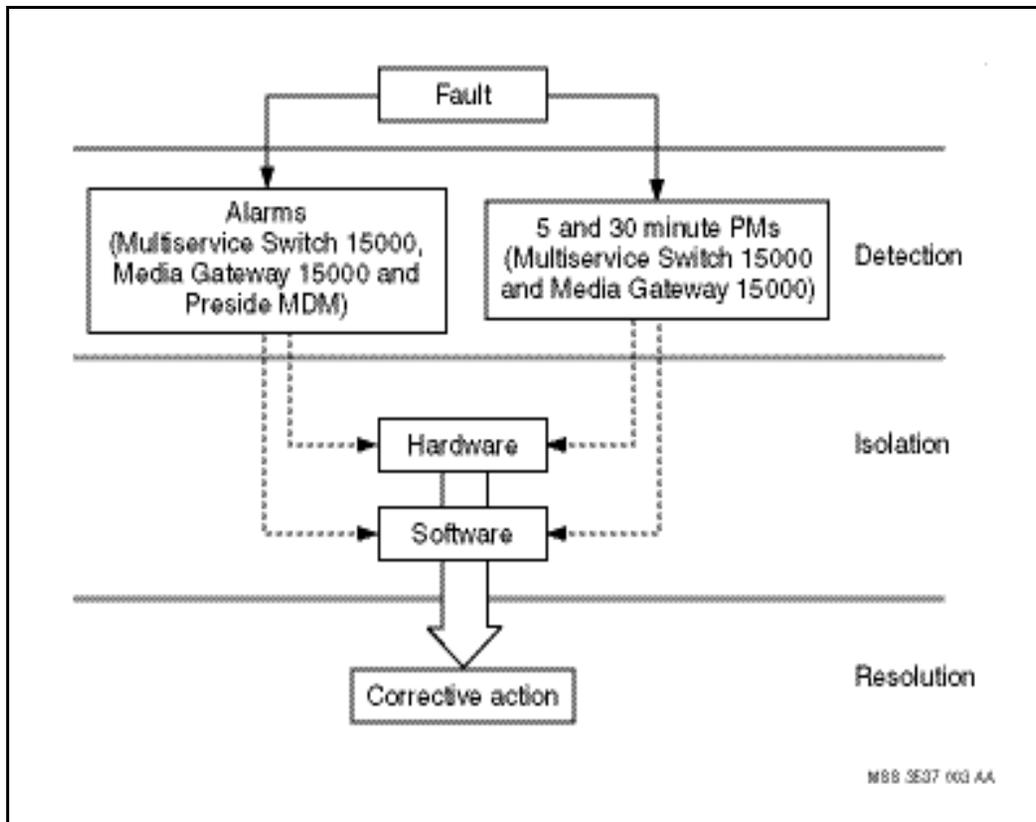
In a UA-IP solution, the node uses Multiservice Switch and Media Gateway capabilities. The Multiservice Switch provides IP routing functionality over both Ethernet and ATM while the Media Gateway provides standard trunk gateway functionality.

For all solutions, IP is used for network management of Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes.

## **Troubleshooting strategy**

Before a network fault can be corrected, first it must be detected and then isolated to a specific Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node or Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) component or interface within the network. Refer to the figure “Troubleshooting approach” (page 30).

**Figure 2**  
**Troubleshooting approach**



### **Types of faults**

A fault can be characterized in the following ways:

- hard faults include line or facility failures, circuit pack hardware failures, software resets, etc.
- soft faults include software processing failures or service degradations such as packet loss, overload conditions, misconfigured addressing, etc.

**Fault detection**

Once a fault occurs, the first step is to detect a potential service-impacting problem as soon as possible. For Preside MDM server faults, the key detection mechanism is the alarms. For Multiservice Switch 15000/ Media Gateway 15000 nodes, there are two key detection mechanisms: alarms, and 5 and 30 minute performance measurements (PMs). These mechanisms should typically be monitored automatically for detecting fault conditions.

**Fault isolation**

Once a fault has been detected, the next major step is to isolate the fault to a level where corrective actions can be applied. Referring to the figure “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 / UA-IP network structure” (page 28), a sample fault isolation for a Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 node might be as follows:

- Succession office C
- Multiservice Switch (2)
- circuit pack located in slot 6
- specific physical interface on this circuit pack

If the node fault is a hard fault, alarms are the best mechanism to quickly isolate the fault. The alarms give indicators as to whether the problem is with hardware or software.

If the node fault is a soft fault, alarms are still the best starting point for fault isolation. However, since node performance measurements provide key statistics every 5 minutes on a physical interface basis, the processing of this data for abnormal values can also help to isolate difficult problems such as intermittent failures. For information on performance measurements, and how to use them to assist with fault isolation, refer to NN10158-711 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*.

If the fault is with a Preside MDM server, alarms and the System Log are the key mechanisms for isolating the fault to hardware or software.

It is often necessary to compile statistical data that shows the operational traffic flow patterns across all the various media connections of the node. These “normal” operational patterns are the basis for identifying abnormalities when they occur. Troubleshooting a difficult problem often requires evaluating various statistical parameters over time, looking at the rates of change of the parameters, and comparing these to the normal operation of the node.

For example, in a Succession UA-IP network, a Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway node that has been engineered to be congestion free during busy hour should not have packet discards. Traffic flow should be a time-varying percentage of the maximum throughput of the various media connections. A sudden increase or decrease in the rates of packet transmission or an increase in the number of packets that are being discarded on a connection is information that can help focus the fault isolation to a particular area of the node.

#### **Fault correction**

After the fault is isolated, the last step is to recover from any service outage, service degradation, or service loss of protection condition by taking the appropriate corrective action.

## **When to call Nortel Networks for help**

There may be times when you will be unable to use this document to troubleshoot and resolve problems on your equipment. If this happens, contact Nortel Networks Global Networks Technical Support (GNTS) at the following number and provide them with as much information as you can about the problem:

1 - 800 - 4Nortel

When prompted for the Express Routing Code:

- for Multiservice Switch 15000 problems, enter ERC - 555
- for Preside Multiservice Data Manager problems, enter ERC - 186
- for Media Gateway 15000 specific problems, enter ERC - 563

## Information to collect about a problem

Use the following tables to ensure that you have collected as much data as possible about your problem. Using this information, GNTS will be able to more quickly help you correct the problems you are experiencing.

**Table 1**  
**Multiservice Switch problem-related information required by GNTS**

Collect the following information:	Notes
Alarms	<p>Collect alarms that were raised in the hour preceding the problem for the affected node.</p> <p>To collect information on current active alarms, use the Preside MDM Alarm Display tool. For more information on using the Alarm Display tool, refer to “Alarm Display” in 241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>.</p> <p>To collect information on all alarms that have occurred in the interval of interest, use the Preside MDM Query Historical Alarms tool. For more information on using the Query Historical Alarms tool, refer to “Query Historical Alarms” in 241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>.</p> <p>If you suspect that there has been a loss of connectivity between the MSS/MG 15000 nodes and the Preside MDM servers, then use the Preside MDM Data Viewer tool to view alarms in the MDP spooled data. For more information on using the Data Viewer tool, refer to “Data Viewer basic procedures” in 241-6001-031 <i>Preside MDM Performance Management User Guide</i>.</p>
(Sheet 1 of 4)	

**Table 1 (Continued)**  
**Multiservice Switch problem-related information required by GNTS**

Collect the following information:	Notes
State change notifications (SCNs)	<p>Collect SCN entries that occurred in the hour preceding the problem for the affected node.</p> <p>To view current state change notifications, use the Alarm Display tool to view active 0999 0012 proxy alarms on the Preside MDM active alarm display. Note that the 0999 0012 proxy alarm is used to present MSS/MG 15000 SCNs on the Preside MDM server. For more information on using the Alarm Display tool, refer to “Alarm Display” in 241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>.</p> <p>To collect information on all SCNs that have occurred in the interval of interest, use the Preside MDM Query Historical Alarms tool to view 0999 0012 proxy alarms. For more information on using the Query Historical Alarms tool, refer to “Query Historical Alarms” in 241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>.</p> <p>If you suspect that there has been a loss of connectivity between the MSS/MG 15000 nodes and the Preside MDM servers, then use the Preside MDM Data Viewer tool to view SCNs in the MDP spooled data. For more information on using the Data Viewer tool, refer to “Data Viewer basic procedures” in 241-6001-031 <i>Preside MDM Performance Management User Guide</i>.</p>
(Sheet 2 of 4)	

**Table 1 (Continued)**  
**Multiservice Switch problem-related information required by GNTS**

Collect the following information:	Notes
Security logs	<p>Collect security log information on the most recent provisioning or service changes made on the node.</p> <p>Using the Data Viewer tool, note any operator activities that occurred on the node just before the problem or while the problem was occurring.</p> <p>For more information on using the Data Viewer tool to review security log information, refer to NN10180-611 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Security and Administration PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>.</p>
Service degradation and service interruption records	Collect information on any degradations or service disruptions that you observed on the card either before or after the problem.
Problem frequency records	If this is not the first time the problem has occurred, collect information about previous problems, including frequency and the time of day at which they occurred.
List of cards with recoverable errors	
Detailed information for all recoverable errors	
List of installed software List of installed patches List of active software List of active disruptive patches List of active non-disruptive patches	<p>Capture shelf-specific data, such as current software and patch level, the time since the last outage, the current committed file, a list of function processors that are currently inserted, and the control processor disk status.</p> <p>Using the Preside MDM Command Console, enter the following commands:</p> <pre>display -current sw avl display -current -oper provisioning display -current -oper fs display -current sw patch</pre>
(Sheet 3 of 4)	

**Table 1 (Continued)**  
**Multiservice Switch problem-related information required by GNTS**

Collect the following information:	Notes
Operational data for each function processor	Capture card-specific data, such as CPU utilization, memory usage, and software features. Using the Preside MDM Command Console, enter the following commands: <pre>display -notab -prov lp/* display -prov sw lpt/* display -notab -oper lp/* display -notab -oper shelf card/*</pre>
<b>For crash data collection, collect the following:</b>	
Collect all the information described in this table, and the crash data	
Complete list of cards and detailed crash data for each card listed	Capture data logged on the node during the crash. Using the Preside MDM Command Console, enter the following commands: <pre>display -notab shelf card/*   diagnostics recoverableerror   line/*  display -notab shelf card/*   diagnostics trapdata line/*</pre>
(Sheet 4 of 4)	

**Table 2**  
**Preside MDM problem-related information required by GNTS**

Collect the following information:	Notes
<p>Collect information on Preside MDM system activity that occurred in the hour preceding the problem.</p>	<p>Using the Log Browser tool, scan Preside MDM logs, and note any operator activities that occurred on the Preside MDM server just before the problem or while the problem was occurring.</p> <p>Using the Server Admin tool and the System Log Display tool, collect information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• which servers are running</li> <li>• alarms or other log information about server activity during the interval of interest</li> </ul> <p>For more information on using the Log Browser tool, refer to “Viewing security logs” in NN10600-605 <i>Passport - MDM Network Security: Operations</i>.</p> <p>For more information on using the Server Admin and System Log Display tools, refer to 241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>.</p>
<p>List of installed software</p>	<p>Capture information about the current software level of Preside MDM server.</p> <p>Using the Preside MDM Command Console, enter the following commands:</p> <pre>/opt/MagellanNMS/system/inst/nmsLinks /opt/MagellanMDP/system/init/mdpLinks</pre>
<p>List of installed patches</p>	<p>Using a Unix window, enter the following commands to capture information about the current patch level of the Preside MDM workstation.</p> <pre>showrev -p   grep MDM showrev -p   grep MDP</pre>



## Chapter 2

# Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common hardware problems

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For more information on Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 common hardware problems, refer to:

- “Hardware failures” (page 39)
- “Hardware-related service degradations” (page 66)

### Hardware failures

Refer to one of the following sections for more information about how to correct Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 hardware failures:

- “Shelf failures” (page 40)
- “Control processor failures” (page 44)
- “Function processor failures” (page 47)
- “Link failures” (page 50)
- “Sparing panel failures” (page 64)

## Shelf failures

Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 shelf failures may be caused by one of the following:

- a loss of power to the node
- a power supply failure
- a cooling unit failure
- a corrupt MAC address card
- a failure on the Alarm/BITS card
- control processor failures

### Problem indicators

- hardware not accessible or not responding
- 7012 00xx shelf-specific alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- LED indicator on the faceplate changes from green to red

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct shelf failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside MDM, or Succession documents.

**Table 3**  
**Multiservice Switch 15000 shelf failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context” “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. On the node, verify that the cabinet has power.	“Troubleshooting the node”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
5. If the alarms indicate a power supply failure, check the power LED status indicators on the node.	“Power LED status indicators for the BIP alarm module” “Power LED status indicators for each PIM” “Power-and-ground hardware for a Multiservice Switch”	NN10600-120 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Description</i>  NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 3 (Continued)**  
**Multiservice Switch 15000 shelf failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>6. Check for and correct any cooling unit problems.</p>	<p>“Status LEDs of a cooling unit fan”</p> <p>“Cooling unit replacement”</p> <p>“Fan controller replacement”</p> <p>“Replacing a cooling unit alarm cable”</p> <p>“Replacing a cooling unit power cable”</p> <p>“Replacing an air filter”</p> <p>“Temperature sensor replacement”</p>	<p>NN10600-120 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Description</i></p> <p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p>
<p>7. If the alarms indicate a MAC address problem, contact Nortel Networks GNTS to confirm that the MAC address module is faulty. If it is faulty, then replace it.</p>	<p>“MAC address module replacement”</p>	<p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 2 of 3)</p>		

**Table 3 (Continued)**  
**Multiservice Switch 15000 shelf failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
8. If the alarms indicate a problem with the alarm/BITS card, contact Nortel Networks GNTS to confirm that the alarm/BITS card is faulty. If it is faulty, then replace it.	“Alarm/BITS module replacement”	NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
9. If the alarms indicate a problem with the control processor, follow the task table steps for control processor failures.	“Control processor failures” (page 44)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## Control processor failures

Control processor (CP) failures may be caused by one of the following:

- a CP or a standby CP did not load its software
- a CP that has crashed
- faulty hardware

### Problem indicators

- one of the CPs did not load
- hardware not accessible or not responding
- 7012 01xx control processor alarms against a control processor (`shelf card/0` or `shelf card/1`) are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- LED indicator on the faceplate changes from green to red

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct control processor failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 4**  
**Control processor failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Determine if the CP is having problems loading its software.	“Determining why a control processor does not load”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
5. Determine if the standby CP is having problems loading its software.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing any provisioning values.	“Determining why the standby control processor does not load”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 4 (Continued)**  
**Control processor failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>6. Collect diagnostic information for root cause analysis and to determine if the CP needs to be replaced.</p>	<p>“Determining the cause of a control processor crash”</p> <p>“Isolating the problem that causes a crash” (page 200)</p>	<p>NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i></p> <p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>7. If required, replace the CP.</p>	<p>“Prerequisites to failed CP replacement”</p> <p>“Installing a CP”</p> <p>“CP upgrade”</p> <p>“Failed CP replacement”</p> <p>“Probable causes and corrective measures for troubleshooting control processor problems”</p>	<p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p> <p>NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 2 of 2)</p>		

## Function processor failures

Function processor (FP) failures may be caused by one of the following:

- an FP or standby FP did not load its software
- an FP that has crashed
- faulty hardware

### Problem indicators

- one of the FPs did not load
- hardware not accessible or not responding
- 7012 01xx alarms against a function processor (`shelf card/2` up to `shelf card/15`) are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7012 0200 alarm against a function processor (`shelf card/2` up to `shelf card/15`) is displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7056 00xx VSP alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- LED indicator on the faceplate changes from green to red

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct function processor failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 5**  
**Function processor failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Isolate any problems on the FPs.	“Detecting function processor problems”  “Card testing”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
5. Determine if the main FP or the standby FP are having problems loading their software.	“Determining why a function processor does not load software”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Function processor failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
6. Collect diagnostic information for root cause analysis and determine if the FP needs to be replaced.	“Determining the cause of an FP crash” “Collecting diagnostic information” “Isolating the problem that causes a crash” (page 200)	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i> this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
7. If required, replace the FP. <b>Note:</b> Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing an FP.	“Determining the active function processor and the active lines” (page 190) “Switching between the active lines and the lines providing equipment protection” (page 192) “FP upgrade” “Replacement of a failed FP” “Replacement of an FP with one of a different card type”	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i> NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
8. Thermal failures.	“Operational environment” “Power dissipation” “Bulk heat dissipation”	NN10600-125 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Planning Site Requirements</i>
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

## Link failures

Link failures may be caused by one of the following:

- a problem with the physical layer
- a problem with a port
- a problem with electrical cables or optical fibers
- faulty hardware

### Problem indicators

- 7011 520x, 7011 521x, and 7011 5501 SONET alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7011 5000, 7011 5001, 7011 5002, 7011 5010, and 7011 5293 Vt1dot5 alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7011 51xx, 7011 56xx DS3 alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7011 1100, 7011 12xx IMA alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7011 54xx Gigabit Ethernet alarms are displaying on the OSS and on the Preside MDM servers
- 7026 3002, 7026 3003, 7026 3006 OAM Ethernet alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers

### Corrective actions for SONET link failures

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct SONET link failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 6**  
**SONET link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Monitor the status of the SONET link for section, line and path errors.	“Verifying the status of the SONET link layer” (page 217)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 6 (Continued)**  
**SONET link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
<p>5. Verify the operation of the physical layer.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Testing a port is service affecting. Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before performing this test.</p>	<p>“OC-3/STM-1 FP tests for Multiservice Switch 15000 and Multiservice Switch 20000 devices”</p> <p>“OC-12/STM-4 FP tests for Multiservice Switch 15000 and Multiservice Switch 20000 devices”</p> <p>“Testing a port”</p> <p>“Testing an optical port configured with LAPS”</p>	<p>NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i></p>
<p>6. Check the integrity of the optical fiber, and clean or replace as necessary.</p>	<p>“Cleaning LC or SC connectors”</p> <p>“Cleaning MT-RJ connectors”</p> <p>“Replacing a fiber cable in a fiber management unit”</p>	<p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p>
<p>7. If required, replace the FP experiencing problems.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing an FP card.</p>	<p>“Function processor failures” (page 47)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

**Corrective actions for Vt1dot5 link failures**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct Vt1dot5 link failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 7**  
**Vt1dot5 link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Monitor the status of the Vt1dot5 link for errors.	“Verifying the status of the Vt1dot5 link layer” (page 226)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		



**Table 8**  
**DS3 link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Monitor the status of the DS3 link for line and path errors.	“Verifying the status of the DS3 link layer” (page 230)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 8 (Continued)**  
**DS3 link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
<p>5. Verify the operation of the physical layer.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Testing a port is service affecting. Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before performing this test.</p>	<p>“DS3 FP tests for Multiservice Switch 15000 and Multiservice Switch 20000 devices”</p> <p>“12-port DS3 ATM FP tests additional considerations”</p> <p>“Testing a port”</p>	<p>NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i></p>
<p>6. Resolve any physical layer problems with FP cables or sparing panels.</p>	<p>“FP cable replacement”</p> <p>“Sparing panel failures” (page 64)</p>	<p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p> <p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>7. If required, replace the FP experiencing problems.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing an FP card.</p>	<p>“Function processor failures” (page 47)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

### Corrective actions for IMA link failures

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct IMA link failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 9**  
**IMA link failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 9 (Continued)**  
**IMA link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
4. Monitor the status of the IMA link for line and path errors.	“Verifying the status of the IMA link layer” (page 235)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
5. Resolve IMA specific problems.	“Troubleshooting IMA” “IMA-specific alarms” “IMA link alarms” “The troubleshooting process”	NN10600-730 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Inverse Multiplexing for ATM Operations</i>
6. Verify the operation of the physical layer.  <b>Note:</b> Testing a port is service affecting. Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before performing this test.	“DS3 FP tests for Multiservice Switch 15000 and Multiservice Switch 20000 devices” “4-port DS3 channelized ATM FP tests additional considerations” “Testing a channel” “Testing a port”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
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**Table 9 (Continued)**  
**IMA link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
7. Resolve any physical layer problems with FP cables or sparing panels.	“FP cable replacement”  “Sparing panel failures” (page 64)	NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>  this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
8. If required, replace the FP experiencing problems.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing an FP card.	“Function processor failures” (page 47)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

**Corrective actions for Gigabit Ethernet link failures**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct Gigabit Ethernet link failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 10**  
**Gigabit Ethernet link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Monitor the status of the Gigabit Ethernet line for errors.	“Verifying the status of the Gigabit Ethernet link layer” (page 243)  “Verifying the status of the Link Aggregation (LAG) layer” (page 247)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
5. Verify the operation of the physical layer.  <b>Note:</b> Testing a port is service affecting. Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before performing this test.	“4-port Gigabit Ethernet FP tests additional considerations”  “Testing a port”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 10 (Continued)**  
**Gigabit Ethernet link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
6. Check the integrity of the optical fiber, and clean or replace as required.	“Cleaning an SFP optical module” “SFP module replacement” “Replacing a fiber cable in a fiber management unit”	NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
7. If required, replace the FP experiencing problems.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing an FP card.	“Function processor failures” (page 47)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
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**Corrective actions for OAM Ethernet link failures**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct OAM Ethernet link failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 11**  
**OAM Ethernet link failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Monitor the status of the OAM Ethernet line for errors.	“Verifying the status of the OAM Ethernet link layer” (page 251)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
5. Verify the operation of the physical layer.  <b>Note:</b> Testing a port is service affecting. Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before performing this test.	“Testing the OAM Ethernet port”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 11 (Continued)**  
**OAM Ethernet link failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
6. Correct physical layer problems as required, such as replacing the OAM Ethernet cable.	“Connecting a CP Ethernet cable”	NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
7. If required, replace the CP.	“Control processor failures” (page 44)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
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## Sparing panel failures

Sparing panel failures may be caused by one of the following:

- cable connectivity failure
- faulty hardware (sparing panel or FP)

### Problem indicators

- 7054 xxxx alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers

### Corrective actions

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct sparing panel failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 12**  
**Sparing panel failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 12 (Continued)**  
**Sparing panel failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Verify the connectivity between the FP and the sparing panel.	“Checking the connectivity between FPs and sparing panels”	NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
5. Verify the operation of the sparing panel and resolve problems as required.	“Verifying the operation of a sparing panel”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
	“Sparing panel replacement”	NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
6. If required, replace the FP experiencing problems.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing an FP card.	“Function processor failures” (page 47)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

## Hardware-related service degradations

Refer to one of the following sections for more information about how to correct service degradations caused by problems with Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 hardware:

- “Service degradations due to fabric card problems” (page 67)
- “Service degradations due to line automatic protection switching problems” (page 71)
- “Service degradations due to control processor problems” (page 75)
- “Service degradations due to function processor problems” (page 77)

## **Service degradations due to fabric card problems**

Service degradations caused by problems with the fabric cards may be caused by one of the following:

- the fabric card is using the wrong version of firmware
- an increase in temperature has occurred on the shelf
- faulty hardware

### **Problem indicators**

- 7002 000x alarms are displaying on the OSS
- disabled fabric alarms are displaying on Preside MDM servers
- LED indicator on the faceplate changes from green to another color
- the fabric LED is not solid green
- the hardware is not responding
- the hardware is not redundant

### **Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct fabric card problems that are causing service degradations. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 13**  
**Service degradations due to fabric card problems**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context” “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Isolate the problem with the fabric card.  <b>Note:</b> Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before performing fabric card tests as some tests may cause service interruptions.	“Troubleshooting the fabric card” “Supporting information for troubleshooting the fabric card” “Manually testing a fabric card” “Interpreting fabric card test results”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 13 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to fabric card problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
5. Check for and correct any cooling unit problems.	“Status LEDs of a cooling unit fan”	NN10600-120 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Description</i>
	“Cooling unit replacement”	NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i>
	“Fan controller replacement”	
	“Replacing a cooling unit alarm cable”	
	“Replacing a cooling unit power cable”	
	“Replacing an air filter”	
“Temperature sensor replacement”		
6. Using the appropriate technical bulletin, identify the version of fabric firmware that should be running on the switch.	“Download release notes”	NN10070-461 <i>Upgrading Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 in Succession Networks PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1</i>
		NN10419-416 <i>Upgrading Passport 15000 in Succession Networks Guide (UA-IP)</i>
7. Verify that the node is running the correct version of fabric firmware.	“Identifying the firmware that is installed on the fabric card” (page 198)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 13 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to fabric card problems**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
8. If the fabric card is an older version of firmware, upgrade it.	<p>“Fabric replacement may need a firmware upgrade”</p> <p>“Upgrade the fabric”</p>	<p>NN10600-120 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Description</i></p> <p>NN10070-461 <i>Upgrading Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 in Succession Networks PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1</i></p>
9. If the fabric card needs to be replaced, replace it.	<p>“Fabric replacement can affect system cooling”</p> <p>“Fabric replacement may need a firmware upgrade”</p> <p>“Status LEDs of fabric cards in a Multiservice Switch 15000”</p> <p>“Removing a fabric card from a Multiservice Switch 15000”</p> <p>“Installing a fabric card into a Multiservice Switch 15000”</p>	<p>NN10600-120 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Description</i></p> <p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## **Service degradations due to line automatic protection switching problems**

Service degradations due to problems with line automatic protection switching (LAPS) may be caused by one of the following:

- problems with a link (refer to “Link failures” (page 50))
- problems with a function processor (FP)
- configuration errors between near end and far end equipment

### **Problem indicators**

- 7011 525x, 7011 526x, 7011 5270...5276 alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers

### **Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct LAPS problems that are causing service degradations. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 14**  
**Service degradations due to line automatic protection switching problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 14 (Continued)****Service degradations due to line automatic protection switching problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>4. Verify the appropriate LAPS mode is configured and that both ends to have the same configuration.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Perform this procedure on the near end/far end of an active/inactive link.</p>	<p>“Identifying line automatic protection switching mode mismatch problems” (page 193)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
	<p>“Understanding line and equipment protection for Multiservice Switch 15000 and Multiservice Switch 20000 optical interfaces”</p>	<p>NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i></p>
	<p>“Configuring line and equipment protection for Multiservice Switch 15000 and Multiservice Switch 20000 optical interfaces”</p>	
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 14 (Continued)****Service degradations due to line automatic protection switching problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>5. Compare the configured FP values with the recommended values for your Succession solution.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Perform this procedure on the near end/far end of an active/inactive link.</p> <p>If the configuration values do not match the recommended values, make configuration changes as necessary.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing your configuration.</p>	<p>“Summary of FP configuration”</p>	<p>NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>6. Verify operation of the SONET link and correct problems as required.</p>	<p>Table 6, “SONET link failures,” (page 51), tasks 3, 4, 5, and 6.</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## Service degradations due to control processor problems

Service degradations due to problems the control processor (CP) may be caused by one of the following:

- BITS timing connections
- file system problems
- OAM Ethernet problems
- memory exhaustion, memory crashes
- message block exhaustion
- CPU utilization problems
- provisioning errors on the control processor

### Problem indicators

- the spared services of the control processor are degraded or disabled
- 7017 xxxx BITS alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7008 xxxx file system alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7026 3002, 7026 3003, 7026 3006 OAM Ethernet alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 0000 300x, 7012 03xx, 7013 00xx 7014 00xx alarms against CP (0) are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct CP problems that are causing service degradations. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 15**  
**Service degradations due to control processor problems**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Check the status of the clock on the CPs by issuing the command display NetworkSynchronization.	“Correcting network clock synchronization problems” (page 194)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. Check for unusual disk activity such as a failing disk.	“Troubleshooting file system problems”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
3. Check for Ethernet connections to see if there is any unusual activity.	“Testing the OAM Ethernet port”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
4. Check for memory usage or memory crash.	“Collecting problem-related information required” “Troubleshooting control processors” “Determining the cause of a control processor crash”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>

## Service degradations due to function processor problems

Service degradations due to problems the function processor (FP) may be caused by one of the following:

- memory exhaustion, memory crashes
- message block exhaustion
- CPU utilization problems
- provisioning errors on the function processor
- hardware resource exhaustion (conflicts between the capacity of the card and the type or volume of traffic)

### Problem indicators

- the spared services of the function processor are degraded or disabled
- the provisioning is inappropriate for the function processor
- 0000 300x, 7012 03xx, 7013 00xx, 7014 00xx alarms against a function processor (`shelf card/2` up to `shelf card/15`) are displaying on the OSS and on Nortel Networks Preside MDM servers

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct FP problems and sparing problems that are causing service degradations. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 16**  
**Service degradations due to function processor problems**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Check for memory usage or memory crash	<p>“Collecting problem-related information required”</p> <p>“Troubleshooting function processor problems”</p> <p>“Determining the cause of a function processor crash”</p>	<p>NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i></p>
2. Check the physical set up of the card to determine whether its hardware is properly connected and operating.	<p>“Function Processors”</p> <p>“CP and FP cables and associated hardware”</p>	<p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p>
3. Check that the provisioning of the card is appropriate for the type of function processor you are using.	<p>“Summary of FP configuration”</p> <p>“Summary of link configuration”</p>	<p>NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
4. Determine whether the type or volume of traffic is appropriate for the type of card you are using.	<p>“PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 troubleshooting” (page 129)</p> <p>“UA-IP troubleshooting” (page 153)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>

## Chapter 3

# Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 common software problems

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For more information on Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 common software problems, refer to:

- “Base software failures” (page 79)
- “Base software service degradations” (page 97)
- “Software upgrade problems” (page 105)

### Base software failures

Refer to one of the following sections for more information about how to correct Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 base software failures:

- “File system failures” (page 80)
- “Data collection failures” (page 84)
- “FTP session failures” (page 90)
- “User ID and password failures” (page 94)

## File system failures

File system failures may be caused by one of the following:

- a full disk
- configuration errors
- an inability to synchronize the disks
- a back up disk that has a different volume name
- a disk failure

### Problem indicators

- alarms indicating a disk problem are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers. For example,
  - 7008 1001
  - 7008 1002
  - 7008 1005
  - 7008 1019
  - 7008 1020

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct problems with the file system. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 17**  
**File system failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarms.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Check the status of the file system.	“Displaying information about the file system”  “File system restrictions”	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
5. Determine why the file system is not operational.	“Determining why the file system is not operational”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 17 (Continued)**  
**File system failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
5. Check the disk on the node for a hardware failure.	“Testing a disk” “Interpreting disk test results”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>
6. Check the <i>adminState</i> , <i>operationalState</i> , <i>usageState</i> , and <i>freeSpaceAvailable</i> attributes under the <i>FileSystem</i> component on the control processor disk to determine if the disk is full.  Tidy the disk if the disk is reaching capacity.	“Determining why a file cannot be saved”  “Disk full conditions”  “Correcting a control processor disk full problem” (page 184)	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>  NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>  this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
7. Verify that the disks are synchronized. If they are not, resynchronize them.	“Displaying information about the file system” “Synchronizing disks”	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 17 (Continued)**  
**File system failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
8. Verify that the volume names are the same for both the active and the standby disks.	"Changing the volume name of a disk"	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
9. Verify that the size of the active and standby disks are the same. If they are not, consider making them the same size, or if you cannot, ensure that the active disk has the lesser capacity.	"Displaying information about the file system" "Different-sized disks" "Formatting a disk"	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>  <b>Note:</b> Step 2 in "Formatting a disk" indicates how to format the size for backward compatibility.
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## Data collection failures

Data collection failures may be caused by one of the following:

- Preside MDM server, Management Data Provider (MDP) or the Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway node setup is misconfigured or not in place
- there is no connectivity between the node and the server
- the time-of-day of the node and the server is not synchronized
- data spooling is not turned on
- the queue size threshold has been reached
- the maximum number of queued files has been reached
- a control processor switchover has occurred
- a control processor has experienced a failure

### Problem indicators

- BDF files are missing on the Preside MDM server
- 7003 xxxx alarms indicating a data collection failure are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct problems with the data collection system. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 18**  
**Data collection failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Check the configuration between the server, MDP and the node.	“Summary of Preside MDM server configuration”	NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. Check the physical connectivity between the server and the node.	“Information for connecting to Preside MDM through a Multiservice Switch-only network”  Preside MDM connectivity overview”  Preside MDM connectivity using startup”	NN10600-271 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Network Management Connectivity</i>
3. Check the network time synchronization between the server and the node.	“Synchronizing manually with a network time server”	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
4. On the server, verify that raw data files are being spooled. If they are not being spooled, configure the MDP for the node and verify that data collection is turned on (step 4).	“Verifying that raw data from the node is spooling to the server” (page 181)  “Configuring MDP for Passport”	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  241-6001-309 <i>Preside MDM Management Data Provider User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 5)		

**Table 18 (Continued)**  
**Data collection failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
5. Connect to the network.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
6. The following types of node data can be spooled: alarms, SCNs, command logs and debug. On the node, verify that data collection spooling is turned on. If it is not, turn it on.	“Verifying that spooling is activated” (page 178)  “Turning collector spooling on or off for each data type”	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  NN10600-561 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Data Management</i>
7. On the server, verify that the files are being converted to BDF format. If they are not, convert the raw data to BDF format.	“Verifying that BDF conversion is taking place” (page 182)  “Converting node raw data to BDF”	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  241-6001-309 <i>Preside MDM Management Data Provider User Guide</i>
(Sheet 2 of 5)		

**Table 18 (Continued)**  
**Data collection failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
8. On the node, verify that the <i>agentQueueSize</i> attribute is not set to zero. If the attribute is set to zero, change the configuration.	“Displaying the agentQueueSize configuration” (page 180)  “Agent queue sizes”	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  NN10600-561 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Data Management</i>
9. Verify that the file system on the control processor is not full.	“Determining why a file cannot be saved”  “Add up the disk space requirements”  “Calculate the disk partition sizes”	NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i>  241-6001-102 <i>Preside MDM Planning Guide</i>
10. Verify that the disk partitions on the server are not full. Delete the files that are not required.	“Calculating the disk partition sizes”	241-6001-102 <i>Preside MDM Planning Guide</i>
11. On the server, verify that the File Prober application is operating properly.	“Controlling MDP processes”  “MDP File Prober Manager (MDPFPMGR)” “Error Messages”	241-6001-309 <i>Preside MDM Management Data Provider User Guide</i>  241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i>
12. On the server, confirm that the File Prober has been scheduled to collect data.	“Setting data collection options”	241-6001-309 <i>Preside MDM Management Data Provider User Guide</i>
(Sheet 3 of 5)		

**Table 18 (Continued)**  
**Data collection failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>13. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.</p>	<p>“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”</p> <p>“Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”</p>	<p>241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i></p>
<p>14. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarms.</p>	<p>“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”</p>	<p>241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i></p>
<p>15. Check the alarms to see if a control processor switchover occurred or if there was a control processor failure.</p> <p>If this happened, configuration data may have lost.</p>	<p>“Effects of a CP switchover”</p>	<p>NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i></p>
<p>16. On the node, verify that the data collection configuration is correct by comparing the currently configured values with the customer-defined and default Succession configuration values.</p>	<p>“Displaying data collection configuration” (page 179)</p> <p>“Data collection system configuration”</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p> <p>NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 4 of 5)</p>		

**Table 18 (Continued)**  
**Data collection failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
17. Correct any data collection configuration errors.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing any provisioning values.	“Configuring MDP for Passport”  “Managing data collection entries”  “Data collection system configuration”	241-6001-309 <i>Preside MDM Management Data Provider User Guide</i>    NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
18. On the server, open the Alarm Display tool and the Alarm Help.	“Starting Alarm Display”  “Starting Alarm Help”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
19. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
20. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 5 of 5)		

## FTP session failures

FTP session failures may be caused by one of the following:

- Preside MDM server is not configured to communicate with the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 node
- the Preside MDM server group definitions are incomplete
- the Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway account is configured incorrectly; FTP is not configured by default or the wrong userid and password was used

### Problem indicators

- BDF files are missing on the Preside MDM server
- a 7006 0007 alarm indicating a failed FTP session is displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- alarms indicating illegal login attempts are displaying on the OSS and Preside MDM servers. For example,
  - 7006 0001
  - 7006 0002
  - 7006 0003

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct problems with FTP session failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 19**  
**FTP session failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. On the server, verify that all the servers required for network access, surveillance access, and provisioning access have been configured correctly.	“Servers required to support Passport network access, surveillance, and provisioning access”	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>
2. Correct any incorrect server configuration as required.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing any the server configuration.	“Configuring servers for network access, surveillance access, and provisioning access”  “Defining Passport hosts and groups with the passport.frconfig script”  “Summary of Preside MDM server configuration”	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>    NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
3. On the server, verify that the group definitions allow access to a specific node.	“Host group directory server configuration”    “Defining the groups and hosts”	NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>    241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>
4. On the server, open the Command Console tool and connect to the network.	“Connecting to the network”	241-6001-804 <i>Preside MDM Workstation Utilities User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 19 (Continued)**  
**FTP session failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
5. On the server, open the Network Viewer tool.	“Starting the Network Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
6. Using the Component Information Viewer tool, examine the node for any alarms indicating a communications problem.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 19 (Continued)**  
**FTP session failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
7. On the node, use the Component Information Viewer tool to verify that the <i>IpAccess</i> component is configured correctly.	“Displaying diagnostic information in MDM Toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
	“Multiservice Switch user access administration”	NN10180-611 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Security and Administration PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
	“Access control configuration”	NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
8. Check that the Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway account is configured correctly. This includes checking the user ID, and the access permissions.	“User ID and password failures” (page 94)	this document NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## User ID and password failures

User ID and password failures may be caused by one of the following:

- the interface component is locked
- user ID or password has been changed
- an incorrect scope or impact has been assigned to a userid

### Problem indicators

- security logs reporting an attempt to change a user ID, a password, or permissions are displaying on the OSS
- alarms indicating a failed login attempt, or denied permissions are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers. For example,
  - 7006 0001
  - 7006 0006

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct problems with userid and password failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 20**  
**Userid and password failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Open the Command Console tool on the server and connect to the network.	"Connecting to the network"	241-6001-804 <i>Preside MDM Workstation Utilities User Guide</i>
2. On the server, open the Network Viewer tool.	"Starting the Network Viewer"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 20 (Continued)**  
**Userid and password failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
3. Using the Component Information Viewer tool, examine the node.	"Starting Component Information Viewer with context"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. On the node, use the Sun Admin tool to verify that the user IDs, passwords, and permissions are configured correctly.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing any provisioning values.	"Access control configuration"  "Configuring general service parameters"  "Configuring node basics"	NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
5. Correct user ID configuration problems as required.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing any provisioning values.	"Access control configuration"  "Preside MDM user access administration"  "Multiservice Switch user access administration"  "Adding a new userID"	NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  NN10180-611 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Security and Administration PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  NN10600-606 <i>Passport - MDM Network Security: User Access Configuration</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 20 (Continued)**  
**Userid and password failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>6. Correct password configuration problems as required.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing any provisioning values.</p>	<p>“Preside MDM user access administration”</p> <p>“Multiservice Switch user access administration”</p> <p>“Setting a password using a secure method”</p>	<p>NN10180-611 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Security and Administration PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p> <p>NN10600-606 <i>Passport - MDM Network Security: User Access Configuration</i></p>
<p>7. If a remote ASCII terminal is being used to manage the network, verify that the Remote Network Communication System (RNCS) user account is configured correctly.</p>	<p>“Creating an RNCS user account”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## Base software service degradations

Refer to the following section for more information about how to correct Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 base software service degradations:

- “Service degradations due to network synchronization problems” (page 98)
- “Service degradations due to network time server problems” (page 101)

## **Service degradations due to network synchronization problems**

Network synchronization problems resulting in service degradations may be caused by one of the following:

- a remote transmission error
- a degraded signal

### **Problem indicators**

- 7011 5003 alarm against Lp/0 EDS1/0 or Lp/0 EDS1/1 component is displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 7017 xxxx alarms indicating that the node is in a free run state are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers

### **Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct network synchronization problems that are causing service degradations. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 21**  
**Service degradations due to network synchronization problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Compare the configured network synchronization values with the recommended values for your Succession solution. Determine how network synchronization is provisioned by issuing the following commands from the Command Console: <b>display -prov NetworkSynchronization</b> <b>display NetworkSynchronization</b>	“Network clock synchronization configuration”	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 21 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to network synchronization problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
5. Correct configuration problems as required. If the <i>clockSource</i> attribute is not set to <i>module</i> , correct the configuration.  <b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing any provisioning values.	“Configuring the clocking source for the port”	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
6. Monitor the synchronization state of the node.	“Monitoring the network clock synchronization state of the node” (page 195)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
7. If the node is out-of-synchronization, but the ports are not, contact Nortel Networks GNTS and provide them with the output from the commands performed in this task table.		
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

## Service degradations due to network time server problems

Time server problems resulting in service degradations may be caused by one of the following:

- a loss of connectivity between the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 node and the Preside MDM server
- a time server that has stopped
- incorrect or obsolete time server provisioning

### Problem indicators

- 7015 xxxx time server alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- time server connectivity alarms are displaying on the OSS
- alarms indicating a time difference between the node, the server and its time server

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct time server problems that are causing service degradations. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 22**  
**Service degradations due to network time server problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. On the server, open the Command Console tool and connect to the network.	"Connecting to the network"	241-6001-804 <i>Preside MDM Workstation Utilities User Guide</i>
2. On the server, open the Network Viewer tool.	"Starting the Network Viewer"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 4)		

**Table 22 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to network time server problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
3. Using the Component Information Viewer tool, examine the network time server.	"Starting Component Information Viewer with context"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Verify the configuration of the network time server.	"Understanding network time and date configuration" "Synchronizing automatically with a network time server" "Synchronizing manually to a network time server" "Time of day configuration"	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>  NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
5. Verify the configuration of node clocking.  If the node has lost its clocking configuration, reconfigure and synchronize it with the network time server.  If the node and server are out of sync, synchronize the server first, and then the node.	"Configuring the time zone offset" "Synchronizing manually to a network time server" "Verifying the time configuration on the node"	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
(Sheet 2 of 4)		

**Table 22 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to network time server problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>6. Verify that the Solaris NTP server is running.</p> <p>Check that the file <b>/etc/inet/ntp.conf</b> exists, and that the NTP server(s) IP address specified in the file is correct.</p> <p>Using the command <b>ps -ef   grep xntpd</b>, verify that the file <b>/usr/lib/inet/xntpd</b> exists.</p> <p>If the server is not running, start it.</p>	<p>“Network Time Protocol (NTP) support”</p>	<p>NN10185-461 <i>Upgrading Preside MDM in Succession Networks</i></p>
<p>7. Verify that the workstation is synchronized with its source.</p> <p>From the UNIX command line, use the command <b>ntpq</b> to start the NTP query program.</p> <p>At the <b>ntpq&gt;</b> prompt, enter <b>rv</b> to display the NTP variables, and check that the value for the variable “stratum” is less than sixteen.</p>		<p>SUN documentation</p>
<p>(Sheet 3 of 4)</p>		

**Table 22 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to network time server problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>8. On the Preside MDM workstation, open the Network Viewer tool and verify that the workstation running the NTP server is connected to the network.</p> <p>If there is connection to the network, go to task 8.</p> <p>If the NTP server is not connected, you may have OAM connection problems between the server and the node.</p>	<p>“Starting Network Viewer”</p> <p>“Understanding the network display”</p> <p>“Connection failures between the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes and Preside MDM servers” (page 119)</p>	<p>241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i></p> <p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>9. If the problem persists, contact Nortel Networks GNTS and provide them with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the current configuration of the time server</li> <li>• the current software load running on the node</li> <li>• a list of the dates and times when the problem occurred</li> </ul>	<p>“Information to collect about a problem” (page 33)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>10. Check the time server provisioning.</p>	<p>“Synchronizing automatically with a network time server”</p> <p>“Synchronizing manually with a network time server”</p>	<p>NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i></p>
(Sheet 4 of 4)		

## Software upgrade problems

Refer to one of the following guides for more information about how to correct Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 software upgrade problems:

- NN10070-461 *Upgrading Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 in Succession Networks PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1*
- NN10419-461 *Upgrading Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000/20000 in Succession IP Solutions*



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## Chapter 4

# Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 management problems

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Refer to the following section for more information on the flow of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 management information in a Succession solution network:

- “Overview of management information flow in a Succession solution network” (page 108)

Refer to one of the following sections for more information about how to correct:

- “Alarm flow failures” (page 109)
- “Performance measurement collection failures” (page 113)
- “Connection failures between the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes and Preside MDM servers” (page 119)
- “Connection failures between Preside MDM servers and higher level management system” (page 122)

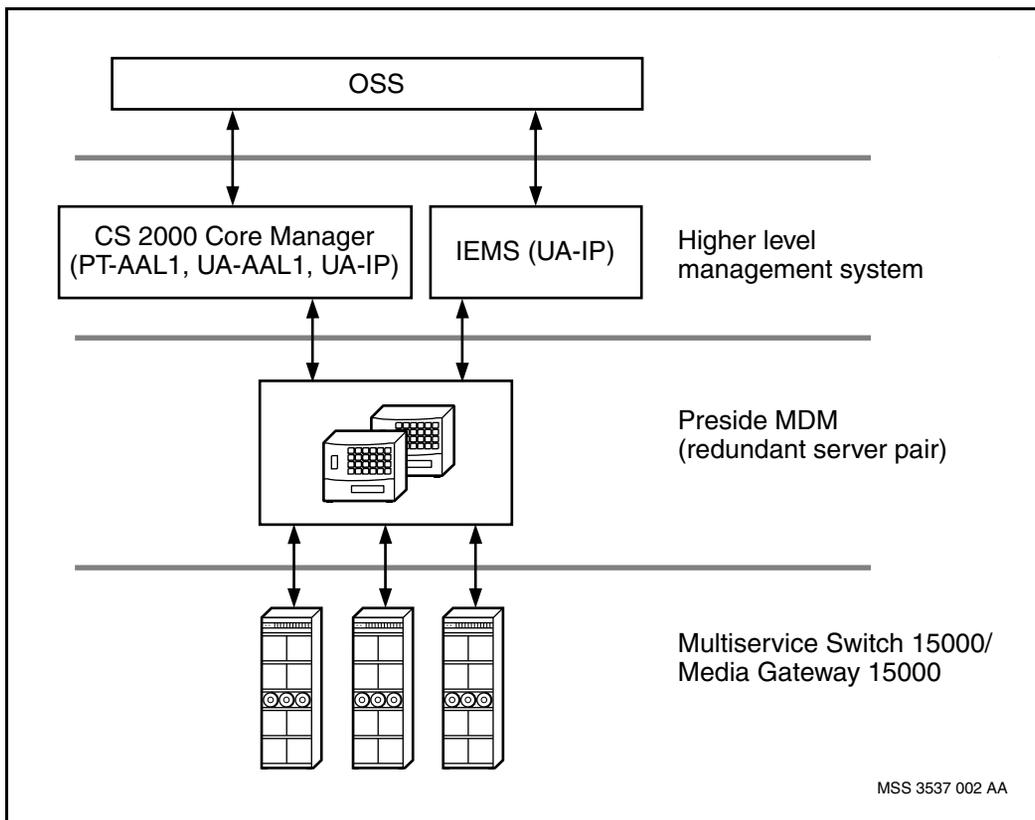
Refer to the following section for more information about how to correct seasonal time-of-day problems:

- “Seasonal time-of-day not updating” (page 125)

## Overview of management information flow in a Succession solution network

“Management information flow” (page 108) shows the logical flow of management information in a Succession solution network. In SN07 PT-AAL1 and UA-AAL1 solution networks, the CS2000 Core Manager provides the interface to the OSS. In SN07 UA-IP solution networks, both the Integrated Element Management System (IEMS) and the CS2000 Core Manager provide an interface to the OSS.

**Figure 3**  
Management information flow



## Alarm flow failures

Alarm flow failures may be caused by one of the following:

- Preside MDM server cannot communicate with Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes
- in the PT-AAL1 and UA-AAL1 solutions, the Preside MDM server cannot communicate with the CS2000 Core Manager, or the CS2000 Core Manager cannot communicate with the OSS
- in the UA-IP solution, the Preside MDM server cannot communicate with the IEMS, or the IEMS cannot communicate with the OSS
- the Preside MDM pserver application has failed
- the Preside MDM client set cannot communicate with the server

### Problem indicators

- the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 alarms are not displaying on the OSS
- the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 alarms are not displaying on Preside MDM clients

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 alarm flow failures, using the alarm display tool. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 23**  
**Multiservice Switch 15000 alarm flow failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>1. Visually examine the OSS to determine whether or not Succession alarms are displaying.</p> <p>Verify that communication has not failed between the OSS and the higher level management system (CS2000 Core Manager or IEMS)</p> <p>Verify that the alarms are reaching the higher level management system.</p> <p>Refer to the appropriate higher level management system documentation or the appropriate third-party OSS customers documentation.</p>		
<p>2. Verify that there are no connection failures between the nodes and the Preside MDM server workstations.</p>	<p>“Connection failures between the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes and Preside MDM servers” (page 119)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>3. On the Preside MDM server workstation, open the Alarm Display tool and verify that node alarms are displaying.</p> <p>If there are alarms, go to task 12.</p>	<p>“Viewing alarms in the Active mode”</p>	<p>241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i></p>
<p>4. On the server workstation, open the Server Administration tool and the System Log Display tool for use in verifying server operation.</p>	<p>“Starting the Server Administration tool”</p> <p>“Viewing logs associated with a server”</p> <p>“Using the System Log Display tool”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 1 of 3)</p>		

**Table 23 (Continued)**  
**Multiservice Switch 15000 alarm flow failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
5. Verify that the Host Group Directory server (HGDS) is running. If the HGDS server is not running, start it. If the HGDS server will not start, refer to the exit codes and error messages.	“Viewing a server” “Starting a server” “Determining why a server will not start or exit” “Exit codes” “Error messages”	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>  241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i>
6. Verify that the Passport Management Data Router server (FMDR) is running. If the FMDR server is not running, start it. If the FMDR server will not start, refer to the exit codes and error messages.	“Viewing a server” “Starting a server” “Determining why a server will not start or exit” “Exit codes” “Error messages”	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>  241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i>
7. Verify that the General Management Data Router server (GMDR) is running. If the GMDR server is not running, start it. If the GMDR server will not start, refer to the exit codes and error messages.	“Viewing a server” “Starting a server” “Determining why a server will not start or exit” “Exit codes” “Error messages”	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>  241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i>
8. Verify that the Passport Management Data Router (FMDR) and General Management Data Router (GMDR) servers are communicating with each other.	“Starting the GMDR Administration tool” “Viewing the states of connections to the surveillance servers”	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 23 (Continued)**  
**Multiservice Switch 15000 alarm flow failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>9. Verify that the Passport Nodal Provisioning Configuration server (PCSERVER) is running. If the PCSERVER is not running, start it. If the PCSERVER will not start, refer to the exit codes.</p>	<p>“Viewing a server”                      “Starting a server”                      “Determining why a server will not start or exit”                      “Exit codes”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>                      241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i></p>
<p>10. Verify that data is passing on the ports responsible for passing data from the server to the higher level management system. Refer to the hardware specification to determine the port number.</p> <p>If you see data pass, the problem is with the higher level management system.</p>	<p>“Using the snoop commands to check for data transfer” (page 215)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>11. Verify that the pserver application has been configured to expect data on port 3197.</p>	<p>“Editing the configuration file for a server”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p>
<p>12. If these tasks do not correct the problem, contact Nortel Networks GNTS and provide them with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a file of recent logs as recorded from the System Log Display tool</li> <li>• the hardware configuration</li> <li>• the load being run</li> </ul>	<p>“Information to collect about a problem” (page 33)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## Performance measurement collection failures

Performance measurement (PM) collection failures may be caused by one of the following:

- Preside MDM server cannot communicate with the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes
- Preside MDM server cannot communicate with the CS2000 Core Manager, or the CS2000 Core Manager cannot communicate with the OSS, or the CS2000 Core Manager has failed
- the Preside MDM server has failed
- the node is not collecting performance measurements
- the network time between the node and the server is not synchronized
- the node and server time-of-day is not synchronized

## Problem indicators

- the 5-minute or 30-minute PMs are not displaying on the OSS

## Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct performance measurement collection failures with Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) alarm display tool. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 24**  
**Performance measurement collection failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>1. Visually examine the OSS to determine if Succession PMs are displaying.</p> <p>Verify that communication has not failed between the OSS and the higher level management system (CS2000 Core Manager).</p> <p>Verify that the PMs are reaching the higher level management system:</p> <p><b>On the CS2000 Core Manager:</b></p> <p>Verify that there are PMs with a timestamp of less than 30-minutes in the 30-minute CSV file. The file is located by default in the following directory:</p> <p><b>/omdata/closedSent/</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> This directory may be user assigned in the UA-AAL1 solution.</p> <p>The file name contains the timestamp. For example:</p> <p><b>PP_30MIN_PM.06_13_2001.1330.PP.THIRTY.CSV</b></p> <p>If the CSV file contains PMs that are older than 30 minutes, the CS2000 Core Manager is not receiving data from the Preside MDM server.</p> <p>See “Names and locations of SDM files” and “Names and locations of Preside MDM files” in NN10158-711 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p> <p>Refer to the appropriate higher level management system documentation or the appropriate third-party OSS customers documentation.</p>		
<p>2. Verify that there are no connection failures between the node and the servers.</p>	<p>“Connection failures between the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes and Preside MDM servers” (page 119)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 1 of 5)</p>		

**Table 24 (Continued)**  
**Performance measurement collection failures**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
3. On the Preside MDM server workstation, open the Server Administration tool and the System Log Display tool for use in verifying server operation.	<p>“Starting the Server Administration tool”</p> <p>“Viewing logs associated with a server”</p> <p>“Using the System Log Display tool”</p>	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>
4. Verify that the Host Group Directory server (HGDS) is running. If the HGDS server is not running, start it. If the HGDS server will not start, refer to the exit codes and error messages.	<p>“Viewing a server”</p> <p>“Starting a server”</p> <p>“Determining why a server will not start or exit”</p> <p>“Exit codes”</p> <p>“Error messages”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p> <p>241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i></p>
5. Verify that the Passport Management Data Router server (FMDR) is running. If the FMDR server is not running, start it. If the FMDR server will not start, refer to the exit codes and error messages.	<p>“Viewing a server”</p> <p>“Starting a server”</p> <p>“Determining why a server will not start or exit”</p> <p>“Exit codes”</p> <p>“Error messages”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p> <p>241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i></p>
6. Verify that the Passport Communications Manager server (FTDM) is running. If the FTDM server is not running, start it. If the FTDM server will not start, refer to the exit codes and error messages.	<p>“Viewing a server”</p> <p>“Starting a server”</p> <p>“Determining why a server will not start or exit”</p> <p>“Exit codes”</p> <p>“Error messages”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p> <p>241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i></p>
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**Table 24 (Continued)**  
**Performance measurement collection failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>7. Verify that the Performance Measurement Stream Processor server(s) (PMSP) are running. If a PMSP server is not running, start it. If a PMSP server will not start, refer to the error messages.</p>	<p>“Viewing a server”  “Starting a server”  “Determining why a server will not start or exit”    “Error messages”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>    241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i></p>
<p>8. Verify that the TCP ports of the PMSP server(s) have been properly configured.</p>	<p>“Starting the Nodal Provisioning Administration tool for server administration”    “Editing the configuration file for a server”</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p>
<p>9. Verify that the performance data is being sent to the higher level management system:</p> <pre><b>ls /opt/MagellanNMS/data/pmsp/backupForSDM</b></pre> <p>If there is more than one file for the TCP port of interest, the PMSP server is not sending the performance data to the higher level management system.</p>	<p>“About the PMSP server”</p>	<p>241-6001-310 <i>Preside MDM Server Reference Guide</i></p>
<p>10. Verify that data is passing on the ports responsible for passing data from the server to the higher level management system.</p> <p>If you see data pass, the problem is with the higher level management system.</p>	<p>“Using the snoop commands to check for data transfer” (page 215)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 3 of 5)</p>		

**Table 24 (Continued)**  
**Performance measurement collection failures**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>11. Ensure that the node is collecting performance measurements. Check that spooling is turned on by issuing the command <b>display col/rts sp spooling</b>.</p> <p>Make sure that the queue sizes are set to 200. Issue the command <b>display lp/* eng ds/rts ov agentQueueSize</b>.</p> <p>Check whether the node is sending the stats anywhere by issuing the command <b>display col/rts *</b>. The response should be zero or near zero.</p>	<p>“Turning collector spooling on or off for each data type”</p> <p>“Configuring the agent queue sizes for each LP and each datatype”</p>	<p>NN10600-561 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Data Management</i></p>
(Sheet 4 of 5)		



## **Connection failures between the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes and Preside MDM servers**

Connection failures between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes and Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers may be caused by one of the following:

- a faulty connection on the CS LAN
- firewalls or routers between the server and the node
- faulty ATM connectivity
- a faulty Ethernet cable
- a node failure
- Preside MDM attempted to log in to the wrong account. This could also be an non-existent account, an account with the wrong user ID and password, or an account without FMIP access.

### **Problem indicators**

- 0999 0001 proxy alarms indicating that single or multiple Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes cannot communicate with the Preside MDM server are displaying on the OSS

### **Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct failures with the connectivity between the Multiservice Switch 15000 nodes and Preside MDM servers. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 25**  
**Collection failures between the node and Preside MDM servers**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Ping the troubled nodes to verify connectivity.	“Verifying connectivity to a remote host” (page 212)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. On the server, open the Network Viewer tool and verify that there are no isolated nodes.  On the Network Viewer tool, an isolated node will have red links from it to the server.	“Starting Network Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
<p>3. If a single Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 node has failed, identify neighboring nodes and verify if the links between them and the failed node are down. If the links are down, contact your facilities group and report the problem. It may be a problem with the CS LAN, the Passport 8600, or a call processing port on the Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 node.</p> <p>If multiple Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 nodes are experiencing connectivity outages, identify node clusters and, if possible, a common node (such as a gateway) that all the failed nodes are using.</p> <p>If the network uses in-band OAM and the problem appears to be with a common piece of equipment (such as a gateway), physically inspect the equipment for problems.</p>		
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 25 (Continued)**  
**Collection failures between the node and Preside MDM servers**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
4. Check the settings of all the non-Nortel Networks equipment that exists between the failed node and the server. Verify that the configuration settings permit the transfer of data between the node and the server.		third party firewall, router, or other equipment documentation
5. Verify that the account exists, and that the correct user ID and password is being used. Verify that the account has FMIP access.		
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

## **Connection failures between Preside MDM servers and higher level management system**

Connection failures between Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers and the higher level management system related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway nodes and Preside MDM may be caused by one of the following:

- a Preside MDM server has failed
- both Preside MDM servers have failed
- both Preside MDM servers have lost connectivity to the higher level management system
- the higher level management system has failed

### **Problem indicators**

- an MDM 3011 0501 alarm is displaying on the OSS
- an SDM325 log is displaying on the OSS
- an IEMS log is displaying on the OSS

### **Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct failures with the connectivity between Preside MDM servers and the higher level management system that relate to Multiservice Switch and Preside MDM. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 26**  
**Connection failures between Preside MDM servers and higher level management system**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Verify that both servers are running.	<p>“Alarm flow failures” (page 109)</p> <p>“Performance measurement collection failures” (page 113)</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
2.	<p>If the Network Viewer tool shows no activity on either of the Preside MDM servers, both of the servers may have failed at the same time. Alternatively, one of the servers was not operational for some time and the second server has now failed.</p> <p>Report the problem to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• your next level of support</li> <li>• your Preside MDM administrator</li> <li>• your workstation administrator</li> </ul>	
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 26 (Continued)****Connection failures between Preside MDM servers and higher level management system**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
<p>3. If there is activity on one or both of the servers, use the Network Viewer tool to isolate the problem links between the servers and the higher-level management system. The connectivity failure may be caused by a facilities problem.</p> <p>Report the problem to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• your next level of support</li> <li>• your facilities department</li> <li>• your Preside MDM administrator</li> <li>• your workstation administrator</li> </ul>	"Starting Network Viewer"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
<p>4. If the problem is not related to Preside MDM, check the higher level management system node.</p>	<p>For CS2000 Core Manager</p> <p>For IEMS</p>	<p>NN10082-911 <i>CS 2000 Core Manager Fault Management</i></p> <p>NN10334-911 <i>Integrated EMS Fault Management</i></p>
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

## Time of day for seasonal time changes

Refer to the following section for more information about how to correct seasonal time of day problems:

- “Seasonal time-of-day not updating” (page 125)

### Seasonal time-of-day not updating

Provided that at least one Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) server was up at the time of transition, the seasonal time-of-day is not updating due to the following

- time-of-day script is not running
- the script was running, but the time offset could not be changed

*Note:* If there was a server reboot, the log file was deleted from /tmp.

### Problem indicators

- the time-of-day has not changed to Daylight Savings time, or standard time
- the time offset value is missing or incorrect
- the log file /tmp/tod\_output is missing or contains error messages
- the Alarm Display is displaying an alarm relating to time of day

Check the log file timestamp and the last timestamp inside the log file /tmp/tod\_output to see if the script was running. If the script was running, and there are error messages, see “Corrective action (time offset)” (page 127). If the script is not running, see “Corrective action (script not running)” (page 126).

**Corrective action (script not running)**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct seasonal time-of-day problems when the script has not been running. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 27****Corrective action (script not running)**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. On the Preside MDM server, verify that the Solaris NTP server has been configured. Verify that the file <code>/etc/inet/ntp.conf</code> exists and that the NTP server(s) IP address specified in the file is correct.	"Network Time Protocol (NTP) support"	NN10185-461 <i>Upgrading Preside MDM in Succession Networks</i>
2. Ensure that the script has executable permissions		
3. Verify time-of-day provisioning in the crontab file: incorrect date/time to run the script, incorrect script location, missing parameters.	"Updating the time-of-day for seasonal time changes"	NN10114-511 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Configuration Overview PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  24-1257 <i>Succession Preside MDM Software Loading and Configuration (SN07) Installation Method</i>
4. Check the crontab activation/provisioning		24-1257 <i>Succession Preside MDM Software Loading and Configuration (SN07) Installation Method</i>

**Corrective action (time offset)**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct seasonal time-of-day problems when the script is running, but the time offset has not changed. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 28**  
**Corrective action (time offset)**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. On the Preside MDM server, verify that the Solaris NTP server has been configured. Verify that the file <code>/etc/inet/ntp.conf</code> exists and that the NTP server(s) IP address specified in the file is correct.	“Network Time Protocol (NTP) support”	NN10185-461 <i>Upgrading Preside MDM in Succession Networks</i>
2. Check for missing or incorrect parameters in crontab provisioning: TOD offset, node access (group name, user ID, password).	“Updating the time-of-day for seasonal time changes”	NN10114-511 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Configuration Overview PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
	“Configuring the time zone offset”	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
	“Setting up a cron job to check for password expiry”	NN10600-606 <i>Passport - MDM Network Security: User Access Configuration</i>  24-1257 <i>Succession Preside MDM Software Loading and Configuration (SN07) Installation Method</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 28 (Continued)**  
**Corrective action (time offset)**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
3. Check node group/IP address provisioning.	“Groups of Passport for network access”	241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i>
4. Verify the Preside MDM user account on the node has the right command scope/impact and access permissions (Telnet and FMIP).	“User authentication”	NN10600-605 <i>Passport - MDM Network Security: Operations</i>
5. Check time-of-day synchronization of the node to the server.	“Synchronizing manually to a network time server”	NN10600-550 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures</i>
6. Check the physical connectivity between the node to the server.	“Information for connecting to Preside MDM through a Multiservice Switch-only network”  “Preside MDM connectivity overview”  “Preside MDM connectivity using startup”	NN10600-271 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Network Management Connectivity</i>
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## Chapter 5

# PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 troubleshooting

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This chapter addresses troubleshooting for voice quality and call processing failures and ATM service problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment, which is unique to the PT-AAL1 and UA-AAL1 Succession solutions. Refer to one of the following sections for more information about how to correct voice quality, call processing, or ATM service problems:

- “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing problems” (page 130)
- “PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call quality problems” (page 133)
- “ATM service problems” (page 136)

## PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing problems

### Call processing failures due to ATM framework problems

Call processing failures due to ATM framework problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment and Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers may be caused by one of the following:

- a faulty link or network node
- addressing or routing errors
- resource exhaustion
- protocol errors

#### Problem indicators

- a TRK113 log is displaying on the OSS
- an XPKT301 log is displaying on the OSS
- CSV stream statistics indicate a non-zero entry. A common non-zero entry is INFFAIL or OUTFAIL. For example, INFFAIL 3 or OUTFAIL3. For an example of a CSV file, see “Sample CSV file” in NN10158-711 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*.
- a customer reports failed calls

#### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct ATM framework problems related to Multiservice Switch equipment and Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers that are causing call processing failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 29**  
**Call processing failures due to ATM framework problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Check for alarms on the CS2000 and isolate the call processing problem.	“Isolating an ATM framework call processing problems” (page 260)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. Check for a faulty link or network component if you see failure cause codes 27, 35, and 36 in a CSV statistics file.	“Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by faulty links or network components” (page 262)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
3. Check for address and routing errors if you see failure cause codes 3, 18, 21, and 28.	“Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by addressing or routing errors” (page 264)	this document NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 29 (Continued)**  
**Call processing failures due to ATM framework problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
4. Check for resource exhaustion if you see failure cause codes 37, 45, 47, and 58.	“Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by resource exhaustion” (page 266)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
5. Check for protocol errors if you see failure cause codes 49, 57, 58, 63, 65, 73, 78, 88, 96, 100, 104, and 111.	“Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by protocol errors” (page 267)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 2 of 2)		

## **PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call quality problems**

### **Call quality problems due to ATM framework problems**

Call processing failures due to ATM framework problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment and Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers may be caused by one of the following:

- specific route problems
- a specific feature activation
- hardware problems
- insufficient bandwidth
- bad voice quality
- one-way speech path problems

#### **Problem indicators**

- a customer reports one-way speech paths or voice quality problems

#### **Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct ATM framework problems related to Multiservice Switch equipment and Preside MDM servers that are causing call quality failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 30**  
**Call quality problems due to ATM framework problems**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1. Trace the call to see if it has been established. If the connection has been established, check for items in tasks 2 and 3. If the connection has not been established, perform task 4.	"Initiating a connection trace"	NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i>
2. Use the trace outputs (txCellDiscard and rxCellDiscard) to look at the discards along the path.		
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 30 (Continued)**  
**Call quality problems due to ATM framework problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>3. Try to isolate the cause by identifying and recording any patterns associated with the problem. Note any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the problem occurred after a special feature was activated.</li> <li>• If the problem continues to occur on a specific route.</li> <li>• If the problem continues to occur on specific hardware.</li> <li>• If the problem continues to occur at a specific time of day.</li> </ul> <p>Depending on the pattern you observe, collect as much data as possible from logs, alarms, and SCNs.</p> <p>If the problem has occurred several times, do not disconnect the problem call. Call Nortel Networks GNTS using a different line and report the problem.</p>	<p>“Starting the System Log Display tool”)</p>	<p>241-6001-303 <i>Preside MDM Administrator Guide</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Data viewer window for replay mode”</li> </ul>		<p>241-6001-031 <i>Preside MDM Performance Management User Guide</i></p>
<p>4. Perform a route finder trace to find the address. Check the peer-to-peer connection between MG4000s, the ATM addressing table, and the CS2000 table filled with ATM addressing information.</p>	<p>“Using the RouteFinder component”</p>	<p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 2 of 2)</p>		

## **ATM service problems**

Refer to the following section for more information about how to correct ATM backbone failures and service degradations:

- “ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems” (page 137)
- “Service degradations due to ATM routing problems” (page 145)

## ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems

ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems may be caused by one of the following:

- an incorrect configuration
- CPU utilization on the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 node
- resource exhaustion
- ATM interface LRC frame errors
- LP/link SES (severely errored seconds), or UNI signaling problems
- address, PNNI, or UNI misconfiguration
- PNNI or UNI problems

### Problem indicators for ATM backbone failures

- 7041 025x, 7041 0401, or 7041 0601 alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers
- alarms relating to PNNIs or UNIs configured on the ATM interfaces are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- alarms relating to the PNNIs and UNIs configured on the ATM interfaces are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- ATM interface VCC “clear” cause codes are displayed

### Problem indicators for ATM backbone service degradations

The following list may indicate ATM backbone service degradations:

- dropped calls
- 0000 300x alarms, 7003 000x threshold crossing alarms, and signalling failure alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 5-minute and 30-minute PMs are showing that dropped calls on the ATM interfaces are increasing. For more information, see “Troubleshooting the interval data records in NN10158-711 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*.

**Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct ATM routing problems that are causing ATM backbone failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 31**  
**ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”  “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301)	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>  this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 1 of 7)		

**Table 31 (Continued)**  
**ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
	"Summary of cause codes for ATM PNNI version 1.0"	NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i>
<p>4. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the physical layer, or if you see FP alarms, threshold crossing alarms, or ATM link alarms, examine the physical layer for problems.</p> <p>If the cause codes do not suggest a problem or if you do not see these alarms, go to task 5.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Succession solutions do not support VPCs and VPTs.</p>	<p>"Verifying the status of the link layer" (page 216)</p> <p>"Displaying the OSI state of the ATM interface"</p> <p>"Examining the buffer usage of ATM function processors"</p> <p>"Displaying the overall connection usage of ATM function processors"</p> <p>"Displaying specialized connection usage of ATM function processors"</p> <p>"Identifying troubled connections at the interface level"</p> <p>"Troubleshooting LRC errors at the ATM interface level"</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p> <p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p>
(Sheet 2 of 7)		

**Table 31 (Continued)**  
**ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>5. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the application layer, or if you see related threshold crossing alarms, examine the application layer.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Succession solutions do not support VPC or VPT multi-service debugging.</p> <p>If the cause codes do not suggest a problem or if you do not see these alarms, go to task 6.</p>	<p>“Determining the OSI state of a virtual connection”</p> <p>“Determining the OSI state of the source and destination SPVCs and SPVPs”</p> <p>“Determining the status of a virtual connection”</p> <p>“Viewing ATM connection statistics”</p> <p>“Viewing CTD calculations”</p> <p>“Viewing congestion control activity for connections”</p> <p>“Viewing ATM traffic descriptor parameters”</p>	<p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p>
<p>6. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the signalling layer, or if you see signalling-related alarms, examine the signalling layer.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Succession solutions do not support IISP.</p> <p>If the cause codes do not suggest a problem or if you do not see these alarms, go to task 7.</p>	<p>“Displaying information on the signaling channel”</p> <p>“Displaying information on ILMI PDUs”</p> <p>“Cause code definitions used for call processing troubleshooting” (page 301)</p>	<p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p> <p>this document. NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
(Sheet 3 of 7)		

**Table 31 (Continued)**  
**ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>7. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the routing layer, or if you see alarms related to PNNI connections, examine the routing layer.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Succession solutions do not support VPT, VPC, or EBR.</p>	<p>“Port ID information”</p> <p>“Displaying information on the number of calls routed”</p> <p>“Displaying a physical link or a virtual path connection”</p> <p>“Monitoring PNNI networking operational measurements”</p> <p>“Displaying SVCC RCC operational attributes”</p> <p>“Displaying logical link relationships in the PNNI networking hierarchy”</p> <p>“Monitoring PNNI path load balancing”</p> <p>“Using the Route Finder component”</p> <p>“Monitoring PNNI route caching”</p> <p>“Setting RouteFinder component attributes supporting PNNI load balancing and route caching”</p> <p>“Monitoring the topology data base - Displaying ATM service metrics for a horizontal link”</p>	<p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p>
(Sheet 4 of 7)		

**Table 31 (Continued)**  
**ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
	"Cause code definitions used for call processing troubleshooting" (page 301)	this document. NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
8. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the state of the ATM interface, connection admission, or connection mapping, examine the transport layer.	"Displaying the OSI state of the ATM interface" "Identifying troubled connections" "Examining connection admission" "Displaying ATM interface traffic statistics" "Displaying ATM interface operational attributes" "Displaying the last alarmed peak transmit utilization of an ATM link" "Displaying the ConnectionMapping attributes"	NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i>
9. Do this task for service degradation scenarios only.  If you see that calls are incrementing under a specific attribute, look up the description of the attribute for additional information.		NN10600-060 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference, Volumes 2, 5, and 6</i>
(Sheet 5 of 7)		

**Table 31 (Continued)**  
**ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>10. Compare the configured FP values with the recommended values for your Succession solution.</p> <p>Compare the configured link values with the recommended values for your Succession solution.</p> <p>If the configuration values do not match the recommended values, make required configuration changes.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing your configuration. Provide GNTS with the output of all commands used in this task table.</p>	<p>“Summary of FP configuration”</p> <p>“Summary of link configuration”</p>	<p>NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
(Sheet 6 of 7)		

**Table 31 (Continued)**  
**ATM backbone failures due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>11. Correct physical layer problems and replace cards as required.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If FP resources allow, a faulty port may be reconfigured on a different line pair on the same FP.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing a card.</p> <p>For OC-3 card replacement:</p> <p>For 4pOC12, 4pDS3, or 12pDS3 card replacement:</p>	<p>“Prerequisites for replacing an FP”</p> <p>“Replacing a spared or unspared optical FP”</p> <p>“Replacement of a failed FP”</p>	<p>NN10254-913 <i>Passport 15000 in Succession Networks Replacing an OC-3/STM-1 FP (PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1)</i></p> <p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p>

(Sheet 7 of 7)

## Service degradations due to ATM routing problems

ATM routing problems resulting in service degradations may be caused by one of the following:

- memory usage on the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 node
- message block usage on the Multiservice Switch 15000 node
- CPU utilization on the Multiservice Switch 15000 node
- signaling channels

### Problem indicators

- dropped calls
- a 7039 5000 alarm is displaying on the OSS and on Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers
- threshold crossing alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- 0000 300x alarms, 7003 000x threshold crossing alarms, and signalling failure alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers
- signalling failures for ATM interface VCC failures are showing increased transmit discards or increased receive discards
- 5-minute and 30-minute PMs are showing that dropped calls on the ATM interfaces are increasing. For more information, see “Troubleshooting the interval data records in NN10158-711 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*.”

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct ATM routing problems that are causing service degradations. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 32**  
**Service degradations due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context” “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”  “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301)  “Summary of cause codes for ATM PNNI”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>  this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>  NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i>
(Sheet 1 of 7)		

**Table 32 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>4. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the physical layer, or if you see FP alarms, threshold crossing alarms, or ATM link alarms, examine the physical layer for problems.</p> <p>If the cause codes do not suggest a problem or if you do not see these alarms, go to task item 5.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Testing a port is service affecting. Contact Nortel Networks GNTS before performing this test.</p>	<p>“Verifying the status of the link layer” (page 216)</p> <p>“Checking the OSI status of the function processor”</p> <p>“Examining the software status of the function processor”</p> <p>“Examining the buffer usage of ATM function processors”</p> <p>“Displaying the overall connection usage of ATM function processors”</p> <p>“Displaying specialized connection usage of ATM function processors”</p> <p>“Testing a port”</p> <p>“Interpreting test results”</p>	<p>this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p> <p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p> <p>NN10600-520 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting</i></p>
(Sheet 2 of 7)		

**Table 32 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>5. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the application layer, or if you see related threshold crossing alarms, examine the application layer.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Succession solutions do not support VPC and VPT.</p> <p>If the cause codes do not suggest a problem or if you do not see these alarms, go to task item 6.</p>	<p>“Determining the OSI state of a virtual connection”</p> <p>“Determining the OSI state of the source and destination SPVCs and SPVPs”</p> <p>“Determining the status of a virtual connection”</p> <p>“Viewing ATM connection statistics”</p> <p>“Viewing CTD calculations”</p> <p>“Viewing congestion control activity for connections”</p> <p>“Viewing ATM traffic descriptor parameters”</p>	<p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p>
<p>6. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the signalling layer, or if you see signalling-related alarms, examine the signalling layer.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Succession solutions do not support IISP.</p> <p>If the cause codes do not suggest a problem or if you do not see these alarms, go to task item 7.</p>	<p>“Displaying information on the signaling channel”</p> <p>“Displaying information on ILMI PDUs”</p> <p>“Handling problems in ATM routing and signaling”</p>	<p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p> <p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p>
(Sheet 3 of 7)		

**Table 32 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
7. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the routing layer, or if you see alarms related to PNNI connections, examine the routing layer.  <b>Note:</b> Succession solutions do not support VPT, VPC, or EBR.	“Port ID information” “Displaying information on the number of calls routed” “Displaying a physical link or a virtual path connection” “Monitoring PNNI networking operational measurements” “Monitoring SVCC RCC operational information” “Monitoring logical link relationships in the PNNI networking hierarchy” “Monitoring PNNI path load balancing” “Using the Route Finder component” “Monitoring PNNI route caching” “Setting RouteFinder component attributes supporting PNNI load balancing and route caching” “Monitoring the topology data base - Displaying ATM service metrics for a horizontal link”	NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i>
(Sheet 4 of 7)		

**Table 32 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
	<p>“Cause code definitions used for call processing troubleshooting” (page 301)</p>	<p>this document.            NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>8. If the cause codes suggest a problem with the state of the ATM interface, connection admission, or connection mapping, examine the transport layer.</p>	<p>“Displaying the OSI state of the ATM interface”</p> <p>“Identifying troubled connections”</p> <p>“Examining connection admission”</p> <p>“Displaying ATM interface traffic statistics”</p> <p>“Displaying ATM interface operational attributes”</p> <p>“Displaying the last alarmed peak transmit utilization of an ATM link”</p> <p>“Displaying the Connection Mapping attributes”</p>	<p>NN10600-715 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management</i></p>
<p>9. Do this task for service degradation scenarios only.</p> <p>If you see that calls are incrementing under a specific attribute, look up the description of the attribute for additional information.</p>		<p>NN10600-060 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Component Reference, Volumes 2, 5, and 6</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 5 of 7)</p>		

**Table 32 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>10. Compare the configured FP values with the recommended values for your Succession solution.</p> <p>Compare the configured link values with the recommended values for your Succession solution.</p> <p>If the configuration values do not match the recommended values, make configuration changes as necessary.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before changing your configuration.</p>	<p>“Summary of FP configuration”</p> <p>“Summary of link configuration”</p>	<p>NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
(Sheet 6 of 7)		

**Table 32 (Continued)**  
**Service degradations due to ATM routing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p>11. Correct physical layer problems as required and replace the FPs as required.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> If FP resources allow, a faulty port may be reconfigured on a different line pair on the same FP.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Consult Nortel Networks GNTS before replacing an FP.</p> <p>For OC-3 card replacement:</p> <p>For 4pOC12, 4pDS3, or 12pDS3 card replacement:</p>	<p>“Prerequisites for replacing an FP”</p> <p>“Replacing a spared or unspared optical FP”</p> <p>“Replacement of a failed FP”</p>	<p>NN10254-913 <i>Passport 15000 in Succession Networks Replacing an OC-3/STM-1 FP (PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1)</i></p> <p>NN10600-130 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000/20000 Hardware Installation, Maintenance, and Upgrade</i></p>
<p>12. Compare the configured link values with the recommended values for your Succession solution.</p>	<p>“Summary of link configuration”</p>	<p>NN10225-512 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 and Media Gateway 15000 in Succession Networks Configuration Attribute Summary PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 7 of 7)</p>		

## Chapter 6

# UA-IP troubleshooting

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This chapter addresses troubleshooting for voice call processing problems, voice call quality problems, and IP service problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway equipment, which are unique to UA-IP Succession solutions. The focus is on troubleshooting scenarios from a Multiservice Switch 15000 node perspective, with references provided for Media Gateway 15000 troubleshooting. Refer to the following sections for more information about how to correct these problems.

- “UA-IP call processing problems” (page 154)
- “UA-IP call quality problems” (page 160)
- “IP service problems” (page 166)

## UA-IP call processing problems

In the UA-IP Succession solution, the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 forwards IP packets with H.248 messages in the payload between gateway controllers and media gateways, both Media Gateway 9000 and Nortel Networks Media Gateway 15000 (VSP3 and VSP3-o). The failure or degradation of IP packet forwarding is the primary way that Multiservice Switch 15000 nodes can impact voice call processing in the UA-IP Succession solution.

Refer to one of the following sections for more information about how to correct:

- “H.248 packet forwarding problems” (page 154)
- “Media Gateway 15000 call processing problems” (page 158)

### H.248 packet forwarding problems

Voice call processing failures due to H.248 packet forwarding problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment may be caused by one of the following:

- faulty link or network component
- misconfigured addresses
- resource exhaustion

#### Problem indicators

- non-zero entry for discarded packets in the CSV stream statistics
- threshold is crossed for ICMP packet generation in the CSV stream statistics
- MG9000 H.248 logs are displaying on the OSS
- Media Gateway 15000 H.248 logs are displaying on the OSS

#### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct H.248 packet forwarding problems related to Multiservice Switch equipment and Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers that are causing call processing problems. The task table references

procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 33**  
**Call processing problems due to H.248 packet forwarding problems**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
1 Isolate H.248 packet forwarding problems based upon IEMS alarms and/or MG9000 manager alarms. For more information, refer to NN10325-900 <i>ATM and IP Solutions Fault Management</i> .		
2. Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
3. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
5. Check for link alarms and correct any problems.	“Link failures” (page 50)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 33 (Continued)**  
**Call processing problems due to H.248 packet forwarding problems**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Use the section...</b>	<b>in...</b>
6. Verify that the node forwarding path between two IP addresses is operational.	"Verifying the forwarding path between two IP addresses" (page 271)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
7. Check for node-level IP packet discards.	"Checking for node-level IP packet discards" (page 272)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
8. Isolate IP packet discards to an interface.	"Isolating IP packet discards to an interface" (page 274)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
9. Check for layer 2 interface-level packet discards.	"Checking for layer 2 interface-level packet discards" (page 279)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
10. Check for node-level ICMP packet generation.	"Checking for node-level ICMP packet generation/reception" (page 287)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 33 (Continued)**  
**Call processing problems due to H.248 packet forwarding problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
<p><b>Note:</b> The CSV stream statistics can be used as an alternate source of the information gathered in steps 7, 8, and 9:</p>		
	<p>“Description of IP physical interface PMs”</p>	<p>NN10158-711 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch</i></p>
	<p>“Traffic management considerations”</p>	<p><i>15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks</i></p>
	<p>“Appendix A Use cases, thresholds, and utilization formulas”</p>	<p><i>Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i></p>
<p>(Sheet 3 of 3)</p>		

## Media Gateway 15000 call processing problems

Media Gateway 15000 voice call processing problems can be subdivided into two categories:

- problems due to the basic operational state
- specific call processing problems

### Problems due to the basic operational state

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to diagnose and correct call processing problems due to the basic operational state of the Media Gateway 15000. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 34**  
**Call processing problems due to Media Gateway 15000 basic operational state**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Verify that switched Media Gateway is enabled.	"Verifying that switched Media Gateway is enabled"	NN10600-782 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Switched Service Configuration Management</i>
2. Display operational and statistics attributes for switched Media Gateway using IP.	"Displaying operational and statistics attributes for switched Media Gateway using IP"	NN10600-782 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Switched Service Configuration Management</i>
3. Display OSI states for switched Media Gateway.	"Displaying OSI states for switched Media Gateway"	NN10600-782 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Switched Service Configuration Management</i>

### Specific Media Gateway 15000 call processing problems

This task table shows you the types of problems you need to isolate and correct for specific Media Gateway call processing problems. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 35**

#### Call processing problems due to specific Media Gateway 15000 call processing problems

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Media Gateway service is not operational and no calls are possible.	"Troubleshooting general Media Gateway problems"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>
2. Calls are not possible for a connection.	"Troubleshooting general Media Gateway problems"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>
3. Modem/fax calls are not working.	"Troubleshooting general Media Gateway problems"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>
4. Troubleshooting PRI backhaul.	"Troubleshooting general Media Gateway problems"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>

## UA-IP call quality problems

In the UA-IP Succession solution, the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 node forwards IP packets with voice bearer in the payload between media gateways:

- Media Gateway 9000 to Media Gateway 9000
- Media Gateway 15000 (VSP3 and VSP3-o) to Media Gateway 15000  
Media Gateway (VSP3 and VSP3-o)
- Media Gateway 9000 to Media Gateway 15000 (VSP3 and VSP3-o)
- Media Gateway 9000 to CS-LAN (UAS, IW-SPM-IP, inter-office, etc.)
- Media Gateway 15000 to CS-LAN (UAS, IW-SPM-IP, inter-office, etc.)

The failure or degradation of IP packet forwarding is the primary way that Multiservice Switch 15000 nodes can impact the quality of voice calls

Refer to the following sections for more information about how to correct problems with the failure or degradation of IP packet forwarding:

- “Bearer packet forwarding problems” (page 161)
- “Media Gateway 15000 call quality problems” (page 165)

## **Bearer packet forwarding problems**

Voice call quality failures due to bearer packet forwarding problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment may be caused by one of the following:

- faulty link or network component
- misconfigured addresses
- resource exhaustion

### **Problem indicators**

- MG9000 voice quality logs are displaying on the OSS
- Media Gateway 15000 H.248 voice quality logs are displaying on the OSS
- non-zero entry for discarded packets in the CSV stream statistics
- threshold is crossed for ICMP packet generation in the CSV stream statistics

### **Corrective action**

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct bearer packet forwarding problems related to Multiservice Switch equipment and Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers that are causing call quality failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 36**  
**Call quality problems due to bearer packet forwarding problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1	Isolate bearer forwarding problems based on IEMS alarms and/or MG9000 manager alarms. For more information, refer to NN10325-900 <i>ATM and IP Solutions Fault Management</i> .	
2.	Connect to Preside MDM tools.	“Connecting to Preside MDM tools” (page 309)
		this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
3.	From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”
		241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4.	Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”
		241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
5.	Check for link alarms and correct any problems.	“Link failures” (page 50)
		this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
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**Table 36 (Continued)**  
**Call quality problems due to bearer packet forwarding problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
6. Verify the node forwarding path between two IP address is operational.	"Verifying the forwarding path between two IP addresses" (page 271)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
7. Check for node-level IP packet discards.	"Checking for node-level IP packet discards" (page 272)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
8. Isolate IP packet discards to an interface.	"Isolating IP packet discards to an interface" (page 274)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
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**Table 36 (Continued)**  
**Call quality problems due to bearer packet forwarding problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
9. Check for layer 2 interface-level packet discards.	“Checking for layer 2 interface-level packet discards” (page 279)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
10. Check for node-level ICMP packet generation.	“Checking for node-level ICMP packet generation/reception” (page 287)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
<b>Note:</b> The CSV stream statistics can be used as an alternate source of the information gathered in steps 7, 8, and 9:		
	“Description of IP physical interface PMs” “Traffic management considerations” “Appendix A Use cases, thresholds, and utilization formulas”	NN10158-711 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
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## Media Gateway 15000 call quality problems

This table shows you the types of problems you need to diagnose for Media Gateway 15000 voice call quality problems. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 37**  
**Call quality problems due to Media Gateway voice call quality problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. There is no speech on voice calls.	"Troubleshooting general Media Gateway problems"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>
2. There is no speech or data on a call.	"Troubleshooting general Media Gateway problems"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>
3. Speech on voice calls is distorted.	"Troubleshooting general Media Gateway problems"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>
4. Problems with G.729 Annex A and B functionality.	"Troubleshooting G.729 Annex A and B voice compression, silence suppression and DTMF upspeed"	NN10600-780 <i>Nortel Networks Media Gateway 7480/15000 Technology Fundamentals</i>

## IP service problems

Refer to the following sections for more information about how to correct problems that are specific to the IP service on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment as deployed in the UA-IP Succession solution:

- “IP addressing problems” (page 167)
- “IP security attack” (page 170)
- “OSPF problems” (page 173)

## IP addressing problems

A degradation in packet forwarding caused by IP addressing problems on Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment may be caused by one of the following:

- misconfigured IP addresses
- missing routes

### Problem indicators

- packet forwarding works for most but not all source/destination IP address pairs

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct IP addressing problems related to Multiservice Switch equipment and Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers that are causing call quality failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 38**  
**IP service problems due to IP addressing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1	Isolate bearer forwarding problems based on IEMS alarms and/or MG9000 manager alarms. For more information, refer to NN10325-900 <i>ATM and IP Solutions Fault Management</i> .	
2.	Connect to Preside MDM tools. "Connecting to Preside MDM tools" (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 1 of 3)		

**Table 38 (Continued)**  
**IP service problems due to IP addressing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
3. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	<p>“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”</p> <p>“Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”</p>	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
5. Check for link alarms and correct any problems.	“Link failures” (page 50)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
6. Check the configured IP addresses and correct any problems.	“Verifying the configured IP address” (page 288)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 38 (Continued)**  
**IP service problems due to IP addressing problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
7. Check the ARP table and correct any problems.	"Verifying the ARP table" (page 290)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
8. Check the forwarding and routing tables and correct any problems.	"Verifying the forwarding and routing tables" (page 291)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
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## IP security attack

An IP security attack may be caused by:

- security hole left open
- compromised userid and password

### Problem indicators

- threshold for local destined packets has crossed a threshold in the CSV stream statistics
- high CPU usage on the CP for an extended period of time

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct IP security attack problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment and Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers that are causing call quality failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Media Gateway, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 39**  
**IP service problems due to an IP security attack**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1	Isolate bearer forwarding problems based on IEMS alarms and/or MG9000 manager alarms. Refer to NN10325-900 <i>ATM and IP Solutions Fault Management</i>	
2.	Connect to Preside MDM tools.	"Connecting to Preside MDM tools" (page 309)
		this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
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**Table 39 (Continued)**  
**IP service problems due to an IP security attack**

Task	Use the section...	in...
3. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	“Starting Component Information Viewer with context”  “Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
5. Check for link alarms and correct any problems.	“Link failures” (page 50)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
6. Verify the statistics for locally destined packets.	“Verifying the statistics for locally destined/generated packets” (page 293)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 2 of 3)		

**Table 39 (Continued)**  
**IP service problems due to an IP security attack**

Task	Use the section...	in...
7. Determine which interface(s) are receiving these locally destined packets using CSV stream statistics.	"Description of physical interface PMs"	NN10158-711 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
8. If necessary, lock the appropriate interface(s) to block the packets generated by the security attack.	"Locking out packet traffic" (page 298)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
(Sheet 3 of 3)		

## OSPF problems

OSPF problems may be caused by one of the following:

- configuration errors
- neighboring node is down

### Problem indicators

- 7012 10xx, 7021 11xx alarms are displaying on the OSS and on Preside MDM servers

### Corrective action

This task table shows you the sequence of tasks you need to perform to isolate and correct IP security attack problems related to Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch equipment and Preside MDM servers that are causing call quality failures. The task table references procedures contained in this document or located in other Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch, Preside Multiservice Data Manager, or Succession documents.

**Table 40**  
**IP service problems due to OSPF problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. Connect to Preside MDM tools	"Connecting to Preside MDM tools" (page 309)	this document, NN10198-912 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Fault Management Troubleshooting PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP</i>
2. From the Alarm Display tool, launch the Component Information Viewer tool and examine the alarms on the problem node.	"Starting Component Information Viewer with context"  "Displaying additional component information in MDM toolset"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
(Sheet 1 of 2)		

**Table 40 (Continued)**  
**IP service problems due to OSPF problems**

Task	Use the section...	in...
3. Using the Alarm help and the alarm cause codes, determine the meaning of the alarm.	“Viewing alarm codes from Alarm Display or Component Information Viewer”	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Monitor OSPF neighbors and correct any problems.	“Monitoring the OSPF configuration” “Monitoring OSPF neighbors”	NN10600-801 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 IP Configuration Management</i>
5. Monitor the OSPF link state database and correct any problems.	“Monitoring the OSPF configuration” “Monitoring the OSPF link state database”	NN10600-801 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 IP Configuration Management</i>
6. Monitor the OSPF configuration and correct any problems.	“Monitoring the OSPF configuration”	NN10600-801 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 IP Configuration Management</i>
7. Lock and unlock the OSPF component to re-establish connection with the neighbors:  <b>Note:</b> WARNING: The lock command locks out all the OSPF neighbors that have been configured on a virtual router, not just the one that may be having problems.	“Monitoring the OSPF configuration” “Locking and unlocking the OSPF component”	NN10600-801 <i>Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 IP Configuration Management</i>
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## Chapter 7

# Corrective action procedures

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Use the following corrective action procedures in this chapter for all Succession solutions as directed by the problem task tables.

*Note:* These procedures cannot be used as GNTS stand-alone procedures; they must only be used in the context of the task lists found in the remainder of this document.

- “Common corrective action procedures” (page 176)
- “PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1 corrective action procedures” (page 256)
- “UA-IP corrective action procedures” (page 270)

## Common corrective action procedures

The following corrective action procedures are common to all Succession solutions:

- “Correcting data collection problems” (page 177)
- “Correcting file system problems” (page 183)
- “Correcting provisioning view problems” (page 185)
- “Correcting line automatic protection switching problems” (page 188)
- “Correcting network clock synchronization problems” (page 194)
- “Correcting fabric firmware problems” (page 197)
- “Collecting crash data” (page 199)
- “Correcting problems with the Multiservice Switch software and patches” (page 207)
- “Correcting problems with Preside MDM servers” (page 210)
- “Verifying the status of the link layer” (page 216)
- “Testing Vt1dot5 links” (page 253)

## Correcting data collection problems

The following procedures are related to correcting data collection problems:

- “Verifying that spooling is activated” (page 178)
- “Displaying data collection configuration” (page 179)
- “Displaying the agentQueueSize configuration” (page 180)
- “Verifying that raw data from the node is spooling to the server” (page 181)
- “Verifying that BDF conversion is taking place” (page 182)

### **Verifying that spooling is activated**

- 1 On the node, in operational mode, verify that spooling is activated:

```
display -p collector/* spooler spooling
```

If the value of the spooling attribute is “on” for the specific type of data (alarm, scn, log or debug), then spooling is activated.

**Displaying data collection configuration**

- 1 On the node, in operational mode, display data collection information for the spooling filename:

```
display Collector/* Spooler spooling
```

- 2 Display current data collection configuration:

```
display LogicalProcessor/* Engineering DataStream/*
```

### **Displaying the agentQueueSize configuration**

- 1 On the node, verify that the logical processor agentQueueSize is non-zero:

```
display LogicalProcessor/* Engineering DataStream/*
```

**Verifying that raw data from the node is spooling to the server**

- 1 On the Preside Multiservice Data Manager server, change to the following directory:

```
cd /opt/MagellanMDP/data/mdp/spool
```

- 2 Verify that the BDF data files are collecting in this directory.

### **Verifying that BDF conversion is taking place**

- 1 On the Preside Multiservice Data Manager server, access the following directories:

`/opt/MagellanMDP/data/mdp/dump/alarms`

`/opt/MagellanMDP/data/mdp/dump/log`

`/opt/MagellanMDP/data/mdp/dump/scn`

- 2 Verify that the BDF conversion is taking place by looking for entries in the files.

When files are collecting in these directories, it means that the source files are being converted to BDF format.

## **Correcting file system problems**

The following procedures are related to correcting file system problems:

- “Correcting a control processor disk full problem” (page 184)

### **Correcting a control processor disk full problem**

- 1 On the node, determine the control processor disk usage:

```
display Filesystem usage
```

If the value returned for the control processor disk usage is 90% full, remove old provisioning and software files.

- 2 Remove old provisioning files:

```
tidy prov
```

For more information on the *tidy prov* command, and the time needed to execute it, see NN10600-050 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Command Reference*.

- 3 Identify old software files that can be removed:

```
tidy -query Software
```

- 4 Remove old software files:

```
tidy Software
```

For more information on the *tidy sw* command, see NN10600-050 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Command Reference*.

**Note:** It takes several hours to run the *tidy software* command. Ensure that you want to do it, as it uses node resources, and you cannot do anything with the file system while it is running.

## **Correcting provisioning view problems**

The following procedures are related to correcting provisioning problems:

- “Isolating a portable provisioning view problem” (page 186)
- “Reloading a provisioning view” (page 187)

### Isolating a portable provisioning view problem

- 1 On the node, determine the name of the current committed file:

```
display Provisioning
```

- 2 In operational mode, verify that the provisioning view contains both portable and view files:

```
ls -p("Provisioning/<committed_view_name>") fs
```

- 3 Check that the provisioning view contains both portable and view files.

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<committed_view_name>	The name of the committed view.

**Reloading a provisioning view**

- 1 On the node, in operational mode, list all of the provisioning views:

```
list Provisioning view/*
```

- 2 Change to provisioning mode:

```
start prov
```

- 3 Use the load command to load the required provisioning view:

```
load -file(<file_name>) Prov
```

**Variable values**

Variable	Value
<file_name>	The name of the file containing the saved provisioning view.

## **Correcting line automatic protection switching problems**

The following procedures are related to correcting line automatic protection switching (LAPS) problems:

- “Verifying correct functionality of LAPS protected interfaces” (page 189)
- “Determining the active function processor and the active lines” (page 190)
- “Switching from the active function processor to the standby function processor” (page 191)
- “Switching between the active lines and the lines providing equipment protection” (page 192)
- “Identifying line automatic protection switching mode mismatch problems” (page 193)

**Verifying correct functionality of LAPS protected interfaces**

To test the protection of Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch PNNI/UNI interfaces that use LAPS, a protection switch must be initiated. This consists of locking or physically disconnecting each near end LP SONET port, followed by verification that PNNI/UNI stays up. For example, to test functionality of laps/xy, which was working line lp/x sonet/y and protection line lp/x+1 sonet/y, perform the following procedure.

- 1 Disconnect the fibers from laps/xy working line (lp/x sonet/y) or enter the following command from the Command Console to disable this SONET port:

```
lock -force lp/x sonet/y
```

- 2 Confirm that PNNI/UNI signaling stays enabled. Enter one of following commands to confirm that the OSI state is “unlocked, enabled, active” with non-zero “currentConnections”:

```
d -o atmif/xy uni sign
```

```
d -o atmif/xy pnni sign
```

- 3 If PNNI/UNI is disabled, reconnect the fibers or issue the following command to enable the SONET port:

```
unlock lp/x sonet/y
```

- 4 If PNNI/UNI is disabled by removing/locking lp/x sonet/y, reconnect/unlock lp/x sonet/y, and verify the integrity of end-to-end fiber connectivity of lp/x+1 sonet/y. Also verify that the transport equipment is correctly configured to support 1+1 unidirectional linear APS.
- 5 Repeat step 1 to step 4 for laps/xy protection line (Lp/x+1 sonet/y).

**Determining the active function processor and the active lines**

- 1 On the node, list the function processors (FPs) that are in-service:

```
display Shelf Card/* SparedServices
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
7> display Shelf Card/* SpServ
-----
|Card|osiAdmin|osiOper|osiUsage|osiAvail|osiProc|osiCntrl|osiAlarm|osiStby|osiUnknw
-----
|0|unlck|ena|activ|||hot|false
|1|unlck|ena|activ|||serv|false
|2|unlck|ena|activ|||hot|false
|3|unlck|ena|activ|||serv|false
|8|unlck|ena|activ|||serv|false
|9|unlck|ena|activ|||hot|false
```

- 2 Display and note the line automatic protection switching (LAPS) line configuration:

```
display Laps/* workingline, protectionLine
```

## Switching from the active function processor to the standby function processor

- 1 On the node, change from the in-service function processor (FP) to the standby FP:

```
switchover LogicalProcessor/<x>
```



### CAUTION

#### Potential loss of service

Performing a switchover causes minimal traffic loss (<100milliseconds). See “Verifying a switchover between a main FP and its spare” in *NN10600-520 Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Fault and Performance Management: Troubleshooting* for more information.

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The name of currently active function processor.

### Switching between the active lines and the lines providing equipment protection

- 1 On the node, in operational mode, switch from the active lines to the lines providing equipment protection:

```
switch -force workingToProtection Laps/<xy>
```

- 2 Switch from the lines providing equipment protection lines to active lines:

```
switch -force protectionToWorking Laps/<xy>
```

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The card number of the working line.
<y>	The port number of the working line.

### Identifying line automatic protection switching mode mismatch problems

- 1 On the node, in operational mode, clear any alarms raised on the line automatic protection switching (LAPS) component:

```
clear Laps/<xy>
```

- 2 Display the *modeMismatchAlarm* attribute and confirm that the alarm is turned off:

```
display Laps/<xy> modeMismatchAlarm
```

- 3 Confirm that the mode (uni or bidirectional) is the same at both ends of the connection:

```
display -prov Laps/<xy> mode
```

- 4 If the mode is not the same at both ends, reconfigure the connection.

#### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The card number of the working line.
<y>	The port number of the working line.

## **Correcting network clock synchronization problems**

The following procedures are related to correcting synchronization problems:

- “Monitoring the network clock synchronization state of the node”  
(page 195)

**Monitoring the network clock synchronization state of the node**

- 1 On the node, while in operational mode, review the network clock synchronization configuration:

```
display -p NetworkSynchronization
```

- 2 In operational mode, review the network clock synchronization configuration:

```
display NetworkSynchronization
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
13> display NetworkSynchronization
```

```
adminState = unlocked
operationalState = enabled
usageState   = busy
clockSyncState = synchronized
activeReference = Lp/0 EDS1/0
standbyReference =
ok           2001-08-21 12:42:42.85
```

The *clockSyncState* attribute should be synchronized.

- 3 In operational mode, examine each port for alarms:

```
display LogicalProcessor/0 eds1/0
display LogicalProcessor/0 eds1/1
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
13> display LogicalProcessor/0 eds1/0

Lp/0 EDS1/0
snmpOperStatus = up
adminState      = unlocked
operationalState = enabled
usageState      = active
availabilityStatus =
proceduralStatus =
controlStatus   =
alarmStatus     =
standbyStatus   = notSet      The losAlarm, lofAlarm,
unknownStatus   = false      and rxAisAlarm attributes
losAlarm        = off        should be off. If they are on,
lofAlarm        = off        investigate these alarms.
rxAisAlarm = off

ok                2001-08-21 12:42:42.85
```

- 4 While in operational mode, display the clocking source for each port:

```
display LogicalProcessor/* Sonet/* clock
```

- 5 Verify that the clocking source is set to *module*.

For more information on setting the clocking source to *module*, see “Configuring network clock synchronization for a DS3 or E3 FP” in NN10600-550 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 Common Configuration Procedures*.

## **Correcting fabric firmware problems**

The following procedures are related to correcting fabric firmware problems:

- “Identifying the firmware that is installed on the fabric card” (page 198)

### Identifying the firmware that is installed on the fabric card

- 1 On the Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000 / Media Gateway 15000 node, verify the fabric card firmware version in use:

```
display Shelf FabricCard/<n> banks
```

- 2 Verify the version of fabric card firmware that is recommended:

```
display Shelf FabricCard/<n> recommended  
VersionToInstall
```

- 3 If the versions do not match, install the new version of firmware.

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<n>	The fabric card identifier.

## **Collecting crash data**

The following procedures are related to collecting data following the crash of a node:

- “Isolating the problem that causes a crash” (page 200)

**Isolating the problem that causes a crash**

- 1 Collect alarm and SCN entries for the hour preceding the crash for the affected node using the BDF Viewer tool.
- 2 Collect security log information on the most recent provisioning or service changes made to the node. Note any operator activities that occurred on the node during or just prior to the crash. Use the BDF Viewer tool.
- 3 Collect information on any service disruption/degradation observed on the card either before or after the crash.
- 4 If this is not the first time a crash has occurred, collect information about previous crashes, including frequency and the time of day at which they occurred.
- 5 Capture data logged on the node during the crash. From the node command line enter the following commands:

```
display -notab Shelf Card/* diagnostics  
recoverableError line/*
```

The following is sample output using this command:

```
1 1|Recoverable Software error at line 856 in file  
pqc6CqmMgr.cc  
| 2|--- Reason ---  
| 3|Something wrong with ingress FFL length: 7000  
7001  
| 4|  
| 5|CPU utilization: 100 percent busy    CPU: powerPC  
Model number : 8  
|   | (769-revision)
```

```
display -notab Shelf Card/* diagnostics trapData line/  
*
```

The following is sample output using this command:

```
10|*** An exception has occurred at task level ***  
| 11|*** An exception has occurred at task level ***  
| 12|*** An exception has occurred at task level ***
```

```
| 14|Unrecoverable Software error at line 16421 in  
file tadmIf.cc during  
  
| | interrupt 172 (0x000000ac), currenttask  
"PevTmrSrvc" (0x f6c36d0)
```

- 6 At the node command line, capture card-specific data, such as CPU utilization, memory usage, and software features:

```
display -notab -prov LogicalProcessor/*
```

The following is sample output using this command:

```
Lp/0  
  
mainCard = Shelf Card/0  
spareCard = Shelf Card/1  
logicalProcessorType = Sw Lpt/CP  
linkToApplications =  
customerIdentifier = 0  
  
Lp/2  
  
mainCard = Shelf Card/2  
spareCard =  
logicalProcessorType = Sw Lpt/ATM  
linkToApplications =  
customerIdentifier = 0
```

```
display -prov Software LogicalProcessorType/*
```

The following is sample output using this command:

Lpt	text	fl	system Config
ATM	" "	atmTrunks atmUni atmPnni	default
CP	" "	ipifr callServer externalTiming oamenet	default
FRELAY	" "	ip frameRelayNni frameRelayUni frsVirtualFramer	default
MSA	" "	frameRelayuni frameRelayAtm atmUni frameRelayNni	default

**display -notab -oper LogicalProcessor/\***

The following is sample output using this command:

```
Lp/0
adminState = unlocked
operationalState = enabled
usageState = active
availabilityStatus =
proceduralStatus =
controlStatus =
alarmStatus =
standbyStatus = providingService
unknownStatus = false
activeCard = Shelf Card/0 mainCardStatus = active
spareCardStatus = available
restartOnCpSwitch = false
```

**display -notab -oper Shelf Card/\***

The following is sample output using this command:

```
Shelf Card/0
adminState = unlocked
operationalState = enabled
usageState = active
availabilityStatus =
proceduralStatus =
controlStatus =
alarmStatus =
standbyStatus = providingService
unknownStatus = false
currentLP = Lp/0
failureCause = none
selfTestFault = none
sparingConnectionStatus = notApplicable
hardwareAlarm = none
insertedCardType = CPeD
productCode = NTHW06CA-05
pmRevisionCode = NTHW17AA-05
imRevisionCode = N/A
serialNumber = NNTM03503U82
activeFirmwareVersion = CE0128A
inactiveFirmwareVersion = CD02S1A
memoryCapacity = fastRam : 0 kbyte
normalRam : 262144 kbyte
sharedRam : 0 kbyte
sharedMsgBlockCapacity = 2048 kbyte
localMsgBlockCapacity = 768 kbyte
timeInterval = 4 minutes
cpuUtil = 1 %
cpuUtilAvg = 1 %
cpuUtilAvgMin = 1 %
cpuUtilAvgMax = 1 %
memoryUsage = fastRam : 0 kbyte
normalRam : 61657 kbyte
sharedRam : 0 kbyte
memoryUsageAvg = fastRam : 0 kbyte
normalRam : 61657 kbyte
sharedRam : 0 kbyte
memoryUsageAvgMin = fastRam : 0 kbyte
normalRam : 61657 kbyte
sharedRam : 0 kbyte
memoryUsageAvgMax = fastRam : 0 kbyte
normalRam : 61657 kbyte
sharedRam : 0 kbyte
```

- 7 At the node command line, capture shelf-specific data, such as current software and patch level, time since last outage, current committed file, list of function processors currently inserted, and CP disk status:

```
display -current Software avList
```

The following is sample output using this command:

```
avList = base_C00S1C  
  
trunks_CC00S1C,  
networking_CC00S1C,  
ip_CC00S1C,  
atmNetworking_CC00S1C,  
frameRelay_CC00S1C,  
fabric_CC00S1C
```

```
display -current Software patch
```

```
display -current -oper prov
```

The following is sample output using this command:

```
Prov
adminState = unlocked
operationalState = enabled
usageState   = idle
provisioningActivity = none
activityProgress = n/a
standbyCpActivity = none
standbyCpActivityProgress = n/a
  committedFileName      =
OCALFLDBBB1_01252002.full.001
  currentViewFileName    =
OCALFLDBBB1_01252002.full.001
lastUsedFileName        =
OCALFLDBBB1_01252002.full.001
provisioningSession     =
provisioningUser        =none
checkRequired           =no
confirmRequired         =no
  editViewName          =
OCALFLDBBB1_01252002.full.002
editViewAddedComponents = 0
editViewDeletedComponents = 0
editViewChangedComponents = 0
ok
```

**display -current -oper fs**

The following is sample output using this command:

```
Fs
adminState = unlocked
operationalState = enabled
usageState   = active
volumeName  = OCALFLDBBB1
activeDisk  = Fs Disk/0
syncStatus  = synchronized
syncProgress = 100%
capacity    = 811122688 bytes
freeSpace   = 359333888 bytes
usage       = 55
```

## **Correcting problems with the Multiservice Switch software and patches**

The following procedures are related to correcting problems with Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway software and patches:

- “Isolating check prov problems” (page 208)

**Isolating check prov problems**

- 1 On the node, determine which versions of software are available:

```
list Software ApplicationVersion/*
```

**Note:** To view the versions of the software, go to [www.nortelnetworks.com](http://www.nortelnetworks.com). Click the Software link for the specified product documentation.

- 2 Determine which version of the software is currently active by displaying the application version list:

```
display Software AvList
```

The release is indicated by the version number after the underscore. If the system displays applications with versions of *CD02xx* or higher, the node has already been upgraded.

**Note:** Your node may have a different list of software application versions.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
PROV 2> d Sw Avl
Sw
    avList = base_CD02A,      ip_CD02A,
             networking_CD02A, atmNetworking_CD02A,
ok
                2001-08-10 10:21:06.75
```

- 3 Determine what patches to application versions are currently available:

```
list Software ApplicationVersion/* Patch/*
```

- 4 Determine which patches are currently active by displaying the patch list:

```
display Software PatchList
```

**Note:** To view the current patch list, go to [www.nortelnetworks.com](http://www.nortelnetworks.com). Click the Software link for the specified product documentation.

- 5 Determine which features and logical processors have been configured for each logical processor type (LPT):

```
display Software LogicalProcessorType/*
featureList,logicalProcessors
```

- 6 Ensure that the features that are configured for each logical processor are supported in Succession.

## **Correcting problems with Preside MDM servers**

The following procedures are related to correcting problems with Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager servers:

- “Verifying connectivity using the PING command” (page 211)
- “Verifying connectivity to a remote host” (page 212)
- “Adding and starting the pserver process” (page 213)
- “Verifying that the pserver process is running” (page 214)
- “Using the snoop commands to check for data transfer” (page 215)

### Verifying connectivity using the PING command

The PING command can be used to test connectivity between Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) servers and the higher-level management systems, between the higher-level management systems and the OSS, and between Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch / Media Gateway equipment and Preside MDM servers.

The PING command is used to test IP connectivity to a destination IP address. This is done by sending an ICMP query packet to the destination address. If the destination host can be reached, the packet is returned.

- 1 On the server, start a session in Solaris.
- 2 Ping a remote host:

```
ping <-RDdfnqrvL> <-c count> <-i wait>
  <-l preload><-I a.b.c.d> <-T ttl> <-p pattern>
  <-s packetsize> host <data size> <npackets>
```

For example:

- To ping a remote host use:

```
ping 47.73.7.67
```

- 3 The following example command is displayed when the PING command is successful:

```
47.73.7.67 is alive.
```

**Note:** If the command replies with a “network or host unreachable message”, go to and complete procedure, “Verifying connectivity to a remote host” (page 212). Otherwise, go to complete procedure, “Adding and starting the pserver process” (page 213).

- 4 To stop the PING command:

```
CTRL-C
```

**Verifying connectivity to a remote host**

The TRACEROUTE command can be used to test connectivity between the node and the higher-level management system, and between the higher-level management system and Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager servers.

Perform this procedure if the procedure “Verifying connectivity using the PING command” (page 211) failed or the host was unreachable.

- 1 On the server, start a session in Solaris.
- 2 Traceroute a remote host:

```
traceroute [ -adFIlnSvx ] [ -A addr_family ]  
  [ -c traffic_class ] [ -f first_hop ] [ -g gateway ]  
  [ -i iface ] [ -L flow_label ] [ -m max_hop ]  
  [ -P pause_sec ] [ -p port ] [ -Q max_timeout ]  
  [-q nqueries] [ -s src_addr] [ -t tos ] [-w wait_time]  
host [packetlen]
```

For example:

- To traceroute a remote host use:

```
traceroute 47.73.7.67
```

- 3 Traceroute stops automatically when it either reaches the destination IP address, times out trying to reach this address, or the maximum number of hops is reached. To interrupt the execution of this command type

**CTRL-C**

### **Adding and starting the pserver process**

- 1 On the server, in the Server Administration window, select *New* from the Edit menu.

The Server Administration dialog for new servers opens.

- 2 In the Descriptive name field, enter a unique name containing the text string *pserver*. Include *pserver* in the name to be able to verify that the server is running under this name.

The server name can be up to 22 characters long and cannot already be listed in the Server Name list in the Server Administration window.

- 3 In the Startup command field, enter the following:

```
/opt/MagellanNMS/bin/pserver -m -e 3197  
"/opt/MagellanNMS/bin/gmdrapi"
```

The *3197* value represents the default *pserver* port number. If you use the default port number, you will minimize the downtime needed to establish the interface between the *pserver* and the node's fault handling application on the higher level management system.

If you need to use a port number other than the default, you must choose a value in the range of 1025 to 4999 inclusively. As well, the port number you enter here must be identical to the port number selected when the node's fault handling application was configured.

- 4 Select the *Automatic startup at reboot time* option.
- 5 Leave the default settings for the remaining options in the dialog.
- 6 Click *Save and Start* to close the dialog.
- 7 Verify that you configured the *pserver* process correctly. See "Adding and starting the *pserver* process" (page 213).
- 8 Verify that the server is running. See "Correcting problems with Preside MDM servers" (page 210).
- 9 Verify that the CS2000 Core Manger is receiving node information from the server. See the CS2000 Core Manager documentation suite for more information.

### Verifying that the pserver process is running

- 1 On the server, in the xterm window, verify that the pserver process is running:

```
ps -ef | grep pserver
```

An example of the information returned by the system is as follows:

```
root 3064 222 0 11:03:06 pts/0 0:00 grep pserver
root 2937 271 0 11:02:00 ? 0:00 pserver 3197 /opt/
MagellanNMS/bin/gmdrapi
-h localhost
```

- 2 Open the Preside MDM window:

```
/opt/MagellanNMS/bin/nmstool &
```

The copyright dialog and the Preside MDM window opens.

- 3 Click *OK* to close the copyright dialog.
- 4 From the window, choose System > Administration > Server Administration.
- 5 In the Server Administration window, select *Refresh server list* from the File menu.

The status of the servers updates.

- 6 In the server list, click on the pserver.

The information for the server becomes highlighted to indicate that the server is selected.

- 7 From the Edit menu, select *View*.

The Server Administration dialog to view servers opens. In this dialog, the Server name indicates the descriptive name assigned to the server. State indicates the state of the server.

- 8 Verify that the pserver is in a *Running* state.

**Using the snoop commands to check for data transfer**

1 On the server, start a session in Solaris.

2 Enter the following command:

```
snoop -h
```

3 Enter the following command:

```
snoop <port#>
```

If data is passing on the port, the passing data is shown as output in real time.

**Variable values**

Variable	Value
<port#>	The number of the port that you are checking for data transfer.

## **Verifying the status of the link layer**

The following procedures are used to verify the status of the appropriate link layer:

- “Verifying the status of the SONET link layer” (page 217)
- “Verifying the status of the Vt1dot5 link layer” (page 226)
- “Verifying the status of the DS3 link layer” (page 230)
- “Verifying the status of the IMA link layer” (page 235)
- “Verifying the status of the Gigabit Ethernet link layer” (page 243)
- “Verifying the status of the Link Aggregation (LAG) layer” (page 247)
- “Verifying the status of the OAM Ethernet link layer” (page 251)

## Verifying the status of the SONET link layer

There are two types of configured SONET links:

- LAPS (line automatic protection switching) protected
- PBG (port bridge group) protected (UA-AAL1 only)

### LAPS protected SONET links

- 1 Verify the provisioned state of the LAPS protected SONET links:

```
display -prov Laps/<xy> workingline,protectionline
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 01:

```
> display -prov Laps/201 workingline,protectionline
Laps/201
  workingLine = Lp/2 Sonet/1
  protectionLine = Lp/3 Sonet/1
```

- 2 Verify the OSI state of LAPS. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

```
display Laps/<xy> osistate
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 01:

```
> display Laps/201 osistate
Laps/201
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = notSet
  unknownStatus = false
```

- 3 Verify the OSI state of the SONET path layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

```
display Laps/<xy> Sts/0 osistate
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 01:

```
> display Laps/201 Sts/0 osistate
Laps/201 Sts/0
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = notSet
  unknownStatus = false
```

- 4 Verify the operational state of the SONET path layer. The fields “lopAlarm”, “rxAisAlarm”, “rxRfiAlarm”, “signalLabelMismatch”, “txAis”, and “txRdi” should have the value “off” under normal operation.

```
display Laps/<xy> Sts/0 operational
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 01:

```
> display Laps/201 Sts/0 operational
Laps/201 Sts/0
  lopAlarm = off
  rxAisAlarm = off
  rxRfiAlarm = off
  signalLabelMismatch = off
  txAis = off
  txRdi = off
```

- 5 Execute the following command twice to verify that the SONET path statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “pathErrorFreeSec” and “farEndPathErrorFreeSec”.

```
display Laps/<xy> Sts/0 statistics
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 01:

```
> display Laps/201 Sts/0 statistics
Laps/201 Sts/0
  pathErrorFreeSec = 6693
  pathCodeViolations = 0
  pathErroredSec = 0
  pathSevErroredSec = 0
  pathAisLopSec = 0
  pathUnavailSec = 0
  pathFailures = 0
  farEndPathErrorFreeSec = 6693
  farEndPathCodeViolations = 0
  farEndPathErroredSec = 0
  farEndPathSevErroredSec = 0
  farEndPathAisLopSec = 0
  farEndPathUnavailSec = 0
  farEndPathFailures = 1
```

- 6 Verify the operation of the SONET line and section layer for a single interface/port. Repeat the commands for the mate port <x+1>.

Use the following command to verify the OSI state of the SONET link layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Sonet/<y> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 1:

```
> display Lp/2 Sonet/1 osistate
Lp/2 Sonet/1
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = notSet
  unknownStatus = false
```

Use the following command to verify the operational state of the SONET link layer. The key fields “losAlarm”, “lofAlarm”, “rxAisAlarm”, “rxRfiAlarm”, “unusableTxClockRefAlarm”, “txAis”, and “txRdi” should have the value “off” under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Sonet/<y> operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 1:

```
> display Lp/2 Sonet/1 operational
Lp/2 Sonet/1
  losAlarm = off
  lofAlarm = off
  rxAisAlarm = off
  rxRfiAlarm = off
  unusableTxClockRefAlarm = off
  txAis = off
  txRdi = off
  s1Rx = 0
```

Execute the following command twice to verify that the SONET section and line statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “runningTime”, “errorFreeSec”, and “farEndLineErrorFreeSec”.

**display Lp/<x> Sonet/<y> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 1:

```
> display Lp/2 Sonet/1 statistics
Lp/2 Sonet/1
  runningTime = 5121
  errorFreeSec = 5121
  sectCodeViolations = 0
  sectErroredSec     = 0
  sectSevErroredSec  = 0
  sectLosSec         = 0
  sectSevErroredFrmSec = 0
  sectFailures       = 0
  lineCodeViolations = 0
  lineErroredSec     = 0
  lineSevErroredSec  = 0
  lineAisSec         = 0
  lineUnavailSec     = 0
  lineFailures       = 0
  farEndLineErrorFreeSec = 5121 seconds
  farEndLineCodeViolations = 0
  farEndLineErroredSec     = 0
  farEndLineSevErroredSec  = 0
  farEndLineAisSec         = 0
  farEndLineUnavailSec     = 0
  farEndLineFailures       = 0
```

If any abnormal operation is found, return to the step “Verify the operation of the physical layer.” in “SONET link failures” (page 51).

### **PBG protected SONET links (UA-AAL1 solutions only)**

**1** Verify the provisioned state of the PBG protected SONET links:

```
display -prov Pbg/<xy>
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 06:

```
> display -prov Pbg/1406
Pbg/1406
  customerIdentifier = 0
  workingLine       = Lp/14 Sonet/6
  bridgeLine        = Lp/15 Bso/6
```

- 2 Verify the OSI state of the PBG. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Pbg/<xy> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 06:

```
> display Pbg/1406 osistate
Pbg/1406
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus   = notSet
  unknownStatus   = false
```

- 3 Verify the OSI state of the PBG path layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Pbg/<xy> Sts/0 osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 06:

```
> display Pbg/1406 Sts/0 osistate
Pbg/1406 Sts/0
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus   = notSet
  unknownStatus   = false
```

- 4 Verify the operational state of the PBG path layer. The fields “lopAlarm”, “rxAisAlarm”, “rxRfiAlarm”, “signalLabelMismatch”, “txAis”, and “txRdi” should have the value “off” under normal operation.

**display Pbg/<xy> Sts/0 operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 06:

```
> display pbg/1406 Sts/0 operational
Pbg/1406 Sts/0
  lopAlarm = off
  rxAisAlarm = off
  rxRfiAlarm = off
  signalLabelMismatch = off
  txAis = off
  txRdi = off
```

- 5 Execute the following command twice to verify that the PBG path statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “pathErrorFreeSec” and “farEndPathErrorFreeSec”.

**display Pbg/<xy> Sts/0 statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 06:

```
> display Pbg/1406 Sts/0 statistics
Pbg/1406 Sts/0
  pathErrorFreeSec = 524587
  pathCodeViolations = 149
  pathErroredSec = 21
  pathSevErroredSec = 18
  pathAisLopSec = 17
  pathUnavailSec = 0
  pathFailures = 2
  farEndPathErrorFreeSec = 524587
  farEndPathCodeViolations = 9
  farEndPathErroredSec = 4
  farEndPathSevErroredSec = 0
  farEndPathAisLopSec = 0
  farEndPathUnavailSec = 0
  farEndPathFailures = 0
```

- 6 Verify the OSI state of the bridged SONET link layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Bso/<y> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 15 and <y> = 6:

```
> display Lp/15 Bso/6 osistate
Lp/15 Bso/6
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus   = notSet
  unknownStatus   = false
```

- 7 Execute the following command twice to verify that the SONET section and line statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “runningTime”, “errorFreeSec”, and “farEndLineErrorFreeSec”.

**display Lp/<x> Sonet/<y> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 6:

```
> display Lp/14 Sonet/6 statistics
Lp/14 Sonet/6
  runningTime = 5121
  errorFreeSec = 5121
  sectCodeViolations = 0
  sectErroredSec     = 0
  sectSevErroredSec  = 0
  sectLosSec         = 0
  sectSevErroredFrmSec = 0
  sectFailures       = 0
  lineCodeViolations = 0
  lineErroredSec     = 0
  lineSevErroredSec  = 0
  lineAisSec         = 0
  lineUnavailSec     = 0
  lineFailures       = 0
  farEndLineErrorFreeSec = 5121 seconds
  farEndLineCodeViolations = 0
  farEndLineErroredSec     = 0
  farEndLineSevErroredSec  = 0
  farEndLineAisSec         = 0
  farEndLineUnavailSec     = 0
  farEndLineFailures       = 0
```

If any abnormal operation is found, return to the step “Verify the operation of the physical layer.” in “SONET link failures” (page 51).

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, this should be the even number of the slot in an adjacent FP slot pair (2,4,6,8,10,12 or 14).
<y>	The number of the configured port, starting from 0.

### Verifying the status of the Vt1dot5 link layer

There are two aspects that need to be verified:

- Vt1dot5 link layer
- the DS1 underlying the Vt1dot5 layer

For the Vt1dot5 layer:

- 1 Verify the OSI state of the Vt1dot5 layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

```
display Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>,<m> osistate
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
display Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 osistate
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus   = notSet
  unknownStatus   = false
```

- 2 Verify the operational state of the Vt1dot5 layer. The fields “rxAisAlarm”, “rxRdiAlarm”, “rxRfiAlarm”, “unequippedAlarm”, “traceldMismatchAlarm”, “lopAlarm”, “txAis”, and “txRdi” should have the value “off” under normal operation.

```
display Laps/<xy> sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>,<m> operational
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> display Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3 operational
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3
  rxAisAlarm = off
  rxRdiAlarm = off
  rxRfiAlarm = off
  unequippedAlarm = off
  traceIdMismatchAlarm = off
  lopAlarm = off
  txAis = off
  txRdi = off
```

- 3 Execute the following command twice to verify that the Vt1dot5 statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “pathErrorFreeSec” and “farEndPathErrorFreeSec”.

**display Laps/<xy> sts/<n> Vtldot5/<l>, <m> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> display Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3 statistics
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3
  pathErrorFreeSec = 38933
  pathCodeViolations = 0
  pathErroredSec = 0
  pathSevErroredSec = 0
  pathAisLopSec = 0
  pathUnavailSec = 0
  pathFailures = 0
  farEndPathErrorFreeSec = 38933
  farEndPathCodeViolations = 0
  farEndPathErroredSec = 0
  farEndPathSevErroredSec = 0
  farEndPathAisLopSec = 0
  farEndPathUnavailSec = 0
  farEndPathFailures = 0
```

For the DS1 underlying the Vt1dot5 layer:

- 1 Verify the OSI state of the DS1. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>, <m> DS1 osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> display Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1 osistate
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus   = notSet
  unknownStatus   = false
```

- 2 Verify the operational state of the DS1 layer. The fields “rxAisAlarm”, “lofAlarm”, “rxRaiAlarm”, “txAisAlarm”, and “txRaiAlarm” should have the value “off” under normal operation.

**display Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>, <m> DS1 operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> display Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1 operational
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1
  rxAisAlarm = off
  lofAlarm   = off
  rxRaiAlarm = off
  txAisAlarm = off
  txRaiAlarm = off
```

- 3 Execute the following command twice to verify that the DS1 statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “runningTime” and “errorFreeSec”.

**display Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>,<m> DS1 statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> display Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 ds1 statistics
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1
  runningTime = 39494
  errorFreeSec = 39494
  erroredSec   = 0
  sevErroredSec = 0
  sevErroredFrmSec = 0
  unavailSec   = 0
  crcErrors    = 0
  frmErrors    = 0
  slipErrors    = 0
```

If any abnormal operation is found in these corrective action procedures, return to the step “Verify the operation of the physical layer” in “Vt1dot5 link failures” (page 53).

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, this should be the even number of the slot in an adjacent FP slot pair (2,4,6,8,10,12 or 14).
<y>	The number of the configured port, starting from 0.
<n>	The number (0,1, or 2) of the synchronous transport signal (STS) for the channelized OC3 TDM port.
<l>	The number of the virtual tributary group (VTG) in the STS. The range is 1 to 7.
<m>	The number of the virtual tributary equivalent to a DS1 (VT1.5) in the VTG. The range is 1 to 4.

**Verifying the status of the DS3 link layer**

- 1 On the node, check the state of card sparing for the 12pDS3Atm electrical FPs.

Determine the sparing configuration for the card:

```
display -prov Lp/<x>
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10:

```
> display -prov Lp/10
Lp/10
  mainCard = Shelf Card/10
  spareCard = Shelf Card/11
  logicalProcessorType = Sw Lpt/ATM10
  linkToApplications   =
  oneForNSparingBehavior = delayedSwitchOver
  customerIdentifier    = 0
```

Determine the state of the main card:

```
display shelf card/<x> spareservices
```

The field “standbyStatus” should have the value “providingService” which means the electrical ports on the card are currently actively transmitting and receiving data.

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10:

```
> display shelf card/10 spareservices
Shelf Card/10 SpServ
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState   = active
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus  =
  standbyStatus   = providingService
  unknownStatus = false
```

Determine the state of the spared card:

```
display shelf card/<x+1> spareservices
```

If the “availabilityStatus” of the “hotStandby” card is “degraded”, then refer to “Sparing panel failures” (page 64) to correct problems with the sparing panel.

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10 and <y> = 0:

```
> display shelf card/11 spareservices
Shelf Card/11 SpServ
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = active
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus     = hotStandby
  unknownStatus  = false
```

- 2 Verify the OSI state of the DS3 link layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/10 DS3/0 osistate
Lp/10 DS3/0
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus   = notSet
  unknownStatus  = false
```

- 3 Verify the operational state of the DS3 link layer. The fields “losAlarm”, “lofAlarm”, “rxAisAlarm”, “rxRaiAlarm”, “rxIdle”, “txAis”, “txRai”, and “txIdle” should have the value “off” under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/10 DS3/0 operational
Lp/10 DS3/0
  losAlarm = off
  lofAlarm = off
  rxAisAlarm = off
  rxRaiAlarm = off
  rxIdle    = off
  txAis     = off
  txRai     = off
  txIdle    = off
```

- 4 Execute the following command twice to verify that the DS3 line and path statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “runningTime” and “errorFreeSec”.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/10 DS3/0 statistics
Lp/10 DS3/0
  runningTime = 363055 seconds
  errorFreeSec = 363055
  lineCodeViolations = 0
  lineErroredSec     = 0
  lineSevErroredSec  = 0
  lineLosSec         = 0
  lineFailures       = 0
  pathCodeViolations = 0
  pathErroredSec     = 0
  pathSevErroredSec  = 0
  pathSefAisSec      = 0
  pathUnavailSec     = 0
  pathFailures       = 0
```

- 5 Verify the operational state of the DS3 Cbit framing. The field “farEndAlarm” should be “none” and the fields

“loopbackAtFarEndRequested” and “loopedbackToFarEnd” should be blank under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> CBit operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/10 DS3/0 Cbit operational
Lp/10 DS3/0 CBit
  farEndAlarm = none
  loopbackAtFarEndRequested =
  loopedbackToFarEnd =
```

- 6 Execute the following command twice to verify that the DS3 Cbit path statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “cbitErrorFreeSec” and “farEndErrorFreeSec”.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> CBit statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 10 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/10 DS3/0 CBit statistics
Lp/10 DS3/0 CBit
  cbitErrorFreeSec = 363382
  cbitCodeViolations = 0
  cbitErroredSec = 0
  cbitSevErroredSec = 0
  cbitUnavailSec = 0
  farEndErrorFreeSec = 363382
  farEndCodeViolations = 0
  farEndErroredSec = 0
  farEndSevErroredSec = 0
  farEndSefAisSec = 0
  farEndUnavailSec = 0
  farEndFailures = 1
```

If any abnormal operation is found in this corrective action procedure, return to the step “Verify the operation of the physical layer.” in “DS3 link failures” (page 55).

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, this should be the even number of the slot in an adjacent FP slot pair (2,4,6,8,10,12 or 14).
<y>	The number of the configured port, starting from 0.

**Verifying the status of the IMA link layer**

- 1 On the node, check the state of card sparing for the 4pDS3ChAtm electrical FPs.

Determine the sparing configuration for the card:

```
display -prov Lp/<x>
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14:

```
> display -prov Lp/14
Lp/14
  mainCard = Shelf Card/14
  spareCard = Shelf Card/15
  logicalProcessorType = Sw Lpt/ATM14
  linkToApplications   =
  oneForNSparingBehavior = delayedSwitchOver
  customerIdentifier   = 0
```

Determine the state of the main card. The field “standbyStatus” should have the value “providingService” which means the electrical ports on the card are currently actively transmitting and receiving data.

```
display shelf card/<x> spareservices
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14:

```
> display shelf card/14 sps
Shelf Card/14 SpServ
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState   = active
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus   =
  standbyStatus = providingService
  unknownStatus = false
```

Determine the state of the spared card:

```
display shelf card/<x+1> spareservices
```

If the “availabilityStatus” of the “hotStandby” card is “degraded”, then refer to “Sparing panel failures” (page 64) to correct problems with the sparing panel.

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14:

```
> display shelf card/15 sps
Shelf Card/15 SpServ
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = active
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = hotStandby
  unknownStatus = false
```

- 2 Verify the OSI state of the IMA link layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> IMA/<z> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 2:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 IMA/2 osistate
Lp/14 DS3/1 Ima/2
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = notSet
  unknownStatus = false
```

- 3 Verify the operational state of the IMA link layer. The key fields “failureCause” and “remoteDefect” have values of “noFailure” and “noDefect” respectively under normal operation. In addition, the field

“remoteLidsActive” should be the same as the field “remoteLidsConfig”; otherwise a configured T1 has been lost.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> IMA/<z> operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 2:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 IMA/2 operational
Lp/14 DS3/1 Ima/2
  failureCause = noFailure
  remoteDefect = noDefect
  remoteLidsConfig = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
  remoteLidsActive = 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
  cellCapacity    = 28740 cell/s
  remoteGid       = 3
  clockingModeMismatch = no
  activeProtocol  = atmForum10
```

- Execute the following command twice to verify that the IMA statistics are incrementing normally. The only field that should be incrementing under normal operation is “runningTime”.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> IMA/<z> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 2:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 IMA/2 statistics
Lp/14 DS3/1 Ima/2
  runningTime = 369178 seconds
  unavailSec  = 38
  failures    = 1
  receiveCellUtilization = 48 %
  transmitCellUtilization = 10 %
```

- Verify the OSI state of the links under the IMA layer. The key fields “adminState” (osiAdmin), “operationalState” (osiOper), and “alarmStatus” (osiAlarm) should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> IMA/<z> Lk/\* osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 2:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 IMA/2 Lk/* osistate
```

Lk	osiAd min	osiO per	osiUs age	osiAvai 1	osiProc	osiCntr 1	osiAlar m	osiS tby	osiUn knw
1	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false
2	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false
3	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false
4	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false
5	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false
6	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false
7	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false
8	unlck	ena	busy					nSet	false

- 6 Verify the operational state of the links under the IMA link layer. The key fields “failureCause” (cause) and “remoteDefect” (remDef) have values of “noFailure” and “noDefect” respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> IMA/<z> Lk/\* operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 2:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 IMA/2 Lk/* operational
```

Lk	cause	remDef	rem Lid	rel msec	oif
1	noFail	noDefe	1	1	noOif
2	noFail	noDefe	2	0	noOif
3	noFail	noDefe	3	0	noOif
4	noFail	noDefe	4	0	noOif
5	noFail	noDefe	5	0	noOif
6	noFail	noDefe	6	0	noOif
7	noFail	noDefe	7	1	noOif
8	noFail	noDefe	8	1	noOif

- 7 Execute the following command twice to verify that the IMA link statistics are incrementing normally. The only field that should be incrementing under normal operation is “runningTime” (running seconds).

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> IMA/<z> Lk/\* statistics**

The shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 2:

```
> display lp/14 ds3/1 ima/2 lk/* statistics

Lp/14 DS3/1 Ima/2 Lk/*
Use -noTabular to see hidden attributes: idle, rxStuff,
txStuff, iv, feUnavail and feSes.
+===+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Lk | running | uus | ses | unavail | fail | feUus
|   | seconds |     |     |         |     |
+===+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 369859 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 35
| 2 | 369859 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 35
| 3 | 369859 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 35
| 4 | 369859 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 35
| 5 | 369859 | 35 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 35
| 6 | 369859 | 35 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 34
| 7 | 369859 | 35 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 34
| 8 | 369859 | 35 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 34
```

If a problem is detected with a particular link in an IMA group, check the underlying DS1 layer for problems.

- 1 Determine which DS1s have been provisioned to belong to the IMA group that is being investigated:

**display -prov Lp/<x> DS3/<y> IMA/<z> Lk/\***

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z>=2. In this example, the IMA group has eight DS1s (17 to 24) configured.

```
> display -prov Lp/14 DS3/1 IMA/2 lk/*

Lp/14 DS3/1 Ima/2 Lk/*
+=====+
|Lk   |   interfaceName   | Response
+=====+
|  1  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/17 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
|  2  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/18 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
|  3  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/19 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
|  4  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/20 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
|  5  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/21 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
|  6  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/22 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
|  7  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/23 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
|  8  | Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/24 |
|     |   Chan/0           |
```

- 2 Verify the OSI state of a DS1. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> DS1/<z> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 19:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/19 osistate
Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/19
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = notSet
  unknownStatus = false
```

- 3 Verify the operational state of the DS1 layer. The fields “rxAisAlarm”, “lofAlarm”, “rxRaiAlarm”, “txAisAlarm”, and “txRaiAlarm” should have the value “off” under normal operation.

```
display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> DS1/<z> operational
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 19:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/19 operational
Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/19
  rxAisAlarm = off
  lofAlarm = off
  rxRaiAlarm = off
  txAisAlarm = off
  txRaiAlarm = off
```

- 4 Execute the following command twice to verify that the DS1 statistics are incrementing normally. The only fields that should be incrementing under normal operation are “runningTime” and “errorFreeSec”.

```
display Lp/<x> DS3/<y> DS1/<z> statistics
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14, <y> = 1, and <z> = 19:

```
> display Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/19 statistics
Lp/14 DS3/1 DS1/19
  runningTime = 558
  errorFreeSec = 558
  erroredSec   = 0
  sevErroredSec = 0
  sevErroredFrmSec = 0
  unavailSec   = 0
  crcErrors    = 0
  frmErrors    = 0
  slipErrors   = 0
```

If any abnormal operation is found in this corrective action procedure, return to the step “Resolve IMA specific problems.” in “IMA link failures” (page 57).

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, this should be the even number of the slot in an adjacent FP slot pair (2,4,6,8,10,12 or 14).
<y>	The number of the configured port, starting from 0.
<z>	The number of the IMA group, typically 0,1 or 2.

## Verifying the status of the Gigabit Ethernet link layer

1 On the node, check the state of the 4pGE electrical FPs.

Determine the number of provisioned 4PGE FPs:

```
display -prov Lpgroup/* Lp/*
```

The following shows a sample output using this command to determine the provisioned Gigabit Ethernet cards:

```
> display -prov Lpgroup/* Lp/*

LpG/* Lp/*
+=====+-----+-----+
| LpG   | Lp   | mig   | Response
+=====+-----+-----+
|      7 | 14   | stayIn |
|      7 | 15   | moveTo |
```

Determine the provisioning of the FPs. Execute the following command for each FP identified:

```
display -prov Lp/<x>
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14:

```
> display -prov Lp/14
Lp/14
  mainCard = Shelf Card/14
  spareCard =
  logicalProcessorType = Sw Lpt/GE14
  linkToApplications   =
  oneForNSparingBehavior = delayedSwitchOver
  customerIdentifier   = 0
ok                    2004-06-21 21:23:35.35
```

Verify the OSI state for the FPs. Execute the following command for each FP identified:

```
display Lp/<x> osistate
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14:

```
> display Lp/14 osistate
Lp/14
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = active
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = providingService
  unknownStatus = false
```

- 2 Verify the OSI state of the Gigabit Ethernet link layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “alarmStatus” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and blank respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Eth/<y> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 1:

```
> display Lp/14 Eth/1 osistate
Lp/14 Eth/1
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus =
  alarmStatus =
  standbyStatus = notSet
  unknownStatus = false
```

- 3 Verify the operational state of the Gigabit Ethernet link layer.

**display Lp/<x> Eth/<y> operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 1:

```
> display Lp/14 Eth/1 operational
Lp/14 Eth/1
  failureCause = noFailure
  autoNegStatus = succeeded
  actualLineSpeed = 1000 Mbit/s
  actualDuplexMode = full
```

- 4 Execute the following command twice to verify that the Gigabit Ethernet link statistics are incrementing normally. Only the fields “framesTransmittedOk”, “framesReceivedOk”, “octetsTranmittedOk”, and “octetsReceivedOk” should be incrementing under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Eth/<y> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 1:

```
> display Lp/14 Eth/1 statistics
Lp/14 Eth/1
  framesTransmittedOk = 37154892
  framesReceivedOk    = 28805447
  octetsTransmittedOk = 5127669040
  octetsReceivedOk   = 3974909196
  undersizeFrames     = 0
  fragments           = 0
  framesTooLong       = 0
  jabbers             = 0
  fcsErrors           = 0
  symbolErrors        = 0
  pauseFramesReceived = 0
  alignmentErrors     = 0
  singleCollisionFrames = 0
  multipleCollisionFrames = 0
  deferredTransmissions = 0
  lateCollisions      = 0
  excessiveCollisions = 0
  macTransmitErrors   = 0
  carrierSenseErrors  = 0
  macReceiveErrors    = 0
```

If any abnormal operation is found in this corrective action procedure, return to the step “Verify the operation of the physical layer.” in “Gigabit Ethernet link failures” (page 60).

**Variable values**

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, this should be the even number of the slot in an adjacent FP slot pair (2,4,6,8,10,12 or 14).
<y>	The number of the configured port, starting from 0.

### Verifying the status of the Link Aggregation (LAG) layer

- 1 If LAG is provisioned to aggregate and distribute traffic amongst two or more Gigabit Ethernet links, execute the following command to verify the OSI state of the group. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “usageState” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and “busy” respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Lag/<y> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/2 Lag/0 osistate
Lp/2 Lag/0
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus =
  controlStatus   =
  alarmStatus     =
  standbyStatus   = notSet
  unknownStatus   = false
```

- 2 Verify the operational state of the LAG layer. Under normal operation, the field “failureCause” should be “noFailure”. Since a Succession network operates in passive mode, the fields “actor” and “partnerOperSystemId” should both be blank under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Lag/<y> operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/2 Lag/0 operational
Lp/2 Lag/0
  failureCause = noFailure
  actorSystemId = ""
  partnerOperSystemId = ""
```

- 3 Execute the following command twice to verify that the LAG layer statistics are incrementing normally. Only the fields “runningTime”, “rxFrameOctects”, “txFrameOctects”, “rxFramePackets”, and “txFramePackets” should be incrementing under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Lag/<y> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/2 Lag/0 statistics
Lp/2 Lag/0
  runningTime = 22822 seconds
  unavailSecs = 9
  failures     = 0
  rxFrameOctets = 8510363260
  txFrameOctets = 41832684653
  rxFramePackets = 61604301
  txFramePackets = 129718188
  rxFrameDiscards = 0
  txFrameDiscards = 80
  rxFrameErrors   = 0
  txFrameErrors   = 0
```

- 4 Verify the OSI state of the individual links in the LAG layer. The key fields “adminState”, “operationalState”, and “usageState” should be “unlocked”, “enabled”, and “busy” respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Lag/<y> Lk/<z> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2, <y> = 0, and <z> = 1:

```
> display Lp/2 Lag/0 lk/1 osistate
Lp/2 Lag/0 Lk/1
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
  availabilityStatus =
  proceduralStatus  =
  controlStatus    =
  alarmStatus      =
  standbyStatus    = notSet
  unknownStatus    = false
```

- 5 Verify the operational state of the individual links in the LAG layer. Under normal operation, the field “failureCause” should be “noFailure”. Since a Succession network operates in passive mode, the field “partnerOperPortNumber” should be zero under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Lag/<y> Lk/<z> operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2, <y> = 0, and <z> = 1:

```
> display Lp/2 Lag/0 Lk/1 operational
Lp/2 Lag/0 Lk/1
  partnerOperPortNumber = 0
  failureCause           = noFailure
```

- 6 Execute the following command twice to verify that the individual link statistics are incrementing normally. Only the field “runningTime” should be incrementing under normal operation. Since a Succession network operates in passive mode, the fields “rxLacp”, “txLacp”, “rxMarker”, and “txMarker” should have the value zero under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> Lag/<y> Lk/<z> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 2, <y> = 0, and <z> = 1:

```
> display Lp/2 Lag/0 Lk/1 statistics
Lp/2 Lag/0 Lk/1
  runningTime = 22882 seconds
  unavailSecs = 8
  failures     = 0
  rxLacp       = 0
  txLacp       = 0
  rxInvalidLacp = 0
  rxMarker     = 0
  txMarker     = 0
  rxInvalidMarker = 0
```

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, this should be the even number of the slot in an adjacent FP slot pair (2,4,6,8,10,12 or 14).
<y>	The number of link aggregate group (LAG), starting from 0.
<z>	The number of the link in the LAG, starting from 0.

### Verifying the status of the OAM Ethernet link layer

- 1 Verify the OSI state of the OAM Ethernet link layer. The key fields “adminState” and “operationalState” should be “unlocked” and “enabled” respectively under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> OamEnet/<y> osistate**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 0 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/0 OamEnet/0 osistate
Lp/0 OamEnet/0
  adminState = unlocked
  operationalState = enabled
  usageState      = busy
```

- 2 Verify the operational state of the OAM Ethernet link layer. The key fields “activeStatus” and “standbyStatus” should be set to “available”.

**display Lp/<x> OamEnet/<y> operational**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 0 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/0 OamEnet/0 operational
Lp/0 OamEnet/0
  macAddress = 00-02-5F-5A-E8-00
  activeStatus = available
  standbyStatus = available
  actualLineSpeed = 100 Mbit/s
  actualDuplexMode = full
```

- 3 Execute the following command to verify that the OAM Ethernet link statistics are normal. All fields should be zero under normal operation.

**display Lp/<x> OamEnet/<y>  
oamenetstatistics,statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 0 and <y> = 0:

```
> display Lp/0 OamEnet/0 oamenetstatistics,statistics
Lp/0 OamEnet/0
  clearToSendSignalLoss = 0
  frameTooShort          = 0
  numberOfRxCollisions  = 0
  lackOfResourcesDiscards = 0
  overrunErrors         = 0
  alignmentErrors       = 0
  fcsErrors             = 0
  singleCollisionFrames = 0
  multipleCollisionFrames = 0
  deferredTransmissions = 0
  lateCollisions        = 0
  excessiveCollisions   = 0
  carrierSenseErrors    = 0
```

If any abnormal operation is found in this corrective action procedure, return to the step “Verify the operation of the physical layer.” in “OAM Ethernet link failures” (page 62).

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The card number of the OAM Ethernet line.
<y>	The port number of the OAM Ethernet line.

## Testing Vt1dot5 links

- 1 On the node, lock the Vt1dot5 link:

```
lock Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>,<m> DS1
```



### CAUTION

#### Service affecting

Locking a DS1 will cause a loss of service.

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> lock Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1
```

- 2 Run the test:

```
start Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>,<m> DS1 Test
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> start laps/1200 sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1 Test
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vt1dot5/6,3 DS1 Test
Test started.
```

- 3 When the test is finished, view the test results:

```
display Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vt1dot5/<l>,<m> DS1 Test
Results
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> display Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3 DS1 Test Results
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3 DS1 Test
  elapsedTime = 1.00 minutes
  timeRemaining = 0.00 minutes
  causeOfTermination = testTimeExpired
  bitsTx = 3776000
  bytesTx = 472000
  frmTx = 0
  bitsRx = 3776000
  bytesRx = 472000
  frmRx = 0
  erroredFrmRx = 0
  bitErrorRate = 0e+00
```

**Note:** This test may take several minutes to complete. If the command to review the test results is run before the test is complete, the interim data will be displayed and the “causeOfTermination” field will display “testRunning”.

#### 4 Unlock the port to return it to service:

**unlock Laps/<xy> Sts/<n> Vtldot5/<l>, <m> DS1**

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 12, <y> = 00, <n> = 2, <l> = 6, and <m> = 3:

```
> unlock Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3 DS1
Laps/1200 Sts/2 Vtldot5/6,3 DS1
```

### Variable values

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, this should be the even number of the slot in an adjacent FP slot pair (2,4,6,8,10,12 or 14).
<y>	The number of the configured port, starting from 0.
(Sheet 1 of 2)	

---

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Value</b>
<n>	The number (0, 1, or 2) of the synchronous transport signal (STS) for the channelized OC3 TDM port.
<l>	The number of the virtual tributary group (VTG) in the STS. The range is 1 to 7.
<m>	The number of the virtual tributary equivalent to a DS1 (VT1.5) in the VTG. The range is 1 to 4.
(Sheet 2 of 2)	

## **PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1 corrective action procedures**

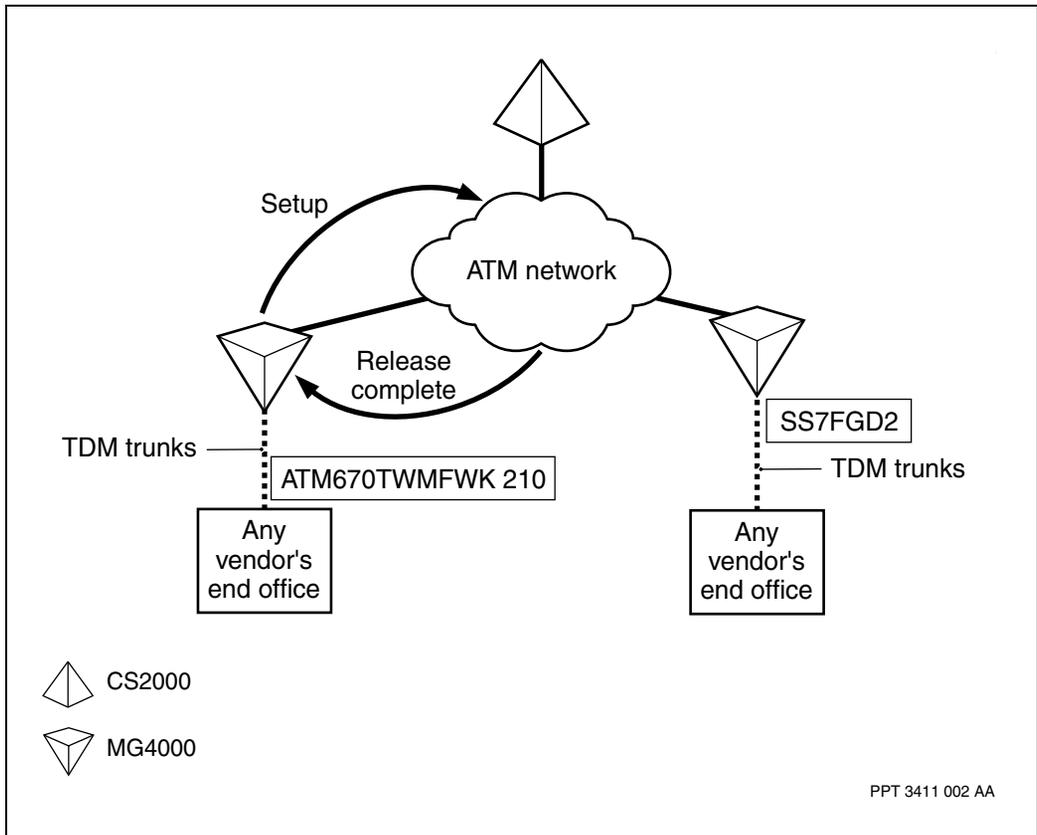
The following corrective action procedures apply to PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1 solutions:

- “Correcting call processing problems” (page 257)

## Correcting call processing problems

When a call processing failure occurs in a network with only one call processor, the CS2000 generates a TRK113 log and pegs an INFAIL operational measurement in the TRK OM group. The figure “Intra-switch ATM fault scenario” (page 257) shows an example of an ATM fault scenario and identifies the components involved in call processing.

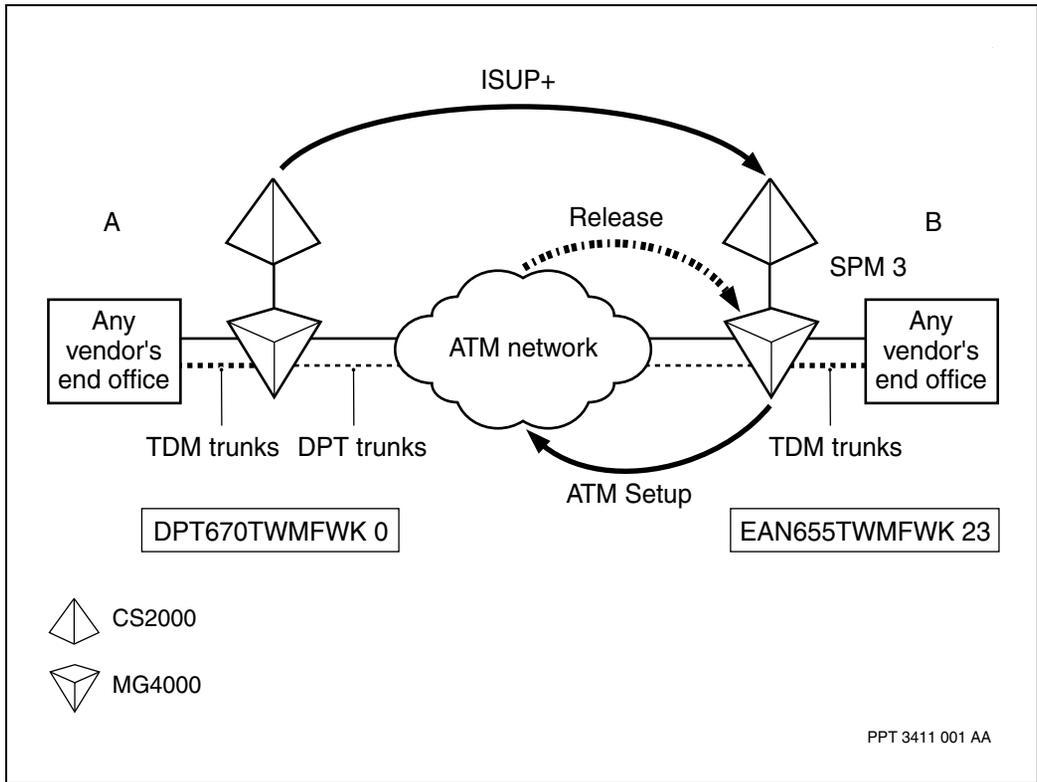
**Figure 4**  
**Intra-switch ATM fault scenario**



When a call processing failure occurs in a network with more than one call processor, the CS2000 generates an XPKT301 log and pegs an INFAIL operational measurement in the TRK OM group. The figure “Inter-switch

DPT fault scenario” (page 258) shows an example of a Dynamic Packet Trunk (DPT) fault scenario in an ATM network with more than one call processor.

**Figure 5**  
**Inter-switch DPT fault scenario**



- “Isolating an ATM framework call processing problems” (page 260)
- “Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by faulty links or network components” (page 262)
- “Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by addressing or routing errors” (page 264)
- “Identifying the address of a Multiservice Switch component” (page 265)

- “Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by resource exhaustion” (page 266)
- “Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by protocol errors” (page 267)
- “Isolating one-way speech path problems” (page 269)

The following procedures are related to correcting call processing problems:

### Isolating an ATM framework call processing problems

- 1 Use the alarm reporting function to locate either a TRK113 log or an XPKT301 log.

- 2 Examine the TRK113 log for problem details.

The following TRK113 log sample shows a problem caused by lost integrity:

```
LSCS03BH      TRK113 OCT18 01:09:27 7603
FLT  TRUNK TRBL TRBCODE= INTEGRITY_LOST
TRBLINFO= NIL REPORTED BY CKT ATM670TWMFWK 210
ORIG CKT ATM670TWMFWK 210   TERM CKT SS7FGD2  531
CALLID=      11141287
```

- 3 Perform an I.610 loopback test on the specified MG4000 peer-to-peer connection. See the procedure, “Performing a Peer Connection I.610 Loopback Test” in *NN10076-911 MG 4000 Fault Management*.

- 4 Examine the XPKT301 log for problem details.

The following XPKT301 log sample shows a problem caused by resource exhaustion:

```
MSH10_I06BE XPKT301 JUN07 18:44:12 9710 INFO UNI
Connection Failure
LOCATION: SPM 14
Orig Agent: CKT SMG5251MFIT1I 108
Orig Node: SPM 14
Term Agent:SMG14ABS7IT1O 462
Term Node: MG9K 12
Called Number: 4042340014
CallID: 10944678
Cause=41 TEMP_FAILURE
DEBUG: <NIL>
```

- 5 Look up the failure cause code to find out what the problem is. See “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301).

- 6 On the Preside MDM server, open the System Log Display tool.

For more information, see the section “Starting the System Log Display tool” in 241-6001-303 *Preside MDM Administrator Guide*.

- 7 Monitor the NTM statistics for each ATM interface using the System Log Display tool. To view NTM statistics through Preside MDM, the -savefile option is defined by the Performance Measurement Stream Processor (PMSP) server. The NTM statistics are located in /opt/MagellanNMS/data/pmsp/<group>/closedNotSent/<file>.
- a. Check that the SYSUTIL statistic is not greater than 60%.  
This statistic together with the node message block exhaustion alarms 7013 0021 and 7013 0022 indicate machine congestion.
  - b. Check that link capacity and ingress and egress CLP0+1 count statistics have not exceeded the pre-determined thresholds.
  - c. Check that the sum of all the INSETUP and OUTSETUP statistics for each function processor pair do not exceed capacity, especially during peak hours.
  - d. Verify that incoming and outgoing SETUP failure cause codes map to a CS log.

For more information, see the section “Description of setup PDU failure messages” in NN10158-711 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*.

**Note:** A non-zero entry in the statistic must be treated as a fault.



- Multiservice Switch software load
- node configuration

For a description of routing cause codes, see Appendix A “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301).

**5** If the problem is a VPI/VC1 problem with failure codes 35 or 36, contact Nortel Networks GNTS and give them the following information:

- NTM statistics
- failure logs
- Multiservice Switch load
- node configuration

For a description of routing cause codes, see Appendix A “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301).

### **Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by addressing or routing errors**

- 1 Check the ATM End Station Address (AESA) on the CS2000 and record the value. See “Datafilling the MNATMIF table” in *NN10099-511 IW SPM ATM Configuration Management Overview*.
- 2 Check the AESA on the node and record the value.  
For more information, see “Identifying the address of a Multiservice Switch component” (page 265).
- 3 Verify that the AESA values on the CS2000 and the node are the same.
- 4 From the first node to the MG 4000, perform a packet trace. See “Initiating a connection trace” in *NN10600-715 Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 7400/15000/20000 ATM Fault and Performance Management*.
- 5 If the problem is not resolved, and the values are the same, contact Nortel Networks’ GNTS and give them the following information:
  - ATM AESA
  - NTM statistics
  - failure logs
  - Multiservice Switch load
  - node configuration

If the values are not the same, contact Nortel Networks’ GNTS and request assistance with changing an incorrect AESA index entry.

For a description of routing cause codes, see Appendix A “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301).



### **Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by resource exhaustion**

- 1 On the server, open the System Log Display tool.

For more information, see “Starting the System Log Display tool” in 241-6001-303 *Preside MDM Administrator Guide*.

- 2 Examine the 5-minute NTM statistics for non-zero entries.

**Note:** To view NTM statistics through Preside MDM, the -savefile option is defined by the Performance Measurement Stream Processor (PMSP). The NTM statistics are located in /opt/MagellanNMS/data/pmsp/<group>/closedNotSent/<file>.

- 3 Identify any links in the ATM network with capacity problems.

Cause codes: 37, 45, 47, and 58 indicate capacity problems. For a description of these cause codes, see Appendix A “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301).

- 4 Contact your network planner to find out how to add a new interface or a new shelf to your existing ATM Network.

## Correcting ATM framework call processing problems caused by protocol errors

- 1 On the server, open the System Log Display tool.

For more information, see “Starting the System Log Display tool” in 241-6001-303 *Preside MDM Administrator Guide*.

- 2 Examine the 5-minute NTM statistics for non-zero entries.

**Note:** To view NTM statistics through Preside MDM, the -savefile option is defined by the Performance Measurement Stream Processor (PMSP). The NTM statistics are located in /opt/MagellanNMS/data/pmsp/<group>/closedNotSent/<file>.

For more information, see “NTM statistics file management” in NN10158-711 *Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks Performance PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP*.

The following cause codes indicate protocol error problems. For a description of these cause codes, see Appendix A “Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing” (page 301).

- 49 : QoS unavailable
  - 57 : Bearer capability not authorized
  - 58 : Bearer capability not presently available
  - 63 : Service or option not available, unspecified
  - 65 : Bearer capability not implemented
  - 73 : Unsupported combination of traffic parameters
  - 78 : AAL parameters cannot be supported
  - 88 : Incompatible destination
  - 96 : Mandatory information element missing
  - 99 : Information element non-existent or not implemented
  - 100: Invalid information element contents
  - 104: Incorrect message length
  - 111: Protocol error, unspecified
- 3 Contact Nortel Networks GNTS and give them the following information:
    - NTM statistics
    - failure logs

- Multiservice Switch load
- node configuration

### **Isolating one-way speech path problems**

- 1** Isolate the cause by identifying any patterns associated with the problem.
- 2** Record the pattern you observe.
- 3** Depending on the pattern you observe, collect as much data from logs, alarms, and SCNs as possible using the BDF Viewer tool.
- 4** If the problem has occurred several times, do not disconnect the call. Contact Nortel Networks GNTS using a different line and report the problem.

## UA-IP corrective action procedures

The following corrective action procedures apply to UA-IP solutions:

- “Verifying the forwarding path between two IP addresses” (page 271)
- “Checking for node-level IP packet discards” (page 272)
- “Isolating IP packet discards to an interface” (page 274)
- “Checking for layer 2 interface-level packet discards” (page 279)
- “Checking for node-level ICMP packet generation/reception” (page 287)
- “Verifying the configured IP address” (page 288)
- “Verifying the ARP table” (page 290)
- “Verifying the forwarding and routing tables” (page 291)
- “Verifying the statistics for locally destined/generated packets” (page 293)
- “Locking out packet traffic” (page 298)

## Verifying the forwarding path between two IP addresses

- 1 Execute the following command to trace a route to an IP address reachable from a Multiservice Switch 15000 node:

```
ping -src(<addr1>) -tr -ip(<addr2>) Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for <addr1> of 10.16.16.161 and <addr2> of 10.15.16.1:

```
> ping -src(10.16.16.161) -tr -ip(10.15.16.1) Vr/VOIP
Ip Icmp
Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp
  IP Trace Route for 10.15.16.1:
  Path taken:
    Hop 1:   10.48.0.1           (time = 2ms)
    Hop 2:   10.15.16.1         (time = 0ms)
```

Variable	Value
<addr1>	The address of the node requesting the route trace. This command option is not mandatory, but helps to ensure that the ping reply will be routed back to the correct source.
<addr2>	The destination address of the route to be traced.

## Checking for node-level IP packet discards

- 1 Execute the following command twice to verify how the IP statistics are incrementing over time:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip statistics
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip statistics
Vr/VOIP Ip
  inReceives = 480623708
  inHdrErrors = 0
  inAddrErrors = 0
  forwDatagrams = 473961927
  inUnknownProtos = 0
  inSrcRouteDiscards = 0
  inDiscards = 0
  inDelivers = 0
  outRequests = 6646657
  outDiscards = 0
  outNoRoutes = 6647085
  reasmTimeOut = 5 seconds
  reasmReqds = 0
  reasmOks = 0
  reasmFails = 0
  fragOks = 0
  fragFails = 0
  fragCreates = 0
  routingDiscards = 0
```

- 2 Examine changes in the statistics relating to normal operation:

Under normal operation, the fields “inReceives” and “forwDatagrams” should be incrementing, while the fields “inDelivers” and “outRequests” may be incrementing slowly because of dynamic routing protocol messages such as OSPF.

- 3 Examine changes in the fields relating to IP packet discards: “inDiscards”, “outDiscards”, “outNoRoutes”, and “routingDiscards”

If “outNoRoutes” is increasing, then the node is generating ICMP unreachable messages back to the host/router that sent a packet that cannot be forwarded. The node uses one of its own IPv4 source addresses (the address owned by the interface that is sending the ICMP

packet) in the IP header and the IPv4 destination address is the address of the original host/router.

If “routingDiscards” is increasing, then the node is discarding packets that cannot be forwarded by sending them to a default discard route that has been configured on the node.

- 4 To determine if a default discard route has been configured, execute the following command:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip Static Discard/*
```

The following shows a sample output using this command when no default discard route has been configured:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Static Discard/*
Vr/VOIP Ip Static
Component has no provisioned or operational subcomponents
of the requested type.
```

The following shows a sample output using this command when a default discard route has been configured:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Static Discard/*
Vr/VOIP Ip Static Discard/*,*
+====+====+-----+
| addr  | destMask |Response
+====+====+-----+
|0.0.0.0|0.0.0.0  |Component has no operational data.
```

## Isolating IP packet discards to an interface

- 1 Execute the following command twice to collect IP packet transmit and receive statistics across the various media of the virtual router:

```
display Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/*  
componentName, ifInUcastPkts, ifOutUcastPkts
```

Examine the statistics for the “IfTableEntry” instances to see if IP packets are being received and transmitted as expected across the various media of the virtual router. If packets are not being transmitted or received at the expected rates, you are finished with this procedure.

**Note:** Keep track of the “IfTableEntry” instance and the associated “componentName (compName)” for use with the remaining commands in this procedure. The “IfTableEntry” instance is the key unique identifier for each media type that is configured for the virtual router.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/*
componentName,ifInUcastPkts,ifOutUcastPkts

Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/*
+=====+-----+-----+-----+
|IfTableEntry|      compName      | inUcast  | outUcast
+=====+-----+-----+-----+
|          6|La/141            |    57101 | 233405047
|          9|La/151            |   94545255|          2
|         14|Vm/3 If/0         |   2091967 |  1998085
|         15|AtmMpe/1420       |   34173222|  30657244
|         18|AtmMpe/1520       |   2955033 |   2335157
|         25|AtmMpe/1500       |   74256463|  70652772
|         48|AtmMpe/1000       |   2955045 |   2331918
|         49|AtmMpe/1100       |   39370402|  34412854
|         50|AtmMpe/1001       |   2955056 |   2330485
|         51|AtmMpe/1101       |   34173284|  30445209
|         52|AtmMpe/1400       |   2955068 |   2326298
|         54|AtmMpe/800        |   54917087|  48261789
|         55|AtmMpe/810        |         19|         26
|         63|AtmMpe/1401       |   34173222|  30657244
|         65|AtmMpe/1501       |   2955033 |   2335157
|         69|AtmMpe/1402       |   74256463|  70652772
|         70|AtmMpe/1502       |   2955045 |   2331918
|         75|AtmMpe/1421       |   39370402|  34412854
|         76|AtmMpe/1521       |   2955056 |   2330485
|         81|AtmMpe/1422       |   54917087|  48261789
|         82|AtmMpe/1522       |  217961761| 101343620
```

- 2 If the IP packets for the media of interest are being transmitted and received as expected, execute the following command twice to view the packet discard statistics for those media:

```
display Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/*
ifInDiscards,ifOutDiscards,ifInErrors,IfOutErrors
```

If the packet discards statistics are remaining constant, then you are finished with this procedure.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/*
ifInDiscards,ifOutDiscards,ifInErrors,IfOutErrors

Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/*
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|IfTableEntry|inDiscard |outDiscard|  inErr  |   outErr|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          15|         0|        139|         0|         0|
|          18|         0|         3 |         0|         0|
|          25|         0|         0 |         0|         0|
|          48|         0|         2 |         0|         0|
|          49|         0|         1 |         0|         0|
|          50|         0|        133|         0|         0|
|          51|         0|         0 |         0|         0|
|          52|         0|         6 |         0|         0|
|          54|       23922|         5 |         0|         0|
|          55|       3101|         3 |         0|         0|
|          63|         0|         5 |         0|         0|
|          65|         0|         0 |         0|         0|
|          69|         0|         4 |         0|         0|
|          70|         0|         0 |         0|         0|
|          75|         0|         3 |         0|         0|
|          76|         0|        64 |         0|         0|
|          81|         0|        66 |         0|         0|
|          82|         0|         2 |         0|         0|
```

- 3 If the packet discard statistics over the media of interest are incrementing, check the layer 3 discard statistics.

*For ATM media:*

Execute the following command twice to check the layer 3 discard statistics over the ATM medium of interest:

```
display -notab <componentName> Ac/* statistics
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for  
<componentName> = AtmMpe/1401:

```
> display -notab AtmMpe/1401 Ac/* statistics
AtmMpe/1401 Ac/1
  outPackets = 384377
  outOctets  = 47734364
  outDiscards = 5
  inPackets  = 364261
  inOctets   = 17484528
  inUnknownProtos = 0
  inErrors   = 0
```

*For Gigabit Ethernet (LAN) media:*

Execute the following command twice to check the layer 3 discard statistics over the Ethernet medium of interest:

**display <componentName> Framer statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for  
<componentName> = La/151:

```
> display La/151 Framer statistics
La/151 Framer
  rxFrames = 47443943
  rxBytes  = 6539143786
  txFrames = 64495394
  txBytes  = 8916204195
  rxDiscard = 0
  txDiscard = 0
  rxFrameError = 0
  lrcErrors   = 0
```

Variable	Value
<componentName>	<p>The combination of the component type and instance number associated with a particular IfTableEntry value. The format of the componentName is: component type / instance number.</p> <p>Examples of component names are:</p> <p>AtmMpe/&lt;n&gt; where &lt;n&gt; is the instance number</p> <p>La/&lt;xy&gt; where &lt;x&gt; is the logical processor number and &lt;y&gt; is the number of the configured port.</p>

## Checking for layer 2 interface-level packet discards

### ATM interface

- 1 Execute the following two commands to collect layer 2 information for the ATM medium of interest:

```
display Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/<i> componentName
```

```
display -prov <componentName> Ac/*
```

The key layer 2 information is the AtmIf instance number and VCC instance number.

The following shows a sample output using these commands for <i> = 18 and <componentName> = AtmMpe/1520:

```
> display Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/18 componentName
Vr/VOIP IfTableEntry/18
  componentName = AtmMpe/1520

> display -prov AtmMpe/1520 Ac/*

AtmMpe/1520 Ac/*
=====+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|Ac |          link          |ipC|ipDs|mplsSi|          ipIf
|   |          |          |os |cp |g |          |
=====+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1|AtmIf/803 Vcc/0.43 | 0| na|shared|!
|   | Nep              |   |   |   |   |
```

- 2 To verify if ATM cells are being transmitted and if transmitted cells are being discarded at an ATM interface level, execute the following command twice:

```
display AtmIf/* txCell,txCellDiscard
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display AtmIf/* txCell,txCellDiscard

AtmIf/*
+====+-----+-----+
|AtmIf|          txCell          |          txCellDiscard          |
+====+-----+-----+
|  800 |          607123854 |          0                      |
|  802 |          640559100 |          2                      |
|  803 |          900594228 |          0                      |
| 1000 |          38345481  |          0                      |
| 1001 |          35149877  |          0                      |
| 1400 |          18143520  |          0                      |
| 1401 |          18143454  |          0                      |
| 1402 |          18143395  |          0                      |
| 1420 |          18130920  |          0                      |
| 1421 |          18143445  |          0                      |
| 1422 |          18143473  |          0                      |
```

- 3 To verify if ATM cells are being received and whether received cells or frames are being discarded at an ATM interface level, execute the following command twice:

```
display AtmIf/*  
rxCell,rxCellDiscard,aa15RxErrors,lrcFrameErrors
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display AtmIf/*
rxCell,rxCellDiscard,aal5RxErrors,lrcFrameErrors

AtmIf/*
+====+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|AtmIf|      rxCell | rxCellDiscard | aal5Errors | lrcErrs |
+====+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|  800 |  907179372 |                |           0 |         0 |
|  802 |  907987688 |                |           0 |         0 |
|  803 |  644861171 |                |        1032879 |         0 |
| 1000 |  44236193 |                |          276 |         0 |
| 1001 |  28671496 |                |          151 |         0 |
| 1400 | 15829487 |                |      8440004 |         0 |
| 1401 | 15829503 |                |      8440021 |         0 |
| 1402 | 15829518 |                |      8440013 |         0 |
| 1420 | 15828822 |                |      8439652 |         0 |
| 1421 | 15828826 |                |      8439682 |         0 |
| 1422 | 15828810 |                |      8439656 |         0 |
```

- 4 If transmit discards are occurring, determine the VCC connection(s) in which the ATM cells or frames are being discarded.

Execute the following command twice to verify if ATM cells are being transmitted, and if any cells or frames are being discarded at a VCC level:

```
display <componentName> Vcc/*
txCell,txCellDiscard,txFrameDiscard
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for  
<componentName> = AtmIf/803:

```
> display AtmIf/803 Vcc/*
txCell,txCellDiscard,txFrameDiscard

AtmIf/803 Vcc/*
+=====+-----+-----+-----+
|  Vcc    | txCell          | txcd  | txfd  |
+=====+-----+-----+-----+
| 0.32    | 115795189      | 0      | 0      |
| 0.33    | 3503444        | 0      | 0      |
| 0.34    | 103301041     | 0      | 0      |
| 0.35    | 3503446        | 0      | 0      |
| 0.36    | 56572004      | 0      | 0      |
| 0.37    | 3503449        | 0      | 0      |
| 0.38    | 56572026      | 0      | 0      |
| 0.39    | 3503448        | 0      | 0      |
| 0.40    | 56572027      | 0      | 0      |
| 0.41    | 3503450        | 0      | 0      |
| 0.42    | 56572034      | 0      | 0      |
| 0.43    | 3503454        | 0      | 0      |
| 0.44    | 56572047      | 0      | 0      |
| 0.45    | 3503021        | 0      | 0      |
| 0.46    | 56572053      | 0      | 0      |
| 0.47    | 3498716       | 0      | 0      |
```

- 5 If receive discards are occurring, determine the virtual channel connection(s) (VCCs) in which the ATM cells or frames are being discarded.

Execute the following command twice to verify if ATM cells are being received, and if any cells or frames are being discarded at a VCC level:

```
display <componentName> Vcc/*
rxCell,rxCellDiscard,rxFrameDiscard
```

The following shows a sample output using this command for  
<componentName> = AtmIf/803:

```
> display AtmIf/803 Vcc/*
rxCell,rxCellDiscard,rxFrameDiscard

AtmIf/803 Vcc/*
+=====+-----+-----+-----+
|  Vcc      | rxCell      | rxcd      | rxfd      |
+=====+-----+-----+-----+
| 0.32      | 125507460   | 0          | 0          |
| 0.33      | 7806506     | 0          | 55037     |
| 0.34      | 64398122    | 0          | 0          |
| 0.35      | 7806503     | 0          | 67017     |
| 0.36      | 32235710    | 0          | 0          |
| 0.37      | 5038986     | 0          | 102437    |
| 0.38      | 32235722    | 0          | 0          |
| 0.39      | 5038986     | 0          | 91862     |
| 0.40      | 32235716    | 0          | 0          |
| 0.41      | 5038984     | 0          | 90116     |
| 0.42      | 32235720    | 0          | 0          |
| 0.43      | 5038987     | 0          | 105429    |
| 0.44      | 32235720    | 0          | 0          |
| 0.45      | 5038986     | 0          | 92395     |
| 0.46      | 32235722    | 0          | 0          |
| 0.47      | 5038984     | 0          | 57626     |
```

- 6 Execute the following command twice to more closely to examine the discard statistics on the VCC where the cells or frames are being discarded:

**display <componentName> Vcc/<n> statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command for  
 <componentName> = AtmIf/803 and <n> = 0.39:

```
> display AtmIf/803 Vcc/0.39 statistics
AtmIf/803 Vcc/0.39
  txCell = 3706619
  txCellDiscard = 0
  txFrameDiscard = 0
  txFrameDiscardClp = 0
  rxCell = 5097692
  rxCellDiscard = 0
  rxCellDiscardClp = 0
  rxFrameDiscard = 93899
  rxFrameDiscardClp = 0
  rxAal5FrameError = 93899
  rxAal5FrameAbort = 83610
```

Variable	Value
<i>	The IfTableEntry instance number.
<componentName>	The combination of the component type and instance number associated with a particular IfTableEntry value. The format of the componentName is: component type / instance number.  Examples of component names are:  AtmMpe/<n> where <n> is the instance number  La/<xy> where <x> is the logical processor number and <y> is the number of the configured port.
<n>	The instance number of the virtual channel connection.

### Gigabit Ethernet interface

- 1 Execute the following command to collect layer 2 information for the Gigabit Ethernet medium of interest:

```
display -prov <componentName> Framer
```

The following shows a sample output using these commands for <componentName> = La/141:

```
> display -prov La/141 framer
La/141 Framer
  interfaceName = Lp/14 Eth/1
```

- 2 Execute the following command twice to verify that the Gigabit Ethernet link statistics are incrementing correctly.

**display Lp/<x> Eth/<y> statistics**

Under normal operation, only the fields “frameTransmittedOk”, “framesReceivedOk”, “octetsTransmittedOk” and “OctetsReceivedOk” should increment in value.

The following shows a sample output using this command for <x> = 14 and <y> = 1:

```
> display Lp/14 Eth/1 statistics
Lp/14 Eth/1
  framesTransmittedOk = 81259
  framesReceivedOk    = 96576
  octetsTransmittedOk = 7126394
  octetsReceivedOk    = 7962970
  undersizeFrames     = 0
  fragments           = 0
  framesTooLong       = 0
  jabbers             = 0
  fcsErrors           = 0
  symbolErrors        = 0
  pauseFramesReceived = 0
  alignmentErrors     = 0
  singleCollisionFrames = 0
  multipleCollisionFrames = 0
  deferredTransmissions = 0
  lateCollisions      = 0
  excessiveCollisions = 0
  macTransmitErrors   = 0
  carrierSenseErrors  = 0
  macReceiveErrors    = 0
```

Variable	Value
<x>	The number of the logical processor. By convention, it is the number of the 4pGigE FP and ranges in value from 2 to 15. The slot pairs are 2/3, 4/5, ... 14/15.
<y>	The number of the configured port, starting from 0.

## Checking for node-level ICMP packet generation/reception

- 1 Execute the following command twice to verify whether ICMP packets are being generated by a node. Under normal operation, none of these statistics are expected to be increasing in value. The key field is "OutDestUnreachs".

**display Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp statistics**

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp statistics
Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp
  inMsgs = 0
  inErrors = 0
  inDestUnreachs = 0
  inTimeExcds = 0
  inParmProbs = 0
  inSrcQuenchs = 0
  inRedirects = 0
  inEchos = 0
  inEchoReps = 0
  inTimestamps = 0
  inTimestampReps = 0
  inAddrMasks = 0
  inAddrMaskReps = 0
  inRtrAdvs = 0
  inRtrSolicits = 0
  outMsgs = 6873986
  outErrors = 0
  outDestUnreachs = 6873986
  outTimeExcds = 0
  outParmProbs = 0
  outSrcQuenchs = 0
  outRedirects = 0
  outEchos = 0
  outEchoReps = 0
  outTimestamps = 0
  outTimestampReps = 0
  outAddrMasks = 0
  outAddrMaskReps = 0
  outRtrAdvs = 0
  outRtrSolicits = 0
```

## Verifying the configured IP address

- 1 To verify the IP addresses and subnets that have been configured on a virtual router of a Multiservice Switch 15000 node, execute the following command:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip IpInterfaceEntry/*
```

Check the mask, current status, protocol port name and associated media type for each address.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip IpInterfaceEntry/*

Vr/VOIP Ip If/*
  Use -noTabular to see hidden attributes: ncHardwareAddress,
  broadcastAddress, mtu and hardwareAddress.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|   addr   |   mask   | status |   pPName   |   type   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10.48.0.98 | 255.255.255.252 | up    | Pp/8600_1B | ethern   |
| 10.48.0.162 | 255.255.255.252 | down  | Pp/8600_1C | atmMpe  |
| 10.48.0.130 | 255.255.255.252 | down  | Pp/8600_2B | ethern   |
| 10.0.0.33  | 255.255.255.224 | up    | Pp/9K_1_CC | atmMpe  |
| 10.16.0.33 | 255.255.255.248 | up    | Pp/9K_1_OAM | atmMpe  |
| 10.0.0.65  | 255.255.255.224 | up    | Pp/9K_2_CC | atmMpe  |
| 10.16.0.65 | 255.255.255.248 | up    | Pp/9K_2_OAM | atmMpe  |
| 10.0.0.97  | 255.255.255.224 | up    | Pp/9K_3_CC | atmMpe  |
| 10.16.0.97 | 255.255.255.248 | up    | Pp/9K_3_OAM | atmMpe  |
| 10.0.0.129 | 255.255.255.224 | up    | Pp/9K_4_CC | atmMpe  |
| 10.16.0.129 | 255.255.255.248 | up    | Pp/9K_4_OAM | atmMpe  |
| 10.0.0.9   | 255.255.255.252 | up    | Pp/NSTA12_IPMCONN | virtua  |
| 10.0.0.1   | 255.255.255.252 | up    | Pp/NSTA12_MG | virtua  |
| 10.0.0.5   | 255.255.255.252 | up    | Pp/NSTA12_SG | virtua  |
| 10.48.0.1  | 255.255.255.252 | up    | Pp/PP_D6_1000_CC | atmMpe  |
| 10.48.0.5  | 255.255.255.252 | up    | Pp/PP_D6_1001_CC | atmMpe  |
| 10.48.0.9  | 255.255.255.252 | down  | Pp/PP_D7_800_CC | atmMpe  |
```

- 2 To verify the static routes that have been manually configured on a virtual router of a Multiservice Switch 15000 node and the states of the next hops, execute the following command:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip Static RouteEntry/* Nexthop/*
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Static RouteEntry/* Nexthop/*

Vr/VOIP Ip Static Route/*,* Nh/*
=====+=====+====+=====+-----+-----+-----+-----
|  addr      |      mask      |tos| Nh          |osiAd|osiO|osiUs| hbS
|            |                |   |            |  min|per | age |
|-----+-----+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
|0.0.0.0     |0.0.0.0         | 0|10.48.0.97  |unlck|ena |activ|undete
|0.0.0.0     |0.0.0.0         | 0|10.48.0.129|unlck|dis |idle |undete
|10.0.16.0   |255.255.240.0  | 0|10.48.0.2   |unlck|ena |activ|undete
|10.0.32.0   |255.255.240.0  | 0|10.48.0.10  |unlck|dis |idle |undete
|10.16.16.0  |255.255.240.0  | 0|10.48.0.2   |unlck|ena |activ|undete
|10.16.32.0  |255.255.240.0  | 0|10.48.0.10  |unlck|dis |idle |undete
```

## Verifying the ARP table

- 1 To check the ARP table for a virtual router on a Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch node, execute the following command:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip Arp *
```

Each ARP entry that has a type of “static” was configured manually while each ARP entry that has a type of “dynamic” was automatically resolved by the node.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Arp *

Vr/VOIP Ip Arp DynHost/*,*
  Use -noTabular to see hidden attributes: tda and ncPhysAddress.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|   addr   |cos|   physAddress   | mtu |encap| pvcN|ifInd| type
|          |   |                 |     |     |   o |  ex |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|10.0.0.2  |na| " "             |18936|notApp|  0 |  14|static
|10.0.0.6  |na| " "             |18936|notApp|  0 |  65|static
|10.0.0.10 |na| " "             |18936|notApp|  0 |  43|static
|10.0.0.34 |0 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  1 |  20|static
|10.0.0.35 |0 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  1 |  20|static
|10.16.0.34|0 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  1 |  24|static
|10.16.0.35|0 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  1 |  24|static
|10.48.0.2 |1 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  3 |  48|dynami
|10.48.0.2 |2 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  2 |  48|dynami
|10.48.0.2 |3 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  1 |  48|dynami
|10.48.0.6 |1 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  3 |  49|dynami
|10.48.0.6 |2 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  2 |  49|dynami
|10.48.0.6 |3 | " "             | 9180|notApp|  1 |  49|dynami
|10.48.0.97|na|00-0C-F8-A2-22-03|1500|ethern|  0 |   6|dynami
```

## Verifying the forwarding and routing tables

- 1 To check the forwarding table of a virtual router on a Multiservice Switch 15000 node, execute the following command:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip Fwd/*
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Fwd/*

Vr/VOIP Ip Fwd/*,* ,* ,*
  Use -noTabular to see hidden attributes: metric, nextHopAs,
  interfaceName,
  pPName and age.
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      addr      |      mask      |tos| gateway |ifInd|type|protocol|
|-----|-----|---|-----|----|----|-----|
|0.0.0.0         |0.0.0.0         | 0|10.48.0.97| 6|remote|netmgm|
|10.0.0.0        |255.255.255.252| 0|10.0.0.1  |14|localI|local  |
|10.0.0.1        |255.255.255.255| 0|10.0.0.1  |14|localI|local  |
|10.0.0.32       |255.255.255.224| 0|10.0.0.33 |20|localI|local  |
|10.0.0.33       |255.255.255.255| 0|10.0.0.33 |20|localI|local  |
|10.0.16.0       |255.255.240.0  | 0|10.48.0.2  |48|remote|netmgm|
|10.2.1.32       |255.255.255.224| 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.2.1.64       |255.255.255.224| 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.2.1.96       |255.255.255.224| 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.2.1.128      |255.255.255.224| 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.2.16.0       |255.255.255.0  | 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.2.17.0       |255.255.255.0  | 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.2.32.0       |255.255.255.0  | 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.15.0.0       |255.255.0.0    | 0|10.48.0.97 | 6|remote|ospf  |
|10.16.0.32      |255.255.255.248| 0|10.16.0.33 |24|localI|local  |
|10.16.16.0      |255.255.240.0  | 0|10.48.0.2  |48|remote|netmgm|
|10.255.255.255 |255.255.255.255| 0|0.0.0.0   | 0|notDef|netmgm|
|127.0.0.0       |255.0.0.0      | 0|0.0.0.0   | 0|notDef|netmgm|
|224.0.0.0       |255.0.0.0      | 0|0.0.0.0   | 0|notDef|netmgm|
```

- 2 To check the routing table of a virtual router on a Multiservice Switch 15000 node, execute the following command:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip Rdb/*
```

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Rdb/*

Vr/VOIP Ip Rdb/*,* ,* ,* ,*
=====+=====+=====+=====+-----+-----+-----
|      addr      |      mask      | proto | gateway | metric | pref | age
=====+=====+=====+=====+-----+-----+-----
|0.0.0.0         |0.0.0.0         | remote |10.48.0.97|      1 | 253 | 7003
|10.0.0.0        |255.255.255.252| local  |10.0.0.0  |      0 |   0 | 7068
|10.0.0.1        |255.255.255.255| local  |10.0.0.1  |      0 |   0 | 7068
|10.0.0.32       |255.255.255.224| local  |10.0.0.32 |      0 |   0 | 7053
|10.0.0.33       |255.255.255.255| local  |10.0.0.33 |      0 |   0 | 7053
|10.0.16.0       |255.255.240.0  | remote |10.48.0.2 |      1 |  72 | 7010
|10.2.1.32       |255.255.255.224| ospfEx |10.48.0.97|     12 |  80 | 5157
|10.15.0.0       |255.255.0.0    | ospf   |10.48.0.97|     21 |  30 | 5157
|10.16.0.32      |255.255.255.248| local  |10.16.0.32|      0 |   0 | 7052
|10.16.16.0      |255.255.240.0  | remote |10.48.0.2 |      1 |  72 | 7010
|10.255.255.255  |255.255.255.255| specia |0.0.0.0   |      0 |   0 | 7068
|127.0.0.0       |255.0.0.0      | specia |0.0.0.0   |      0 |   0 | 7069
|224.0.0.0       |255.0.0.0      | specia |0.0.0.0   |      0 |   0 | 7069
```

## Verifying the statistics for locally destined/generated packets

- 1 To check for locally destined and generated ICMP packets, execute the following command twice:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp statistics
```

Under normal operation, none of these statistics are expected to be increasing in value. The key fields to examine for the rate of change are “inMsgs”, “inErrors”, “inDestUnreachs”, “inTimeExcds”, “inEchos”, “inEchoReps”, “outMsgs”, “outErrors”, “outDestUnreachs”, “outTimeExcds”, “outEchos”, and “outEchoReps”.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp statistics
Vr/VOIP Ip Icmp
  inMsgs = 0
  inErrors = 0
  inDestUnreachs = 0
  inTimeExcds = 0
  inParmProbs = 0
  inSrcQuenchs = 0
  inRedirects = 0
  inEchos = 0
  inEchoReps = 0
  inTimestamps = 0
  inTimestampReps = 0
  inAddrMasks = 0
  inAddrMaskReps = 0
  inRtrAdvs = 0
  inRtrSolicits = 0
  outMsgs = 6873986
  outErrors = 0
  outDestUnreachs = 6873986
  outTimeExcds = 0
  outParmProbs = 0
  outSrcQuenchs = 0
  outRedirects = 0
  outEchos = 0
  outEchoReps = 0
  outTimestamps = 0
  outTimestampReps = 0
  outAddrMasks = 0
  outAddrMaskReps = 0
  outRtrAdvs = 0
  outRtrSolicits = 0
```

- 2 To check locally destined and generated TCP packets, execute each of the following commands twice:

```
display Vr/VOIP Ip Tcp statistics
```

Check for incrementing statistics. Under normal operation, none of the fields should be incrementing. In particular, the fields “inSegs”, “inErrs”, and “outRsts” should not increment under normal operation. Any values for the “inSegs” field could indicate possible security attacks.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Tcp statistics
Vr/VOIP Ip Tcp
  rToAlgorithm = other
  rToMin       = 2000 msec
  rToMax       = 128000 msec
  maxConn      = -1
  activeOpens  = 0
  passiveOpens = 0
  attemptFails = 0
  estabResets  = 0
  currEstab   = 0
  inSegs      = 0
  outSegs     = 0
  retransSegs = 0
  inErrs     = 0
  outRsts    = 0
```

**display Vr/0 Ip Tcp**

Check for incrementing statistics. Under normal operation, only the fields “inSegs” and “outSegs” are incrementing in the order of less than twenty packets per second (except in the case of software download). In particular, the fields “inErrs” and “outRsts” should not increment under normal operation.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/0 Ip Tcp
Vr/0 Ip Tcp
  rToAlgorithm = other
  rToMin = 2000 msec
  rToMax = 128000 msec
  maxConn = -1
  activeOpens = 128
  passiveOpens = 637
  attemptFails = 15
  estabResets = 10
  currEstab = 8
  inSegs = 403303
  outSegs = 329919
  retransSegs = 1
  inErrs = 0
  outRsts = 24
```

- 3 To check locally destined and generated UDP packets, execute each of the following commands twice:

**display Vr/VOIP Ip Udp statistics**

Check for incrementing statistics. Under normal operation, none of the fields should be incrementing. In particular, the fields “inDatagrams”, “noPorts”, and “inErrors” should not increment under normal operation.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/VOIP Ip Udp statistics
Vr/VOIP Ip Udp
  inDatagrams = 0
  noPorts = 0
  inErrors = 0
  outDatagrams = 0
```

**display Vr/0 Ip Udp**

Check for incrementing statistics. Under normal operation, only “inDatagrams” and “outDatagrams” are incrementing at the rate of approximately one packet per minute. In particular, the fields “inErrors”, and “noPorts” should not increment under normal operation.

The following shows a sample output using this command:

```
> display Vr/0 Ip Udp
Vr/0 Ip Udp
inDatagrams = 257
noPorts = 3
inErrors = 0
outDatagrams = 8094
```

Variable	Value
Vr/0	The management virtual router. This Vr is used for handling OAM traffic to the nodes. This includes TCP sessions such as FMIP, telnet, or FTP, and UDP traffic such as NTP time synchronization with the Preside MDM workstations.
Vr/VOIP	Virtual routers used for routing traffic only. These virtual routers never provide termination for TCP or UDP streams.

## Locking out packet traffic



### CAUTION

#### Service affecting

All of the following commands are service affecting. The only variation is the degree to which service is affected.

- 1 The following commands can be used to lock out traffic on different types of interfaces:

*For ATM interfaces:*

The following command locks out the traffic of all ATM connections configured under an ATM MPE component:

```
lock AtmMpe/ <n>
```

*For Ethernet interfaces:*

The following command locks out all traffic on an Ethernet interface:

```
lock La/ <y>
```

*For a single protocol port:*

The following command locks out all the traffic being sent to a single protocol port from its associated media (linkToMedia):

```
lock Vr/VOIP Pp/ <protocolport>
```

- 2 If the problem interface can not be isolated, then the following command can be executed:

```
lock Vr/VoIP IP
```

**Note:** All traffic that passes through this virtual router is locked out.

Variable	Value
<n>	The instance number of the ATM MPE component.
<y>	The number of the configured port starting from 0.
<protocolport>	The character string for the protocol port name.





---

## Appendix A

# Cause code reference for PT-AAL1 / UA-AAL1 call processing

---

There are five groups of cause codes used to troubleshoot problems with call processing:

- cause code definitions used for call processing troubleshooting
- resource unavailable class definitions
- service or option not implemented class definitions
- invalid message (parameter out of range) class definitions
- protocol error (unknown message) class definitions

## Cause code definitions used for call processing troubleshooting

Cause Number 1: unallocated (unassigned) number indicates that the called party cannot be reached because, although the number is in a valid format, it is not currently assigned (allocated).

Cause Number 2: no route to specified transit network indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a request to route the call through a particular network which it does not recognize. The equipment sending this cause does not recognize the transit network because either the transit network does not exist or because the transit network, while it does exist, does not serve the equipment that is sending this cause. This cause is supported on a network-dependent basis.

Cause Number 3: no route to destination indicates that the called party cannot be reached because the network through which the call has been routed does not serve the destination required. This cause is supported on a network-dependent basis.

Cause Number 10: VPCI/VCI unacceptable indicates that the virtual channel most recently identified is not acceptable to the sending entity for use in this call.

Cause Number 16: normal call clearing indicates that the call is being cleared because one of the users involved in the call has requested that the call be cleared. Under normal situations, the source of this cause is not the network.

Cause Number 17: user busy This cause is used to indicate that the called party is unable to accept another call because the user busy condition has been encountered. This cause value may be generated by the called user or by the network.

Cause Number 18: no user responding is used when a called party does not respond to a call establishment message with a connect indication within the prescribed period of time allocated.

Cause Number 19: no answer from user (user alerted) is used when a called party does not respond to a call establishment message with a connect indication within the prescribed period of time.

Cause Number 21: call rejected indicates that the equipment sending this cause does not wish to accept this call, although it could have accepted the call because the equipment sending this cause is neither busy nor incompatible.

Cause Number 22: number changed is returned to a calling party when the called party number indicated by the calling user is no longer assigned. The new called party number may optionally be included in the diagnostic field. If a network does not support this capability, cause number #1, "unassigned (unallocated) number", is used.

Cause Number 23: user rejects all calls with calling line identification restriction (CLIR) is returned by the called party when the call is offered without calling party number information and the called party requires this information.

Cause Number 27: destination out of order indicates that the destination indicated by the user cannot be reached because the interface to the destination is not functioning correctly. This means that a signalling message was unable to be delivered to the remote user due possibly to a physical layer or SAAL failure at the remote user end, or because the user equipment is off-line.

Cause Number 28: invalid number format (address incomplete) indicates that the called user cannot be reached because the called party number is not in a valid format or is not complete.

Cause Number 30: response to STATUS ENQUIRY is included in the STATUS message when the reason for generating the STATUS message was the prior receipt of a STATUS ENQUIRY message. This cause is used to report a normal event only when no other cause in the normal class applies.

Cause Number 31: normal, unspecified reports a normal event only when no other cause in the normal class applies.

Cause Number 32: too many pending add party requests is not provided.

Cause Number 34: requested called party soft PVPC or PVCC unavailable indicates that there is no appropriate circuit/channel presently available to handle the call.

### **Resource unavailable class definitions**

Cause Number 35: requested VPCI/VCI not available indicates that the requested VPCI/VCI is not available.

Cause Number 36: VPC/VCI assignment failure is not provided.

Cause Number 37: user cell rate not available is not provided.

Cause Number 38: network out of order indicates that the network is not functioning correctly and that the condition is likely to last a relatively long period of time. Immediately re-attempting the call is unlikely to be successful.

Cause Number 41: temporary failure indicates that the network is not functioning correctly and that the condition is not likely to last a long period of time. The user may wish to try another call attempt immediately.

Cause Number 42: switching equipment congestion is not provided.

Cause Number 43: access information discarded indicates that the network could not deliver access information to the remote user as requested, for example, ATM adaptation layer parameters, broadband low layer information, broadband high layer information, or sub-address as indicated in the diagnostic.

Cause Number 45: no VPCI/VCI available indicates that there is no appropriate VPCI/VCI presently available to handle the call.

Cause Number 47: resource unavailable, unspecified is used to report a resource unavailable event only when no other cause in the resource unavailable class applies. Service or option not available class definitions

Cause Number 49: Quality of Service unavailable is used to report that the requested Quality of Service cannot be provided.

Cause Number 50: requested facility not subscribed is not provided.

Cause Number 51: user cell rate not available is used to report that the requested ATM Traffic Descriptor cannot be obtained.

Cause Number 53: call cleared due to change in PGL b;outgoing calls barred within CUG c indicates that although the calling party is a member of the CUG for the outgoing CUG call, outgoing calls are not allowed for this member of the CUG.

Cause Number 57: bearer capability not authorized indicates that the user has requested a bearer capability that is implemented by the equipment which generated this cause, but the user is not authorized to use.

Cause Number 58: bearer capability not currently available indicates that the user requested a bearer capability that is implemented by the equipment which generated the cause but which is not available at this time.

Cause Number 63: Service or option not available, unspecified is used to report a service or option not available event only when no other cause in the service or option not available class applies.

### **Service or option not implemented class definitions**

Cause Number 65: bearer capability not implemented indicates that the equipment sending this cause does not support the bearer capability requested.

Cause Number 73: unsupported combination of traffic parameters indicates that the combination of traffic parameters contained in the ATM traffic descriptor information element is not supported.

Cause Number 78: AAL parameters cannot be supported is not provided.

Cause Number 79: service or option not implemented, unspecified is not provided.

### **Invalid message (parameter out of range) class definitions**

Cause Number 81: invalid call reference value indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a message with a call reference that is not currently in use on the user-network interface.

Cause Number 82: identified channel does not exist indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a request to use a channel not activated on the interface for a call.

Cause Number 88: incompatible destination indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a request to establish a call that has broadband low layer information, broadband high layer information, or other compatibility attributes that cannot be accommodated.

Cause Number 89: invalid endpoint reference value indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a message with an endpoint reference that is currently not in use on the user-network interface.

Cause Number 91: invalid transit network selection indicates that a transit network identification was received that is of an incorrect format.

Cause Number 92: too many pending add party requests indicates a temporary condition when the calling party sends an add party message but the network is unable to accept another add party message because its queues are full.

Cause Number 93: AAL parameters can not be supported indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a request to establish a call that has ATM adaptation layer parameters and which cannot be accommodated.

### **Protocol Error (unknown message) class definitions**

Cause Number 96: mandatory information element is missing indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a message that is missing an information element and which must be present in the message before the message can be processed.

Cause Number 97: message type non-existent or not implemented indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a message with a message type it does not recognize either because this is a message not defined, or defined, but not implemented by the equipment sending this cause.

Cause Number 99: information element non-existent or not implemented indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received a message that includes information element(s) not recognized because the information element identifier(s) are not defined, or are defined, but not implemented by the equipment sending the cause. This cause indicates that the information element(s) were discarded. However, the information element is not required to be present in the message for the equipment sending this cause to process the message.

Cause Number 100: invalid information element contents indicates that the equipment sending this cause has received an information element that it has implemented; however, one or more of the fields in the information element are coded in such a way that it cannot be implemented by the equipment ending this cause.

Cause Number 101: message not compatible with call state indicates that a message has been received that is incompatible with the call state.

Cause Number 102: recovery on timer expiry indicates that a procedure has been initiated by the expiry of a timer in association with error handling procedures.

Cause Number 104: incorrect message length is not provided.

Cause Number 111: protocol error, unspecified is used to report a protocol error event only when no other cause in the protocol error class applies.

Cause Number 127: internetworking, unspecified is not provided.

Cause Number 128: next node unreachable is not provided.

Cause Number 129: release received from outside the global rerouting domain is not provided.

Cause Number 130: global rerouting operation complete is not provided.

Cause Number 160: DTL Transit not my node ID is not provided.



## Appendix B

# Connecting to Preside MDM tools

Refer to the following section for more information about how to connect to Nortel Networks Preside Multiservice Data Manager (MDM) tools. Use these procedures where indicated in the specific chapter.

**Table 41**  
**Connecting to Preside MDM tools**

Task	Use the section...	in...
1. On the Preside MDM server, open the Command Console tool and connect to the network.	"Connecting to the network"	241-6001-804 <i>Preside MDM Workstation Utilities User Guide</i>
2. On the server, log the command output to a file.	"Logging command output to a file"	241-6001-804 <i>Preside MDM Workstation Utilities User Guide</i>
3. On the server, open the Network Viewer tool, the Alarm Display tool, and the Alarm Help.	"Starting Network Viewer" "Starting Alarm Display" "Starting Alarm Help"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>
4. Using the Network Viewer tool, determine if there is a Multiservice Switch node that is experiencing problems.	"Understanding the network display"	241-6001-011 <i>Preside MDM Fault Management User Guide</i>





Nortel Networks Multiservice Switch 15000, Media Gateway 15000 and Preside MDM in Succession Networks

## Fault Management Troubleshooting

PT-AAL1/UA-AAL1/UA-IP

(I)SN07

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