

Maintenance Procedures for Avaya Communication Manager, Media Gateways and Servers

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About this book

Overview

This document provides procedures to monitor, test, and maintain an Avaya Media Server or Gateway system. It covers many of the faults and troubles that can occur and provides simple procedures to correct them. Simple, traditional troubleshooting methods are sometimes sufficient to locate and clear faults. The traditional methods include substitution, visual inspections, continuity checks, and clarification of operating procedures with end users.

Using this documentation, the Avaya technicians and the technicians of their business partners and customers should be able to follow detailed procedures for:

- Monitoring, testing, and maintaining an Avaya Media Server, Media Gateway, and many other system components.
- Using troubleshooting methods to clear faults.
- Required replacements, visual inspections, continuity checks, and clarifying operating procedures with end users.

Document set

Although this maintenance book is published separately, it is part of a set:

- *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* (formerly 03-300190, 555-245-102)
- *Maintenance Commands for Avaya Communication Manager, Media Gateways and Servers (03-300431)* (formerly 03-300191, 555-245-101)
- *Maintenance Procedures for Avaya Communication Manater, Media Gateways and Servers (03-300432)* (formerly 03-300192, 555-245-103)

Equipment/platforms

This book contains information about the following equipment/platforms

- Avaya S8700/S8710/S8720 Media Servers
- Avaya S8500 Media Servers
- Avaya S8400 Media Servers

- Avaya S8300 Media Servers
- Avaya G700/G650/G450/G350/G250 Media Gateways

Audience

The information in this book is intended for use by:

Avaya technicians, provisioning specialists, business partners, and customers, specifically:

- Trained Avaya technicians
- A maintenance technician dispatched to a customer site in response to a trouble alarm or a user trouble report
- A maintenance technician located at a remote maintenance facility
- The customer's assigned maintenance technician

  The technician is expected to have a knowledge of telecommunications fundamentals and of the particular Avaya Media Server and/or Media Gateway to the extent that the procedures in this book can be performed, in most cases, without assistance.

This book is not intended to solve all levels of troubles. It is limited to troubles that can be solved using:

- The Alarm Log
- The Error Log
- Trouble-clearing procedures
- Maintenance tests
- Traditional troubleshooting methods

If the trouble still has not been resolved, it is the maintenance technician's responsibility to escalate the problem to a higher level of technical support. Escalation should conform to the procedures in the Technical and Administration Escalation Plan.

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Safety and security-alert labels

Observe all caution, warning, and danger statements to help prevent loss of service, equipment damage, personal injury, and security problems. This book uses the following safety labels and security alert labels:

CAUTION:
A caution statement calls attention to a situation that can result in harm to software, loss of data, or an interruption in service.

WARNING:
A warning statement calls attention to a situation that can result in harm to hardware or equipment.

DANGER:
A danger statement calls attention to a situation that can result in harm to personnel.

SECURITY ALERT:
A security alert calls attention to a situation that can increase the potential for unauthorized use of a telecommunications system or access to network resources.

Safety precautions

Before attempting repair on any equipment observe the prescribed safety precautions, thus avoiding unnecessary damage to the equipment and disruption of service. The items on this list should be a regular part of your safety routine:

WARNING:

Failure to comply with these procedures can have catastrophic effects on a system's hardware and service. Read the explanations following the list to ensure a complete understanding of these necessary procedures.

- While touching any component inside a cabinet, ground yourself using a wrist strap attached to the cabinet's frame, and avoid sources of static electricity. See Electrostatic discharge for more information.
- When you log on with Avaya Site Administration alarm notification is normally disabled. See Suppressing alarm origination for more information. Log off Avaya Site Administration as you leave the system.
- Always busyout a server before you power it down.
- Do not power down either a switch-node or port carrier to replace a board.
- Handle fiber-optic cables with care. Bending, piercing, or cutting a cable can sever communications between major subsystems.
- To disconnect a fiber-optic cable, grasp both the lightwave transceiver and the cable's connector.
- When you are finished working on a cabinet, replace and secure every panel and cover to avoid disseminating electromagnetic interference.
- Before powering down a cabinet or carrier containing an EMBEDDED AUDIX system (TN568), first power down the AUDIX unit to avoid damaging its software. Instructions for powering down this unit are in Removing and restoring EMBEDDED AUDIX power on page 55, on the circuit pack, and in EMBEDDED AUDIX documentation.

Electrostatic discharge

To avoid system damage or service disruption from ESD while a circuit pack is inserted or removed, attach a grounding wrist strap to the cabinet, and wear it. Also, use a wrist strap while touching any component inside a system's cabinet (including EMERGENCY TRANSFER switches). Although poor ESD grounding may not cause problems in highly controlled environments, damage or disruption can result in less ideal conditions (for example, when the air is very dry).

If you must proceed when a wrist strap is unavailable, touch the outside panel of the cabinet with one hand before touching any components, and keep your extra hand grounded throughout the procedure.

Handle a circuit pack only by its faceplate, latch, or top and bottom edges. Do not touch a board's components, leads, or connector pins. Keep circuit packs away from plastic and other synthetic materials such as polyester clothing. Do not place a circuit pack on a poorly conductive surface, such as paper. If available, use an anti-static bag.

WARNING:

Never hand a circuit pack to someone who is not also using a grounding wrist strap.

WARNING:

Humans collect potentially damaging amounts of static electricity from many ordinary activities. The smallest amount of ESD humans can feel is far above the threshold of damage to a sensitive component or service disruption.

Suppressing alarm origination

While logged in as *craft* to Avaya™ Communication Manager through a:

- Local terminal: no alarms are reported to Avaya's alarm receiving system. After logging off, the system automatically resumes alarm origination and reports any unresolved alarms to the alarm receiver.
- Web-based administration process: the suppression of alarm origination is optional.

Also, while logged in as *craft* an idle terminal is automatically logged off after 30 minutes. At that time, any unresolved alarms are reported to Avaya's alarm receiving system. If you are logged in as *craft* at two terminals, the logoff occurs when the second terminal is unused for 30 minutes.

Note:

The **`test inads-link`** command functions even if alarm origination is overridden.

Related resources

Table 1 lists additional documentation that is referenced within this document.

Table 1: Additional document resources ***1 of 2***

Document	Number
Installing and Operating a 120A Channel Service Unit with Avaya Communication Manager (03-601508)	03-601508
Hardware Description and Reference for Avaya Communication Manager, 555-245-207	555-245-207
Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-300509	03-300509
Overview for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-300468	03-300468
Installing and Upgrading the Avaya G700 Media Gateway and Avaya S8300 Media Server, 555-234-100	555-234-100

1 of 2

Table 1: Additional document resources ***2 of 2***

Document	Number
Administration for Network Connectivity for Avaya Communication Manager, 555-233-504	555-233-504
Avaya Application Solutions-IP Telephony Deployment Guide, 555-245-600	555-245-600
Using the Avaya Enterprise Survivable Servers (ESS), 03-300428	03-300428
Avaya C360 Manager User Guide	N/A
Avaya P333T User's Guide	N/A
Quick Start for Hardware Installation: Avaya S8700 Media Server, 555-245-703	555-245-703
Installing and Configuration an Avaya S8700 Series Media Server, 03-300145, and Installing the Avaya G650 Media Gateway, 03-300685	03-300145 03-300685
Quick Start for Hardware Installation: Avaya S8500 Media Server, 555-245-701	555-245-701
4606 IP Telephone User's Guide, 555-233-775	555-233-775
4624 IP Telephone User's Guide, 555-233-776	555-233-776
4612 IP Telephone User's Guide, 555-233-777	555-233-777
Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8300 Media Server with the G700 Media Gateway, 03-300538	03-300538
Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8400 Media Server, 03-300623	03-300623
Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8500 Media Server, 03-300529	03-300529
Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8700 Series Media Servers, 03-300530	03-300530
Job Aid: Upgrading Firmware on the BIOS—Avaya S8500 Media Server, 03-300411	03-300411
The Avaya RSA Users' Guide, 555-245-702	555-245-702
Upgrading, Migrating, and Converting Media Servers and Gateways, 03-300412	03-300412
Job Aid: Firmware Download Procedure for the G700 Media Gateway, 555-245-758	555-245-758
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Technical assistance

Avaya provides the following resources for technical assistance.

Within the United States

For help with:

- Feature administration and system applications, call Avaya Technical Consulting Support at 1-800-225-7585
- Maintenance and repair, call the Avaya National Customer Care Support Line at 1-800-242-2121
- Toll fraud, call Avaya Toll Fraud Intervention at 1-800-643-2353

International

For all international resources, contact your local Avaya authorized dealer for additional help.

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Mention the name and number of this book.

How to use this document

Most maintenance sessions involve analyzing the Alarm and Error Logs to diagnose a trouble source and replacing a component such as a circuit pack or media module. The information in the *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* generally addresses these needs. Certain complex elements of the system require a more comprehensive approach. Special procedures for these elements appear in Chapter 4: General troubleshooting.

Organization

This Maintenance Procedures volume contains these chapters:

- Chapter 1: Maintenance strategy, describes the system's design and maintenance strategy.
- Chapter 2: S8400 Maintenance Processor Complex, describes the remote maintenance functions of the MPC on the Avaya S8400 Media Server.
- Chapter 3: Server initialization and network recovery, describes the various reset and reboot processes and how these are used to perform maintenance and recover systems or subsystems that are out of service. Use of the terminal SPE-down interface on non-functional or standby Switch Processor Elements is included here.
- Chapter 4: General troubleshooting, describes general repair procedures such as replacing circuit packs and special troubleshooting procedures such as those for fiber link and packet bus faults.
- Chapter 5: Troubleshooting IP telephony, includes specific troubleshooting techniques for IP system configurations.
- Chapter 6: Troubleshooting the S8400 Maintenance Processor Complex (MPC), describes troubleshooting procedures for the remote maintenance MPC on the Avaya S8400 Media Server.
- Chapter 7: Troubleshooting trunks, discusses troubleshooting trunk-related problems.
- Chapter 8: Other troubleshooting, includes troubleshooting duplicated servers, and fiber links.
- Chapter 9: Communication Manager / Linux logs and Tripwire reports, describes several log types, the entries in them, and their interpretation. Tripwire monitoring of platform and Communication Manager files and how to reclaim a compromised system are also discussed.
- Chapter 10: Secure backup procedures, describes how to back up Communication Manager and Linux server files through the Maintenance Web interface.
- Chapter 11: Component replacement, describes preventive maintenance, procedures for replacing fans, filters, hard drives, servers, and interfaces.
- Chapter 12: Packet and serial bus maintenance, describes fault isolation and repair procedures for the packet bus and the G650 serial bus.
- Chapter 13: Additional maintenance procedures, describes component, trunk, and testing; removing and restoring power to servers, gateways, and IP endpoints; Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS) tests and analyses; and other procedures not associated with specific alarms or components.

Conventions used in this document

Table 2 lists the typographic conventions in this document.

Table 2: Typography used in this book

To represent...	This typeface and syntax are shown as...	For example...
Specific component information	• Avaya component model number	**S8700 | S8710 | S8720**: Ensure that the duplication link is securely connected.
	• Lines set apart extended information intended for a specific system component.	**G700** Ensure that Media Module is securely seated and latched in the carrier.
SAT and Linux commands	• Constant-width bold for **commands** • Square brackets **[ ]** around optional parameters • "Or" sign **|** between exclusive choices • Constant-width bold italic for ***variables***	**refresh ip-route [all | *location*]** **display trunk group *grp#* / *mbr#***
Interface input and output	l Bold for **input, field names**, and **output** (screen displays and messages)	Set the **Save Translation** field to **daily**. The message **Command successfully completed** appears.
Web interface	l Bold for **menu selections, tabs, buttons,** and **field names** l Right arrow **>** to separate a sequence of menu selections	Select **Alarms and Notification**, the appropriate alarm, and then click **Clear**. Select **Diagnostics > View System Logs**, then click **Watchdog Logs**.

Other conventions used in this book:

- Physical dimensions are in English [Foot Pound Second (FPS)] units, followed by metric [Centimeter Gram Second) (CGS)] units in parentheses.
- Wire-gauge measurements are in AWG, followed by the diameter in millimeters in parentheses.
- Circuit-pack codes (such as TN790B or TN2182B) are shown with the minimum acceptable alphabetic suffix (for example, the "B" in the code TN2182B).

  Generally, an alphabetic suffix higher than that shown is also acceptable. However, not every vintage of either the minimum suffix or a higher suffix code is necessarily acceptable.

Useful terms

Table 3 summarizes some of the terms used in this book and relates them to former terminology.

Table 3: Terminology summary

Present Terminology	Former Terminology
Communication Manager	MultiVantage Avaya Call Processing
S8300 Media Server	ICC, Internal Call Controller
S8700 Media Server (or non-co-resident S8300)	ECC, External Call Controller
MGP, Media Gateway Processor	860T Processor
Layer 2 Switching Processor P330 Stack Processor	i960 Processor C360 Stack Processor

Chapter 1: Maintenance strategy

The maintenance subsystem is the part of a system's software that is responsible for initializing and maintaining the system. This subsystem continuously monitors the system's health and records detected errors. The maintenance subsystem also provides a user interface for on-demand testing.

This chapter provides a brief description of the maintenance strategy and presents background information about the system's overall functions. For detailed descriptions of components and subsystems, refer to related topics in the *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*. This chapter includes the following topics:

- Maintenance Objects on page 27
- Alarm and error reporting on page 30
- Power interruptions on page 36
- Signaling on page 44
- Service codes on page 50
- Facility Interface Codes on page 50
- Multimedia Interface (MMI) on page 51
- S8300 and G700 maintenance strategy on page 53
- G700 server-controlled maintenance on page 57

Maintenance Objects

The system is partitioned into separate entities called maintenance objects (MOs). Each MO is monitored by the system and has its own maintenance strategy. A maintenance object can be:

- An individual circuit pack
- A hardware component that is part of a circuit pack
- An entire subsystem
- A set of monitors
- A process or set of processes
- A combination of processes and hardware

Each MO is referred to by an upper-case, mnemonic-like name that serves as an abbreviation for the MO. For example, "CO-TRK" stands for "Central Office TRunK."

"Maintenance names" are recorded in the Error and Alarm logs. Individual copies of an MO are assigned an address that defines the MO's physical location in the system. These locations display as the **Port** field in the Alarm and Error logs and as output of various commands such as **`test board`**, **`busy tdm-bus`**, and so forth. The *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* includes the complete set of MOs and maintenance strategies.

Most MOs are individual circuit packs such as the:

- Direct Inward Dial Trunk circuit pack (DID-BD)
- DS1 Tie Trunk circuit pack (TIE-DS1)
- Expansion Interface (EI) circuit pack (EXP-INTF)

Some MOs represent hardware components that co-reside on a circuit pack. For example, the following circuit packs have the listed circuits residing on them:

- IP Server Interface circuit pack (IP-SVR) — Packet Interface (PKT-INT), IP Server Control (IPSV-CTL), Enhanced Tone Receiver (ETR-PT), TDM bus clock (TDM-CLK), Tone Generator (TONE-PT), and Tone-Clock (TONE-BD)
- **S8700 | S8710 | S8720** Tone-Clock circuit pack (TONE-BD) (found in non-IPSI-connected port networks only) — TDM bus clock (TDM-CLK) and Tone Generator (TONE-PT).

Other MOs represent larger subsystems or sets of monitors, such as an expansion port network (EXP-PN) or a cabinet's environmental sensors (CABINET).

Finally, some MOs represent processes or combinations of processes and hardware, such as synchronization (SYNC) and duplicated port network connectivity (PNC-DUP). The previous abbreviations are *maintenance names* as recorded in the error and alarm logs. Individual copies of a given MO are further distinguished with an address that defines its physical location in the system. These addresses, along with repair instructions and a description of each MO appear alphabetically in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

Maintenance testing

Maintenance testing can reduce most troubles to the level of a field-replaceable component (usually a circuit pack). The affected circuits can be identified by:

- LEDs on the circuit packs
- Reports generated by the system software

Background testing

The background maintenance tests in the system are divided into three groups:

- **Periodic** tests:
  - Usually performed hourly by maintenance software
  - Nondestructive (not service-affecting)
  - Can be run during high-traffic periods without interfering with calls
- **Scheduled** tests:
  - Usually performed daily
  - More thorough than periodic testing
  - Destructive (service-affecting)
  - Run only during off-hours to avoid service disruptions
- **Fixed-interval** tests:
  - Performed at regular time intervals and cannot be administered
  - Run concurrently with periodic maintenance
  - The MOs that run fixed-interval testing are listed below:

Maintenance Object	Interval (min)
LIC-ERR	10
MED-GTWY	10
NR-CONN	10
POWER	10
SPE-SELEC	10
STBY-SPE	10
TDM-BUS	10
TONE-PT	10

Demand testing

Other kinds of maintenance testing are referred to as demand tests.

- Include periodic tests plus other tests required only when trouble occurs.
- Can be run by the system when it detects a need or by maintenance personnel in trouble-clearing activities.
- Using the management terminal, maintenance personnel can "demand" the same tests that the system initiates in periodic or background testing.
- Some non-periodic demand tests are destructive (service-disrupting) tests, and are identified in boldface type.

Alarm and error reporting

During normal operations, software, hardware, or firmware may detect error conditions related to specific MOs. The system attempts to fix or circumvent these problems automatically. Errors are detected in two ways:

- For "in-line" errors, firmware on the component detects the occurrence of an error during ongoing operations.
- For other types of errors, a "periodic test" or a "scheduled test" started by the software detects the error.

  The technician can run periodic and scheduled tests on demand by using the maintenance commands described in *Maintenance Commands Reference (03-300431)*, and the maintenance objects in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

When an error is detected, the maintenance software puts the error in the Error Log and increments the error counter for that error. When an error counter is "active" (greater than zero), there is a maintenance record for the MO. If a hardware component incurs too many errors, an alarm is raised.

Alarm and error logs

The system keeps a record of every alarm that it detects. This record, the alarm log, and the error log can be displayed locally on the management terminal. An alarm is classified as major, minor, or warning, depending on its effect on system operation. Alarms are also classified as ON-BOARD or OFF-BOARD.

- MAJOR alarms identify failures that cause critical degradation of service and require immediate attention. Major alarms can occur on standby components without affecting service, since their active counterparts continue to function.
- MINOR alarms identify failures that cause some service degradation but do not render a crucial portion of the system inoperable. The condition requires attention, but typically a minor alarm affects only a few trunks or stations or a single feature.
- WARNING alarms identify failures that cause no significant degradation of service or failures of equipment external to the system. These are not reported to the Avaya alarm receiving system or the attendant console.
- ON-BOARD problems originate in circuitry on the alarmed circuit pack.
- OFF-BOARD problems originate in a process or component external to the circuit pack.

Multiple alarms against a given MO can change the level of a given alarm as it appears in the alarm log as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Multiple alarms against an MO

If...	And...	Then...
An active error causes a minor alarm	An active error causes a major alarm	The alarm log shows two major alarms.
The minor alarm is resolved first		The error is marked as alarmed until the major alarm is resolved, and the alarm log shows two major alarms.
The major alarm is resolved first		The error is marked as alarmed until the minor alarm is resolved, and the alarm log shows two minor alarms.

An ON-BOARD alarm causes every alarm against that MO to report as ON-BOARD.

Note:

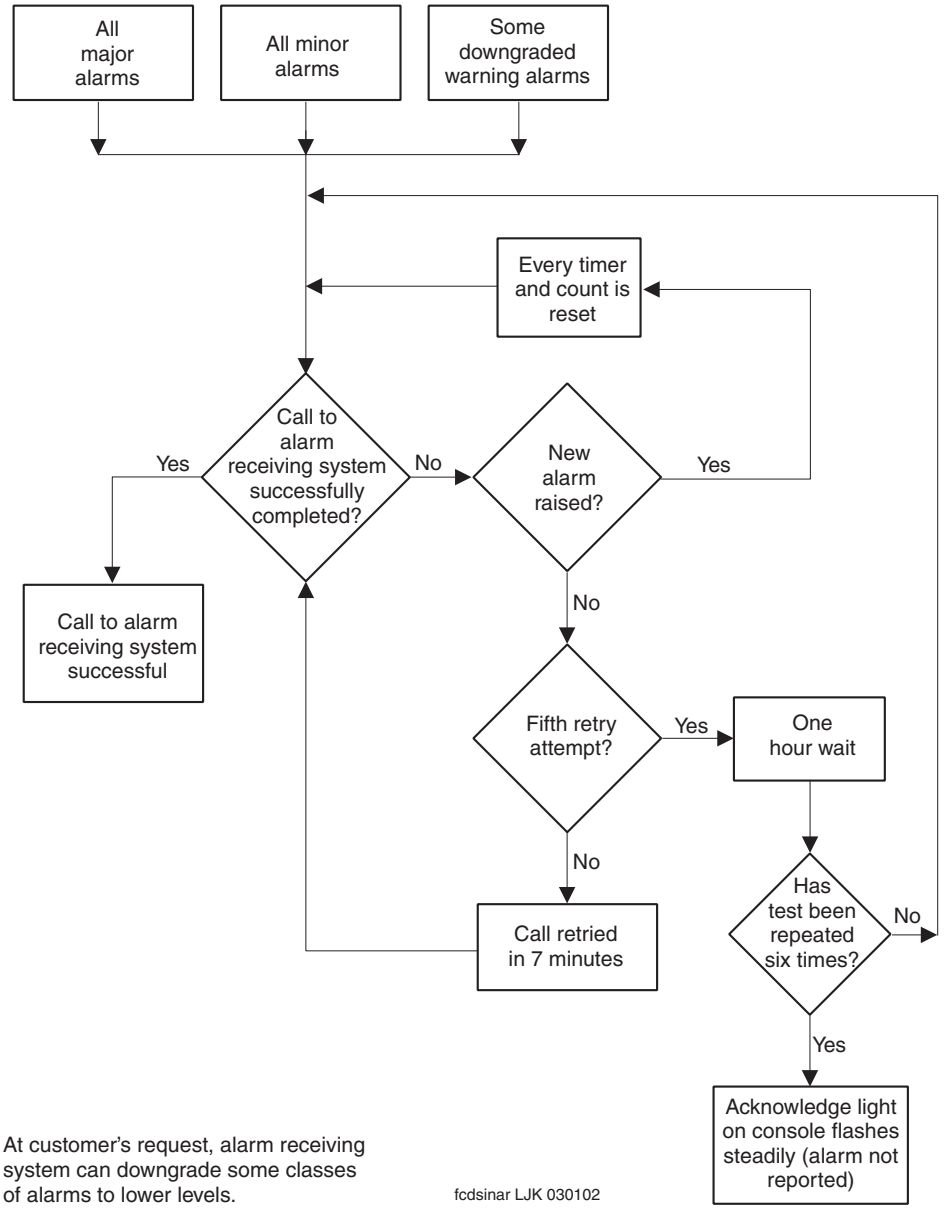
To determine the actual level and origin of each alarm when there are more than one against the same MO, see the Hardware Error Log Entries table for that MO.

The alarm log is restricted in size. If the log is full, a new entry overwrites the oldest resolved alarm. If there are no resolved alarms, the oldest error that is not alarmed is overwritten. If the full log consists of only active alarms, the new alarm is dropped and not recorded.

Alarm reporting

Every major or minor alarm is reported to the Avaya alarm receiver system to generate a trouble report in the Avaya Services Ticketing System. Some warning alarms can be upgraded in conjunction with the Enhanced Remote Support (ERS) offer. These alarms are external to the product and the customer can choose these options for an additional charge (see Figure 1: Alarm reporting flowchart on page 32).

Figure 1: Alarm reporting flowchart



Alarm reporting options

Avaya's comprehensive maintenance design includes adjustable Communication Manager parameters to provide you with a suitable level of alarm-reporting information. Contact your Avaya representative to discuss how to set the **Alarm Reporting Options** form, because the **`set options`** command requires the *init* login level.

Be sure to set the alarm reporting parameters on the **Alarm Reporting Options** form so that they align with your Avaya maintenance contract. For example, you might want to downgrade Off-board TCP/IP Link Alarms so that they are not reported to the INADS group if you have tools or personnel to help monitor the LAN/WAN across the enterprise.

Figure 2 and Figure 3 are examples of the **Alarm Reporting Options** screens that show the many ways to configure Communication Manager for detailed maintenance information.

Figure 2: Set options form, page 1

```
set options                                                  Page   1 of  22
                          ALARM REPORTING OPTIONS

                                                    Major   Minor
                            On-board Station Alarms: w      w
                           Off-board Station Alarms: w      w
              On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 1): y      y
             Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 1): w      w
              On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 2): m      w
             Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 2): w      w
              On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 3): r      w
             Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 3): w      w
              On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 4): n      w
             Off-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 4): w      w
                       On-board Adjunct Link Alarms: w      w
                      Off-board Adjunct Link Alarms: w      w
                         Off-board MASI Link Alarms:        w
                               Off-board DS1 Alarms: w      w

                        Off-board TCP/IP Link Alarms: w      w
                            Off-board Alarms (Other): w      w
                        Off-board ATM Network Alarms:        w
```

Figure 3: Set options form, page 2

```
set options                                                Page   2 of  22
                              ALARM REPORTING OPTIONS

                                                      Major   Minor
                    Off-board Firmware Download Alarms:       w
                      Off-board Signaling Group Alarms:       w
                                    Remote Max Alarms:        w
                Off-board CLAN TCP/IP Ping Test Alarms:       w
```

The first two pages of the form list alarm groups by function and whether or not the alarm originates on- or off-board. The Major and Minor columns can have any of the following values:

- **m**(in) - minor alarm (downgrades a major alarm to minor)
- **n**(o) - does not report the alarm in the Alarm Log
- **r**(eport) - reports the alarm in the Alarm Log
- **w**(arning) - downgrades a major or minor alarm to a warning alarm
- **y**(es) - reports the alarm in the Alarm Log

Note:

You cannot downgrade the major alarms for the following fields: **Off-board MASI Link Alarms**, **Off-board ATM Network Alarms**, **Off-board Firmware Download Alarms**, **Off-board Signaling Group Alarms**, and the **Remote Max Alarms**.

The remaining pages (3-22) of the **Alarm Reporting Options** form allow you to group trunk groups and administer a collective alarm reporting strategy. For example, the Figure 4 shows the first 100 trunk groups by number.

Figure 4: Trunk group alarm options page

```
set options                                                    Page   3 of  22

                          TRUNK GROUP ALARM OPTIONS

                                   (Alarm Group)


01: 1   11: 1   21: 1   31: 2   41: 2   51: 3   61: 3   71: 3   81: 4   91: 4
02: 1   12: 1   22: 1   32: 2   42: 2   52: 3   62: 3   72: 3   82: 4   92: 4
03: 1   13: 1   23: 1   33: 2   43: 2   53: 3   63: 3   73: 3   83: 4   93: 4
04: 1   14: 1   24: 1   34: 2   44: 2   54: 3   64: 3   74: 3   84: 4   94: 4
05: 1   15: 1   25: 1   35: 2   45: 2   55: 3   65: 3   75: 3   85: 4   95: 4
06: 1   16: 1   26: 2   36: 2   46: 2   56: 3   66: 3   76: 4   86: 4   96: 4
07: 1   17: 1   27: 2   37: 2   47: 2   57: 3   67: 3   77: 4   87: 4   97: 4
08: 1   18: 1   28: 2   38: 2   48: 2   58: 3   68: 3   78: 4   88: 4   98: 4
09: 1   19: 1   29: 2   39: 2   49: 2   59: 3   69: 3   79: 4   89: 4   99: 4
10: 1   20: 1   30: 2   40: 2   50: 2   60: 3   70: 3   80: 4   90: 4   100: 4
```

In this example trunk groups 1-100 report alarms to the Alarm Log in the following ways:

- Trunk groups 1-25 are assigned to Alarm Group 1: on-board alarms report as-is (major and minor. See the **On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 1)** field in Figure 2: Set options form, page 1 on page 33). Both major and minor off-board alarms are downgraded to the warning alarms.
- Trunk groups 26-50 are assigned to Alarm Group 2: major on-board alarms report as minor alarms, and minor alarms report as warning alarms (**On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 2)** field in Figure 2: Set options form, page 1 on page 33). Both major and minor off-board alarms are downgraded to warning alarms.
- Trunk groups 51-75 are assigned to Alarm Group 3: major on-board alarms report as-is to the Alarm Log, and minor alarms report as warning alarms (**On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 3)** field in Figure 2: Set options form, page 1 on page 33). Both major and minor off-board alarms are downgraded to warning alarms.
- Trunk groups 76-100 are assigned to Alarm Group 4: major on-board alarms are not reported to the Alarm Log, and minor alarms report as warning alarms (**On-board Trunk Alarms (Alarm Group 4)** field in Figure 2: Set options form, page 1 on page 33). Both major and minor off-board alarms are downgraded to warning alarms.

Power interruptions

System cabinets and their associated power supplies can be powered by 110/208 VAC, either directly or from an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system. Alternatively, the cabinets and their power supplies may be powered by a -48 VDC battery power plant, which requires DC-to-DC conversion power units in the system.

If power is interrupted to a DC- or an AC-powered cabinet without optional backup batteries, the effect depends upon the decay time of the power distribution unit:

- If the interruption period is shorter than the decay time, there is no effect on service, though some -48V circuits may experience some impact.
- If the decay time is exceeded for an EPN, all service to that port network is dropped, and the EPN must be reset when power is restored.
- If the EPN contains a switch node carrier, all service to port networks connected to that switch node is dropped.

Single-carrier cabinets that are used as Expansion Port Networks (EPNs) have no battery backup. If power is interrupted for more than 0.25 seconds, all service is dropped and emergency transfer is invoked for the EPN.

In the above cases, the cabinet losing power is unable to log any alarms. However, in the case of an EPN going down while a server remains up, alarms associated with the EPN are reported by the system.

Nominal power holdover

AC-powered multicarrier cabinets are equipped with an internal battery that is powered by its own charger and that provides a short-term holdover to protect the system against brief power interruptions. This feature, known as the nominal power holdover, is optional on cabinets supplied by a UPS and required on every other AC-powered cabinet. The battery is controlled in such a manner that it automatically provides power to the cabinet if the AC service fails. The duration of the holdover varies according to the cabinet's administration (see Table 5: Nominal power holdover on page 37 for duration times).

Table 5: Nominal power holdover

Cabinet administration	Control carrier holdover duration	Entire cabinet holdover duration
a-carrier-only	10 minutes	15 seconds
all-carriers[1]	2 minutes	2 minutes

1. The cabinet should be administered to **all-carriers** only if the EPN maintenance board is a TN775D V2 or greater. However, since it is possible to administer the cabinet to **all-carriers** before there is connectivity to the EPN maintenance board, the administration may be incorrect. To verify whether your cabinet administration is correct, run **`test maintenance`** *`UU`* (where *`UU`* is the cabinet number). If it is incorrectly administered to all-carriers, a warning alarm will be issued and you should re-administer the cabinet to **a-carrier-only**.

Power interruption effects

Power holdover is controlled by software to allow the system to sustain multiple brief power interruptions without exhausting the batteries before they have time to recharge. After power is restored, the batteries are recharged by a circuit that monitors current and time. If the batteries take more than 30 hours to recharge, a minor alarm is raised, indicating that the batteries must be replaced or the charger replaced.

The 397 Battery Charger Circuit immediately detects loss of AC power and raises a warning alarm against AC-POWER that is not reported to the Avaya alarm receiver system. Certain maintenance objects such as external DS1 timing report major alarms in this situation. When power is restored, the AC-POWER alarm is resolved.

External alarm leads

Each cabinet provides two leads for one major and one minor alarm contact closure that can be connected to external equipment. These are located on the Maintenance circuit packs. If the switch is under warranty or a maintenance agreement, EXT-DEV alarms are generated by the equipment connected to these leads and reported to the Avaya alarm receiving system. These might be used to report failures of UPSs or battery reserves powering the switch. They are also commonly used to monitor adjuncts such as AUDIX.

Protocols

This section describes the protocols handled by the system and the points where these protocols change. Figure 5: Intra-port and Inter-port data transmission states on page 39 is a pictorial guide through intra-port and inter-port data transmission state changes that illustrates the flow of data from DTE equipment, like a terminal or host, through DCE equipment, like a modem or data module, into a communications port on the system. The data flow is shown by solid lines. Below these lines are the protocols used at particular points in the data stream.

Not shown in Figure 5 is the treatment of D-channels in ISDN-PRI and ISDN-BRI transmissions. PRI and BRI D channels transport information elements that contain call-signaling and caller information. These elements conform to ISDN level-3 protocol. In the case of BRI, the elements are created by the terminal or data module; for the PRI, the elements are created by the system, which inserts them into the D channel at the DS1 port.

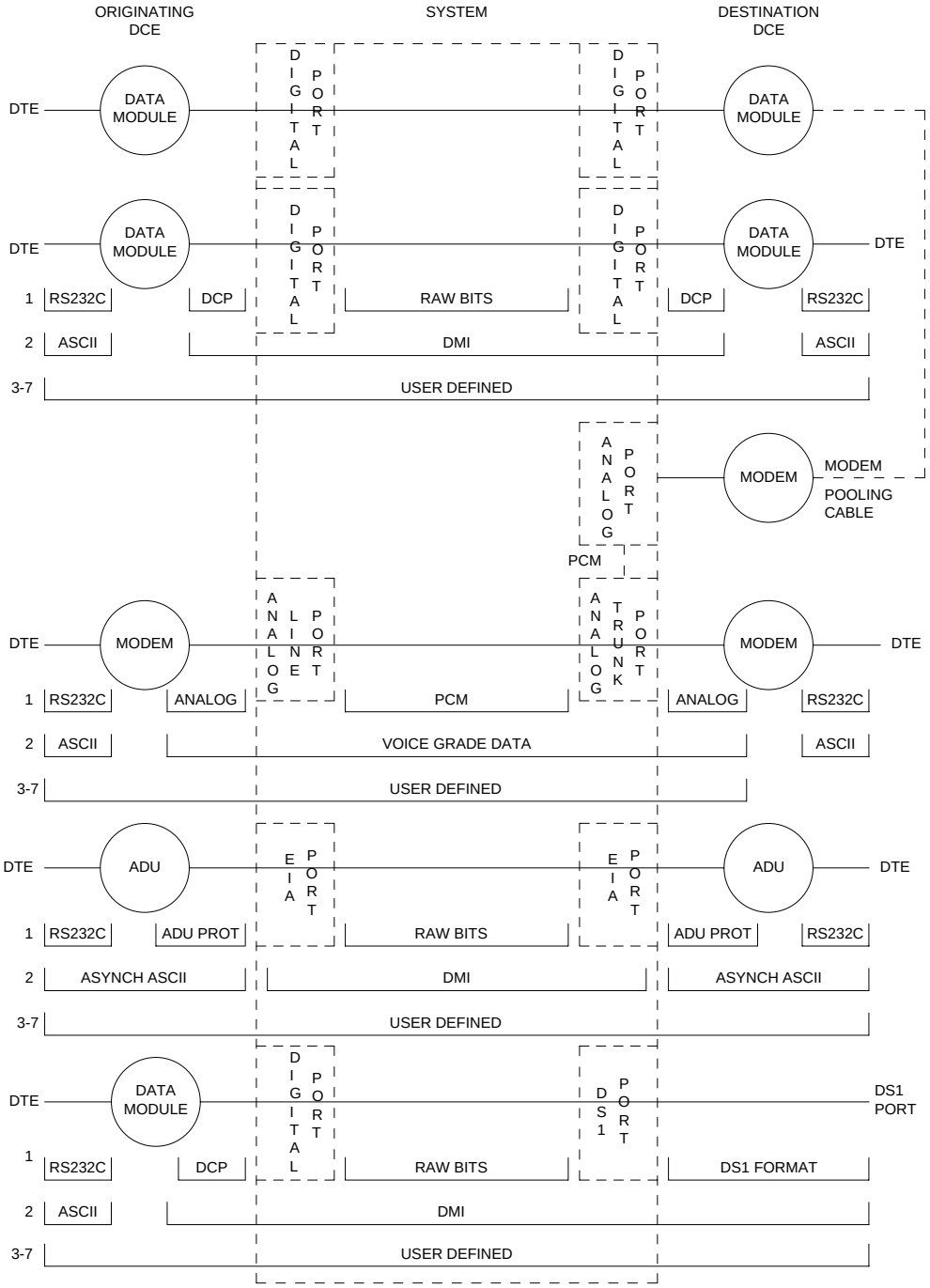
Therefore, for ISDN transmissions, BRI terminals and data modules, and DS1 ports insert, interpret, and strip both Layer-2 DCE information and Layer-3 elements. Also, the DS1 port passes Layer-3 elements to the system for processing. For more information about Layer 2 or 3, see OSI layers on page 38.

OSI layers

The Open System Interconnect (OSI) model for data communications contains seven layers, each with a specific function. Communications to and through the system concern themselves only with Layers 1 and 2 of the model.

- Layer 1, or the *physical layer,* covers the physical interface between devices and the rules by which bits are passed. Among the physical layer protocols are RS-232, RS-449, X.21, DCP, DS1, and others.
- Layer 2, or the data-link layer, refers to code created and interpreted by the DCE. The originating equipment can send blocks of data with the necessary codes for synchronization, error control, or flow control. With these codes, the destination equipment checks the physical link's reliability, corrects any transmission errors, and maintains the link. When a transmission reaches the destination equipment, it strips any Layer 2 information the originating equipment may have inserted. The destination equipment passes to the destination DTE equipment only the information sent by the originating DTE equipment. The originating DTE equipment can also add Layer-2 code to be analyzed by the destination DTE equipment. The DCE equipment treats this layer as data and passes it along to the destination DTE equipment as it would any other binary bits.
- Layers 3 to 7 (and the DTE-created Layer 2) are embedded in the transmission stream and are meaningful only at the destination DTE equipment. Therefore, they are shown in Figure 5: Intra-port and Inter-port data transmission states on page 39 as "user-defined," with no state changes until the transmission stream reaches its destination.

Figure 5: Intra-port and Inter-port data transmission states



Usage

The following is a list of the protocols used when data is transmitted to and through the system. The list is organized by protocol layers. See Figure 5: Intra-port and Inter-port data transmission states on page 39.

Layer-1 protocols

Layer-1 protocols are used between the terminal or host DTE and the DCE, used between the DCE equipment and the system port, and used inside the system.

The following Layer-1 protocols are used between the DTE equipment and the DCE equipment. DCE equipment can be data modules, modems, or Data Service Units (DSUs). A DSU is a device that transmits digital data to a particular digital endpoint over the public network without processing the data through any intervening private network switches.

- *RS-232* — A common physical interface used to connect DTE to DCE. This protocol is typically used for communicating up to 19.2 kbps.
- *RS-449* — Designed to overcome the RS-232 distance and speed restrictions and lack of modem control
- *V.35* — A physical interface used to connect DTE to a DCE. This protocol is typically used for transmissions at 56 or 64 kbps.

The following protocols are used at Layer 1 to govern communication between the DCE equipment and the port. These protocols consist of codes inserted at the originating DCE and stripped at the port. The DS1 protocol can be inserted at the originating, outgoing trunk port and stripped at the destination port.

- *Digital Communications Protocol (DCP)* — A standard for a 3-channel link. This protocol sends *digitized* voice and digital data in frames at 160 kbps. The channel structure consists of two information (I) channels and one signaling (S) channel. Each I channel provides 64 kbps of voice and/or data communication, and the S channel provides 8 kbps of signaling communication between the system and DTE equipment. DCP is similar to ISDN BRI.
- *Basic Rate Interface (BRI)* — An ISDN standard for a 3-channel link, consisting of two 64-kbps bearer (B) channels and one 16-kbps signaling (D) channel.
- *Primary Rate Interface (PRI)* — An ISDN standard that sends digitized voice and digital data in T1 frames at 1.544-Mbps or, for countries outside the United States, in E1 frames at 2.048-Mbps. Layer 1 (physical), Layer 2 (link), and Layer 3 (network) ISDN-PRI protocols are defined in *DEFINITY Communications System and System 75/85 DSE/DMI/ISDN PRI Reference Manual*. At 1.544 Mbps, each frame consists of 24 64-kbps channels plus 8 kbps for framing. This represents 23 B channels plus 1 D channel. The maximum user rate is 64 kbps for voice and data. The maximum distances are based on T1 limitations. At 2.048 Mbps, each E1 frame consists of 32 64-kbps channels.
- *Analog* — A modulated voice-frequency carrier signal

- *ADU Proprietary* — A signal generated by an ADU. The signal is for communication over limited distances and can be understood only by a destination ADU or destination system port with a built-in ADU
- *Digital Signal Level 1 (DS1)* — A protocol defining the line coding, signaling, and framing used on a 24-channel line. Many types of trunk protocols (for example, PRI and 24-channel signaling) use DS1 protocol at Layer 1.
- *European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications rate 1 (CEPT1)* — A protocol defining the line coding, signaling, and framing used on a 32-channel line. Countries outside the United States use CEPT1 protocol.

Inside the system, data transmission appears in one of two forms:

- Raw digital data, where the physical layer protocols, like DCP, are stripped at the incoming port and reinserted at the outgoing port.
- Pulse Code Modulation (PCM)-encoded analog signals (analog transmission by a modem), the signal having been digitized by an analog-to-digital coder/decoder (CODEC) at the incoming port.

Layer-2 protocols

Layer-2 protocols are given below:

- *8-bit character code* — Between the DTE and DCE equipment. Depending on the type of equipment used, the code can be any proprietary code set.
- *Digital multiplexed interface proprietary* — Between the originating and the destination **DCE.** Family of protocols for digital transmission.
- *Voice-grade data* — Between the originating and the destination DCE. For analog transmission.

Protocol states

Table 6 summarizes the protocols used at various points in the data transmission stream. See also Figure 5: Intra-port and Inter-port data transmission states on page 39.

Table 6: Protocol states for data communication

Transmission type	Incoming DTE to DCE	OSI layer[1]	Protocols DTE to DCE	DCE to system port	Inside system
Analog	Modem	1	RS-232, RS-449, or V.35	analog	PCM[2]
		2	8- or 10-bit code	Voice-grade data	Voice-grade data
	ADU	1	RS-232	ADU proprietary	Raw bits
		2	Asynchronous 8-bit code	Asynchronous 8-bit code	DMI[3]
Digital	Data Module	1	RS-232, RS-449, or V.35	DCP or BRI	Raw bits
		2	8-bit code	DMI[3]	DMI[3]
	Digital Signal Level 1 (DS1)	1	Any	DS1	PCM[2] or raw bits
		2	8-bit code	DMI[3] or voice-grade data	DMI[3] or voice-grade data

1. OSI means Open Systems Interconnect
2. PCM means Pulse Code Modulated
3. DMI means Digital Multiplexed Interface

Both the physical-layer protocol and the Digital Multiplexed Interface (DMI) mode used in the connection are dependent upon the type of 8-bit code used at Layer 2 between the DTE and DCE equipment, as listed in Table 7 and Table 8.

Table 7: Physical-layer protocol versus character code

Protocol	Code
RS-232	Asynchronous 8-bit ASCII, and synchronous
RS-449	Asynchronous 8-bit ASCII, and synchronous
V.35	Synchronous

Table 8: Digital Multiplexed Interface (DMI) mode versus character code

DMI Mode	Code
0	Synchronous (64 kbps)
1	Synchronous (56 kbps)
2	Asynchronous 8-bit ASCII (up to 19.2 kbps), and synchronous
3	Asynchronous 8-bit ASCII, and private proprietary

Connectivity rules

Figure 5: Intra-port and Inter-port data transmission states on page 39 implies the following connectivity rules:

- Only the **DS1** port and the analog trunk port are trunking facilities (every other port is a line port). For communication over these facilities, the destination DCE equipment can be a hemisphere away from the system, and the signal can traverse any number of intervening switching systems before reaching the destination equipment.
- Data originating at any type of digital device, whether DCP or BRI, can exit the system at any type of digital port — BRI, digital-line, PRI, DS1, and others; as long as the call destination is equipped with a data module using the same DMI mode used at the call origin. This is because once the data enters the system through a digital port, its representation is uniform (raw bits at Layer 1, and DMI at level 2), regardless of where it originated.
- Although data entering the system through an EIA port has not been processed through a data module, the port itself has a built-in data module. Inside the system, port data is identical to digital line data. Data entering the system at a DCP line port can exit at an EIA port. Conversely, data entering the system at an EIA port can exit at any DCP line port. The destination data module must be set for Mode-2 DMI communication.

- Voice-grade data can be carried over a DS1 facility as long as the destination equipment is a modem compatible with the originating modem.
- If a mismatch exists between the types of signals used by the endpoints in a connection (for example, the equipment at one end is an analog modem, and the equipment at the other end is a digital data module), a modem-pool member must be inserted in the circuit. When the endpoints are on different switches, it is recommended that the modem-pool member be put on the origination or destination system. A modem-pool member is always inserted automatically for calls to off-premises sites via analog or voice-grade trunking. For internal calls, however, the systems are capable of automatically inserting a modem-pool member.
- Data cannot be carried over analog facilities unless inside the system it is represented as a PCM-encoded analog signal. To do this for data originating at a digital terminal, the signal enters the system at a digital port and exits the system at a digital port. The signal then reenters the system through a modem-pool connection (data-module to modem to analog-port) and exits the system again at an analog port.
- Although DS1 is commonly called a trunk speed, here it names the protocol used at Layer 1 for digital trunks. Some trunks use different signaling methods but use DS1 protocol at Layer 1 (for example, PRI and 24-channel signaling trunks).

Signaling

This section describes disconnect supervision and transmission characteristics.

Disconnect supervision

Disconnect supervision means the CO has the ability to release a trunk when the party at the CO disconnects and the system is able to recognize the release signal. In general, a CO in the United States provides disconnect supervision for incoming calls but not for outgoing calls. Many other countries do not provide disconnect supervision for either incoming or outgoing calls.

The system must provide the assurance that at least one party on the call can control dropping the call. This avoids locking up circuits on a call where no party is able to send a disconnect signal to the system. Internal operations must check to ensure that one party can provide disconnect supervision. An incoming trunk that does not provide disconnect supervision is not allowed to terminate to an outgoing trunk that does not provide disconnect supervision.

In a DCS environment an incoming trunk without disconnect supervision can terminate to an outgoing DCS trunk connecting two nodes. The incoming trunk is restricted from being transferred to a party without disconnect supervision on the terminating node. This is because through messaging the terminating node knows that the originating node cannot provide

disconnect supervision. This messaging is not possible with non-DCS tie trunks, and the direct call is denied.

Administration is provided for each trunk group to indicate whether it provides disconnect supervision for incoming calls and for outgoing calls.

Transfer on ringing

A station or attendant may conference in a ringing station or transfer a party to a ringing station. When a station conferences in a ringing station and then drops the call, the ringing station is treated like a party without disconnect supervision. However, when a station transfers a party to a ringing station, the ringing station party is treated like a party with disconnect supervision. Two timers (Attendant Return Call Timer and Wait Answer Supervision Timer) are provided to ensure the call is not locked to a ringing station.

Conference, Transfer, and Call-Forwarding Denial

If a station or attendant attempts to connect parties without disconnect supervision together, the outcomes listed in Table 9 are possible.

Table 9: Attempted connection without disconnect supervision

Attempted activity	Possible outcome
Digital station or local attendant transfer	If a digital station attempts to transfer the two parties together, the call-appearance lamp flutters, indicating a denial. If transferring over a DCS trunk, the denial may drop the call since the transfer is allowed, and the other system is queried for disconnect supervision.
Analog station transfer	If an analog station attempts to transfer two parties together by going on-hook, the analog station is no longer on the call and the transfer cannot be denied.
Centralized Attendant Service (CAS) transfer	If a CAS attempts to transfer two parties together by pressing the release key, the release link trunk is released and the branch attempts a transfer by hanging up.
Station Conference/ Dropout	If a station conferences every party, the conference is allowed since the station has disconnect supervision. When the station is dropped from the call, the call is dropped since the other parties do not have disconnect supervision.
Station Call Forwarding	If a station is call forwarded off-premise to a trunk without disconnect supervision, the calling party without disconnect supervision is routed to the attendant.

Transmission characteristics

The system's transmission characteristics comply with the American National Standards Institute/Electronic Industries Association (ANSI/EIA) standard RS-464A (SP-1378A).

Frequency response

Table 10: Analog-to-analog frequency response on page 46 lists the analog-to-analog frequency response for station-to-station or station-to-CO trunk, relative to loss at 1 kHz for the United States.

Table 10: Analog-to-analog frequency response

Frequency (Hz)	Maximum loss (dB)	Minimum loss (dB)
60	–	20
200	5	0
300 to 3000	1	-0.5
3200	1.5	-0.5
3400	3	0

Table 11 lists the analog-to-digital frequency response of the system for station or CO-trunk-to-digital interface (DS0), relative to loss at 1 kHz for the United States.

Table 11: Analog-to-digital frequency response

Frequency (Hz)	Maximum loss (dB)	Minimum loss (dB)
60	–	20
200	3	0
300 to 3000	0.5	-0.25
3200	0.75	-0.25
3400	1.5	0

Insertion loss

Table 12 lists the insertion loss in the system for port-to-port, analog, or digital connections in the United States.

Table 12: Insertion loss (United States)

Typical connections	Nominal loss (dB) at 1 kHz
On-premises to on-premises station	6
On-premises to off-premises station	3
Off-premises to off-premises station	0
On-premises station to 4-wire trunk	3
Off-premises station to 4-wire trunk	2
Station-to-trunk	0
Trunk-to-trunk	0

Table 13: Overload and crosstalk on page 47 shows the overload and cross-talk.

Table 13: Overload and crosstalk

Overload level	+3 dBm0
Crosstalk loss	>70 dB

Intermodulation distortion

Table 14 lists the intermodulation distortion in the system for analog-to-analog and analog-to-digital, up to 9.6 kbps data.

Table 14: Intermodulation distortion

Four-tone method	Distortion
Second-order tone products	>46 dB
Third-order tone products	>56 dB

Quantization distortion loss

Table 15 lists the quantization distortion loss in the system for analog port to analog port.

Table 15: Quantization distortion loss (analog port-to-analog port)

Signal level	Distortion loss
0 to -30 dBm0	>33 dB
-40 dBm0	>27 dB
-45 dBm0	>22 dB

Table 16 lists the quantization distortion loss in the system for analog port-to-digital port and digital port-to-analog port.

Table 16: Quantization distortion loss[1]

Signal level	Distortion loss
0 to -30 dBm0	>35 dB
-40 dBm0	>29 dB
-45 dBm0	>25 dB

1. Terminating Impedance: 600 Ohms nominal
   Trunk balance impedance (selectable): 600 Ohms nominal or complex Z [350 Ohms + (1 k Ohms in parallel with 0.215uF)]

Impulse noise

On 95% or more of all connections, the impulse noise is 0 count (hits) in 5 minutes at +55 dBrnC (decibels above reference noise with C-filter) during the busy hour.

ERL and SFRL talking state

Echo-Return Loss (ERL) and Single-Frequency Return Loss (SFRL) performance are usually dominated by termination and/or loop input impedances. The system provides an acceptable level of echo performance if the ERL and SFRL are met, as shown in Table 17.

Table 17: ERL and SFRL performances by connection type

Type of connection	ERL and SFRL performance
Station-to-station	ERL should meet or exceed 18 dB SFRL should meet or exceed 12 dB
Station to 4-wire trunk connection	ERL should meet or exceed 24 dB SFRL should meet or exceed 14 dB
Station to 2-wire trunk connection	ERL should meet or exceed 18 dB SFRL should meet or exceed 12 dB
4-wire to 4-wire trunk connection	ERL should meet or exceed 27 dB SFRL should meet or exceed 20 dB

Peak noise level

Table 18 shows the peak noise level.

Table 18: Peak noise level

Type of connection	Peak noise level (dBrnC)[1]
Analog to analog	20
Analog to digital	19
Digital to analog	13

1. Decibels above reference noise with C-filter

Echo path delay

- Analog port to analog port — ≤ 3 ms
- Digital interface port to digital interface port — ≤ 2 ms

Service codes

Service codes (for the United States only) are issued by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to equipment manufacturers and registrants. These codes denote the:

- Type of registered terminal equipment
- Protective characteristics of the premises wiring of the terminal equipment ports

Private-line service codes are as follows:

- 7.0Y — Totally protected private communications (microwave) systems
- 7.0Z — Partially protected private communications (microwave) systems
- 8.0X — Port for ancillary equipment
- 9.0F — Fully protected terminal equipment
- 9.0P — Partially protected terminal equipment
- 9.0N — Unprotected terminal equipment
- 9.0Y — Totally protected terminal equipment

The product line service code is 9.0F, indicating it is terminal equipment with fully protected premises wire at the private line ports.

Facility Interface Codes

A Facility Interface Code (FIC) is a 5-character code (United States only) that provides the technical information needed to order a specific port circuit pack for analog private lines, digital lines, MTS lines, and WATS lines.

Table 19: Analog private line and trunk port circuit packs on page 50 through Table 21: MTS and WATS port circuit packs on page 51 list the FICs. Included are service order codes, Ringer Equivalency Numbers (RENs), and types of network jacks that connect a line to a rear panel connector on a carrier.

Table 19: Analog private line and trunk port circuit packs

Circuit Pack	FIC	Service Order Code	Network jack
TN742 and TN747B Off-Premises Station Port and TN746B Off- or On-Premises Station Port	0L13C	9.0F	RJ21X
TN760/B/C/D Tie Trunk	TL31M	9.0F	RJ2GX

Table 20: Digital trunk port circuit packs

Circuit Pack	FIC	Service Order Code	Network jack
TN1654 and TN574 DS1 Converter; TN722B DS1 Tie Trunk; and TN767 and TN464 DS1 Interface	04DU9B,C	6.0P	RJ48C and RJ48M

Table 21: MTS and WATS port circuit packs

Circuit Pack	FIC	Ringer Equivalency Number (REN)	Network jack
TN742 and TN746B Analog Line	02LS2	None	RJ21 and RJ11C
TN747B Central Office Trunk	02GS2	1.0A	RJ21X
TN753 DID Trunk	02RV2-T	0,0B	RJ21X
TN790B Processor	02LS2	1.0A	RJ21X
TN1648 System Access and Maintenance	02LS2	0.5A	RJ21X

Multimedia Interface (MMI)

The Multimedia Interface handles the following protocols:

- International Telecommunications Union (ITU) H.221 — Includes H.230, H.242, H.231, and H.243 protocols
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) H.221 — Includes H.230, H.242, H.231, and H.243 protocols
- BONDING (Bandwidth On-Demand Interoperability Group) Mode 1
- ESM HLP HDLC Rate Adaptation

The Vistium Personal Conferencing System is supported either through the 8510T BRI terminal or directly through the Vistium TMBRI PC board.

Using the World Class Core (WCC) BRI interface, most desktop multimedia applications are supported through a personal computer’s BRI interface.

Maintenance access to the G250 and G350 and to the Media Servers

The Avaya G250 and G350 Media Gateways can be managed using any of the following applications:

- The Avaya G250/G350 Command Line Interface (CLI)
- Avaya Integrated Management
- Avaya QoS Manager
- Avaya G250/G350 Manager

You can access the Avaya G250 and G350 Media Gateways and the Avaya S8300 Media Server in several ways:

- Web server access to the Media Gateway or Media Server IP address (accesses web page with online help)

  Note:

  Since the G250 and G350 also function as WAN routers, they can have more than one IP interface.

- Avaya Site Administration
- Remote access through an external serial analog modem connected to the G250/G350 Console port
- A console device connected to the Console port on the G250/G350 front panel

Maintenance Web Interface

he Maintenance Web Interface is a browser-based web administration interface used to administer the Avaya G250/G350 Media Gateway on the corporate local area network (LAN). This administration interface is an efficient way to configure the Avaya G250 and G350 Media Gateways, the Media Server, and media modules. In addition to initial administration, it allows you to:

- check server status
- perform software and firmware upgrades
- back up and restore data files
- enable the USB and Console ports for use with a modem, thereby enabling remote upgrades

The Maintenance Web Interface complements the other server administration tools, such as the System Access Terminal (SAT) emulation program and the Avaya Site Administration telephony application. The Maintenance Web Interface focuses on the setup and maintenance of the S8300 Media Server with the Avaya G250 and G350 Media Gateways.

Avaya G250/G350 Media Gateway CLI

The Avaya G250/G350 Media Gateway Command Line Interface (CLI) provides access to configurable and read-only data on all G250/G350 subsystems as well as running tests and displaying results. As a minimum, the CLI supports all functionality the Device Manager provides. It provides access to the status, parameters, and testing of media modules, IP Entity Configuration, TFTP/FTP servers, and DSP/VoIP resources. For a detailed description of the CLI commands, refer to the *Avaya G250 and Avaya G350 CLI Reference*, 03-300437.

S8300 and G700 maintenance strategy

The maintenance strategy is intended to provide easy fault isolation procedures and to limit problems to field-replaceable components. The maintenance strategy is driven by the desire to move the G700 toward a data networking paradigm. This leads to a dual strategy in which some of the G700's subsystems are maintained and controlled by a Media Server running Avaya Communication Manager, while others are covered by maintenance software residing on the G700. The latter subsystems are not monitored directly by a Media Server.

Table 22 shows the three main maintenance arenas associated with the S8300 Media Server with G700 Media Gateways:

Table 22: Avaya Media Servers and Gateways maintenance arenas

Arena	Detail
Web Interface	Web-based access to the S8300/ S8700 Media Server. Users can perform administration, maintenance, and status functions through the Web interface.
Communication Manager System Access Terminal (SAT) commands	Very similar to standard Communication Manager SAT commands that readers are familiar with from other Avaya products
G700 CLI commands	Unique to the G700 Media Gateway platform. Used for administration, maintenance, and status functions on the G700. Users can also access the Layer 2 Switching Processor CLI for Layer 2 Switching Processor-related CLI commands) See *Avaya G700 Media Gateway CLI Reference, 03-602563*.

Removing and restoring EMBEDDED AUDIX power

Manually power down AUDIX System

An amber caution sticker on the system's power unit notifies technicians to shut down the EMBEDDED AUDIX system prior to powering down the system.

Note:

The EMBEDDED AUDIX system takes about five minutes to shut down. The "heartbeat" indication on the display continues to flash.

1. Using a pointed object such as a paper clip or pen (do not use a pencil), press the **Boot/ Shutdown** button located at the top right portion of the front panel.
2. Hold the **Boot/Shutdown** button in until the LCD display flashes the message "MSHUT."
3. Release the **Boot/Shutdown** button.

Manually power up AUDIX

To manually power up AUDIX:

1. Using a pointed object such as a paper clip or a pen (do not use a pencil), press the **Boot/ Shutdown** button.
2. Hold the **Boot/Shutdown** button in until the display indicates the message "BTEST" steady on.
3. Release the **Boot/Shutdown** button. The EMBEDDED AUDIX system takes approximately 5 minutes to power up.

   The display has the following sequence of steady-on messages:

   - OSINIT
   - OS
   - AINIT
   - ADX

   The EMBEDDED AUDIX system is now powered up. When the system is in the active state, the display indicates `ADX`, and the red LED is off.
4. When powering up, the EMBEDDED AUDIX system automatically reboots. This sequence may show an "MD" or "MJ ADX" alarm in the display until the system has powered up. When the system has completed its power-up sequence, the display reads "ADX."

Hot swapping media modules

Gateway Media Module maintenance is controlled by Communication Manager and is very similar to that for corresponding TN circuit packs. Field replacement of some Media Modules can be performed without removing power to the gateway, also known as "hot swapping." However, the G250/G350 resets when you add the module.

WARNING:

Hot swapping is not recommended for data modules because inserting the board resets the G250/G350, and any translation and other data that are in the running configuration but have not been saved to the startup configuration are lost.

CAUTION:

The Avaya Expansion Modules and Cascade Modules are NOT hot-swappable. They are service-disrupting and can reset the entire G700 upon insertion or removal. Power down the system, including shutting down the S8300 hard drive, if present, prior to any insertion or removal of Avaya Expansion and Cascade modules.

The following Avaya Media Modules are hot-swappable:

- DCP Media Module (MM712/MM717)
- Analog Trunk/Telephone Port Media Module (MM711/MM714)
- T1/E1 Media Module (MM710)
- VoIP Media Module (MM760)
- BRI Media Module (MM720/MM722)

For procedures on adding, removing, or replacing Media Modules, refer to S8300 component maintenance on page 293.

CAUTION:

The S8300 Media Server is NOT hot swappable and can reset the entire G700 upon insertion or removal, as well as resetting each G700 that is currently registered with it. When removing the S8300, initiate a shutdown process by first depressing the button (for 2 seconds) located next to the fourth GREEN "Ok-to-Remove" LED (specific to the S8300). This LED will first blink; then go steady. Once steady, this GREEN LED indicates that the disk drive has been shut down properly and is ready to be removed. See S8300 component maintenance on page 293.

Note:

This server can be a primary server for a network of IP endpoints and G700 Media Gateways, or it can be configured as a Local Survivable Processor (LSP), to become active only if connectivity to the primary server is lost. Most of the material in this book applies to the S8300 Media Server configuration; only a few parts apply to the LSP configuration.

CAUTION:

If you remove the S8300 before the disk is shut down, you may corrupt important data. See S8300 component maintenance on page 293.

G700 server-controlled maintenance

Communication Manager equivalent elements

Many of the Avaya Media Modules and media gateway subsystems are based on existing Communication Manager circuit packs or systems as listed in Table 23: Communication Manager equivalent elements. Media Module component functions are maintained equivalently to their Communication Manager counterparts.

Note:

This information is included for environments where the Media Gateway with an Avaya Media Server is integrated into larger architectures running Avaya Communication Manager.

Table 23: Communication Manager equivalent elements ***1 of 2***

Media Gateway component	Communication Manager equivalent
T1/E1 Media Module	Partially the TN464GP DS1
Analog Line/Trunk Media Module	TN797 Combination Port Board
DCP Media Module	TN2224 2-Wire Digital Line Board
BRI Trunk Media Module	TN2185 BRI Board
Voice Announcement	TN2501 Announcement Board
S8300	S8700 or other DEFINITY ECS

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Table 23: Communication Manager equivalent elements ***2 of 2***

Media Gateway component	Communication Manager equivalent
Messaging	CWY1 Board (DEFINITY One)
Tone Generator	TN2182 Tone Generator/Clock
Tone Detectors (DSP Emulated)	TN2182 ETR Ports
VoIP DSPs	TN2302AP DSP Farm (TN3201 AP DSP Farm)
	2 of 2

The actual implementation of circuits does differ markedly from their Communication Manager counterparts which, along with the G700, changes how many operations are conducted. The intent of G700 development is to move towards the data networking paradigm and to lessen the G700's and its components' dependency on Media Servers. Presumably, administration would eventually come from system management rather than a Media Server. Another goal is to create "smarter" Media Modules which, when combined with enhancements of the G700's maintenance software, allow all Media Module testing to occur on the G700 platform. Test results are sent to system management.

Capacity constraints and feature limitations

Although Media Modules and other G700 components have functionality similar to Communication Manager server components, there are some differences. For example, the DCP MM supports 8 ports, while the TN2224 supports 24 ports. In addition, the hardware associated with some of the components differs significantly from the Communication Manager server version.

These differences, as well as the fact that the G700 has control over the TDM bus, the tone/clock generator, and the tone detectors means that a Media Server does not have any knowledge of those components. In addition, any facet of port maintenance that deals with packet bus maintenance or system synchronization will not be provided by the G700.

See Table 24: Media module tests on page 59 for a complete list of the allowable and invalid tests for the Media Modules. As shown in this table, the board and port tests are based on existing tests that run on the equivalent port boards and the associated ports. Some tests abort with abort code 1412 to indicate that these tests cannot be run on a Media Module Maintenance Object by maintenance software on Avaya Media Servers.

Note:

No alarms are generated for failures detected by tests that are specified to abort for Media Modules.

Table 24: Media module tests ***1 of 6***

Media Module	Maintenance Object	Test	Executed for Media Module
Analog Media Module (TN797)	Board (ANA-MM) (DEF TR-LN-BD)	NPE Audit Test (#50)	Abort
		Ringing Application Test (#51)	Yes
		Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)	Yes
		SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	Yes
	Analog Line (ANL-LN-PT)	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Conference Test (#7)	Abort
		Battery Feed Test (#35)	Yes
		Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)	Yes
		Station Present Test (#48)	Yes
		Looparound Test (#161)	Abort
	Analog Co Trunk (CO-TRK)	Dial Tone Test (#0)	Abort
		CO Demand Diagnostic Test (#3)	Yes
		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Looparound and Conference Test (#33)	Abort
		Audit Update Test (#36)	Yes
		Transmission Test - ATMS (#844-848)	Abort
	Analog DID Trunk (DID-TRK)	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Looparound and Conference Test (#33)	Abort
		Port Diagnostic Test (#35)	Yes
		Port Audit Update Test (#36)	Yes
	DIOD Trunk (DIOD-TRK)	Dial Tone Test (#0)	Abort
		NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Looparound and Conference Test (#33)	Abort
		Audit Update Test (#36)	Yes
	Alarm Port (ALARM-PT)	Battery Feed Test (#35)	Yes
		Station Status and Translation Audits and Updates Test (#36)	Yes

1 of 6

Table 24: Media module tests ***2 of 6***

Media Module	Maintenance Object	Test	Executed for Media Module
BRI Trunk Media Module (MM720/ MM722) (DEF TN2185)	Board (MG-BRI) (DEF TBRI-BD)	NPE/NCE Audit Test (#50)	Abort
		Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)	Yes
		LAN Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)	Yes
		SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	Yes
	ISDN Trunk Side BRI Port (TBRI-PT)	Clear Errors Counters Test (#270)	Yes
		NPE Crosstalk Test (#617)	Abort
		BRI Local LAN Port Looparound Test (#618)	Abort
		BRI TDM Port Looparound Test (#619)	Abort
		CRC Error Counter Test (#623)	Yes
		Receive FIFO Overflow Test (#625)	Yes
		L1 State Query Test (#1242)	Abort
		Layer 3 Query Test (#1243)	Yes
		Slip Query Test (#1244)	Yes
	ISDN Trunk Side BRI Signaling (TBRI-TRK)	Service State Audit Test (#256)	Yes
		Call State Audit Test (#257)	Yes
		ISDN Test Call Test (#258)	Abort
		Signaling Link State Check Test (#1251)	Yes

2 of 6

Table 24: Media module tests ***3 of 6***

Media Module	Maintenance Object	Test	Executed for Media Module
BRI Trunk Media Module (TN2185)	Board (BRI-MM) (DEF TBRI-BD)	NPE/NCE Audit Test (#50)	Abort
		Control Channel Looparound Test (#52)	Abort
		LAN Receive Parity Error Counter Test (#595)	Yes
		SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	Yes
	ISDN Trunk Side BRI Port (TBRI-PT)	Clear Error Counters Test (#270)	Yes
		NPE Crosstalk Test (#617)	Abort
		BRI Local LAN Port Loop Around Test (#618)	Abort
		BRI TDM Port Loop Around Test (#619)	Abort
		CRC Error Counter Test (#623)	Yes
		Receive FIFO Overflow Test (#625)	Yes
		L1 State Query Test (#1242)	Abort
		Layer 3 Query Test (#1243)	Yes
		Slip Query Test (#1244)	Yes
	ISDN Trunk Side Signaling (TBRI-TRK)	Service State Audit Test (#256)	Yes
		Call State Audit Test (#257)	Yes
		ISDN Test Call Test (#258)	Abort
		Signaling Link State Check Test (#1251)	Yes
DCP Media Module (TN2224)	Board (MG-DCP) (DEF DIG-BD)	NPE Audit Test (#50)	Abort
		Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	Yes
		SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	Yes
	Digital Line (DIG-LINE)	Digital Line NPE Crosstalk Test (#9)	Abort
		Digital Line Electronic Power Feed Test (#11)	Yes
		Voice and Control Channel Local Looparound Test (#13)	Abort
		DIG-LINE Station Lamp Updates (#16)	Yes
		Station Audits Test (#17)	Yes
		Digital Terminal Remote Loop Around Test (#1201)	Abort

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Table 24: Media module tests ***4 of 6***

Media Module	Maintenance Object	Test	Executed for Media Module
T1/E1 Media Module (DEF TN464F)	Board (MG-DS1) (DEF UDS1-BD)	NPE Correction Audit Test (#50)	Abort
		Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	Yes
		Loss of Signal Alarm Inquiry Test (#138)	Yes
		Blue Alarm Inquiry Test (#139)	Yes
		Red Alarm Inquiry Test (#140)	Yes
		Yellow Alarm Inquiry Test (#141)	Yes
		Major Alarm Inquiry Test (#142)	Yes
		Minor Alarm Inquiry Test (#143)	Yes
		Slip Alarm Inquiry Test (#144)	Yes
		Misframe Alarm Inquiry Test (#145)	Yes
		Translation Update Test (#146)	Yes
		ICSU Status LEDs Test (#1227)	No
		Echo Cancellation Test (#1420)	Yes
		SAKI Sanity Test (#53)	Yes
		Internal Loop Around Test (#135)	Abort
	DS1 CO Trunk (CO-DS1)	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Conference Test (#7)	Abort
		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	Yes
		DS1 CO Trunk Seizure Test (#314)	Abort
	DS1 DID Trunk (DID-DS1)	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Conference Test (#7)	Abort
		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	Yes
			4 of 6

Table 24: Media module tests ***5 of 6***

Media Module	Maintenance Object	Test	Executed for Media Module
	DS1 Tie Trunk (TIE-DS1)	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Conference Test (#7)	Abort
		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	Yes
		DS1 Tie Trunk Seizure test (#136)	Yes
	DS1 ISDN Trunk (ISDN-TRK)	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		Conference Test (#7)	Abort
		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	Yes
		Signaling Line State Check Test (#255)	Yes
		Service State Audit Test (#256)	Yes
		Call State Audit Test (#257)	Yes
		ISDN Test Call Test (#258)	Abort
	ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port (ISDN-LNK)	NPE Crosstalk Test (#6)	Abort
		PRI Port Test (#643)	Yes
	ISDN-PRI Signaling Group (ISDN-SGRP)	Primary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#636)	Yes
		Secondary Signaling Link Hardware Check (#639)	Yes
		Layer 2 Status Test (#647)	Yes
	Wideband Access Endpoint Port (WAE-PORT)	Remote Layer 3 Query Test (#637)	Yes
		Looparound and Conference Test (#33)	Abort
		Port Audit and Update Test (#36)	Yes

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Table 24: Media module tests ***6 of 6***

Media Module	Maintenance Object	Test	Executed for Media Module
Voice Announcements (TN2501AP)	Board (MG-ANN)	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	Yes
		Invalid LAPD Frame Error Counter Test (#597)	NA
		PPE/LANBIC Receive Parity error Counter Test (#595)	NA
		Receive FIFO Overflow Error Counter Test (#596)	NA
		Packet Interface test (#598)	NA
		Congestion Query Test (#600)	NA
		Link Status test (#601)	NA
	Announcement Ports (VAL-PT)	Synchronous Loop Around Test (#1275)	Yes
		Port Error Counter Test (#1280)	Yes
		TDM Loop Around Test (#1285)	Abort
	Ethernet Port (ETH-PT)	Link Integrity Inquiry (#1282)	NA
		Ethernet Local Loop Around Test (#1278)	NA
		TCP/IP Ping Test (#1281)	NA
		Session Status Test (#1286)	NA
Messaging	Board (MG-MSG) (DEF 1 PR-SSP)	Control Channel Loop Test (#52)	Yes
		Board Diagnostic Test (#1350)	Yes
		Time Slot Manager Test (#1358)	Yes
	Ports (PR-ADX)	Port Looparound Test (#1351)	Abort

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Testing

G700 subsystems that are under the control of S8300/S8700 Media Servers running Communication Manager have a limited degree of functionality. Due to the different system architectures, the full range of tests is not available.

Tests not executed on the G700

Table 25 indicates why some tests are not executed on the G700.

Table 25: Tests not executed on the G700 platform ***1 of 2***

Test	Notes
NPE_AUDIT	This test is really an audit that sends network update messages to various ports on a board. Since the Media server does not handle network connections for the MG, this test is not run.
DS1_DTONE_TS	DS1 CO trunk dial tone seizure test
NEON_TEST	This is run only for those boards that support the neon message lamp. Therefore, it is not needed for R1.
CLK_HEALTH	Reads the LMM loss-of-clock status bits for the specified tone clock board
TDM_NPE_XTALK	Checks if the NPE chip is transmitting on more than one timeslot. Since timeslots are not under the Media server's control, this test will not be run.
CONF_TEST	Tests the conference circuit in the NPE. Needs the use of Timeslots; therefore, this test is not run.
MOD16_LOOP	A 1004Hz reflective analog loop around on an analog port. This test requires the use of a tone detector and all TDs are under control of the MG.
GPP_LP	GPP internal loopback tests is sent through both the I and S channels for a port. A tone detector is needed to detect and report the test pattern.
GPP_NPE	The GPP NPE xtalk test. The Media server does not handle network connections, so this test is not run.
ICSU_LEDS	Checks the Integrated Channel Service Unit LEDs, which do not exist on the DS1 Media Module.
DIAL_TONE_TS	Detects dial tone.
TRK_AUTO_GRD	This test is for the Australian version of the CO board, TN438.
TRK_PPM_TEST	Factory only test for certain CO trunks; requires a pulse generator.
TRK_HYB_TS	Tests the loop around capabilities of a port's codec and hybrid circuits.
ONS_HYB_TS	Tests the loop around capability on the codec circuit.
BRI_EPF	Electronic power feed test; not valid for TN2185.
L1_INQ	This function actually encompasses several tests.

1 of 2

Table 25: Tests not executed on the G700 platform *2 of 2*

Test	Notes
SSP_TDMLOOP	This is for the messaging angel, but the Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
PRI_TSTCALL	Requires the use of either a data channel or a maintenance test board, neither of which are present.
TDMLP_BRI	The Media server can't use the TDM bus.
PPP_TDMLOOP	The Media server can't use the TDM bus.
	2 of 2

Tone detector tests not executed on the G700

Table 26 lists the tone detector tests not executed on the G700.

Table 26: Tone detector tests not executed on the G700 platform

Test	Notes
TD_DET_TS	The Media server is unaware of the tone detectors, therefore this test does not run.
TD_UPD_AUDIT	The Media server is unaware of the tone detectors, therefore this test does not run.

Tone generator tests not executed

Table 27 lists the tone generator tests not executed on the G700.

Table 27: Tone generator tests not executed on the G700

Test	Notes
TG_XTALK_TS	The media server is unaware of the tone generator.
TG_XMISSION_TS	The media server is unaware of the tone generator.
TG_UPD_AUDIT	The media server is unaware of the tone generator.

TDM bus tests not executed on the G700

Table 28 lists the TDM bus tests not executed on the G700.

Table 28: TDM bus tests not executed on the G700 platform

Test	Notes
TDM_CST_QRY	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_SLP_QRY	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_PPM_QRY	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_CPRUP	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_BD_CH	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_ANLY	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_IDLE_TS	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_BD_IR	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.
TDM_CC_UPD	The Media server is unaware of the TDM bus.

Maintenance features for the G700

Table 29 specifies maintenance features as they apply to the Avaya G700 with the S8300 Media Server.

Table 29: Maintenance features for Avaya G700 Media Gateway ***1 of 3***

Supported feature	Controller S8700/ S8500 S8300	Notes
Attendant Console alarm LED and alarm report acknowledgement LED	Yes	Status of G700 alarms is not available on the Attendant Console with a legacy controller.
Automatic Trunk Measurement System (ATMS)	No	Not available for analog trunks terminating on a Media Module. This test aborts when attempting a test call on these trunk groups: l ISDN-PRI l SIP l DID l Any incoming trunk group (transmission tests can only be run on outgoing trunks)
DS0 Looparound connection	No	
DS1 CPE Loopback	Yes	Test is controlled by the DS1 Media Module.
DS1 Synchronization	No	Timing sync is local to the G700 so DS1 sync is controlled by the G700.
Enable/Disable Media Module tests	Yes	
Enable/Suspend alarm origination	No	Not supported by S8700 platform.
Environment tests and alarms for S8300		Not available for S8300 in R1.
ISDN loop around connection	Yes	
ISDN test call	No	Not available for ISDN trunks terminating on a DS1 Media Module.

1 of 3

Table 29: Maintenance features for Avaya G700 Media Gateway ***2 of 3***

Supported feature	Controller S8700/ S8500 S8300	Notes
LED tests	Partial	Works with Media Module LEDs but not with the G700 alarm LED.
System Configuration Maintenance Object	No	Not needed for Media Module board insertion. Indicates that a board is present but that the board does not respond to a query for board type.
System Link test for PRI control link for ISDN DS1 Media Module	No	Layer 2 of a PRI link is terminated in the G700, so this does not apply to the G700 with a S8300 Media Server. A new MO is added for the status and alarming of H.248 links.
System tone test call for G700	No	Requires changes to the call processing software in the S8300 and the G700
TDM Time Slot test call	No	
Terminating Trunk Transmission test	No	
Test MO command	Yes	Support syntax of Media Module location
Test S8300 hardware	Limited	
Test of G700 resources: Archangel Network Control Element Packet Interface TDM clock Tone generator Tone detectors	No	Provided by G700 software in a future release. G700 architecture specifies these resources as G700 resources, not S8300 resources.
Tests of Media Modules	Partial	Limited by the tests available in R1.
Touch Tone Receiver facility test call	No	TTRs in the G700 are not available outside the Media Gateway.
Touch Tone Receiver level	No	TTRs in the G700 are not available outside the Media Gateway.
Trunk facility test call	Yes	

2 of 3

Table 29: Maintenance features for Avaya G700 Media Gateway ***3 of 3***

Supported feature	Controller S8700/ S8500 S8300	Notes
Write Physical Angel command	No	
System synchronization	No	
		3 of 3

Chapter 2: S8400 Maintenance Processor Complex

S8400

The Avaya Maintenance Processor Complex (MPC) functionality is co-resident on the Avaya S8400 Media Server (TN8400AP). The MPC features include:

- Monitors the health of the server hardware including temperature
- Reports server hardware failure and other alarms to INADS by modem
- Remote server soft and hard resets
- Remote access dial-in connection to the server
- Local laptop access to the server

Access to the MPC is through a browser or through the command line. You can use any Web browser that supports cascading style sheets and Javascript to remotely access the MPC:

Note:

The examples and/or values in all windows shown are examples. Your settings might be different.

Topics in this section include:

- Login administration on page 71
- Connecting and logging in to the MPC on page 73
- MPC Web interface on page 78
- Verifying the internal link on page 91
- Disabling the boot timer on page 91
- Password protection on page 93
- Updating the MPC firmware on page 94

Login administration

Topics in this section include:

- Creating a remote (modem) login on page 72
- Creating a local (MPC) login on page 72
- Changing a local login to a remote login on page 73
- Changing a remote login to a local login on page 73
- Removing a MPC login on page 73

Creating a remote (modem) login

To create a remote login for use over a modem:

1. On the host, type **rmbuseradd -P y *login*** and press **Enter**, where ***login*** is the unique login name. The login:
   - can have upper or lower case letters
   - cannot exceed 12 characters
   - first character cannot be a number
2. Type **rmbpasswd *login*** and press **Enter**, where ***login*** is the unique login name.

   The system responds with `Enter password`.
3. Type the new password and press **Enter**.

   The system responds with `Re-enter the password`.
4. Type the new password again and press **Enter**.

Creating a local (MPC) login

To create a local login for use on the MPC:

1. On the host, type **rmbuseradd *login*** and press **Enter**, where ***login*** is the unique login name.
2. Type **rmbpasswd *login*** and press **Enter**, where ***login*** is the unique login name. The login:
   - can have upper or lower case letters
   - cannot exceed 12 characters
   - first character cannot be a number

   The system responds with `Enter password`.
3. Type the new password and press **Enter**.

   The system responds with `Re-enter the password`.
4. Type the new password and press **Enter**.

Changing a local login to a remote login

To change a local login to a remote login:

1. On the host, type **rmbusermod -P y *login*** and press **Enter** where ***login*** is the unique login name.

Changing a remote login to a local login

To change a remote login to a local login:

1. On the host, type **rmbusermod -P n *login*** and press **Enter**, where ***login*** is the unique login name.

Removing a MPC login

To remove a MPC login:

1. On the host, type **rmbuserdel *login*** and press **Enter**, where ***login*** is the unique login name.

Connecting and logging in to the MPC

Note:

To access the MPC using SSH or the MPC Web interface, you must log into the MPC.

This section contains these topics:

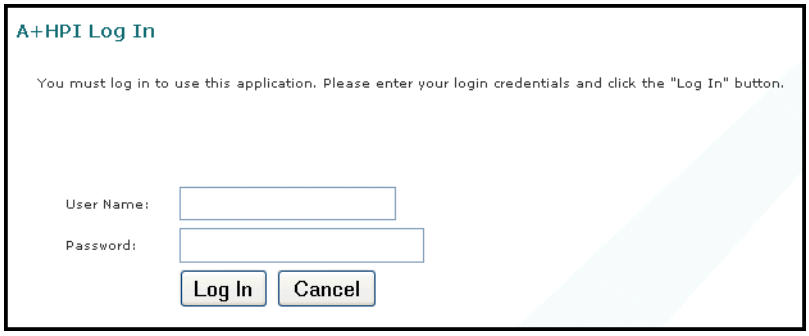
- Connecting through a Web browser on page 73
- Connecting locally through SSH on page 75
- Connecting remotely through SSH on page 75

Connecting through a Web browser

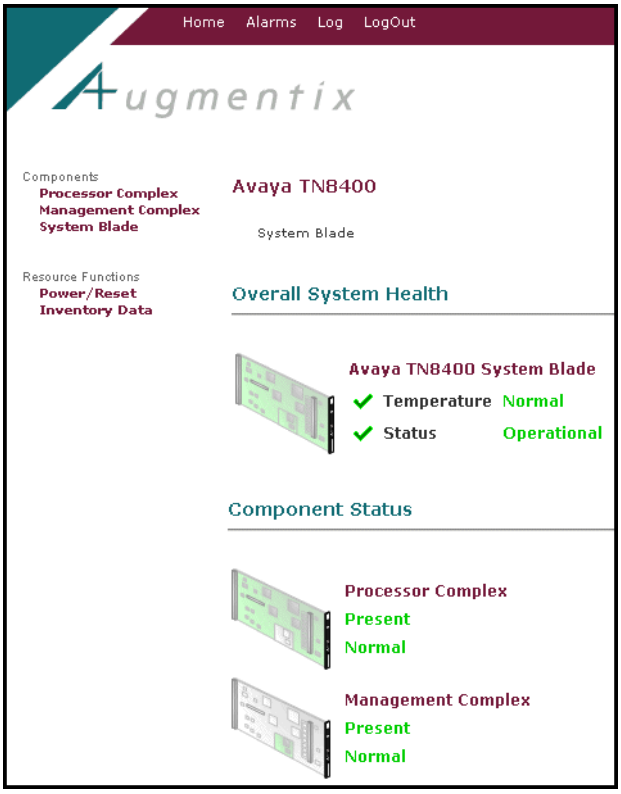
To connect to the MPC through a Web browser:

1. Connect the services laptop to the front panel using a crossover cable.

2. Open Web browser window.
3. In the **Address** field, type `https://192.11.13.6:10443` and press **Enter**.
   The system displays the **Log In** window.



4. In the **User Name** field, type **craft**.
5. Type the appropriate password in the **Password** field and click on the **Log In** button.
   The system displays the **Home** window.



Connecting locally through SSH

To connect to the MPC using the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol through a secure client like PuTTy:

1. On the Services laptop, select **Start** > **Programs** > **PuTTY** > **PuTTY**.

   The system displays the **PuTTY Configuration** window

2. In the **Host Name (or IP address)** field, type **192.11.13.6**.

3. In the **Port** field, type **10022**.

   This port might be different with Avaya's other products that use SSH. If you plan to connect to the server, then use port 22.

4. Click **Open**.

   The system displays the **PuTTY Security Alert** window the first time you contact to a MPC with this version of PuTTY.

5. Click **Yes** to accept the server's host key.

   The system displays the **PuTTY** window.

6. Log in as **craft**.

   The system prompt displays.

7. To disconnect type **exit** and press **Enter**.

Connecting remotely through SSH

Note:

Remote connections work the same as if the modem was connected to the server.

To connect to the MPC using a remote SSH connection:

1. On a command line interface (CLI), type **connect2 -p** ***modem telephone number*** **-l** ***login*** **-c** ***login password*** **-t** ***product type*** **-R** ***RAS access password*** and press **Enter**.

   The system dials into the modem, establishes a PPP connection and displays (example):

   Open another window on this machine, and connect the desired tool to Address 10.7.9.2

   When you are finished with your connection, come back to this window, and press Enter to manually shut it down.

2. Open another CLI window.

3. Type **ssh -p 10022 craft@*address provided above*** and press **Enter**.

   For example, **ssh -p 10022 craft@10.7.9.2**.

4. In the password, type the server password for **craft** and press **Enter**.

   The system prompt displays.

5. When done, type **exit** and press **Enter**.

6. Go back to the first window and press **Enter** to close it.

Connecting remotely through a Web browser

To remotely connect to the MPC using a Web browser:

1. On a command line interface (CLI), type **connect2 -p *modem telephone number* -l *login* -c *login password* -t *product type* -R *RAS access password*** and press **Enter**.

   The system dials into the modem and establishes a PPP connection.

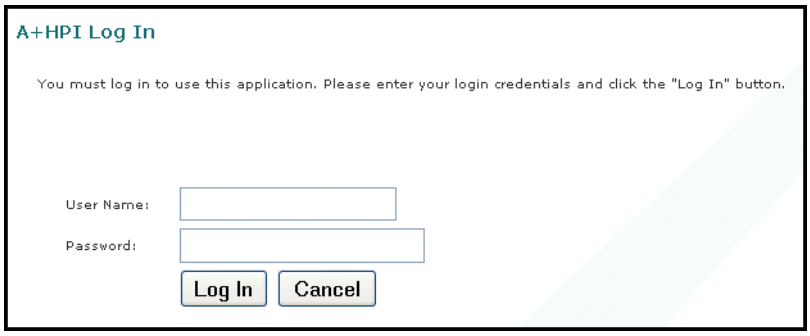
   The system responds with:

   ```
   Open another window on this machine, and connect the desired tool to
              Address 10.7.9.2
   When you are finished with your connection, come back to this window, and
   press Enter to manually shut it down.
   ```

2. Open a Web browser window.

3. In the **Address** field, type **https://10.7.9.2:10443** and press **Enter**.

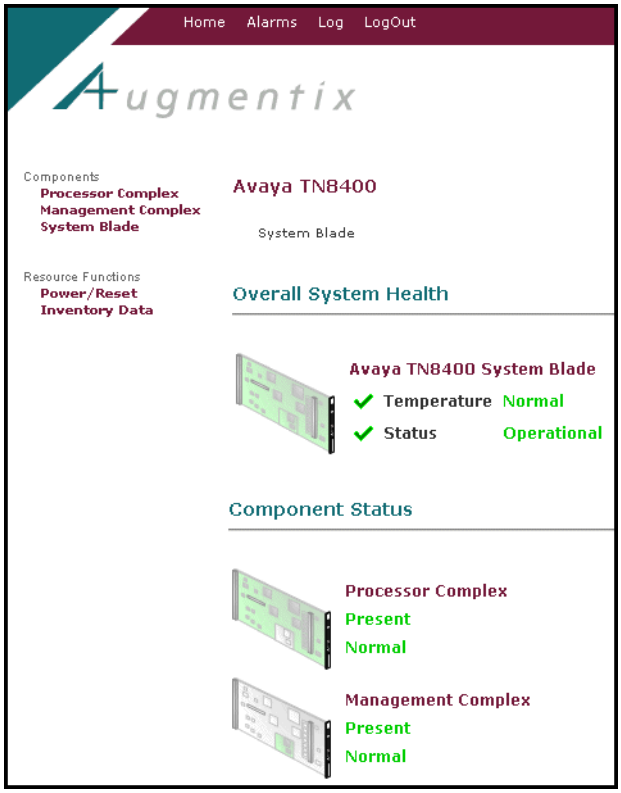
   The system displays the **Log In** window.



4. In the **User Name** field, type **craft**.

5. In the **Password** field, type the server password for **craft** and click **Log In**.

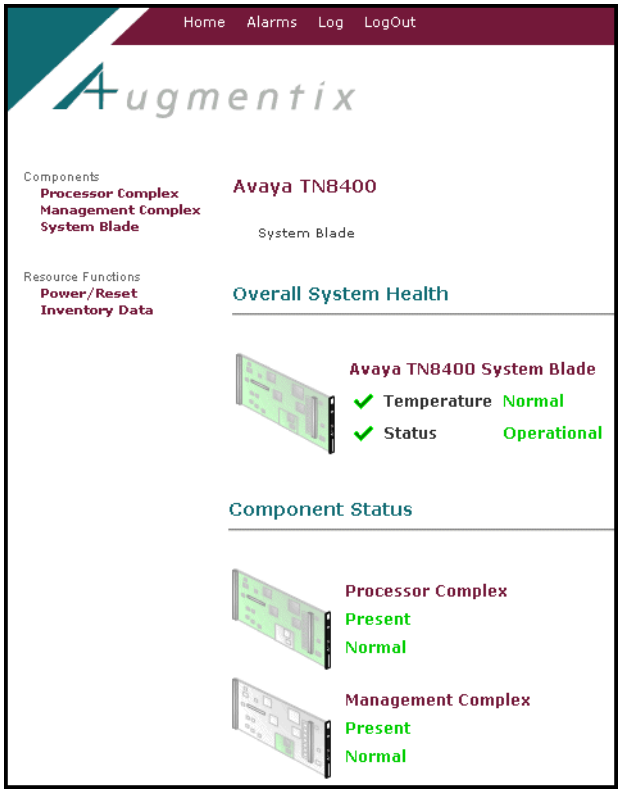
   The system displays the **Home** window.



MPC Web interface

Home page

The **Home** page has basic links at the top, a navigation pane on the left, and a display pane in the middle of the page.



Note:

The MPC Web pages do not refresh automatically. To refresh the page use the Refresh functionality of your Web browser.

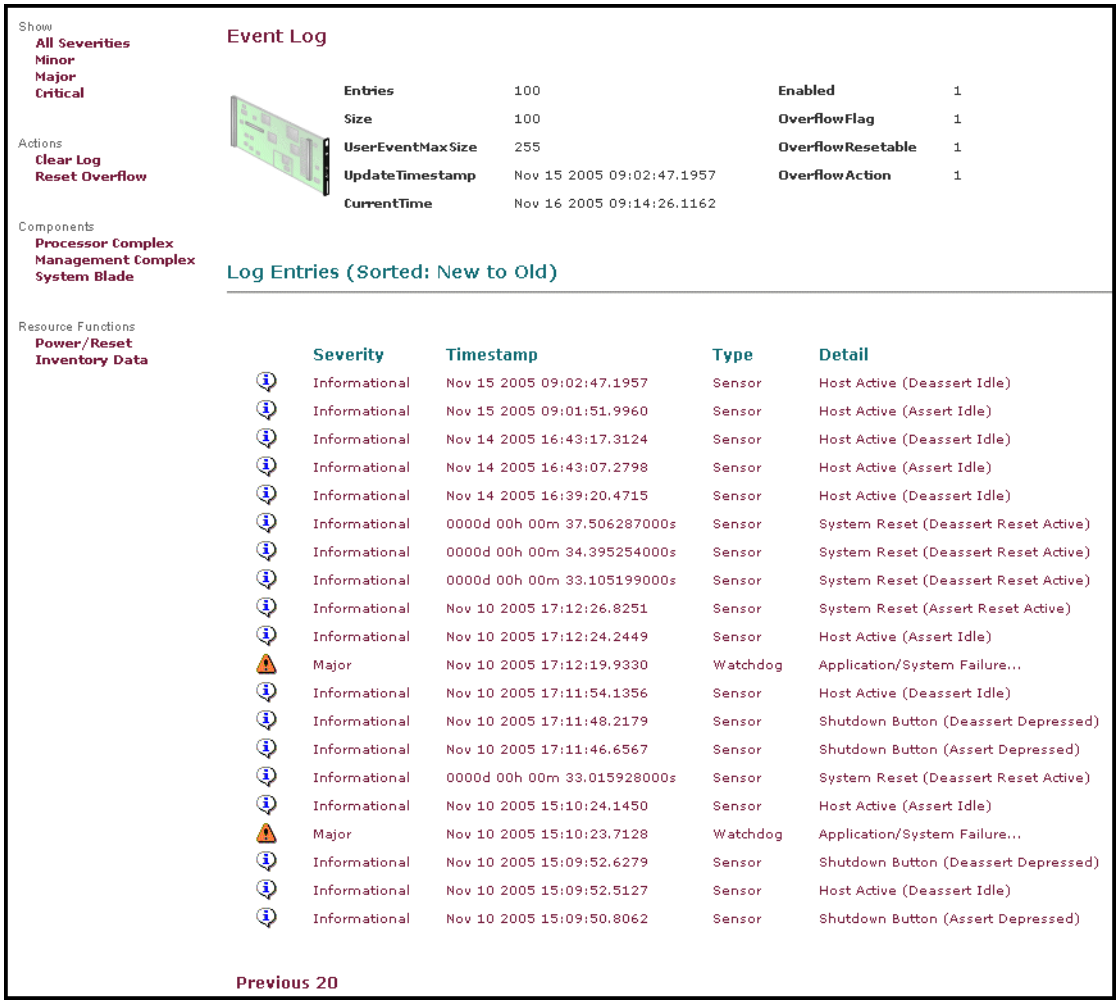
Table 30 lists the functions on the MPC Home page.

Table 30: MPC Home page

Function	Description
Home	Home window
Alarms	Shows information on the current active alarms
Log	Shows information on the last 100 events
Log Out	Terminates the MPC session
Components	
Processor Complex	Displays current conditions for the blade processor (not the Communication Manager processor)
Management Complex	Displays current MPC alarm, modem, and USB conditions
System Blade / Overall System Health	Displays the general system health of the Avaya S8400 Media Server
Resource Functions	
Power / Reset	Provides the remote power on, power cycle, and reset (soft and hard) capability on the server.
Inventory Data	Shows the server / manufacturer data
System Blade / Overall System Health	
Temperature	Shows the server and processor temperatures
Status	Shows the overall server status
Component Status	
Processor Complex	Displays current conditions for the blade processor (not the Communication Manager processor)
Management Complex	Displays current MPC alarm, modem, and USB conditions

Log

The **Event Log** page displays up to 100 events (twenty per page) in the MPC log beginning with the most recent event.



The Show section (upper-left corner of the page) can filter the log report on these parameters:

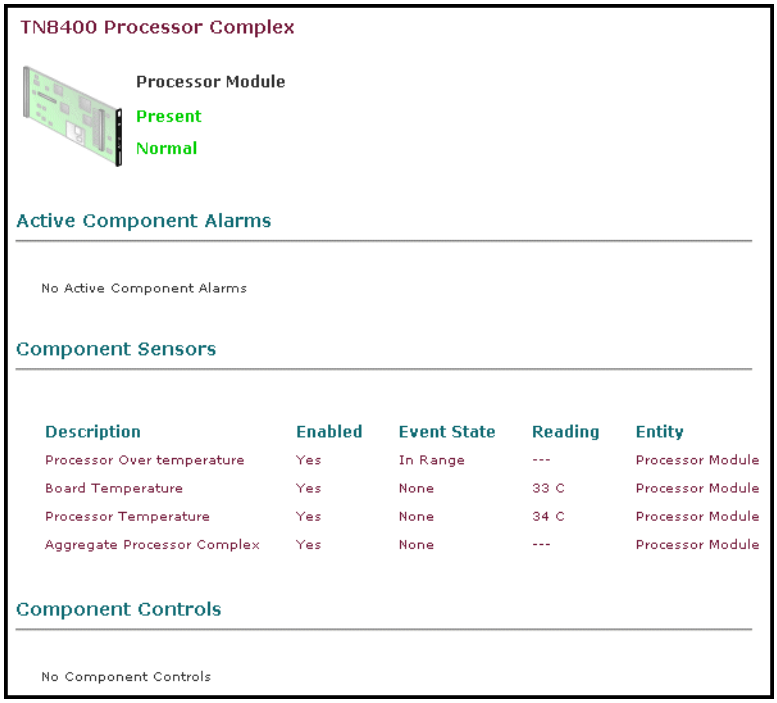
- **All Severities** displays all event levels.
- **Minor** displays only the minor events.
- **Major** displays only the major events.
- **Critical** displays only the critical events.

The **Action** section includes these activities:

- **Clear Log** removes all MPC log entries.
- **Reset Overflow** removes all overflow log entries and resets the overflow accumulation.

Processor Complex

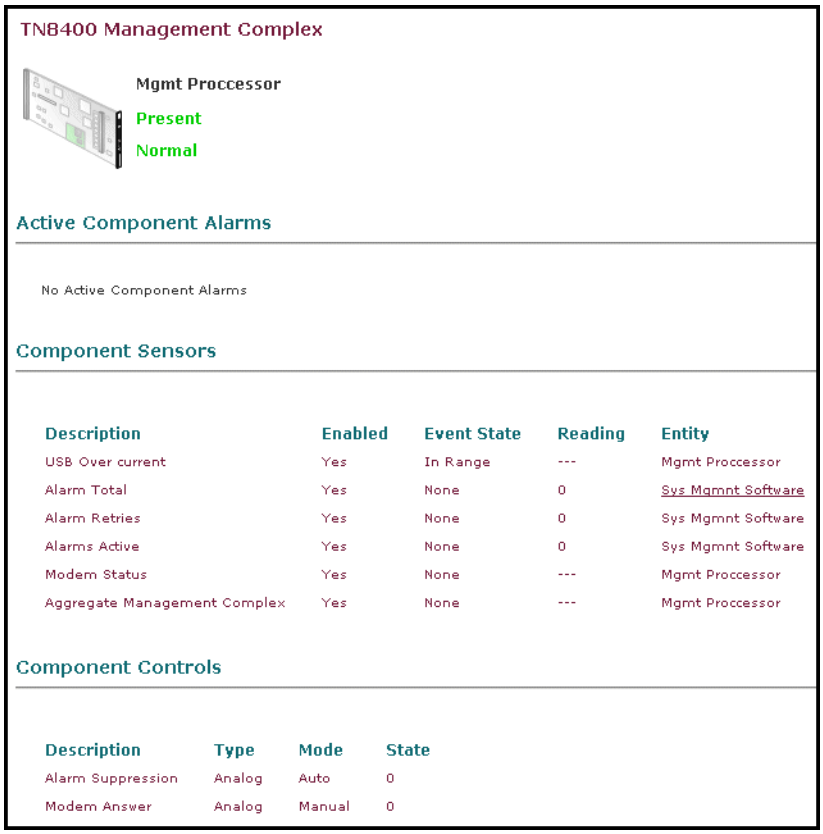
The **TN8400 Processor Complex** page displays current conditions for the MPC processor.



Component	Description
Processor Over Temperature	"In Range" indicates that the temperature is within the prescribed range.
Board Temperature	Temperature of the TN8400 server circuit pack
Processor Temperature	Temperature of the processor chip on the TN8400 server circuit pack
Aggregate Processor Complex	The aggregate status of the processor complex (not the Communication Manager processor) and a summation of the overall health

Management Complex

The **TN8400 Management Complex** page displays current alarm, modem, and USB conditions for the MPC.



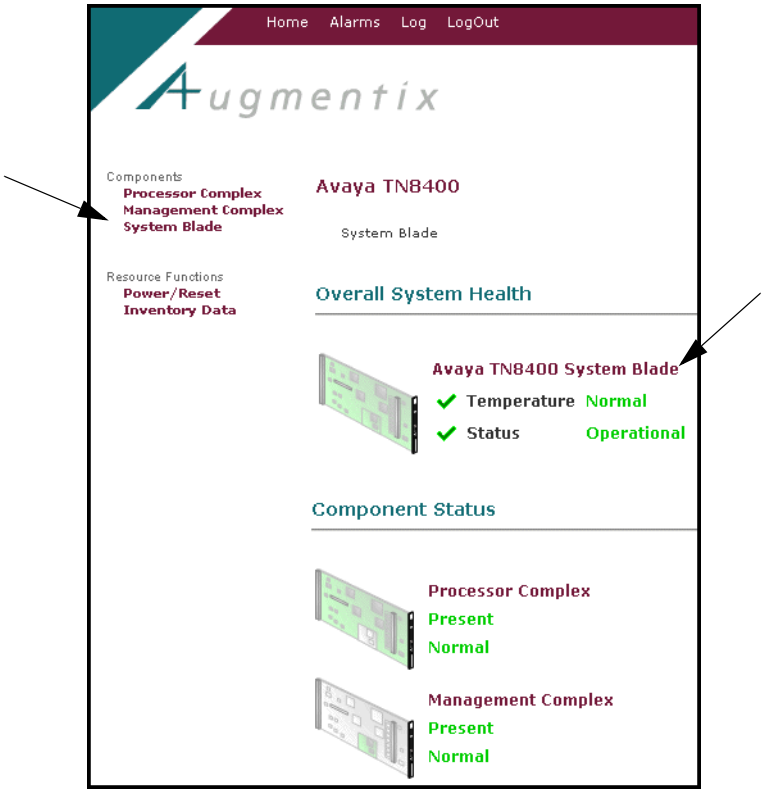
- The **Enable** column indicates whether the sensor is enabled or not.
- The **Event State** column indicates which event state is active. In the case of an over current sensor, the event state of **In Range** indicates that an over current condition does not exist.
- Sensors typically have an event state and/or a reading. These columns indicate the current state and value of the sensor. If the sensor reading is "---", then the sensor does not support a reading, Sensors that do not support a reading indicate their state through the **Event State** column.

Component	Description
Component Sensors	
USB Over current	The sensor for the USB modem
Alarm Total	The **Reading** column displays the total number of alarms.
Alarm Retries	The number of alarms that were resent.
Alarms Active	The **Reading** column displays the number of active alarms.
Modem Status	The **Event State** indicates the current state of the modem status sensor: l When the modem is not active, the status is **None**. l When an outbound call is active, the event state is **Dial-Out Active**. l Wand when an inbound call is active, the event state is **Dial-In Active**.
Aggregate Management Complex	The overall summary (aggregate) status of the MPC
Component Controls	
Alarm Suppression	For all controls, the **Type** column indicates the value type for the control. A type of **Analog** means that you can set the Alarm Suppression control in minutes, for example: l Setting the control to **30**, means that alarms will be suppressed for 30 minutes. l Setting the control value to **20** means that alarms will be suppressed for 20 minutes l Setting a value of **0** means that alarms will not be suppressed.
Modem Answer	The **Type**, **Mode**, and **State** columns interact according to these examples: l The **Type** column indicates the modem type, in this example, **Analog**. l When the **Mode** is set to **Auto**, the modem answers all incoming calls. l When the **Mode** is set to **Manual**, the modem only answers *n* number of calls, where *n* is the **State** value. - If the **Mode** is **Manual** and the **State** value is **0**, then the modem will not answer any calls. - If the **Mode** is **Manual** and the **State** value is **1**, then the modem will answer 1 call.

System Blade / Overall System Health

To view the general system health of the Avaya S8400 Media Server:

1. Select either **System Blade** (see arrow) in the Components section of the left navigation pane or **Avaya TN8400 System Blade** (see arrow) in the Overall System Health section of the **Home** page.



The **Avaya TN8400 Blade Server** page displays.

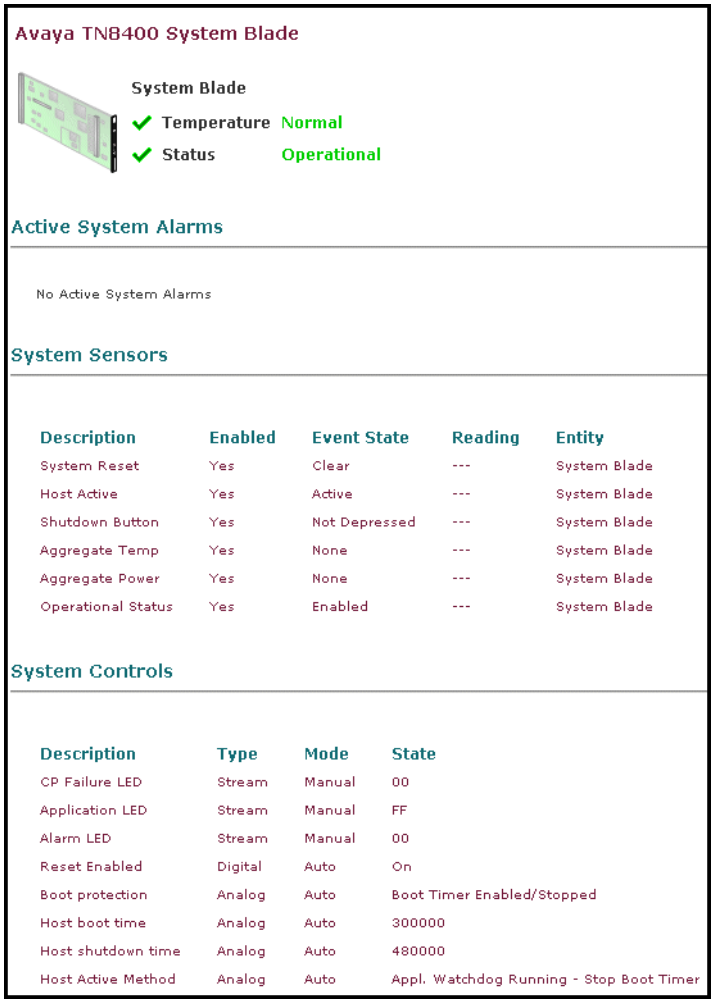


Table 31 describes the information on the Overall System Health page.

Table 31: MPC-Overall System Health page *1 of 2*

Field	Description
System Blade	
Temperature	Lists the temperature of the TN8400
Status	Overall health of the TN8400
System Sensors	
System Reset	The **Event State** indicates the current status of System Reset: - **Clear** indicates that reset is not asserted. - **Reset Active** indicates that reset is currently asserted.
Host Active	Indicates whether the server is up
Shutdown Button	Indicates whether the front-panel shutdown button is depressed or not.
Aggregate Temp	The **Event State** indicates the summary state of power on the server: - **None** indicates that system power is good. - Other possible event states include **Minor**, **Major**, and **Critical**.
Aggregate Power	The **Event State** indicates the summary state of power on the server: - **None** indicates that system power is good. - Other possible event states include **Minor**, **Major**, and **Critical**.
Operational Status	The **Event State** indicates the operational status of the circuit pack: - **Disabled** means the circuit pack is not operational (no heartbeat). - **Enabled** means the circuit pack is operational.
System Controls	
CP Failure LED	These controls indicate the current state of the specified front panel LED and allow a user to set the state of the LED by setting the control value.
Application LED	
Alarm LED	
Reset Enabled	Enables or disables reset control

1 of 2

Table 31: MPC-Overall System Health page *2 of 2*

Field	Description
Boot Protection	MPC monitors when the server boots up. See Disabling the boot timer through the Web interface on page 91 or Disabling the boot timeout using Linux commands on page 92.
Host Boot Timer	Sets the time allowed (in milliseconds) for a system to boot before the boot protection timer expires (default is 300,000)
Host Shutdown Time	Sets the time (in milliseconds) for a system to shutdown before the host shutdown timer expires (default is 480,000)
Host Active Method	Sets the method the MPC uses to determine if the host is active (default is "Appl. Watchdog Running - Stop Boot Timer")

2 of 2

In the **System Controls** section **Type** can be:

- **Analog** - can be set to a particular value
- **Digital** - turns on and off
- **Stream** - sets each individual bit

Mode describes the type of operation:

- **Auto** - standard
- **Manual** - overrides set values

Power / Reset

The **Power/Reset Control** page allows you to turn the power on, off, or restart the server.



Table 32 outlines the information that is available on **Power / Reset Control** window.

Table 32: Power/Reset Control window selections ***1 of 2***

Function	Description
Power / Reset Control	
Server	Indicates whether the server is operational or not
Boot Control	Indicates whether the boot control is enabled or not
Reset / Shutdown Actions	
Warm Reset	Methodically terminates all processes and restarts the operating system.
Graceful Shutdown	Methodically terminates all processes and shuts the system down.

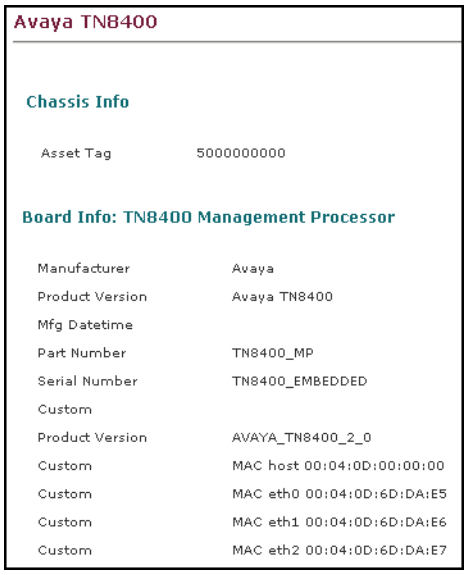
1 of 2

Table 32: Power/Reset Control window selections ***2 of 2***

Function	Description
Cold Reset	Tells the server hardware to perform a "not so graceful" shutdown and restarts the operating system.
Boot Timer Actions	
Disable Boot Timer	Click on the Request Boot Timer Action to disable the operating system watchdog.
Enable Boot Timer	Reverses the effects of **Disable Boot Timer**. Normally, this should be enabled. When disabled, the MPC does not watch for the server to boot.
Refresh	Provides an updated screen. The screen may change depending on what has taken place in the last few minutes.
	2 of 2

Inventory Data

The **Inventory Data** page shows the server / manufacturer data.



Component	Description
Chassis Info	
Asset Tag	The Product ID set by the **`productid`** utility.
Board Info TN8400 Management Processor	
Manufacturer	
Product Version	The Product Version of the circuit pack
Mfg Datetime	Manufacturing date/time of the circuit pack
Part Number	Part or model number of the circuit pack
Serial Number	Serial number of the circuit pack that is set during manufacturing
Custom	Avaya Comcode that is set during manufacturing.
Product Version	Software image version on the MPC
Custom	Not applicable: MAC address of server (host)
Custom	MAC address of Ethernet port 0
Custom	MAC address of Ethernet port 1
Custom	MAC address of Ethernet port 2

Verifying the internal link

It is possible to verify the address of the MPC by pinging the suspected address. However, if that address is not the same as what the internal Ethernet port is configured as, the ping will fail. For example, if the internal Ethernet of the server is configured as 192.11.13.1 and the MPC is configured as 10.221.248.1, the command fails because the server and MPC are not on the same network. Consequently, the server network software will not attempt to send the ping down the internal interface.

To verify the internal link between the MPC and the server, perform the following steps:

1. Open a session to the server.
2. Log in as **craft**.
3. Type **`sampdiag -v`** and press **Enter**.
4. Look at the system response to determine if the MPC is communicating properly.

Disabling the boot timer

Although one of the MPC boot timer's primary functions is to monitor the reboot/boot, you should disable this function whenever you are replacing the solid state drive (SSD) on the S8400 server. Disabling the boot timer greatly increases the remastering reliability and decreases the time required.

Choose a method to disable the boot timer:

- Disabling the boot timer through the Web interface on page 91
- Disabling the boot timeout using Linux commands on page 92

Disabling the boot timer through the Web interface

To disable the boot timer through the MPC Web interface:

1. Connect the services laptop computer to the Services Port on the front panel of the S8400 server.
2. From a command window, type **`arp -d 192.11.13.6`**. Press **Enter**.
3. Open a browser window and type **https://192.11.13.6:10443** in the **Address** field.

   Note:

   This is the address for the MPC Web pages, not the Communication Manager Web pages. Also ensure that the URL is **https**.

   The MPC **Log In** page displays.

4. Log in as **craft**.

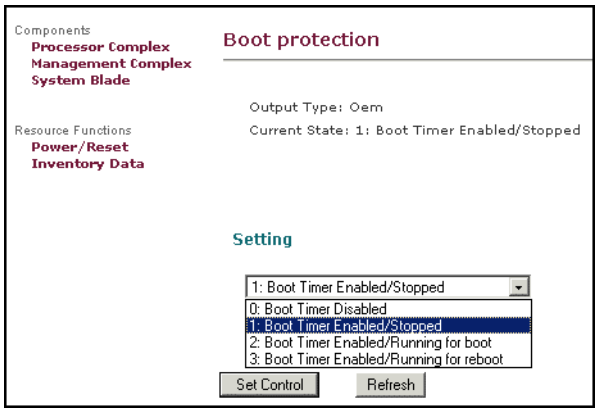
   The **Avaya TN8400 Home** page displays.

5. At the **Avaya TN8400 Home** window select the **System Blade** link.

   The System Blade / Overall System Health page displays.

6. In the System Controls section at the bottom of the page, click on the **Boot Protection** field or on the **Boot Timer Enabled/Stopped** link.

   The **Boot protection** page displays.



7. In the **Setting** field click on the pull-down menu and select **0: Boot timer Disabled** and then click on the **Set Control** button.

   After the remastering process is completed, Communication Manager reboots and sends the MPC a new set of configuration data which includes automatically re-enabling the MPC boot timer.

Disabling the boot timeout using Linux commands

To disable the boot timeout using Linux commands:

1. Connect a crossover cable from the Services laptop into the Services port on the MPC.
2. From a command window, type **`arp -d 192.11.13.6`**. Press **Enter**.
3. On the Services laptop, click on the **Putty** desktop link or select **Start** > **Programs** > **PuTTY** > **PuTTY**.

   The system displays the **PuTTY Configuration** window.

4. In the **Host Name (or IP address)** field, type `192.11.13.6`.
5. In the Protocol area, click **SSH**.
6. In the **Port** field, type `10022`.
7. Click **Open**.

Note:

The system displays the **PuTTY Security Alert** window the first time you connect to the SAMP with this version of PuTTY.

8. If this is the first time that you connect to the MPC, click **Yes** to accept the server's host key. Otherwise, go to Step 9.

   The system displays the **PuTTY** window.

9. Log in as **craft**.

   The system prompt displays. For example, **craft@STA04410179:~$**

10. At the prompt, type **serverctrl boot timer disable**. Press **Enter**.

    The system responds with an OK message.

11. Type **serverctrl**. Press **Enter**.

    Note:

    The system message should indicate that the boot timer is disabled.

    The system responds with the following messages.

```
Power On
Server Not Operational
Reset Deasserted
Boot Timer Disabled
```

Password protection

The MPC's default configuration includes two logins - craft and rasaccess. Prior to loading Remote Feature Access' (RFA) authentication file, these may be used by either Avaya Services or BusinessPartners. The remote access (rasaccess) password is necessary when accessing the server through the modem to establish a PPP session.

Upon installing the RFA authentication file, the S8400's default static passwords are changed automatically for security reasons. Services personnel should be aware that the rasaccess password changes every time an authentication file is loaded. Since the process relies on the Automatic Registration Tool (ART) to manually train Avaya's connect tool when the rasaccess password has been changed, it is imperative that the technician rerun ART whenever a new authentication is loaded.

BusinessPartners must create an alternate system login. The recommended system login is **dadmin**, with a password of the BusinessPartner's choice. The BusinessPartner may choose to create a PPP login for themselves. They must be cautious about utilizing modem access, however, as doing so blocks product alarming and also blocks Avaya Services from remotely

fixing problems. If the BusinessPartner forgets to create logins or loses their login/password, they will not be able to access the MPC nor remotely access the server. Upon request, the BusinessPartner's login/password can be reset for a fee by Avaya's Technical Consulting - System Support team (U.S.-based BusinessPartners at 1-800-225-7585) or Regional Service Centers (non-U.S.).

Updating the MPC firmware

Occasionally new firmware for the MPC is available at the Avaya Support Website (http://support.avaya.com).

This section contains these topics:

- Determining the latest firmware version on page 94
- Downloading new firmware to the staging area on page 95
- Accessing the server on page 95
- Copying and installing MPC firmware to the server on page 96

Determining the latest firmware version

To determine the firmware on the MPC:

1. From the server, open a session to the command line and type **`sampcmd samp-update status`** and press **Enter**.

   The system displays information similar to the following example:

   ```
   craft@server-name> sampcmd samp-update status
   Serial Number: IN8400_EMBEDDED
   Version ID: AVAYA_TN8400 2_0
   Boot type: committed
   Active Kernal/Root 2/6
   Committed Kernel/Root: 2/6
   U-Boot boot command: run k2r6; run netboot
   ```

2. The **Version ID** line lists the latest firmware load on the server.
3. On a Web browser, go to http://support.avaya.com.

   The system displays the **Avaya Support** window.
4. Click on **Download Center**.
5. Locate the MPC firmware update and check the version number against the version on your server.

Downloading new firmware to the staging area

CAUTION:

Make sure that you want to upgrade the MPC firmware before you initiate the download. Once you have successfully downloaded and saved the new firmware to the MPC, you cannot cancel the upgrade.

To upgrade the MPC firmware:

1. Go to the Avaya Support Website (http://support.avaya.com). Follow the **Software & Firmware Downloads** link and subsequent links.
2. Find the section for the firmware vintage you want. Unless otherwise instructed, choose the highest vintage.
3. Be sure to read that vintage's ReadMe file before downloading the image file(s).
4. For each image file to be downloaded:
   a. Click on the image filename.
   b. Save this file to disk in a convenient directory.

Tip:

Remember the full path to the firmware image. You will need this information later.

Accessing the server

To access the server:

1. You can access the server by any of these methods:
   a. Logging into the server using the IP address of the server.
   b. Connecting the to the services port on the server, opening a Web browser and typing `http://192.11.13.6` in the **Address** field and pressing **Enter** to bring up the logon Web page.
   c. Connecting through the network, opening a Web browser, typing the server name or IP address of the server in the **Address** field, and pressing **Enter**.
2. Log in as **craft**.
3. When asked whether to suppress alarms, click **Yes**.

   The system displays the Home window.
4. Click **Launch Maintenance Web Interface** to get to the Main Menu.

Copying and installing MPC firmware to the server

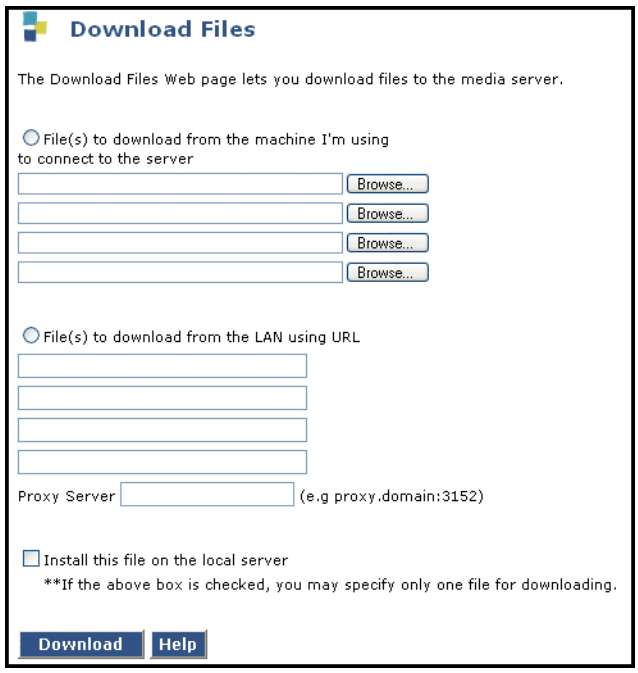
CAUTION:

Make sure that you want to upgrade the MPC firmware before you initiate the update. Once you have successfully downloaded and installed the new firmware into a MPC, you cannot cancel the upgrade.

To copy the firmware to the server:

1. On the Web browser, under Miscellaneous, click **Download Files**.

   The system displays the **Download Files** window.



2. Select **File(s) to download from the machine I'm using to connect to the server**.
3. Click **Browse** next to the top field to open the **Choose File** screen on your computer. Find the firmware that you downloaded from the Avaya Support Website.
4. Click **Download** to copy the file(s) to the server.
5. Establish a session with the server and log in as **craft**.
6. Type **`sampupdate`** and press **Enter**.

Note:

This upgrade takes several minutes; at times, there may be no progress indicators. After the MPC accepts the new firmware, it reboots.

If the system encounters a problem during the update, an error message displays. Check the **sampupdate** output and log files that are available through the modem/services port. Each upgrade produces a unique log file that contains more information about why the upgrade failed.

Chapter 3: Server initialization and network recovery

This chapter describes various maintenance aspects of media servers and their troubleshooting, including:

- S8700 Initialization on page 99
- Automatic trace-route on page 101
- Network recovery on page 112

S8700 | S8710 | S8720

S8700 Initialization

After a server is powered on, software/firmware modules are executed in the following order:

1. **BIOS** — The BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) takes control of the server's Pentium processor and provides several services including:
   - Running diagnostics on the server's hardware (processor, memory, disk, etc.).
   - Reading the 512-byte master boot record (MBR) from the boot sector of the boot disk into memory and passing control to it. The MBR contains phase 1 of the Linux loader (LILO).
2. **LILO** — The Linux loader (LILO) reads the Linux kernel from the boot disk and transfers control to it. Phase 1 of LILO was read into memory by the BIOS. When Phase 1 begins executing, it reads in the rest of the LILO program, including the Linux kernel's location. LILO reads in the Linux kernel, uncompresses it, and transfers control to it.
3. **Linux Kernel** — The Linux kernel initializes the Pentium processor's registers, initializes its own data structures, determines the amount of available memory, initializes the various compiled-in device drivers, etc. When finished, the Linux kernel creates the first process, known as *init*.
4. **Init** — The init process creates the remaining processes for the system using the `/etc/inittab` file, which specifies runlevels, and a set of processes to run at each runlevel.

   The rc script runs the service startup scripts in `/etc/rc.d/rc4.d` in numeric order (S00* through S99*). Each of these startup scripts starts a particular Linux service (for example, inetd). In addition to starting up the various services, the disk partitions are checked for sanity, and loadable modules are loaded.

5. **Watchdog** — The Watchdog process (started by the rc-script) reads its configuration file to determine operating parameters and applications to start up. Some of these applications include (in start-up order):

   a. Log Manager

   b. License Server

   c. Global Maintenance Manager (GMM)

   d. Arbiter

   e. Duplication Manager (DupMgr)

   f. Avaya™ Communication Manager

   These applications come up and start heartbeats to the Watchdog.

   Note:

   Use the Linux command **statapp** to view the status of the applications.

   The Watchdog also starts up a script to monitor Linux services. It starts up threads to communicate with a Hardware-Sanity device.

6. **Hardware-Sanity** — The Watchdog periodically tells the hardware-sanity device how long to wait before rebooting the system. If the Hardware-Sanity driver doesn't receive an update within that interval, the HW Watchdog's timer resets the processor.
7. **Arbiter** — The Arbiter decides whether the server goes active or standby.

Active server's initialization

These steps are executed on the server or active server (duplicated):

1. Avaya™ Communication Manager — The Watchdog process creates the Communication Manager application by starting up the Process Manager (prc_mgr). The Process Manager starts up the Communication Manager processes by:

   - Reading the Process Table file (/opt/defty/bin/Proc_tab.z)
   - Creating every process with the PM_INIT attribute

   Other Communication Manager processes (i.e., "initmap" and "hmm") create other "permanent" Communication Manager processes.

   The Process Manager also:

   - Verifies that Communication Manager is authorized to run on this server.
   - Maintains a heartbeat to the Watchdog.

Standby server's initialization

These steps are executed on the standby server:

1. Avaya™ Communication Manager — On the standby server, many processes are frozen so that the Standby DupMgr can shadow into them without interfering with those writes. However, some shadowed and unshadowed processes need to run on the standby. These processes are known as the "run-on-standby" processes, and they have the RUN_STBY attribute.

   The packet control driver (PCD) process runs on the standby to communicate with port networks. The rest of these processes support the PCD or create processes that need to be shadowed into.

   Some of the processes are:

   - prc_mgr (Process Manager) — unshadowed
   - phantom — unshadowed
   - net_mgr — unshadowed
   - tim — unshadowed
   - tmr_mgr — unshadowed
   - pcd — shadowed

     The active server's PCD shadows into the standby's PCD, so the standby's PCD does not to write to shadowed memory. The standby's PCD handshakes with every administered PN and counts accessible PNs to include in state-of-health reports to the Arbiter.

Automatic trace-route

S8300 | S8500 | S8700 | S8710 | S8720

In order to diagnose network problems, especially to determine where a network outage exists, Communication Manager initiates an automatic trace-route command when the connectivity between a server and its port networks, media gateways, or IP trunks is lost. This includes:

- IPSI-connected port networks (**S8500 | S8700 | S8710 | S8720** only)
- IP trunks (signaling groups: **S8500 | S8700 | S8710 | S8720** only)
- All media gateways

Note:

The Avaya S8300 Media Server does not support port networks. And, while the S8300 can have IP trunks, it does not monitor their status.

Depending on the type of link failure, Communication Manager determines whether to initiate the trace-route command from a CLAN circuit pack or from the native NIC.

Hardware/software requirements

This feature requires

- C-LAN circuit pack TN799B or above
- Communication Manager, Release 2.2 or later

Note:

This feature defaults to “on” in a standard installation.

Monitored links

The automatic trace-route feature monitors the following links for failures:

- **Server-to-media gateway**: the link between the server acting as a gateway controller and any media gateway. A link to a media gateway that is in busy-out or disabled state is not a failed link.
- **Server-to-port networks**: the link between the active server and any IPSI-connected port network. A link to a port network that is in busy-out or disabled state is not a failed link.
- **Server-to-IP trunks** (H.323 signaling groups): the link between the server acting as a gatekeeper and any H.323 signaling group. Subsequent call failures using the same H.323 signaling group do not generate new log entries until that H.323 signaling group has successfully processed a call. The maintenance subsystem (except S8300) can also identify a failed link whenever any of these Error Types against the H323-SGRP maintenance object occur:
  - Error Type 257: ping test failures
  - Error Type 513: ping test excessive delay times
  - Error Type 770: excessive latency and packet loss from the Media Processor (maintenance object H323-SGRP Error type 770).

    A link to an H.323 signaling group that is in busy-out or disabled state is not a failed link.

Note:

A call connection that is blocked from completion over a WAN link through the Call Admission Control Bandwidth Limitation feature is not a failed link and does not generate an automatic trace route over that link.

Configurations

The automatic trace-route feature works with the following configurations:

- **Enterprise Survivable Servers** (ESS): applies to the connections between the ESS and those port networks, media gateways, and signaling groups that the ESS is actively controlling.
- **Local Survivable Processor** (LSP): applies to S8300 or S8500 (through the Processor Ethernet interface) media servers functioning as a LSP and the media gateway connections that the LSP is actively controlling.

Administration

Administration of automatic trace-route is accomplished by two means:

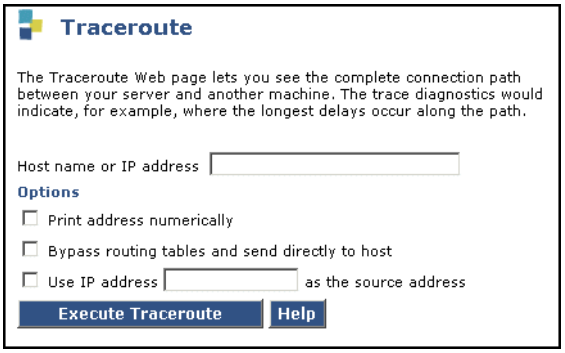
- Web page administration for automatic trace-route
- SAT administration for automatic trace-route

Web page administration for automatic trace-route

You can administer automatic trace-route from the Maintenance Web Interface:

1. From the Maintenance Web Interface select **Diagnostics > Traceroute** to display the **Traceroute** page (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Traceroute page on Maintenance Web Interface



2. Type either the host name or the IP address in the **Host name or IP address** field.
3. Select any options:
   - Print address numerically - select this option to print the hop addresses numerically rather than by symbolic name and number. If you do not select this option, the system looks up symbolic names for the host addresses. To do so, the system uses the domain name server, which translates the IP address to a symbolic name. If the domain name server is unavailable, the traceroute command will be unsuccessful.
   - Bypass routing tables and send directly to host - select this option to run the traceroute to a local host through an interface that has no route through it. That is, select this option to run the traceroute to a local host on an attached network. If the host is not on a network that is directly attached, the traceroute will be unsuccessful and you will receive an error message.
   - Use IP address as the source address - select this option to specify an alternate IP address as the source address. Doing so enables you to force the source address to be something other than the IP address of the interface from which the probe packet was sent.
4. Click on the **Execute Traceroute** button.

SAT administration for automatic trace-route

With proper permissions you can turn the automatic trace-route feature on and off from the system access terminal (SAT):

1. Type **`change system-parameters ip-options`** and press **Enter**.

   The **IP-Options System Parameters** form displays.

IP-Options System Parameters form

```
change system-parameters ip-options

                         IP-OPTIONS SYSTEM PARAMETERS

 IP MEDIA PACKET PERFORMANCE THRESHOLDS
    Roundtrip Propagation Delay (ms)    High: 800      Low: 400
                   Packet Loss (%)      High: 40       Low: 15
                   Ping Test Interval (sec): 20
    Number of Pings Per Measurement Interval: 10

 RTCP MONITOR SERVER                                AUTOMATIC TRACE ROUTE ON
         Default Server IP Address: 192.168.15 .84            Link Failure? y
               Default Server Port: 5005
  Default RTCP Report Period(secs): 5

 IP DTMF TRANSMISSION MODE
  Intra-System IP DTMF Transmission Mode: in-band-g711
                   Inter-System IP DTMF: See Signaling Group Forms

 H.248 MEDIA GATEWAY                  H.323 IP ENDPOINT
  Link Loss Delay Timer (min): 5       Link Loss Delay Timer (min): 1
                                         Primary Search Time (sec): 15
```

2. To enable the automatic trace-route command set the **AUTOMATIC TRACE ROUTE ON Link Failure** to **y**.

   To disable the automatic trace-route command set the **AUTOMATIC TRACE ROUTE ON Link Failure** to **n**.

   Note:

   If you disable the feature, any automatic trace-route currently in progress finishes, and no subsequent trace-route commands are launched or logged (the link failure buffer is cleared).

3. Press **Enter** to submit the form.

Command results

The logged results of the trace-route command can help you determine network outages that cause link failures and is available:

- On the Maintenance Web pages
- In the Linux log files

If you initiate a trace-route from the system access terminal (SAT), the results are not logged but appear on the SAT form after the command is issued. See trace-route in *Maintenance Commands Reference (03-300431)* for information about how to interpret the report. See Conditions and interactions on page 110 for command precedence information.

Maintenance Web pages

To view the results of the **trace-route** command in the Maintenance Web Pages:

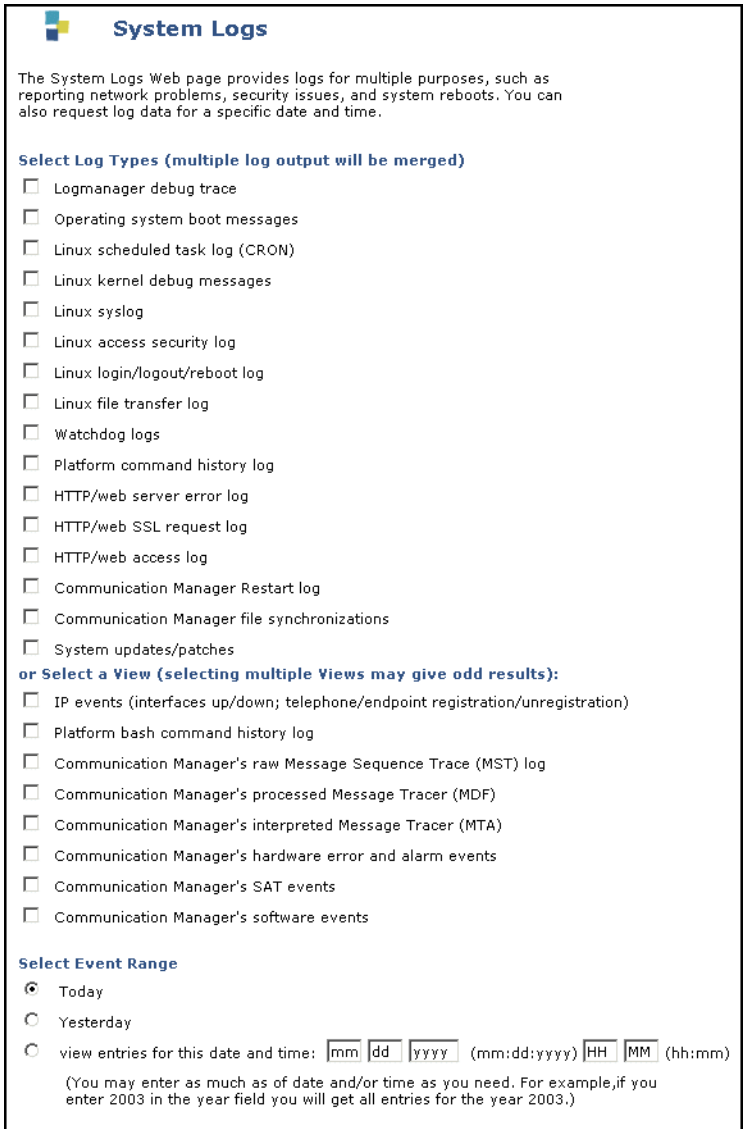
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Diagnostics > System Logs**.

   The **System Logs** page (Figure 7: System Logs page on page 106) displays.

Figure 7: System Logs page



3. In the **Select Log Types** section select **IP Events**.
4. Click on the **View Log** button at the bottom of the page.

   The View Log page displays 200 lines of the most recent log entries.
5. The Interpreting the Web interface log entries section describes the various log entry types.

Linux log files

To view the results of the trace-route command in the Linux log file:

1. At the command line interface type:
   - **logv IPEVT** to display all IP events
   - **logv IPEVT today** to view the IP events log for the current day
   - **logv TR_** to view the automatically-launched trace-route log
   - **logv TR_IPSI | TR_SG | TR_MG** to see the IPSI, Signaling Group or media gateway logs, respectively.
2. The Interpreting the Web interface log entries section describes the entries associated with the trace-route command.

Interpreting the Web interface log entries

Each line of the log consists of common information available on any line of the tracelog followed by event-specific information. The beginning of each line of the IP events log is exactly the same as those of any line on the tracelog. The generic information is distinct from the failure-specific information in that it is separated by colons(:) as in the following example:

```
20030227:000411863:46766:MAP(11111):MED:
```

Interpret the information as follows:

- **20030227** is the date (February 27, 2003)
- **000411863** is the time (00 hours, 04 minutes, 11 seconds, 863 milliseconds (ms) or 00:04:11 AM).
- **46766** is the sequence number of this entry.
- **MAP(11111)** is the name and number of the process generating the event.
- **MED** is the priority level (medium).

Following the generic information the following information appears in brackets [] for all trace-route commands, whether successful or not:

- Source board location
- Source IP address
- Network region

- IPSI number (for port network link failures), media gateway number (for media gateway link failures), or signaling group number (for signaling group failures)
- Destination IP address
- Successful hops: information about successful hops along the route:
  - Hop number
  - IP address of hop
  - Times (in ms) to reach that hop (3 separate time values)
- Unsuccessful hops: information about unsuccessful hops along the route:
  - Hop number
  - IP address of hop
  - Times – indicates “*” to indicate a failed hop or very large time periods
  - Error code indicating reason for failed hop (same as that returned from a user-initiated trace-route command)
  - Additional information specific to aborts of the trace-route
  - Tag indicating that automatic trace-route has been aborted and a reason

Examples of specific failure events are interpreted in the following sections:

- Media gateway link failures
- Port network link failures
- IP trunk (H.323 signaling group) link failures
- Failed hop
- Aborted trace-route

Note:

Even though some the examples below show wrapped lines of text, both the Web page and the Linux log display one line per entry.

Media gateway link failures

In addition to the generic information, the log shows an example of a media gateway link failure:

```
[TR_MG board=01A06 ip= 135.9.78.112 net_reg= 1 mg= 1
dest= 135.9.71.77 hop= 1 135.9.78.254 2.000ms 3.000ms 2.000ms]
```

Interpret the information as follows:

- Brackets surround the failure-specific information
- Type of IP event (TR-MG): a trace-route for a link failure to a media gateway
- Source board location (01A06)
- Source IP address (135.9.78.112)

- Network region number (1)
- Media gateway number (1)
- Destination IP address (135.9.71.77)
- Hop number (1)
- Hop IP address (135.9.78.254)
- Three times in milliseconds (ms) for the three different attempts made at each hop along a route (2.000ms, 3.000ms, 2.000ms)

Port network link failures

In addition to the generic information, the log shows an example of a port network link failure and includes a tag for the type of IP event in brackets:

```
[TR_IPSI board=PROCR ip= 172.28.224.18 net_reg= 1 ipsi= 2
dest= 135.9.71.75 hop= 1 135.9.78.254 2.000ms 3.000ms 2.000ms]
```

Interpret the information as follows:

- Brackets surround the failure-specific information
- Type of IP event (TR_IPSI): a trace-route for an IPSI link failure to a port network
- Source board location (PROCR): the processor Ethernet (native NIC)
- Source IP address (172.28.224.18)
- Network region number (1)
- IPSI number (2)
- Destination IP address (135.9.71.75)
- Hop number (2)
- Hop IP address (135.9.78.254)
- Three times in milliseconds (ms) for the three different attempts made at each hop along a route (2.000ms, 3.000ms, 2.000ms)

IP trunk (H.323 signaling group) link failures

In addition to the generic information, the log shows an example of an IP trunk link failure:

```
[TR_SG board=01A08 ip= 135.9.78.112 net_reg= 1 sg= 1
dest= 135.9.71.77 hop= 1 135.9.78.254 2.000ms 3.000ms 2.000ms]
```

Interpret the information as follows:

- Brackets surround the failure-specific information
- Type of IP event (TR_SG): a trace-route for a link failure to an IP trunk
- Source board location (01A08)
- Source IP address (135.9.78.112)
- Network region number (1)

- Signaling group number (1)
- Destination IP address (135.9.71.77)
- Hop number (1)
- Hop IP address (135.9.78.254)
- Three times in milliseconds (ms) for the three different attempts made at each hop along a route (2.000ms, 3.000ms, 2.000ms)

Failed hop

The following examples illustrate failed hops along the route:

```
[TR_IPSI board=PROCR ip= 172.28.224.18 net_reg= 1
 ipsi= 2 dest= 172.28.224.2 hop= 1  172.28.224.18
   2965.401ms !H  2997.313ms !H  3000.750ms !H]

[TR_IPSI board=PROCR ip= 172.28.224.18 net_reg= 1
     ipsi= 1 dest= 172.28.224.1 hop= 1  * * *]

[TR_IPSI board=PROCR ip= 172.28.224.18 net_reg= 1
     ipsi= 1 dest= 172.28.224.1 hop= 2  * * *]

[TR_IPSI board=PROCR ip= 172.28.224.18 net_reg= 1
     ipsi= 1 dest= 172.28.224.1 hop= 3  * * *]
```

The example shows the case for a port network failure; other failures would be analogous. Depending on the circumstances, sometimes very long times are shown along with error codes, if known. In other circumstances, the times are shows as “*.”

Aborted trace-route

The following examples show an aborted trace-route:

```
 [TR_SG board=01A06 ip=   135.9.78.112 net_reg=   1 mg=
1 dest=    135.9.71.77 hop= Aborted due to contention!]
 [TR_SG board=01A06 ip=   135.9.78.112 net_reg=   1 mg=
1 dest=    135.9.71.77 hop= Aborted due to socket close!]
```

This example shows an aborted trace on an IP trunk link failure: once for contention with a SAT-initiated trace-route and the second time for the socket closing.

Conditions and interactions

The following conditions and interactions apply to the automatic trace-route feature:

- If multiple links are lost at the same time, only a limited number of automatic trace-route commands are launched.
- 10 trace-route requests are held in a buffer at any given time; all other links failures that exceed the buffer size are dropped.

- Only one automatic trace-route command is launched and completed at a time per system. A new automatic trace-route cannot begin until the previous automatic trace-route completes or aborts. As soon as an automatic trace-route command is issued for a particular failed link, that entry is removed from the failed link buffer.
- The automatic trace-route command aborts when:
  - Encountering failed hops, that is, all three packets for that hop are unanswered (three asterisks).
  - Some other process (for example, a user-initiated trace-route command) takes precedence.
  - Communication Manager resets (Level 2 or higher); no further automatic trace-routes are launched during a reset, and the failed link buffer is cleared.
  - The Linux operating system (OS) crashes; any automatic trace-route commands in progress on CLAN circuit pack or the native-NIC abort, and the failed link buffer is cleared.

  Note:

  Aborts due to a Linux OS crash are not logged in the IP events log; the Linux OS logs should indicate that the OS restarted.

  - S8700 | S8710 | S8720 only: the servers interchange (not logged in the IP events log); other areas of the log files should indicate the server interchange, which also includes a warm restart (reset system 1). The failed link buffer is retained through an interchange, and trace-route commands in the buffer are launched after an interchange or warm reset.

    Since the log files are resident on each server, a server interchange means that the log file being written to also changes. Only the entries that occur while the given processor is active appear in that server's log. In order to get a complete history you must go to each server and view the respective logs.
  - The command is not completed within predetermined time period:
    - CLAN: 1 minute
    - Native NIC: 2 minutes

  Note:

  Aborted trace-route commands are not restarted for CLAN circuit packs or native-NIC interfaces.

  - The link fails and then before the automatic trace-route command can be run over the given CLAN interface, the CLAN interface is taken out of service, then there is no way to actually perform the trace-route. By the time the CLAN interface comes back into service, the link failure may no longer be an issue and hence, there is no attempt to retry that trace-route.
- S8300 and S8500 only: RAM disk configuration supports server reliability by partially surviving a disk crash. In this situation, even though Communication Manager is running on the RAM disk, there is no disk to which the system can write the results of the automatic trace-route.

Network recovery

When the media gateway and the primary server from which it gets its call control lose connection with each other, Avaya's network recovery strategies immediately begin to either reconnect with the primary server or to find alternate call controllers.

Topics in this section include:

- Connection Preserving Failover/Failback on page 114
- H.248 server-to-gateway Link Recovery on page 117
- H.323 Link Recovery on page 126
- H.323 Trunk Link Recovery on page 134
- Auto Fallback to Primary on page 136
- Local Survivable Processor (LSP) on page 137
- Enterprise Survivable Server (ESS) on page 138
- WAN Remoted Port Network on page 139

Figure 8: Recovery timers and their interactions on page 113 depicts the recovery timers that work together to reroute network connections.

Figure 8: Recovery timers and their interactions

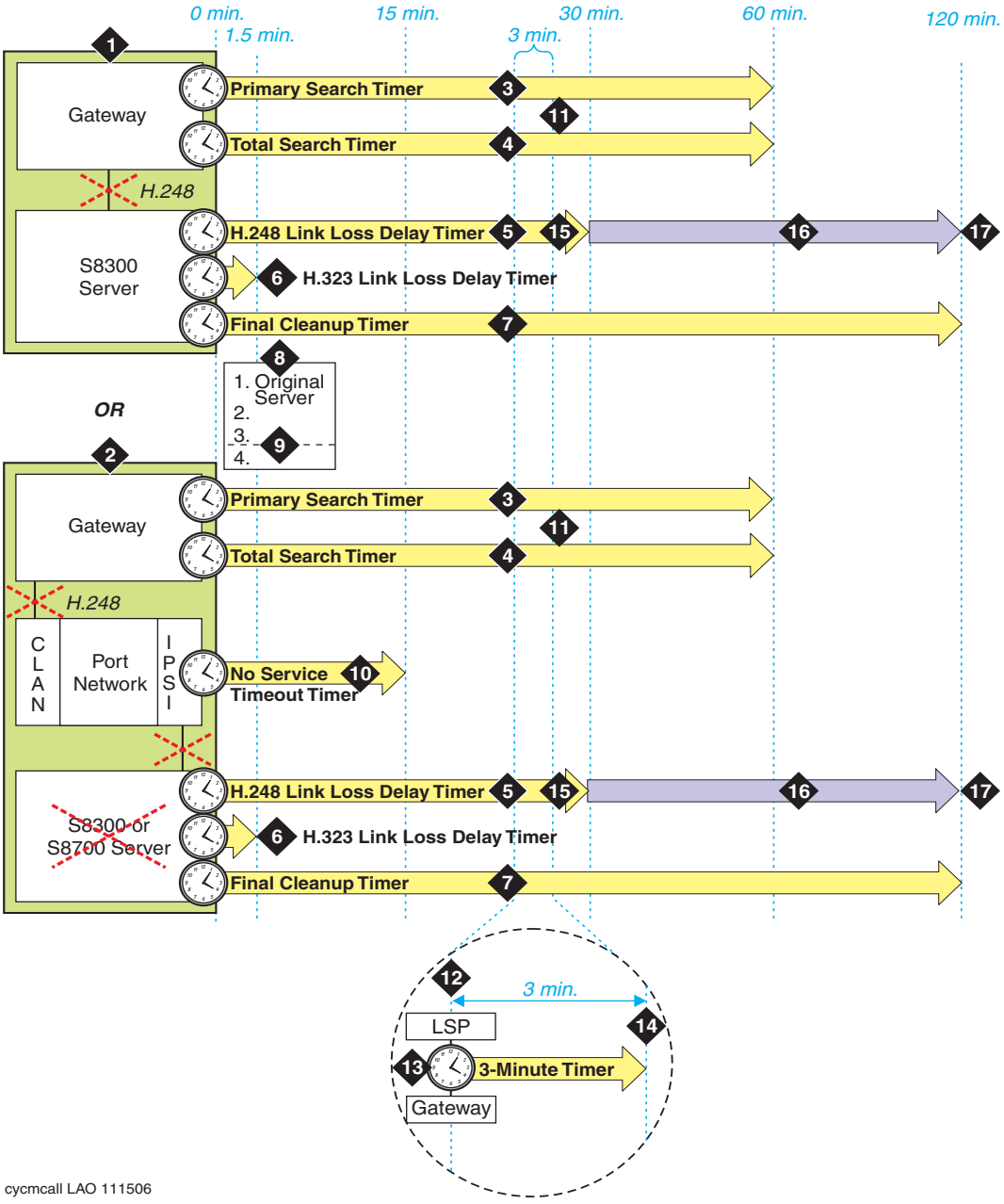


Figure notes:

1. **S8300**: H.248 link between the server and the media gateway is broken.
2. **S8500 (Processor Ethernet interface) or 8700 Series**: If the Ethernet connection is broken between the server and the port network or the server fails, the Enterprise Survivable Server (ESS) feature, if available, is launched, starting the No Service Timeout Timer (NSTT; see Note 9)

   Note: if the Ethernet connection is broken, then the H.248 signaling connection to the gateway is also broken.
3. Primary Search Timer (PST, see General Link Recovery process) begins on the media gateway
4. Total Search Timer (TST, see General Link Recovery process) begins on the media gateway
5. Link Loss Delay Timer (1-30 min.) starts when Communication Manager detects loss of connection with a media gateway.
6. H.323 Trunk Link Recovery starts a short (1.5 min.) timer to hold the call state information for H.323 (IP) trunks.
7. Final Cleanup Timer (120 min.) cleans up preserved connections that do not have disconnect supervision.
8. Media Gateway Controller list (MGC). The first element in this list is always the primary server; the fifth element is for G250 SLS (survivable-call-engine).
9. Transition point (see Note 8 and Administering the Media Gateway timers)
10. No Service Timeout Timer (NSTT) on the IPSI (3-15 min., default is 5 min.) starts if available, when the IPSI loses contact with the main server.
11. If the Primary Search Timer (PST) expires before the gateway can re-establish the link to the alternate resources that are above the Transition Point in the Media Gateway Controller (MGC) list, then the gateway crosses the Transition Point and begins searching the other resources in the list. The gateway makes only one connection attempt with any resources below the Transition Point.

    If the gateway cannot re-establish the link to any of the resources below the Transition Point, then it starts over at the top of the MGC list and continues to the end, making only one reconnection attempt to each element in the list. This continues until the Total Search Timer (TST) expires.
12. Auto Fallback to Primary starts a 3-minute, administrable timer that checks for network stability before the server accepts the registration requests from the media gateway.
13. Auto Fallback to Primary: depending upon its recovery rule, the media gateway connects to LSP before the Link Loss Delay Timer (LLDT) expires.
14. Auto Fallback to Primary: media gateway sends registration requests to primary server at 30-second intervals (similar to "keep alive" signals). Server gives gateways without LSP service priority to those with LSP service; see Local Survivable Processor (LSP).
15. Link Loss Delay Timer (LLDT) expires, Connection Preserving Failover/Failback and Standard Local Survivability (SLS) on the G250/G350 and J4360/J6350 media gateways begin.
16. Connection Preserving Failover/Failback starts as soon as the media gateway migrates to another server.
17. Connection Preserving Failover/Failback's Final Cleanup Timer (FCT) expires.

Connection Preserving Failover/Failback

The Connection Preserving Failover/Failback for H.248 gateways preserves existing bearer (voice) connections while a H.248 media gateway migrates from one Communication Manager server to another because of network or server failure. However, users on connection-preserved calls cannot use such features as Hold, Conference, or Transfer, etc. In addition to preserving the audio voice paths, Connection Preserving Failover/Failback extends the time period for recovery operations and functions.

If two parties are on a call that is routed through an H.248 media gateway and the network connection carrying the media signal to the main server is lost, the voice (bearer) channel between the two users remains intact, and the two users can continue talking, unaware that the network connection is down. Even though the two parties can talk to each other, they cannot put the call on hold or conference in another party, those telephony features are not allowed. Avaya's network recovery strategy includes the Connection Preserving Failover/Failback feature to ensure that the new server to which the gateway connects retains calls in progress.

Conditions that initiate Connection Preserving Failover/Failback

Connection Preserving Failover/Failback begins with the loss of the H.248 network connection between the gateway and the primary server. During the time that the gateway migrates to another server for its call control, Connection Preserving Failover/Failback preserves the voice path after it migrates to the new server. Loss of the H.248 network connection causes the media gateway to failover or failback to a new server:

- Main server to LSP or ESS
- Main server back to itself after system reset
- One LSP to another LSP
- One ESS to another ESS
- LSP to an ESS
- LSP/ESS back to main server after expiration of the Link Loss Delay Timer that clears out calls on the server.

Calls preserved/not preserved or available

Connection Preserving Failover/Failback preserves:

- Stable calls (talk path already established) originating from the main server, including:
  - Analog stations and trunks
  - DCP stations
  - Digital trunks
  - IP trunk calls (SIP, H.323)
  - H.323 IP stations that use media gateway resources
  - ISDN-PRI trunks
    - D-channel on the media gateway needs mapping to the B-channel for reconstruction
    - Stable Facility Associated Signaling (FAS) calls are preserved; signaling and bearer channels migrate together
    - Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS) calls can have signaling and bearer channels on different media gateways. Avaya recommends that the media gateways

be physically co-located and administered to migrate together to the same set of LSPs and in the same order.

- Inter-gateway calls using Inter-Gateway Alternate Routing (IGAR)

- Conference calls, however all parties in the conference drop whenever any party drops

Important:
Call features (for example, Hold, Transfer, Drop, etc.) are unavailable on preserved connections. Users attempting to invoke any of the call features receive denial treatment. Callers can make new calls, but only after hanging up from an old call.

Connection Preserving Failover/Failback *does not* preserve:

- Preserved calls (originating on the main server) on a LSP that falls back to the primary server. Calls that originate on the LSP during the time period that it is providing call control are preserved when the LSP fails back to the primary server.

Important:
If you want calls that originate on the main server to remain stable throughout the failover/failback process, that is, when the LSP falls back to its assigned primary server, ensure that the media gateway's recovery rule (**`change system-parameters mg-recovery-rule n`**, **Migrate H.248 MG to primary** field) is set to:

  - **0-active calls** which causes the LSP to failback to the primary server when the system is idle (no active calls in progress)
  - **time-day-window** which specifies a time for the LSP failback to the primary server.
  - **time-window-OR-0-active-calls** which fails back to the primary server whenever the system is idle or at the administered time, whichever occurs first.

- Calls on hold or listening to announcements or music (not considered stable calls).
- ISDN BRI calls
- Calls on hold (soft or hard)
- Calls with dial tone
- Calls in the ringing state
- Calls in the dialing state
- Calls in vector processing
- Calls in ACD queues
- Calls on port networks that failover/failback

H.248 server-to-gateway Link Recovery

The H.248 link between an Avaya server running Avaya Communication Manager Software and the Avaya Media Gateway provides the signaling protocol for:

- Call setup
- Call control (user actions such as Hold, Conference, or Transfer) while the call is in progress
- Call tear-down

If the link goes down, Link Recovery preserves any existing calls and attempts to re-establish the original link. If the gateway cannot reconnect to the original server, then Link Recovery automatically attempts to connect with another server or LSP. Link Recovery does not diagnose or repair the network failure that caused the link outage.

Link Recovery begins with detection of either:

- A TCP socket failure on the H.248 link

  or

- Loss of the H.248 link within 40-60 seconds

General Link Recovery process

Link Recovery design incorporates three separate timers that monitor the period of time that the server or gateway spends in specific Link Recovery processes. Table 33 lists the timer parameters.

Table 33: H.248 Link Recovery timers ***1 of 2***

Timer	Location	Description	Value range in minutes (default)
Link Loss Delay Timer	Server	The length of time that the server retains call information while the gateway attempts to reconnect to either its primary server or to alternate resources.	1-30 (5)
Final Cleanup Timer	Server	Removes preserved connections that do not have disconnect supervision (not administrable).	120

1 of 2

Table 33: H.248 Link Recovery timers *2 of 2*

Timer	Location	Description	Value range in minutes (default)
Primary Search Timer	Gateway	The length of time that the gateway spends trying to connect to the primary server.	1-60 (1)
Total Search Timer	Gateway	The length of time that the gateway spends trying to connect to all alternate resources.	1-60 (30)

2 of 2

The sequence of events during Link Recovery is described in Table 34.

Table 34: General Link Recovery process *1 of 2*

Process sequence	Description
1.	Link failure detected
2.	The Primary and Total Search Timers begin running. The gateway attempts to re-establish the H.248 link with original server, which is the first element in the Media Gateway Controller (MGC) list. See Administering the MGC list on page 123 for instructions on administering this list. See Administering the Media Gateway timers on page 122 for instructions on administering the Primary and Total Search Timers.
3.	If the gateway cannot reconnect with the original server, then it searches the MGC list (in order) for alternate resources (list elements 2-4) that are above the Transition Point (if set). These alternate resources can be: **S8300**: 1-3 S8300s configured as Local Survivable Processors (LSPs) **S8500** and **S8700 | S8710 | S8720**: 1-3 C-LAN circuit packs within the primary server's configuration The Total Search Timer continues running. See Administering the MGC list on page 123 for instructions on administering this list and on setting the Transition Point.
4.	If the Primary Search Timer expires before the gateway can re-establish the link to the alternate resources that are above the Transition Point in the MGC list, then the gateway crosses the Transition Point and begins searching the other resources in the list. The gateway makes 2 connection attempts with any resources below the Transition Point: one on the encrypted link, the other on the unencrypted link.

1 of 2

Table 34: General Link Recovery process ***2 of 2***

Process sequence	Description
5.	If the gateway cannot re-establish the link to any of the resources below the Transition Point, then it starts over at the top of the MGC list and continues to the end, making only 1 reconnection attempt to each element in the list. This continues until the Total Search Timer expires.
6.	If the gateway still cannot connect to any alternate resources and Total Search Timer expires, it reboots itself. See Maintenance during recovery on page 120 for more information about the server and gateway alarm notification strategies. The server's Link Loss Delay Timer should be the last timer to expire, meaning that the server holds its call control information until all other means of re-establishing the have been exhausted. **Note:** If the Link Loss Delay Timer expires but the gateway successfully connects with an alternate resource, the system generates a warning alarm anyway, even though the H.248 link is up to another server.

2 of 2

Call handling during recovery

While the H.248 link is down, calls that were already in progress before the link failure remain connected during the recovery process. Once the link is re-established, normal call processing continues. If the gateway successfully reconnects, the actual outage is less than 2 seconds. Should the link failure persist for a few minutes, some features or capabilities are affected:

- New calls are not processed.
- Calls held in queue for an ACD group, attendant group, call park, or are on hold might be dropped during Link Recovery.
  - G700: reboots after the Total Search Timer expires.
  - G350: media modules reboot after the Total Search Timer expires.
- The talk path between two or more points remains up, even if one or all of the parties hangs up.
- Music or announcement sources associated with a call remain connected to queued or held calls in progress, even if one or all parties to the call hangs up.
- If the link failure continues for several minutes, expect inaccuracies in the BCMS, CMS, call attendants, and other time-related statistical reports.
- If the calling party hangs up during Link Recovery, expect inaccuracies in the CDR records for the recovery time period.
- Phone buttons (including feature access buttons) do not work.

The Feature interactions and compatibility on page 124 section describes other performance impacts associated with Link Recovery.

Maintenance during recovery

During Link Recovery the following maintenance events occur:

- If a Media Module change occurs during the link failure but before the expiration of the Total Search Time, the gateway informs the controller of the change after the link is re-established.
- Any Media Modules that were reset, removed, or replaced are removed and inserted in Communication Manager.
- The maintenance subsystem begins a context audit after Link Recovery.

Link recovery unsuccessful

Server alarms

Expiration of the Link Loss Delay Timer triggers Communication Manager alarm notification. These events and their associated alarm levels are in Table 35.

Table 35: Avaya Communication Manager alarms

Event	Alarm level
Link Loss Delay Timer expires (loss of link to gateway)	Major
Gateway reconnects	Clear
Original gateway fails to reconnect	Major
Original gateway reconnects	Clear

Gateway alarms

The Media Gateway events, their associated alarm levels, and SNMP status are listed in Table 36.

Table 36: Media Gateway events and alarms ***1 of 2***

Event	Alarm level	Log	SNMP
Loss of link	Minor	Event	Trap
Link restored	Cleared	Event	Trap clear
Registration successful	Informational	Event	Trap

1 of 2

Table 36: Media Gateway events and alarms ***2 of 2***

Event	Alarm level	Log	SNMP
Registration failed	Major	Event	Trap
No controller provisioned	Major	Event	Trap
Controller provisioned	Major	Event	Trap clear
Connection to LSP	Major	Event	Trap
Connection fallback to primary	Major	Event	Trap clear

2 of 2

Note:

Avaya Communication Manager raises a minor alarm until the Link Loss Delay timer expires. If the link to the original gateway is restored before this timer expires, then the alarm is cleared.

If the Link Loss Delay Timer expires but the gateway successfully connects with a LSP, the main server generates a warning alarm anyway, even though the H.248 link is up to another server.

H.248 Link Recovery administration

Link Recovery requires both Avaya Communication Manager and Media Gateway administration. Use these links to go to the appropriate section:

- Administering the server timer on page 121
- Administering the Media Gateway timers on page 122
- Administering the MGC list on page 123

Administering the server timer

The Link Loss Delay Timer determines how long Communication Manager retains the gateway's call state information before it instructs the gateway to reset, which drops all calls in progress.

To administer the Link Loss Delay Timer:

1. At the SAT type **`change system-parameters ip-options`** and press **Enter** to display the **IP-Options System Parameters** form (Figure 9).

Figure 9: IP-Options System Parameters form

```
change system-parameters ip-options                              Page   1 of   2
                          IP-OPTIONS SYSTEM PARAMETERS

 IP MEDIA PACKET PERFORMANCE THRESHOLDS
    Roundtrip Propagation Delay (ms)    High: 800      Low: 400
                   Packet Loss (%)      High: 40       Low: 15
                   Ping Test Interval (sec): 20
    Number of Pings Per Measurement Interval: 10

 RTCP MONITOR SERVER
         Default Server IP Address: 172.16 .241.80
               Default Server Port: 5005
  Default RTCP Report Period(secs): 5

AUTOMATIC TRACE ROUTE ON
           Link Failure? y


 H.248 MEDIA GATEWAY                  H.323 IP ENDPOINT
  Link Loss Delay Timer (min): 5       Link Loss Delay Timer (min): 5
                                         Primary Search Time (sec): 75
                                  Periodic Registration Timer (min): 20
```

2. In the H.248 MEDIA GATEWAY section type a number (**1-30**; default is **5**) in the **Link Loss Delay Timer (minutes)** field to indicate the number of minutes that Communication Manager retains the gateway's call state information.

   Note:

   The value of this timer should be longer than either of the gateway timers (Primary Search Timer and Total Search Timer. See Administering the Media Gateway timers on page 122).

3. Press **Enter** to save the change.

Administering the Media Gateway timers

Administering the Media Gateway requires you to administer the Primary Search Timer, the Total Search Timer, and the MGC list Transition Point.

The MGC Transition point divides the MGC list into two categories:

- Elements above the Transition Point are alternative C-LAN circuit packs *connected to the primary server*.
- Elements below the Transition Point can be other C-LAN circuit packs, LSPs or Standard Local Survivable engines on H.248 gateways.

To administer the gateway timers and Transition Point

1. Administer the gateway's Primary Search Timer (the length of time that the gateway spends trying to connect to the primary server) by typing **set mgp reset-times primary-search *search-time*** at the Command Line Interface (CLI). The ***search-time*** values are **1-60** minutes.

   Note:

   The Primary Search Timer value should be shorter than both the Total Search Timer and the Link Loss Delay Timer.

2. Administer the Total Search Timer (the length of time that the gateway spends trying to connect to all alternate resources) by typing **set mgp reset-times primary-search *search-time*** at the Command Line Interface (CLI). The ***search-time*** values are **1-60** minutes.

   Note:

   The Total Search Timer value should be greater than the Primary Search Timer but shorter than the Link Loss Delay Timer.

3. Establish the Transition Point by typing **set mgp reset transition-point *n***, where ***n*** is the numbered element in the MGC list.

   For example, if ***n***= 2, the Transition Point is after the second element in the list. That is, the gateway first attempts reconnecting with its original C-LAN circuit pack and then tries one other alternate resource during the Primary Search Timer period. See H.248 Link Recovery timers on page 117 for more information about the H.248 Link Recovery timers.

Administering the MGC list

You can administer the gateway with a list of up to 4 alternate resources (TN799DP C-LAN circuit packs or LSPs) that it can connect to in the event of link failure. The MGC list consists of the IP addresses to contact and the order in which to re-establish the H.248 link.

To administer the MGC list

1. At the gateway's Command Line Interface (CLI) type **set mgc list *ipaddress, ipaddress, ipaddress, ipaddress***, where:

   - The first element is the IP address of the primary server (S8300) or the primary C-LAN circuit pack (S8700).
   - The next three elements can be the IP addresses of 1-3 LSPs (S8300s configured as such), other C-LAN circuit packs in the primary server's configuration (S8700), or the Standard Local Survivable call engine on H.248 gateways.

2. Reset the gateway with the **reset mgp** command.

   Wait for the LEDs on the gateway and Media Modules to go out and the active status LEDs on the gateway to go on, indicating that the reset is complete.

3. Check the MGC list administration with the **show mgc** command.

   Look in the CONFIGURED MGC HOST section for the IP addresses of the alternate resources.

Feature interactions and compatibility

H.248 Link Recovery can affect the performance of features or adjuncts within the configuration (Table 37).

Table 37: H.248 Link Recovery feature/adjunct interactions ***1 of 2***

Feature or adjunct	Description
Feature Access Codes (FAC)	Feature Access Codes, whether dialed or administered buttons, do not work.
Non-IP trunks/stations, including such circuit-switched TDM resources as DCP, analog, or ISDN-PRI.	These resources are unavailable until the H.248 link is re-established.
Terminals	Time-of-Day, busy lamp states, and call appearance status on some phones might not instantaneously reflect the correct information until the H.248 link is re-established.
Adjunct Switch Application Interface (ASAI)	ASAI-based applications that utilize timing loops, time-related methods, or events might not perform as intended. In addition, applications that do not accommodate time-outs or missing state transition(s) might behave unpredictably.
Voice mail adjuncts (INTUITY, INTUITY Audix)	During Link Recovery, callers connected to AUDIX remain connected even if they hang up. Such calls might be automatically disconnected by AUDIX if the connection remains intact without the calling party entering tone commands to AUDIX or voicing a message.
Call Detail Recording (CDR)	Call records cannot reflect the correct disconnect time if the calling party hangs up before the link recovers.
Call Management System (CMS)	Measurements collected during the recovery period might be inaccurate in those reports that rely upon time-related data.
	1 of 2

Table 37: H.248 Link Recovery feature/adjunct interactions ***2 of 2***

Feature or adjunct	Description
Property Management System (PMS)	Automatic Wake-up, Daily Wake-up, and Housekeeping Status features might not operate as expected if the link fails and the time to search for alternate resources exceeds the PMS application's time-out parameters. For example, if a guest has a wake-up call schedule for 6:15 AM and the H.248 link goes down at 6:10 but recovers at 6:20, then the guest receives no wake up call at 6:15.
Conversant voice response systems	Conversant applications that utilize timing loops, time-related methods, or events might not perform as intended. In addition, applications that do not accommodate time-outs or missing state transition(s) might behave unpredictably.
	2 of 2

Network fragmentation

A likely outcome to an H.248 link recovery scenario is that a network of Media Gateways and IP endpoints, initially registered to the primary server, might now be registered to a number of different LSPs in the network. This can be very disruptive in that network capability may be highly compromised. Resources at various points in the network may be available in only limited quantities, or not at all.

The SAT commands **`list media-gateway`** and **`status media-gateway`** can show those media gateways that are not registered with the primary server. If the technician is on site, the illumination of the YELLOW ACT LED on the LSP is an indication that something has registered with that LSP, and therefore, that the network is fragmented. Two methods are available to recover from a fragmented network:

- Auto Fallback to Primary on page 136 describes how this feature reconstructs the server/gateway topology following network fragmentation.
- Execute **`reset system 4`** on each LSP.

  In order to force Media Gateways and IP endpoints to re-register with the primary server, execute a **`reset system 4`** command, thus forcing any gateways and IP endpoints registered to the LSP to search for and re-register with the primary server. The expectation is that these endpoints will correctly perform the search and find the primary server; however, there is no guarantee that this will be the result.

  The only way to be certain that gateways and endpoints re-register with the primary server is to shut down Communication Manager on every LSP in the network.

To shut down and restart Communication Manager on every LSP:

1. At each LSP command line type **`stop -acfn`** and press **Enter**.
2. Disable the processor ethernet interface (**procr**).
3. At the primary server's SAT type either **`list media-gateway`** or **`status media-gateway`** and press **Enter**.
4. Verify that all the network endpoints re-registered with the primary server.
5. At each LSP command line type **`start -ac`** and press **Enter** to restart Communication Manager on each LSP.

H.323 Link Recovery

The H.323 link between an Avaya Media Gateway and an H.323-compliant IP endpoint provides the signaling protocol for

- Call setup
- Call control (user actions such as Hold, Conference, or Transfer) while the call is in progress
- Call tear-down

If the link goes down, Link Recovery preserves any existing calls and attempts to re-establish the original link. If the endpoint cannot reconnect to the original Gateway, then H.323 Link Recovery automatically attempts to connect with alternate TN799DP (C-LAN) circuit packs within the original server's configuration or to a LSP.

H.323 Link Recovery does not diagnose or repair the network failure that caused the link outage, however it:

- attempts to overcome any network or hardware failure by re-registering the IP Endpoint with its original Gateway
- maintains calls in progress during the re-registration attempt
- continues trying to reconnect if the call ends and the IP Endpoint has not yet reconnected to its original Gateway
- attempts connecting to and registering with an alternate Gateway if so configured

Table 38 provides a synopsis of the recovery outcomes.

Table 38: Synopsis of recovery outcomes

If	Then
No Gateway is found	The endpoint is out-of-service until it can find a Gateway.
The IP endpoint registers with a new Gateway	The call ends and the endpoint is available (full features and buttons) through the new Gateway.
Original Gateway accepts re-registration	The endpoint is available (full features and buttons) through the new Gateway.
Call in progress but endpoint cannot re-register	A call in progress remains so. No new calls are accepted. Features and buttons are inoperable.

Link recovery sequence

Table 39 lists the sequence of events during recovery and includes an explanation of what it happening. This sequence correlates with Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129.

Table 39: H.323 Link Recovery sequence *1 of 3*

Process sequence	Description
1.	Link failure detected (any of the following): • Gateway detects a TCP socket failure • TCP socket closure • Catastrophic network error on the link • Lack of a TCP Keep-Alive signal from the endpoint (Keep-Alive Count exceeded).

1 of 3

Table 39: H.323 Link Recovery sequence ***2 of 3***

Process sequence	Description
2.	The TCP Keep-Alive timer on the C-LAN circuit pack starts (15 minutes). If the signalling link is still down, the H.323 Link Loss Delay Timer begins (Note 2 in Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129). • If the endpoint is on a call when the failure is detected, it tries to re-register with the address(es) of the same Gateway that it was registered with prior to the failure. The endpoint does not wait for the call to be over to re-establish the signaling channels. However, the endpoint does not try to connect to an address of a different Gateway while recovering from a failure encountered during an active call. This is because registering with another Gateway would result in call termination. • If the endpoint is not on a call when the link failure is detected, the endpoint tries to connect to the address(es) of its primary Gateway. If the connection cannot be established with an address of the primary Gateway, the endpoint “marks” the Gateway as “unavailable” and tries to register with the address(es) of the next Gateway in the Alternate Gateway List. If all Gateways are marked, the endpoint stops the registration, “unmarks” all of the Gateway addresses in its list, and then displays an error message to the user. **Note:** During the re-registration process when an endpoint is on an active call, both the Communication Manager server and the endpoint take care that any existing calls are not dropped. In fact, if the re-registration completes successfully, the endpoint regains all call features.
3.	If the endpoint is successful in connecting to the same Gateway, it re-registers, performing what amounts to as a “full” H.323 registration. An internal audit updates the lamp, button, and switchhook information and continues or closes SMDR according to the endpoint state. The Gateway recognizes the endpoint's identity as having previously registered and does not terminate the active call.
4.	As soon as the endpoint detects that the user has hung up, it tries to connect to the address(es) of its primary Gateway if the Gateway Primary Search Timer (Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129) has not expired yet.
5.	If the connection cannot be established with an address(es) of the primary Gateway or if the Primary Search Time (Note 3 in Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129) has expired, the endpoint then tries to register with the address(es) of the next Gateway in the Alternate Gateway List, as depicted by Note 8 in Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129).

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Table 39: H.323 Link Recovery sequence *3 of 3*

Process sequence	Description
6.	The endpoint continues its re-registration attempts, as depicted by Note 9 in Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129.
7.	When the H.323 Link Loss Delay Timer expires (Note 10 in Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129), the Gateway drops all call state information.

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Use Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129 below to correlate the events in Table 39: H.323 Link Recovery sequence on page 127.

Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process

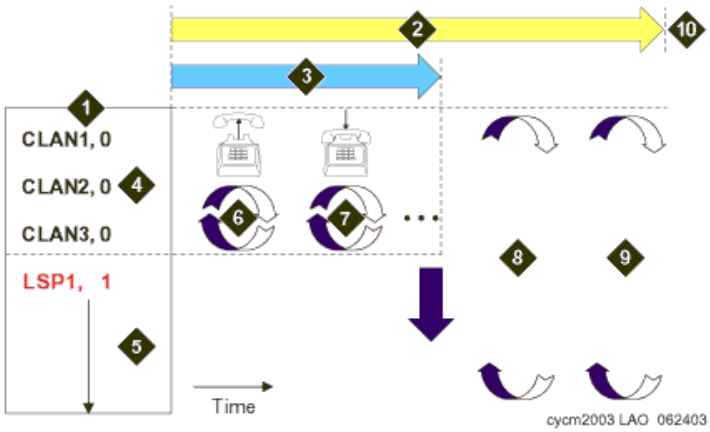


Figure notes:

1. Alternate Gateway List
2. H.323 (gateway) Link Loss Delay Timer
3. Primary Search Timer (endpoint)
4. IP address of alternate C-LAN and Gateway ID
5. Local Survivable Processor (LSP) list in search order.
6. Endpoint attempts re-registration while call is in progress
7. Call ends and endpoint continues re-registration attempts
8. Endpoint attempts re-registration to any Gateway in the AGL, including Local Survivable Processors (LSPs)
9. Endpoint continues re-registration attempts.
10. Gateway deletes IP Endpoint's call state information when H.323 Link Loss Delay Timer expires.

Alternate Gateway List

The Alternate Gateway List (AGL) is created using an entry from DHCP, a TFTP script, DNS server, or manually by administration on the IP endpoint. It can contain the IP addresses of up to thirty (30) eligible Gateways that the IP endpoint can register with. In addition, there are three (3) parameters associated with the use of the Alternate Gateway List.

AGL changes made within Communication Manager administration are downloaded to the IP endpoint during the registration process and as soon as possible after any administration is performed.

Figure 10 depicts a network in which the Alternate Gateway List (AGL) has four (4) entries. Each entry includes an IP address of a C-LAN or an LSP, followed by a Gateway ID. The purpose of the ID is to differentiate the C-LAN addresses from an LSP address. For simplicity sake, the IP address is not shown in the figure. Instead the label 'CLANx' or 'LSPx' is used.

The three (3) C-LAN entries imply that the IP endpoint has three (3) different interfaces to the Communication Manager server that is hosting the Gateway function. Thus, for the purposes of registration to the Gateway, the IP endpoint can connect to any one of the three (3) C-LANs since all connect to the same Gateway.

The last entry in the sample AGL (Note 5 in Figure 10: H.323 Link Bounce recovery process on page 129) contains the IP address of a LSP). The single entry implies that there is only one LSP accessible to the endpoint that is hosting the Gateway function.

Anytime the IP endpoint needs to register, it accesses the AGL and tries to register through each C-LAN in succession. If it cannot connect and register with one of the C-LANs, it then attempts to register with a subsequent alternate Gateway in the list. When it reaches the bottom of the list without successfully registering, it continues to cycle through the entire AGL starting from the top. The reaction of the IP endpoint is dependant on whether it is a Softphone or IP Telephone:

- An IP Telephone eventually resets itself and restarts the registration process.
- A Softphone does not perform a reset since the platform on which it is running might not tolerate a reset because other applications are running successfully at the time.

H.323 Link Recovery administration

There are several administration fields associated with the H.323 Link Bounce Recovery mechanism: some related to the Gateway, others for the IP endpoint. All administration is performed in Communication Manager, and those parameters that are destined for the IP endpoint are downloaded when the IP endpoint performs registration and whenever they are changed.

To administer H.323 Link Recovery options:

1. At the primary server SAT type change system-parameters ip-options and press Enter to display the IP Options System Parameters form.

```
change system-parameters ip-options                              Page   1 of   2
                          IP-OPTIONS SYSTEM PARAMETERS

 IP MEDIA PACKET PERFORMANCE THRESHOLDS
    Roundtrip Propagation Delay (ms)    High: 800      Low: 400
                   Packet Loss (%)      High: 40       Low: 15
                   Ping Test Interval (sec): 20
    Number of Pings Per Measurement Interval: 10

 RTCP MONITOR SERVER
         Default Server IP Address: 172.16 .241.80
               Default Server Port: 5005
  Default RTCP Report Period(secs): 5

AUTOMATIC TRACE ROUTE ON
           Link Failure? y


 H.248 MEDIA GATEWAY                  H.323 IP ENDPOINT
  Link Loss Delay Timer (min): 5       Link Loss Delay Timer (min): 5
                                         Primary Search Time (sec): 75
                                  Periodic Registration Timer (min): 20
```

2. Type the number of minutes for each of these timers:
   - Link Loss Delay Timer
   - Primary Search Timer
   - Periodic Registration Timer

Field name	Link Loss Delay Timer (min):
Values:	1- 60
Default:	60
Field name	Primary Search Time (sec):
Values:	5-3600
Default:	75
Field name	Periodic Registration Timer (min.)
Values:	1-60
Default:	60

Table 40: Administrable parameters on IP-Options System Parameters form

Parameter	Definition
H.323 Link Loss Delay Timer [Used within Gateway]	This timer specifies how long the Communication Manager server preserves registration and any stable calls that may exist on the endpoint after it has lost the call signaling channel to the endpoint. If the endpoint does not re-establish connection within this period, Communication Manager tears down the registration and calls (if any) of the endpoint. **Note:** This timer does not apply to soft IP endpoints operating in telecommuter mode.
Primary Search Time [Downloaded to Endpoint]	While the IP Telephone is hung-up, this is the maximum time period that the IP endpoint expends attempting to register with its current Communication Manager server. The need for this timer arises in situations where the current Communication Manager server might have a large number of C-LANs. This timer allows the customer to specify the maximum time that an IP endpoint spends on trying to connect to the C-LANs before attempting to register with a LSP. While the IP Telephone's receiver is lifted, the endpoint continues trying to re-establish connection with the current server until the call ends.
Periodic Registration Timer	This timer is started when the phone's registration is taken over by another IP endpoint. The timer is cancelled upon successful RAS registration. When the timer expires, the phone tries to re-register with the server. Default timer value: Dependent on the number of unsuccessful periodic registration attempts. As long as the RRJ error message continues to be "Extension in Use," the endpoint continues to attempt registration with the current gatekeeper address. Sample field values apply unless the endpoint is interrupted, such as by power loss, or the user takes manual action to override this automatic process: - **20** means once every 20 minutes for two hours, then once an hour for 24 hours, then once every 24 hours continually. - **60** means once an hour for two hours, then once an hour for 24 hours, then once every 24 hours continually.

3. At the primary server SAT type **change ip-network-region *n***, where ***n*** is the Network Region number, to display the IP Network Region form.

```
change ip-network-region 1

                                IP NETWORK REGION
  Region: 1
Location: 1                Home Domain:
    Name:
                                Intra-region IP-IP Direct Audio: yes
AUDIO PARAMETERS                Inter-region IP-IP Direct Audio: yes
   Codec Set: 1                           IP Audio Hairpinning? n
UDP Port Min: 2048
UDP Port Max: 3028                    RTCP Reporting Enabled? y
                                RTCP MONITOR SERVER PARAMETERS
DIFFSERV/TOS PARAMETERS          Use Default Server Parameters? y
 Call Control PHB Value: 46
        Audio PHB Value: 46
802.1P/Q PARAMETERS
 Call Control 802.1p Priority: 6
        Audio 802.1p Priority: 6      AUDIO RESOURCE RESERVATION PARAMETERS
H.323 IP ENDPOINTS                                    RSVP Enabled? y
  H.323 Link Bounce Recovery? y             RSVP Refresh Rate (secs): 15
 Idle Traffic Interval (sec): 20      Retry upon RSVP Failure Enabled? y
   Keep-Alive Interval (sec): 5                RSVP Profile: guaranteed-service
            Keep-Alive Count: 5       RSVP unreserved (BBE) PHB Value: 43
```

4. Administer these fields using the information in Table 41:
   - H.323 Link Bounce Recovery
   - Idle Traffic Interval
   - Keep-Alive Interval
   - Keep-Alive Count

Table 41: Administrable parameters on IP Network Regions form

Parameter	Definition
Idle Traffic Interval [Endpoint]	The maximum traffic idle time after which a TCP Keep-Alive (KA) signal is sent from the endpoint.
Keep Alive Interval [Endpoint]	The time interval between TCP Keep-Alive re-transmissions. When no ACK is received for all retry attempts, the local TCP stack ends the TCP session and the associated socket is closed.
Keep-Alive Count [Endpoint]	The number of times the Keep-Alive message is transmitted if no ACK is received from the peer.
H.323 Link Bounce Recovery?	If **y** is entered, the H.323 Link Bounce Recovery feature is enabled for this network region. An **n** disables the feature. [Default is **y**.]

Field name	Idle Traffic Interval (seconds):
Values:	5-7200
Default:	20
Field name	Keep-Alive Interval (seconds):
Values:	1-120
Default:	5
Field name	Keep-Alive Count:
Values:	1-20
Default:	5

H.323 Trunk Link Recovery

By initiating a timer to hold the call state information the H.323 Trunk Link Recovery feature results in fewer call failures caused by IP network failures or disruptions. Communication Manager preserves calls and starts a timer at the onset of network disruption (signaling socket failure):

- If the signaling channel recovers before the timer expires, all call state information is preserved and the signaling channel is recovered.
- If the signaling channel does not recover before the timer expires, the system
  - raises an alarm against the signaling channel
  - maintains all connections with the signaling channel
  - discards all call state information about the signaling channel

H.323 Trunk Link Recovery administration

At the SAT interface:

1. Type **`list signaling-group`** and press **Enter** to display a list of the administered signaling groups. Find the H.323 signaling group(s) in the list.

2. Type **change signaling-group *n***, where ***n*** is an administered H.323 signaling group.

```
display signaling-group 2
                                SIGNALING GROUP

 Group Number: 2              Group Type: h.323
                            Remote Office? n          Max number of NCA TSC: 10
                                      SBS? n           Max number of CA TSC: 0
                                 IP Video? n        Trunk Group for NCA TSC: 2
       Trunk Group for Channel Selection: 2
          Supplementary Service Protocol: b
                         T303 Timer(sec): 10

   Near-end Node Name: volunteer-clan        Far-end Node Name: northstar-clan
 Near-end Listen Port: 1720                Far-end Listen Port: 1720
                                         Far-end Network Region: 1
         LRQ Required? n                  Calls Share IP Signaling Connection? y
         RRQ Required? n
                                             Bypass If IP Threshold Exceeded? n
                                                      H.235 Annex H Required? n
         DTMF over IP: out-of-band             Direct IP-IP Audio Connections? y
Link Loss Delay Timer: 90                                IP Audio Hairpinning? y
  Enable Layer 3 Test? y                            Interworking Message: PROGress
                                          DCP/Analog Bearer Capability: 3.1kHz
```

3. Type the number of seconds to retain the call state information in the **Link Loss Delay Timer** field (1-180 seconds, default is 90).
4. If you want Communication Manager to run the Layer 3 test that verifies that all connections known at the near-end are recognized at the far-end, type **y** in the **Enable Layer 3 Test** field.

   Note:

   The default value is **y** (test enabled), however some systems, possibly older Avaya Communication Manager releases, respond incorrectly to this test. Set the value to **n** in these cases. If this field is administered as **y** (test enabled) and the **Far-end Node Name** does not have an administered IP address, then you cannot submit the form.

   Note:

   The **Far-end Node Name** must have an administered IP address, otherwise the Layer 3 test aborts.

5. Press Enter to save the changes.

Auto Fallback to Primary

The intent of this feature is to return a fragmented network, where a number of H.248 Media Gateways (MG) are being serviced by one or more LSPs (Local Survivable Processors), to the primary media server in an automatic fashion. This feature is targeted towards all H.248 media gateways. The main driving force for this feature is the fact that, when an MG is receiving service from a LSP, the notion of the “big single distributed switch” is no longer the case; therefore, resources are not being used efficiently. By migrating the MGs back to the primary automatically, the distributed telephony switch network can be made whole sooner without human intervention, which is required today.

This feature also only addresses “when” an MG shall return to the primary controller, and does not explicitly address how call recovery is attempted during the return. Ideally, the fragmented network should be self-healing, and that process should be transparent to all users whether they are currently on a call or not (in other words, no phones resetting or calls being dropped).

The auto-fallback migration, in combination with the connection preservation feature for H.248 gateways is connection-preserving. Stable connections will be preserved; unstable connections (such as ringing calls) will not be. There still may be a very short interval without dialtone for new calls.

The feature is composed of client and server components, where the client side is the media gateway and the server side is the Avaya Communication Manager (ACM) media server. The client actively attempts to register with the primary server while it maintains its H.248 link to the LSP. This is being done, so that the server can act in a permissive role to allow a registration or deny it. When an MG is being serviced by a LSP, then the Primary Media Server has the option to deny a registration in cases where the media server may be overwhelmed with call processing, or based upon system administration.

The MG presents a new registration parameter in the Non-Standard Data that indicates that Service is being obtained from a LSP, and indicates the number of calls currently active on the MG platform (number of active user calls). The server administers each MG to have its own set of rules for Time of Day migration, enable/disable, and the setting of context threshold rules for migration.

This feature allows the administrator to define any of the following rules for migration:

- The MG should migrate to the primary automatically, or not.
- The MG should migrate immediately when possible, regardless of active call count.
- The MG should only migrate if the active call count is 0.
- The MG should only be allowed to migrate within a window of opportunity, by providing day of the week and time intervals per day.

  This option does not take call count into consideration.

- The MG should be migrated within a window of opportunity by providing day of the week and time of day, *or immediately* if the call count reaches 0.

  Both rules are active at the same time.

- The **Minimum Time of Network Stability** field is adjustable to fit the recovery strategy.

Internally, the primary call controller gives priority to registration requests from those MGs that are currently not being serviced by a LSP. This priority is not administrable.

A more detailed discussion and administrative procedures for Auto Fallback to Primary are in *Administration for Network Connectivity for Avaya Communication Manager, 555-233-504*.

Local Survivable Processor (LSP)

The S8300 and S8500 (through the Processor Ethernet interface) Media Servers can act as a survivable call-processing servers for remote or branch customer locations. As LSPs, they have a complete set of Communication Manager features, and its license file allows it to function as a survivable call processor. If the link between the media gateways and the primary controller is broken, those telephones and gateways that are designated to receive backup service register with the LSP. The LSP provides control to those registered devices in a license error mode (see *Hardware Description and Reference for Avaya Communication Manager, 555-245-207*).

Returning an active LSP to standby mode

When the primary media server is available again, it begins handling calls, however, for configurations earlier than Release 3.0 (Auto Fallback to Primary feature returns active LSPs to standby mode) endpoints that were registered with the LSP stay registered it until the LSP is rebooted.

CAUTION:

This procedure reboots the LSP, dropping all calls. Ensure that you perform this procedure from the LSP, *not the active server*.

To return an active LSP to standby mode:

1. At the Maintenance Web Interface *for the LSP* in the Sever section select **Shutdown Server**.

   The **Shutdown Server** page displays.

2. Select **Delayed Shutdown**.

   WARNING:

   Shutting down this server also stops the Web server that you are currently communicating with, so you will be unable to access these Web pages until the system starts again.

3. Check the "Restart server after shutdown" box.

4. Click on the **Shutdown** button.
5. Verify that all media gateways have re-registered with the main server.
6. Log back on to the LSP through SAT interface for the LSP.
7. Type **`status media-gateway`** to display the **Media Gateways** page.
8. In the H.248 LINK SUMMARY section, the **Links Up** field should read **0**.

   In the Alarms section the **Lk** column should read **dn** for all gateways.

Enterprise Survivable Server (ESS)

In the media gateway architecture today, media gateways register with a primary call controller; however, the IP interface through which the media gateway registers can either be on the call controller directly in the case of the S8300 Media Server, or through a C-LAN interface in the case where the call controller is an S8700 Series or S8500 Series Media Servers (through the Processor Ethernet interface).

The Enterprise Survivable Servers (ESS) feature provides survivability to Port Networks by allowing backup servers to be placed in various locations in the customer's network. The backup servers supply service to Port Networks in the case where the S8500-series media server, or the S8700-series media server pair fails, or connectivity to the main Communication Manager server(s) is lost. ESS servers can be either S8500-series or S8700-series media servers, and offer full Avaya Communication Manager functionality when in survivable mode, provided sufficient connectivity exists to other Avaya components (for example, endpoints, gateways, and messaging servers). One exception is that an ESS cannot control a Center Stage Switch.

When designing a network to support ESS servers, consider the following:

- ESS servers can only control Port Networks that they can reach over an IP network. That is, ESS servers connected on an enterprise's public IP network will not be able to control Port Networks connected to Control Network A or B, unless:
  - ESS can control a remote Port Network that is connected through ATM or Center Stage to Port Networks on Control Networks A or B, or
  - Control Networks A or B are exposed to the public IP network through Control Network on the Customer's LAN (CNOCL).
- Multiple ESSs can be deployed in a network. In the case above, an enterprise could deploy one or more ESSs on the public network, and an additional server on Control Networks A and B to backup Port Networks attached to the respective networks.

  However, when Port Networks register with different ESS servers, system fragmentation may occur. In that case, care should be taken to establish adequate trunking and routing patterns to allow users at a particular location to be able to place calls where needed.
- ESS servers register to the main server(s) through a C-LAN. Each ESS must be able to communicate with a C-LAN in order to download translations.

The media gateway cannot distinguish between registration through a C-LAN or registration to a media server directly. Prior to Communication Manager 3.0, without ESS, if a media gateway successfully registered with a primary call controller IP address, then the media gateway was properly registered with the primary call controller. However, in Communication Manager 3.0 and later, when a media gateway completes a successful registration through an IP address defined as a primary call controller address, if that address is a C-LAN, the media gateway may not necessarily be registered with the true primary call controller. The port network that houses the C-LAN may be under control of an ESS; but the media gateway will not know that it is registered with an ESS.

When the traditional port network migrates back to the primary call controller, then the media gateway loses its H.248 link, and the Link Loss Recovery algorithm engages, and that should be sufficient. The Auto Fallback to Primary feature only engages if the media gateway drops the connection and registers with an LSP. The ESS migration should only occur if the port network is reasonably certain to return to the primary call controller, so the media gateway would simply return to the same C-LAN interface. Now, when the media gateway returns to the same C-LAN interface, the Link Loss Recovery feature performs a context audit with the primary controller and learns that the primary call controller is not aware of the media gateway. The controller in this case issues a warm start request to the media gateway, or potentially different behavior if connection preservation is active at the same time. The Auto-Fallback feature is not affected by ESS.

For more information on ESS, see the *Using the Avaya Enterprise Survivable Servers (ESS), 03-300428*.

WAN Remoted Port Network

With the trend toward convergence, more customers have been remoting their port networks (PN is located across WAN from the Communication Manager server). The timing requirements on the port network to Communication Manager are very tight and assume traditional closed networks. WAN disruptions are much more frequent than those in traditional closed networks and can take more than several seconds for recovery, even in well-managed networks. Communication Manager maintenance and the Packet Control Driver (PCD) traditionally begin taking recovery action after three seconds. The Administrable IPSI Socket Sanity Timeout allows an extension of 3 to 15 seconds before the system initiates recovery action. The IPSI socket sanity timeout is administrable on the **`system-parameters ipserver-interface`** form. The default is 15 seconds.

The timeout extension will lessen the impact of network failures by postponing port network recovery action after a network outage and allow time for the network to recover. If the network does recover within that time, call control can resume with minimal disruption.

The IPSI socket sanity timeout value would typically be administered at the main site only. In a duplicated server pair, the value is part of translations, which are "filesync'd" to the standby server, as well as to all ESSs in the system.

The ESS can be administered independently and temporarily when it is active, but all such translations are lost as soon as the main returns to service and updates translations, or there is

a manual **reset system 4**. Likewise, the IPSI socket sanity timeout value can be administered on an active ESS, but its value will be overwritten once the main returns to service and updates translations.

For Simplex IPSIs, if there is no alternative control path available, the timeout is extended to the customer value.

The various duplication and alternate path conditions are shown in Table 42: Interactions / Alternate Paths, along with the associated recovery action.

Table 42: Interactions / Alternate Paths ***1 of 2***

System Conditions	Recovery Action	Resets / Restarts
Simplex IPSIs on IP Port Networks: Socket gets to 3 seconds without heartbeats acknowledged or no data received.	IPSI socket timeout extends to customer set value.	PKTINT reset and PN warm restart expected if socket timeout reached and socket re-established before warm restart timeout.
Duplicate IPSIs on IP Port Networks: Both sockets get to 3 seconds without heartbeats acknowledged or no data received.	Both IPSI socket timeouts extend to customer set value.	PKTINT reset and PN warm restart expected if socket timeout reached and socket re-established before warm restart timeout.
Duplicate IPSIs on IP Port Networks: Active socket goes to 3 seconds without heartbeats acknowledged, but standby socket heartbeats are acknowledged.	Spontaneous IPSI interchange. Neither timeout is extended, since there is a viable "alternate path" for the control links.	Ideally, none. Previous failing Active IPSI board reset.
Duplicate IPSIs: Standby socket gets to 3 (or more) sanity failures, but active has no sanity failures.	Neither timeout is extended.	None. Standby PKTINT reset when re-established.
Fiber connected PNs with Simplex IPSIs: If some IPSI sockets get to 3 seconds without heartbeat acknowledged, but at least one IPSI has heartbeats acknowledged.	Maintenance software will migrate the control links to the EIs in the PNs where the IPSIs have lost IP connectivity. None of the IPSI socket sanity timeouts are extended, since there are viable "alternate paths" for the control links.	PN warm reset and PKTINT reset on failing IPSIs when socket re-established.

Table 42: Interactions / Alternate Paths ***2 of 2***

System Conditions	Recovery Action	Resets / Restarts
Fiber connected PNs with duplicated IPSIs: Active socket goes to 3 seconds without heartbeats acknowledged, but standby socket heartbeats are acknowledged.	Spontaneous IPSI interchange. Neither timeout is extended, since there is a viable "alternate path" for the control links. Maintenance software will migrate the control links to the EIs in the PNs where the IPSIs have lost IP connectivity. None of the IPSI socket sanity timeouts are extended, since there are viable "alternate paths" for the control links.	PN warm reset and PKTINT reset on failing IPSIs when socket re-established.
Fiber connected PNs, with IPSIs: If all IPSI sockets get to 3 seconds without heartbeats acknowledged.	All IPSI socket sanity timeouts will extend to customer set value.	PKTINT reset and PN warm restart expected if socket timeout reached.

Chapter 4: General troubleshooting

- Introduction
- Knowing when there is a problem
- Viewing the alarm and event logs
- Interpreting the Communication Manager report
  - Viewing the SAT log
  - Viewing the Web interface logs
- Diagnosing the problem
- Repairing or escalating the problem
- Linux Time and Communication Manager Time
- Troubleshooting Procedures for NTP

Introduction

This chapter contains information about how to better understand system problems that are reported through Avaya Communication Manager's maintenance subsystem. While pro-actively testing in the background and gathering and reporting vital information from several concurrent processes, Communication Manager maintenance can often notify you of problems before failures occur: variations in environments (temperature, voltages, fan speeds), and of irregularities in connections or services.

In general, two steps are needed to resolve a problem:

- Identify the location of the problem (IP telephone, network, PBX, and so on), by using alarms and the state information of devices along with any administration information that you gather.
- Repair the problem: correct parameter provisioning, upgrade software or firmware, or replace hardware.

Alarm and event log

Figure 11 shows several processes that report to the system logs.

Figure 11: Maintenance subsystem

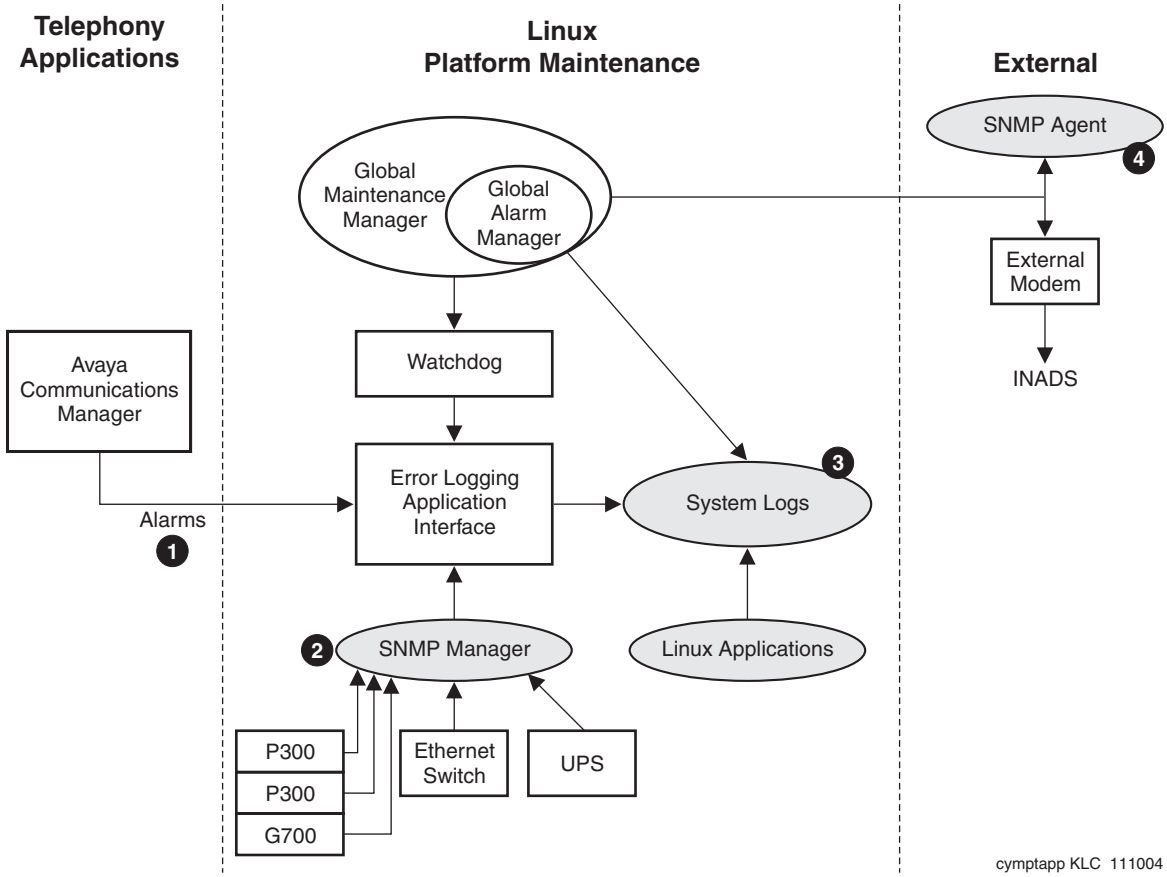


Figure notes:

1. Communication Manager alarms can be viewed from the:
   - SAT by using the **`display alarms`** command.
   - Web interface by selecting **Alarms > Current Alarms**.
2. SNMP Manager sends traps to SNMP Agent application
3. System logs can be viewed through the Web interface by selecting **Diagnostics > System Logs**.
4. SNMP Agent application

The maintenance subsystem gathers detailed alarm/error information from three major processes:

- Avaya Communication Manager—the telephony application
- Server-based maintenance subsystem applications
- Linux server

Figure 11 shows that the system log is the main repository for reporting alarms. You can view the Alarm Log through any of the three different interfaces listed in Table 43.

Table 43: Maintenance interfaces

Interface	Connection	Description
Maintenance Web pages	Network through server's IP address	Recommended for most maintenance-related functions and information. The report is divided into two main sections: l Communication Manager alarms l Server alarms See Viewing the Web interface logs for more information about how to access and interpret the various logs.
System Access Terminal (SAT)	Avaya Site Administration through the network or dedicated port on server	Main Communication Manager interface from which you can launch an: l Event report: logs and explains specific events that occur during call processing. Often, these are not problems that require immediate action, but are informational. l Alarm report: the main source for Communication Manager alarms, which include out-of-range temperature or voltage values, broken or fluctuating connections, defective hardware, etc.
Command Line Interface (CLI)	Through the network or dedicated port on server	Recommended only when the Maintenance Web pages or the SAT are not accessible. See Commonly-accessed directories and files on Linux servers on page 146 for information about the types of files and logs and their locations.

Commonly-accessed directories and files on Linux servers

Table 44 describes the directories and some useful log files in each that can be quick indicators of problems. These files are not useful to the general user, as much of the information is contained in SAT reports or Web interface logs and reports. However, the information is presented here for situations in which the SAT and Web interface might not be available.

CAUTION:
Do not directly manipulate (change) the files in Table 44.

Table 44: Directories and files for troubleshooting ***1 of 3***

Directory	File	Description
/etc/opt/ecs	ecs.conf	This file is the configuration file for the switch and is essential for Communication Manager Applications to run correctly. The file is populated when you configure the server through the Maintenance Web interface. Flags that are set incorrectly in this file can cause numerous problems in the switch.
	servers.conf	This file contains information on the IP addresses of the servers and the control networks. This information is useful for troubleshooting possible network problems. This file is populated by using the **Server Configuration > Configure Server** option on the Maintenance Web interface.
/etc/hosts		This file contains the IP addresses of all IPSIs, Cajun-family devices, and servers in the system. This information is useful for troubleshooting possible network problems. This file is populated by using the **Server Configuration > Configure Server** option on the Maintenance Web interface.
	lspList	This file is usually 0 bytes long, unless one or more Local Survivable Processors (LSPs) are registered to this server. If LSPs are registered, this file contains the IP addresses of the LSPs to which Communication Manager has tried to send the translation files. This file is populated by registering LSPs.

1 of 3

Table 44: Directories and files for troubleshooting ***2 of 3***

Directory	File	Description
/var/log/ecs		This directory contains three very useful types of files: • ecs log files • Commandhistory • wdlog
	ecs log files	These log files are marked by the date on which the log files occur and provide information about Communication Manager and various Linux processes. However, this information might not be directly useful.
	Commandhistory	This file contains the history of commands that are issued on the server. This file shows such things as when server interchanges were done, when patches were applied, and when servers were started and stopped. Note that this file does not record every command that is run at the Linux CLI but is populated by the various command interfaces.
	wdlog	This file is the watchdog log, the process in Communication Manager that watches over all other processes to ensure proper behavior. This log outputs occupancy profiles on a per-process basis if the system is running at high occupancy. This file is populated by the Watchdog process.
/var/log/ messages		This file contains more information about system behavior, including information on modems, security, and traps.
/var/crash		If the core-vector is set on a server that is running Communication Manager, a core dump is generated on system restarts for Linux-based servers. See Core dumps and mini-core dumps for some basic information about core dumps. This file is populated by various Linux processes.
		2 of 3

Table 44: Directories and files for troubleshooting ***3 of 3***

Directory	File	Description
/var/log/defty/dumps		If the core vector is not set on a server that is running Communication Manager, a mini core dump (smaller version of the core dump) might be generated on restarts. This directory contains core dumps on Linux-based servers. See Core dumps and mini-core dumps for some basic information about mini core dumps. This file is populated by various Linux processes.
	Core dumps and mini-core dumps	A core dump is a file that contains a snapshot of the memory image of the server at the time that the core dump is generated. A core dump is required to debug system failures in depth. System failures can vary from a single process restart to a reload of the server. To generate a core dump, you set a flag in the low-level maintenance monitor (LMM) on legacy system (G3r, si, and csi). This flag can be enabled or disabled. When enabled, this flag can generate core dumps under various conditions. On Linux-based servers, the /var/crash directory contains core dumps. A mini core dump is usually generated without setting any flags. However, a mini core dump generates less useful information than a core dump. On Linux-based servers the /var/log/defty/dump contains mini core dumps.
		3 of 3

Knowing when there is a problem

Having the answer to the following question determines whether or not you can benefit from the information that follows in this chapter:

Did the system operate correctly before the problem arose?

- If the answer is no, then review end-to-end administration (for example, connection negotiation, synchronization reference), consult with Avaya Network Optimization to adjust traffic and configuration as necessary, and answer these follow-up questions:
  - *Has the network had a voice readiness assessment?* If not, the network might not be compatible with the voice network readiness guidelines for Avaya products.
  - *Has the network changed since the network assessment?* Any network modifications should follow the network readiness guidelines.
- If the answer is yes, then the information that follows can help you diagnose and possibly repair your system.

Depending upon how you have administered your system, you can become aware of a problem through:

- Equipment indicators
- User-reported problems
- Status reports and activity tracing

Equipment indicators

You can see or discover that you have an alarm or error by looking at or trying to use the physical equipment:

- Avaya media servers, media modules, and circuit packs have color-coded LEDs to indicate the presence of alarms and the level. See *LED Descriptions for Avaya Communication Manager Hardware Components, 03-602804*.
- Avaya phones can have administered buttons to indicate certain types of alarms (see *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-300509*).

User-reported problems

Phone users report a wide variety of problems that they experience, but nearly all of them fall into one of these categories:

- Performance issues: no lights/dial tone, unable to make calls, poor voice quality, dropped calls/conferences
- Equipment issues: no lights/dial tone, unable to make calls, unable to access or ping equipment
- Connection/services issues: no lights/dial tone (IP endpoints); unable to make calls (all or part) (T1/E1, tie trunks, data w/ QoS/SLAs, etc.)

Pinpointing the location of the problem as precisely as possible so that any repair actions require minimal effort reduces the repair costs and minimizes the impact on noncorrupted service. Therefore, gathering the pertinent information is essential to the troubleshooting process.

If you receive notification of a problem from a user within the system:

1. Collect all pertinent information:
   - Where is the user (building, floor, country, etc.)? What is the extension?
   - Is anyone else experiencing this problem (same floor, building, country, etc.)?
   - Exactly what happened? What kind of call? When? To whom (internal or external call)? What keystrokes, details, etc.
   - Is the problem reproducible? For instance, if a user is trying to call an external public telephone number and getting block, do they get blocked every time they try? If the problem is reproducible, it is much easier to diagnose and repair.
2. Look up connection/configuration information (**`status station`**) as shown in Figure 12: Status station form, page 1 on page 150 through Figure 14: Status station form, page 3 on page 152.

   Note:

   Different fields might appear on this screen, and some fields might appear on different pages depending on your system configuration. Figure 12 is appears as an example only.

Figure 12: Status station form, page 1

```
status station 32014                                          Page   x of   x
                              GENERAL STATUS
     Administered Type: 4620                Service State: in-service/on-hook
        Connected Type: 4620           Parameter Download: complete
             Extension: 32014                SAC Activated? no
                  Port: S00030            User Cntrl Restr: none
           Call Parked? no                Group Cntrl Restr: none
      Ring Cut Off Act? no               CF Destination Ext:
Active Coverage Option: 1

          EC500 Status: N/A          Off-PBX Service State: N/A
       Message Waiting:
       Connected Ports:




                                            HOSPITALITY STATUS
                                         Awaken at:
                                          User DND: not activated
                                         Group DND: not activated
                                       Room Status: non-guest room
```

   a. Does the **Service State** field read **in-service**? If yes, proceed; if no, determine why not)
   b. Is the **Extension** field correct? That is, are you looking up the information for the correct phone?

c. Write down the **Port** assignment.

d. If the user-report is that the station cannot be called or does not ring, check to ensure that the station:

- Is not call-forwarded (**CF Destination Ext** field is blank).
- Does not have Send all Calls activated (**SAC Activated?** field is **no**).
- Does not have Ring Cut Off activated (**Ring Cut Off Act** is **no**).
- Does not have a user on Group Controlled Restriction (**User Cntrl Restr** and **Group Cntrl Restr** fields are **none**). This controlled station restriction can render the station outgoing- or incoming-restricted, or completely disabled (both outgoing- and incoming-restricted).
- HOSPITALITY STATUS: the user or group Do Not Disturb are not active (the **User DND** and **Group DND** are **not activated**.

e. Scroll to the CONNECTED STATION INFORMATION section.

Figure 13: Status station form, page 2

```
status station 32014                                          Page   x of   x
                                GENERAL STATUS

CONNECTED STATION INFORMATION
                Part ID Number: unavailable
                 Serial Number: unavailable

          Station Lock Active? no

UNICODE DISPLAY INFORMATION
          Native Name Scripts: N/A
      Display Message Scripts: 0x00000001:Latn
    Station Supported Scripts: 0x00000007:Latn;Lat1;LatA
```

f. Is the **Station Lock Active** field **no**? If yes, proceed; if no, unlock the extension (change the field to **no**) and try a call from it.

g. Scroll to CALL CONTROL SIGNALING section of the form (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Status station form, page 3

```
status station 32014                                          Page   x of   x

                                CALL CONTROL SIGNALING
                  Switch                        IP                        IP
                  Port     Switch-end IP Addr:Port    Set-end IP Addr:Port
     IP Signaling: 02A1717  135.122. 47.152   :1720    135.122. 47.102:3863
            H.245:
        Node Name:          mc_clan2
   Network Region:          1                         1
                                AUDIO CHANNEL
                  Switch                        IP                        IP
                  Port     Other-end IP Addr :Port    Set-end IP Addr:Port
            Audio:
        Node Name:
   Network Region:
    Audio Connection Type: ip-tdm
   Product ID and Release: IP_Phone   2.100
  H.245 Tunneled in Q.931? does not apply
      Registration Status: registered-authenticated
              MAC Address: 00:04:0d:27:67:fa
       Native NAT Address: not applicable
 ALG - NAT WAN IP address: not applicable
      Authentication type: DES-56-plus
```

h. If this is an IP endpoint, write down all of the following **IP Signaling** information:
   - **Switch Port** (02A1717 in this example)
   - **Switch-end IP Addr:Port** (135.122.47.152:1720 in this example)
   - **Set-end IP Addr:Port** (135.122.47.102:3863 in this example)

i. Check the **Audio Connection Type** field (ip-tdm)

j. Check the **Registration Status** field (registered-authenticated)

3. Through your understanding of your system's configuration, try to determine what part(s) of the system might be affected.

Status reports and activity tracing

You will often need additional information about the state of the network, such as router and switch port statistics or router access control lists. You can get this information by directly logging into the IP network or by using a protocol analyzer to monitor traffic.

Several commands that are helpful in troubleshooting IP Telephony problems are listed in Table 45 along with their usage.

Table 45: Troubleshooting commands and their usage

Command	Use
list trace station	This command traces the behavior of a particular station. It shows off-hook status, call setup and teardown messages, call routing, and call performance (for IP sets only). Every 10 seconds it displays packet loss and jitter statistics for the previous 10 seconds to assist in voice-quality troubleshooting or calls that fail to set up properly.
list trace tac	This command operates similar to **`list trace station`**, but it operates on trunks. In addition to call setup, teardown, and routing, it also lists voice-quality statistics in 10-second increments. This is useful for troubleshooting call routing problems or voice-quality problems across IP trunks.
list trace ras	This command allows an administrator to watch the state of the RAS messages that Communication Manager is processing. This can either be limited to a single station or expanded to the whole system. It shows registration, keepalive, and unregistration requests. This is useful when IP Telephones are rebooting spontaneously or fail to register.
status station	This command shows a snapshot of the state of an individual station. It lists registration status, the CLAN and media processor or IP endpoint that is connected to an IP station, and lists 10 seconds of voice-quality (packet loss and jitter) information. It also shows whether the call is shuffled, hairpinned, or connected to the TDM bus.
status trunk	This command shows a snapshot of the state of an individual trunk. It lists the far-end CLAN and media processor or IP endpoint that is connected to an IP trunk, and lists 10 seconds of voice-quality (packet loss and jitter) information. It also shows whether the call is shuffled, hairpinned, or connected to the TDM bus.

Viewing the alarm and event logs

Using the alarm and event logs helps you isolate the source of the problem, usually through the “divide and conquer” approach which involves:

- Segmenting the configuration
- Testing equipment/connections
- Interpreting the results
- Confirming/denying the relevance of the results
- Repeating until isolation successfully points to the problem source

Tip:
It is essential that you have a thorough knowledge of the equipment and configuration and have pertinent information at hand to quickly and effectively diagnose and fix problems.

Although careful examination of the alarm/event logs is the key to understanding what the problem is, you probably do not want to look at the entire log for these reasons:

- Too much data -- the cause of the problem is likely contained in a few lines of the log.
- Not all relevant -- not within the time frame, not in a particular port network, or assigned to a particular CLAN.

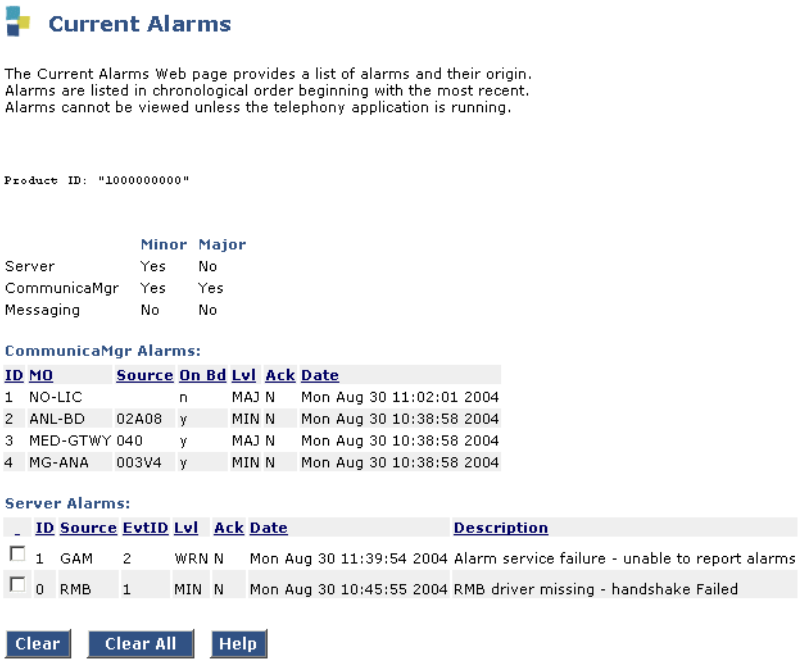
Depending on the type of interface you are using, go to:

- Viewing the Maintenance Web page log
- Viewing the SAT log

Viewing the Maintenance Web page log

Figure 15 shows an example of an alarm log as seen from the Maintenance Web interface.

Figure 15: Current Alarms page



Current Alarms

The Current Alarms Web page provides a list of alarms and their origin.
Alarms are listed in chronological order beginning with the most recent.
Alarms cannot be viewed unless the telephony application is running.

Product ID: "1000000000"

	Minor	Major
Server	Yes	No
CommunicaMgr	Yes	Yes
Messaging	No	No

CommunicaMgr Alarms:

ID	MO	Source	On Bd	Lvl	Ack	Date
1	NO-LIC		n	MAJ	N	Mon Aug 30 11:02:01 2004
2	ANL-BD	02A08	y	MIN	N	Mon Aug 30 10:38:58 2004
3	MED-GTWY	040	y	MAJ	N	Mon Aug 30 10:38:58 2004
4	MG-ANA	003V4	y	MIN	N	Mon Aug 30 10:38:58 2004

Server Alarms:

	ID	Source	EvtID	Lvl	Ack	Date	Description
☐	1	GAM	2	WRN	N	Mon Aug 30 11:39:54 2004	Alarm service failure - unable to report alarms
☐	0	RMB	1	MIN	N	Mon Aug 30 10:45:55 2004	RMB driver missing - handshake Failed

Clear | Clear All | Help

The top part of the report shows the current Communication Manager alarms, and the bottom part shows the current Linux Server Alarms.

Note:

Clearing alarms on this page does not actually resolve them, it only clears the alarm history.

Viewing the SAT log

The SAT interface allows you to use sorting and filtering capabilities to narrow your search of the logs:

- Alarm report
- Event report

Alarm report

Use the Alarm Report form to filter or sort the Alarm Log.

1. At the SAT type **`display alarms`** and press **Enter**.

   The **Alarm Report** form displays (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Alarm report form

```
                                ALARM REPORT

    The following options control which alarms will be displayed.
      ALARM TYPES

                 Active? y    Resolved? n
                  Major? y       Minor? y      Warning? y

      REPORT PERIOD

                Interval: a      From:   /  /  :      To:   /  /  :

      EQUIPMENT TYPE ( Choose only one, if any, of the following )
                     Media Gateway:
                           Cabinet:
                      Port Network:
                      Board Number:
                              Port:
                          Category:
                         Extension:
            Trunk ( group/member ):     /
```

2. Put values in the various fields to display only the alarms that you want:

Field	Values and description
Active	**y** displays active (unresolved) alarms **n** omits (unresolved) alarms
Resolved	**y** displays previously resolved alarms **n** omits previously resolved alarms
Major	**y** displays major alarms **n** omits major alarms
Minor	**y** displays minor alarms **n** omits minor alarms

1 of 2

Field	Values and description
Warning	**y** Displays warning alarms **n** Omits warning alarms
Interval	**h**(our) **d**(ay) **w**(eek) **m**(onth) **a**(ll)
From To	Use Month/Day/Hour/Minute format in both the **From** and **To** fields to define a time range. If no **To** date is entered, all active alarms after the **From** date display.
Media Gateway	Media gateway number (1-250)
Cabinet	Cabinet number (1-64)
Port Network	Port network number (1-64)
Board Number	Cabinet/carrier/slot/ address. Examples: • **01A08** means cabinet 1, carrier A, slot 8. • **001V4** means media gateway 1, slot 4.
Port	Cabinet/carrier/slot/port address. Examples: • **01A0801** means cabinet 1, carrier A, slot 8, port 1. • **001V404** means media gateway 1, slot 4, port 4.
Category	See Alarm and Error Categories in *Maintenance Commands Reference (03-300431)* for a list of the categories and the maintenance objects included in each.
Extension	Enter the assigned extension number.
Trunk (group/member)	Enter the trunk group number in the field to the left of the slash (“/”) and the trunk member number in the field to the right of the slash.

2 of 2

3. Press **Enter** to submit the form.

   The **Alarm Report** displays. See Interpreting the Communication Manager report on page 161 to continue diagnosis of the problem.

Event report

Use the Event Report form to filter or sort the Event Log.

1. At the SAT type display events and press **Enter**.

   The Event Report form (Figure 17) displays.

Figure 17: Event report form

```
                                EVENT REPORT

     The following options control which events will be displayed.

        EVENT CATEGORY

           Category:

        REPORT PERIOD

           Interval: a      From:   /  /  :   To:   /  /  :

        SEARCH OPTIONS

                          Vector Number:
                             Event Type:
                              Extension:
```

2. Put values in the various fields to display only the alarms that you want:

Field	Values and description
Category	**all** - displays events in all categories **contact-cl** - displays contact closure events (relay open, closed, or pulsing) **data-error** - displays internal software events (for example, companding mismatch, read/write **denial** - displays denied call processing events **meet-me** - displays errors generated while using Meet-Me conferencing **vector** - displays errors generated during call vector processing
Interval	**h**(our) **d**(ay) **w**(eek) **m**(onth) **a**(ll)
From To	Use Month/Day/Hour/Minute format in both the **From** and **To** fields to define a time range. If no **To** date is entered, all active alarms after the **From** date display.
Vector Number	Vector number (1-999)
Event Type	Event number (0-9999)
Extension	Enter the assigned extension number.

3. Press **Enter** to submit the form.

   The **Event Report** displays. See Interpreting the Communication Manager report to continue diagnosis of the problem.

Viewing the Web interface logs

To view the Web interface logs:

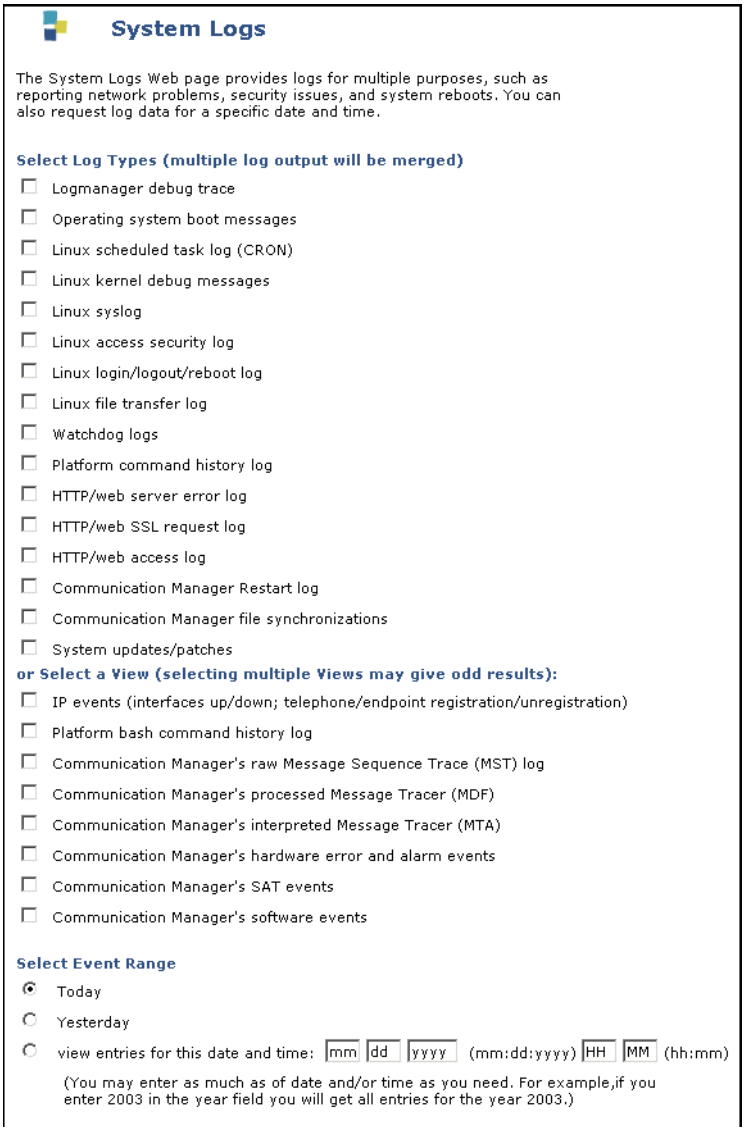
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Diagnostics > System Logs**.

   The **System Logs** page (Figure 18: System Logs page on page 160) displays.

Figure 18: System Logs page



3. In the **Select Log Types** section select **Communication Manager hardware error and alarm events**.
4. Click on the **View Log** button at the bottom of the page.

   The View Log page displays 200 lines of the most recent log entries.
5. The Interpreting the Web interface log entries section describes the various log entry types.

Interpreting the Web interface log entries

Each line of the log consists of common information available on any line of the tracelog followed by event-specific information. The beginning of each line of the IP events log is exactly the same as those of any line on the tracelog. The generic information is distinct from the failure-specific information in that it is separated by colons(:) as in the following example:

```
20030227:000411863:46766:MAP(11111):MED:
```

Interpret the information as follows:

- **20030227** is the date (February 27, 2003)
- **000411863** is the time (00 hours, 04 minutes, 11 seconds, 863 milliseconds (ms) or 00:04:11 AM).
- **46766** is the sequence number of this entry.
- **MAP(11111)** is the name and number of the process generating the event.
- **MED** is the priority level (medium).

Following the generic information the alarm information appears in brackets []. See Interpreting the Communication Manager report to continue diagnosing the problem.

Interpreting the Communication Manager report

Both the SAT report and the Web interface Server Alarms page contain similar information about Communication Manager's hardware errors and alarms. Along with the information that you have gathered in the section titled Knowing when there is a problem on page 148 and the information contained in the logs, you need to

- Find the "first cause" (initial failure) versus any consequences that occurred as a result of the initial failure.
- Use timestamps to help reconstruct the incident, looking carefully for the "first cause" and the consequential alarms within seconds of each other.

Figure 19 shows an example of a SAT alarm log that illustrates the cause-and-effect relationship between the “first cause” and its consequences.

Figure 19: Alarm report (log) from SAT

```
                                ALARM REPORT

Port       Maintenance  On   Alt      Alarm    Svc    Ack?  Date         Date
           Name         Brd? Name     Type     State  1 2   Alarmed      Resolved

SERVER     PLAT-ALM     n             MAJOR           y     08/30/15:52  00/00/00:00
003        MED-GTWY     y             MAJOR           y     08/30/16:00  00/00/00:00
01         POWER        y             MINOR           y     08/30/15:53  00/00/00:00
01A19      UDS1-BD      n             WARNING               08/30/15:53  00/00/00:00
01A19      UDS1-BD      n             WARNING               08/30/15:53  00/00/00:00
```

Figure 19 shows that the Major alarms appear first in the log, followed the Minor and Warning alarms.

Using the timestamp to “divide and conquer,” note the following:

- 1st event (1st entry): `SERVER PLAT-ALM n MAJOR y  08/30/15:52 00/00/00:00`
- 2nd event (3rd entry): `01  POWER  y MINOR y  08/30/15:53 00/00/00:00`

  This indicates that the media gateway encountered a power outage at 3:53PM, however the log shows a major gateway alarm as the second entry because of the Major alarm level.
- 3rd event (2nd entry): `003  MED-GTWY  y MAJOR y  08/30/16:00 00/00/00:00`
- The subsequent warning alarms that occurred within the next two minutes are most likely consequences of the power outage.

Diagnosing the problem

Many strategies can identify the location of a IP Telephony problem. For example, one could pinpoint the location of a problem in the following ways:

- Analyze protocol layers from the bottom up, protocol layer after protocol layer, starting at the physical layer.
- First analyze the perceived voice impairments (echo, delay, and voice clipping) if any, and then analyze signaling and network impairment problems.
- Start with a solution that is most likely to resolve the problem, followed by less likely solutions if necessary.

- Look at large behavioral patterns:
  - *Do other IP Telephones on the same subnetwork/VLAN, floor, switch port, router MedPro, CLAN, network region, campus, software or firmware version, or Communication Manager version have the same problem?* Similar problems with multiple IP Telephones might indicate shared resource problems such as power problems, Ethernet switch or IP router problems, or remote connectivity WAN problems. It may also indicate software or firmware version problems.
  - *Does the problem repeat at a specific time of day?* At specific times, the network load may be higher, which might cause your system to run out of IP Telephony resources.
- Look for simple solutions, for example, if only one IP telephone has a problem:
  - If exchanging the IP telephone solves the problem, then the IP telephone is likely the source of the problem, unless the problem is intermittent.
  - If the problem is solved when the IP telephone is connected to a different Ethernet switch port or IP router port, then the IP telephone is not the problem.
- *Are compatible codecs used?* Review the network region administration for end-to-end compatibility.

Repairing or escalating the problem

If you do not understand the problem, you can:

- Investigate more; check services status for potential service-provider outage, etc.
- Status check other telephony and data equipment on same network
- Escalate the problem to your technical support representative.

If your study of the logs and other status information has clarified the problem and you want to begin repairing the system, use the information in this section and in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* and *Maintenance Commands Reference (03-300431)*.

To illustrate a repair procedure using the information in the Maintenance books, we'll use an example that guides you through entire process.

1. At the SAT type **`display alarms`** and press **Enter**.

   The **Alarm Report** form displays. Input whatever sort parameters help you view the log (see Alarm report on page 156).

```
                                ALARM REPORT

Port       Maintenance  On   Alt      Alarm    Svc    Ack?  Date         Date
           Name         Brd? Name     Type     State  1 2   Alarmed      Resolved

S00000     DIG-IP-S     n    40000    WARNING  IN           09/24/16:59  00/00/00:00
S00004     DIG-IP-S     n    40002    WARNING  IN           09/24/16:59  00/00/00:00
S00009     DIG-IP-S     n    2553203  WARNING  IN           09/24/17:00  00/00/00:00
```

   The report indicates that there are three DIG-IP-S (digital IP station) warning alarms:

   - The **Port** field is the port number that is administered to the extension (in the form *SNNNNN*, where *N* is a digit from 0–9, indicating that the port is virtual and a station).
   - The three DIG-IP-S alarms are listed in the **Maintenance Name** field.
   - The **Alt Name** field indicates the administered extension of the IP station.
   - The **Svc State** (Service State) field show that the IP station is in-service.
   - The **Ack?** field indicates that the alarms have not been acknowledged.
   - The **Date Alarmed** field shows the date and time of the alarm.
   - The **Date Resolved** field indicates that none of the alarms have been resolved.

   This example follows the second entry (bold) to resolution.

2. At the SAT type **`display errors`** and press **Enter**.

   The **Error Report** form displays. This form provides similar sort functions as the Alarm report on page 156.

3. Change any fields to narrow your search and press **Enter**.

   The **Hardware Error Report** displays.

```
                    HARDWARE ERROR REPORT - ACTIVE ALARMS

Port      Mtce     Alt      Err   Aux     First        Last      Err Err Rt/ Al Ac
          Name     Name     Type  Data    Occur        Occur     Cnt Rt  Hr  St
S00000    DIG-IP-S 40000    1281  1     09/24/16:43 09/27/15:06 255 3   3   a  n
S00004    DIG-IP-S 40002    1281  1     09/24/16:43 09/27/15:07 255 3   3   a  n
S00009    DIG-IP-S 2553203  1281  1     09/24/16:44 09/27/15:08 255 3   4   a  n
```

This report shows some of the same information contained in the **Alarm Report**, but also indicates that:

- The DIG-IP-S alarm has an **Err Type** (Error Type) of 1281.
- The **Aux Data** (Auxiliary Data) value is **1**.
- The **First Occur** and **Last Occur** fields show when the problem was first logged and the most recent occurrence.
- The **Err Cnt**, **Err Rt**, and **Rt/Hr** fields show the Error Count, Error Rate, and Rate per Hour data, respectively.
- The **Al St** field indicates the alarm state (active).
- The **Ac** field indicates that the alarm has not been acknowledged.

4. Look up the **Mtce Name** (DIG-IP-S, the maintenance object name) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

   Table 46 shows the corresponding information in the Hardware Error Log entries for the DIG-IP-S maintenance object, Error Type 1281, Aux Data of Any. The note (a) below the table tells you what Error Type 1281 means.

Table 46: ETH-PT Error Log Entries

Error Type	Aux Data	Associated Test	Alarm Level	On/Off Board	Test to Clear Value
1281 (a)	Any	Station Digital Audit test (#17)	WRN	OFF	**test *port* | *station***

Notes:

a. **Error Type 1281** indicates that the terminal is reporting a bad state of health (IP terminal only).

Table 46 and the note indicate that you should run the Station Digital Audit test (#17) to clear the Error Type 1281 (bad state of health in an IP endpoint).

5. At the SAT type **test port *S00004*** (or **test station *40002***) and press **Enter**.

   The **Test Results** appear.

```
test port S00004

                                TEST RESULTS

Port        Maintenance Name  Alt. Name Test No. Result            Error Code

S00004      DIG-IP-S          40002     1372     PASS
S00004      DIG-IP-S          40002     1373     FAIL              1007
S00004      DIG-IP-S          40002     16       PASS
```

The report indicates that 2 tests passed, but test #1373 failed with Error Code 1007.

6. Find Test # 1373 in the DIG-IP-S section and look up Error Code 1007 in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

   Table 47 shows the Test #1373 Signaling Path PING Test information for Error Code 1007, Test Result of FAIL:

Table 47: Test #1373 Signaling Path PING Test

Error Code	Test Result	Description / Recommendation
1007	FAIL	The system could not PING the registered endpoint via the CLAN. 1. Verify that at least one destination is reachable through this port. PING this destination (**`ping ip-address`** ***`xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx`***). 2. If a PING to any destination is successful through this port, the link is up. 3. If a PING to every destination fails, test the CLAN port (**`test port`** ***`location`*** **`short`**), and follow repair procedures for Session Status test (#1286) failures. 4. If only this station cannot be pinged: • Make sure the PC is up. • Make sure the PC has a network connection (Ethernet or dial-up). • Check the Ethernet cabling.

5. Perform the repair steps listed in the **Description / Recommendation** column.
6. If the repair steps do not fix the problem, escalate to your technical support representative.

Chapter 5: Troubleshooting IP telephony

- Troubleshooting the TN2302AP and TN799DP circuit packs
- Troubleshooting H.323 trunks
- Troubleshooting problems with shuffling and hairpinning
  - Reviewing a station's IP connection status
  - Reviewing a trunk's IP connection status
  - Reviewing the IP network region status
  - Displaying failed IP network region connections
  - Testing failed IP network regions
  - Conditions and solutions
- Troubleshooting Avaya IP telephones
- Troubleshooting IP Softphone
- No Dial Tone
- Talk path
- Poor audio quality
- Dropped calls
- Echo

Troubleshooting the TN2302AP and TN799DP circuit packs

If your TN2302AP IP Media Processor or TN799DP CLAN circuit pack is not working, try these basic procedures before contacting Avaya for assistance. The following table lists some common circuit pack error messages returned to the System Access Terminal (SAT) and solutions.

Error Message	Solution
“Invalid board location; please press HELP”	Inspect board location. The entered board location is invalid or does not contain a CLAN (TN799DP) board. Use the **`list configuration`** command to location the TN799DP boards.
“No resource administered for this region”	Enter correct resource type on the **IP-Network Region** form.
“This board is not an administered IP-Interface”	Inspect board location. The entered board location contains a CLAN that has not been administered. Use the **`list ip-interfaces`** ***`clan`*** command to see all administered TN799DP boards.

Troubleshooting H.323 trunks

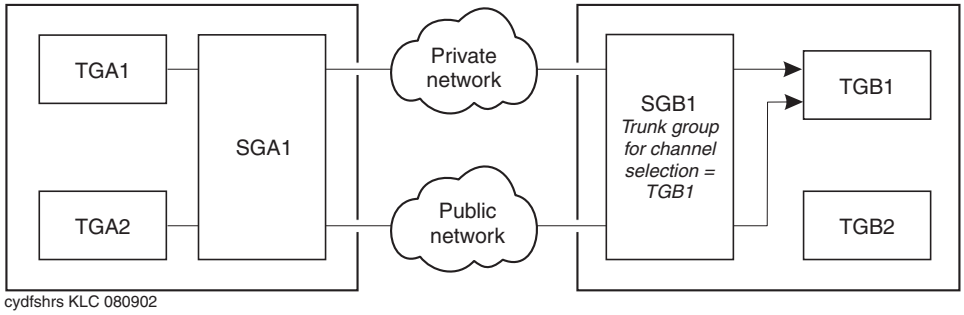
Signaling group assignments

You can assign multiple H.323 trunk groups to a single signaling group. However, when H.323 trunk groups have different attributes, assign each H.323 trunk group to a separate signaling group. An H.323 signaling group directs all incoming calls to a single trunk group, regardless of how many trunk groups are assigned to that signaling group. This is specified in the field **Trunk Group for Channel Selection** on the H.323 signaling group screen.

In the example shown in Figure 20: Shared signaling group on page 169, two trunk groups are assigned to the same signaling group on each of two switches, A and B. Trunk groups A1 and B1 are set up to route calls over a private network, and trunk groups A2 and B2 are set up to route calls over the public network. The signaling group on switch B terminates all incoming calls on trunk group B1 as specified by the **Trunk Group for Channel Selection** field. Calls from switch A to switch B using trunk group A1 and the private network are terminated on trunk group B1, as desired. However, calls from switch A to switch B using trunk group A2 and the

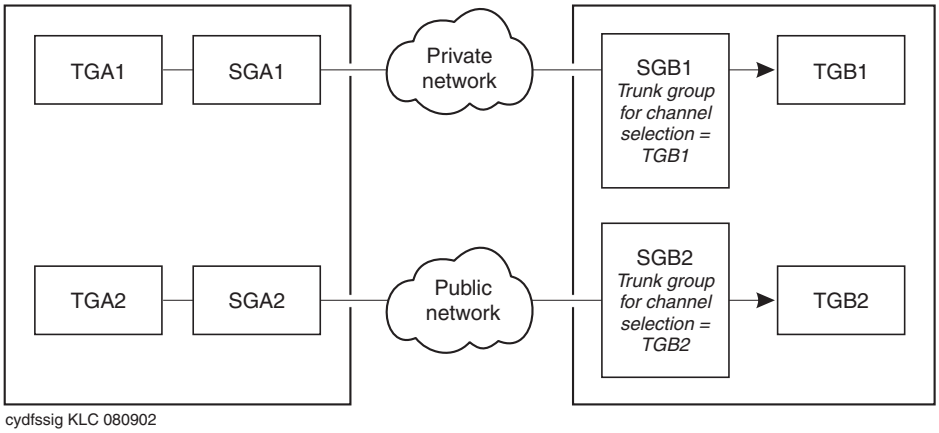
public network are also terminated on trunk group B1, not trunk group B2, which is not the desired outcome.

Figure 20: Shared signaling group



The solution to this problem is to set up a separate signaling group for each trunk group, as shown in Figure 21. More generally, set up a separate signaling group for each set of trunk groups that have *common* attributes.

Figure 21: Separate signaling group



No MedPro resources available

If two switches are connected by an H.323 trunk and all MedPro resources are in use on the call-destination switch when a call is made, the call fails even when a second preference is administered in the routing pattern on the source switch. This can be avoided by setting the first preference Look Ahead Routing (LAR) to **next** in the routing pattern.

CLAN sharing

Depending on the network configuration, a single CLAN board can handle the signaling for multiple applications. For example, the call center Call Management System (CMS) typically uses a small portion of a CLAN's capacity, so the same CLAN can handle the signaling for other IP endpoints at the same time. There are many variables that affect the number of CLAN circuit packs that you need for your network configuration. Contact your Avaya representative to discuss ways to accurately estimate the CLAN resources you need.

Traffic congestion is potentially a problem when multiple IP Interfaces (such as CLAN, IP Media Processor, PCs, CMS) share a network and some of the endpoints are heavily used. This problem can be minimized by using a switched network and assigning endpoints (such as CMS) to a separate LAN/WAN segment.

Troubleshooting problems with shuffling and hairpinning

Shuffling and hairpinning are techniques to more-directly connect two IP endpoints:

- **Shuffling** means rerouting the voice channel connecting two IP endpoints so that the voice exclusively goes through an IP network without using intermediate MedPro resources.
- **Hairpinning** means rerouting a voice channel that connects two IP endpoints so that the voice goes through the MedPro circuit pack in IP format without having to go through the gateway's TDM bus. Only the IP and RTP packet headers are changed as the packet goes through the MedPro. This requires that both endpoints use the same codec.

Use the following procedures to maintain, review, and troubleshoot the status of stations, trunks, and IP network regions:

- Reviewing a station's IP connection status
- Reviewing a trunk's IP connection status
- Reviewing the IP network region status
- Displaying failed IP network region connections
- Testing failed IP network regions
- Conditions and solutions

Shuffling and hairpinning also interact with talk-path problems (see Talk path on page 183).

Reviewing a station's IP connection status

Use the status station command to determine the type of IP connection that is active.

1. Type **status station *extension*** to open the **Call Control Signaling** screen.
2. Move to the AUDIO CHANNEL section of the form.

```
status station 6322                                          Page   x  of   x

                                AUDIO CHANNEL
                                Port: S00002
                   Switch                        IP                      IP
                   Port     Other-end IP Addr :Port   Set-end IP  Addr:Port
            Audio:
        Node Name:
   Network Region:
   Audio Connection Type: ip-tdm

                          Port: S00002                Shared Port:
  Product ID and Release: IP_Phone   2.200
 H.245 Tunneled in Q.931? does not apply
     Registration Status: registered-authenticated
             MAC Address: 00:04:0d:4c:1b:2a
      Native NAT Address: not applicable
ALG - NAT WAN IP address: not applicable
     Authentication Type: DES-56-plus
```

3. Review the following field:

Field	Value
Audio Connection Types	• *ip-tdm* - connection is from one endpoint through the TDM bus and back through the Media Processor • *ip-hairpin* - connection is between two endpoints that goe through the Media Processor but not through the TDM bus • *ip-direct* - connection goes directly between two endpoints without going through the Media Processor • *ip-idle* - the endpoint is idle and not connected

4. Exit the screen.

Reviewing a trunk's IP connection status

Determine the type of active IP connection.

1. Type **`status trunk`** ***`group/member`*** to open the **Trunk Status** screen.

```
status trunk 1/19
                          TRUNK STATUS

Trunk Group/Member: 01/19                       Service State: in-service/active
              Port: T00123                    Maintenance Busy? no
Signaling Group ID: 1                             CA-TSC state: not allowed
  MM Conference ID: 8
    MM Endpoint ID: 2

Connected Ports: 01B1431 01C1008
                 S00004

            Switch                    IP                      IP
            Port    Near-end IP Addr:Port   Far-end IP Addr:Port
     Q.931:12B1217  xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: nnnnn  xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:nnnnn
     H.245:12B1217  xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: nnnnn  xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:nnnnn
     Audio:12B1108  xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx: nnnnn  xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:nnnnn

H.245 Tunneled in Q.931? no
Audio Connection Type: ip-tdm
```

2. Review the following field:

Field	Value
Audio Connection Types	• *ip-tdm* - connections from one endpoint through the TDM bus and back through the Media Processor. For an IP-TDM call, the audio switch port field shows a port on a TN2302AP Media Processor board. • *ip-hairpin* **-** IP connection is between two endpoints and goes through the Media Processor, but not through the TDM bus. For an IP-media processor-IP hairpin call, the audio switch port field shows a cabinet and slot, but not a port, on a TN2302AP Media Processor board. • *ip-direct* - the IP-IP connection goes directly between two endpoints without going through the Media Processor. For an IP-IP direct call, the audio switch port field shows a virtual port number, for example, one starting with "T." • *ip-idle* **-** IP endpoint is idle and not connected. If a trunk is IP-idle, the audio switch port field is blank.

3. Exit the screen.

Reviewing the IP network region status

Use the **status ip-network-region** command to determine if any of the IP network regions failed a ping test. If so, this indicates a connectivity failure between the network region you included in the command and the network region shown on the screen.

1. Type **status ip-network-region *x*** to open the **Inter Network Region Bandwidth Status** screen.

```
status ip-network-region 1                                      Page   1 of 1
               Inter Network Region Bandwidth Status
                                                                        # Times
Src  Dst   Conn    Conn    BW-limits   BU-Used(Kbits)   #-of-Connections  BW-Limit
Rgn  Rgn   Typw    Stat                   Tx      Rx       Tx       Rx    Hit
Today

1      2  direct   pass       NoLimit      0       0        0        0      0
1      3  direct   pass       512:kbits    0       0        0        0      0
1      4  indirect pass                    0       0        0        0      0
1      5  indirect fail                    0       0        0        0      0
1      6  indirect pass                    0       0        0        0      0
1      7  indirect pass                    0       0        0        0      0
1     10  direct   pass       NoLimit      0       0        0        0      0
1     20  direct   pass       NoLimit      0       0        0        0      0
1    100  direct   pass       NoLimit      0       0        0        0      0
1    101  direct   pass       NoLimit      0       0        0        0      0
1    102  direct   pass       NoLimit      0       0        0        0      0
```

2. Review the information on the screen.

   The values indicate that the two regions:

   - **Dst Rgn** not listed - are not administered
   - **fail** - failed the maintenance ping test
   - **pass** - passed the ping test.

3. Exit the screen.

Displaying failed IP network region connections

Use the **display failed-ip-network-region** command to list the 100 network regions with highest number of broken connection paths. If a single network region has a large number of broken paths, the data equipment inside that region is probably the cause of the problem.

1. Type **display failed-ip-network-region** to open the first 100 **Worst Network Regions** report.

```
display failed-ip-network-region                    Page   1 of 1

                    WORST NETWORK REGIONS
      Network Region:Number of Broken Paths

_5:9_     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__
_4:5_     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__
_1:2_     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__
__:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__
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__:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__
__:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__     __:__
```

   The network regions are ordered from worst to best. For example, in the pictured screen, region 5 has 9 broken paths (5:9) and region 4 has 5 broken paths (4:5).

2. Exit the screen.

Testing failed IP network regions

Use the **test failed-ip-network-region #|*all*** command to initiate a real-time ping test for all failed network-regions connections. If there are no failed network-region connections, the network region connection warning alarm is cleared.

1. Type **test failed-ip-network-region #|*all*** and press **Enter** to begin the test.

   Test results screen appears at end of the test:

```
                          TEST RESULTS

Port   Maintenance Name     Alt.Name   Test No.   Result   Error Code

       NR-CONN              XXX-YYY    ZZZ        PASS/FAIL/ABORT
```

2. Review the test results.
   - **NR-CONN** represents the Maintenance Object Name for this test.
   - **XXX-YYY** represents the pair of failed network regions being tested.
   - **ZZZ** represents the test number.
   - **Result** will be `PASS`, `FAIL`, or `ABORT`.
   - **Error Code** lists a numeric value in the case of `FAIL` or `ABORT`.
3. Exit the screen.

Conditions and solutions

Consider the following conditions when using hairpinning and shuffling.

Table 48: Considerations with hairpinning and shuffling ***1 of 3***

Condition	Solution
Audio Hairpin Connections come undone	The switch may undo hairpinning of audio connections, if a third party is conferenced into the existing two-party call, or when the switch wants to insert a tone or announcement into the connection, or for many other reasons.
Volume is too quiet after a hairpin	An end user using an Avaya endpoint does not have to adjust the volume control, an end-user using a non-Avaya endpoint might need to adjust the audio volume after the audio hairpinning is completed.
Audio Shuffling Connections	The audio shuffling may cause a disruption in the media exchange for a duration of approximately 200ms. The disruption may be longer for an inter-network region call or a call traversing multiple switches. For a call involving an H.323 trunk as one of the endpoints, the administered values of the **Inter-/Intra-region IP-IP Direct Audio** fields on the trunk group associated with that trunk determines the peer PBX's Media Processor capability to handle shuffling: l For a call traversing through multiple switches the shuffling process may continue either leading to a full shuffle or a partial shuffle. l For a normal point-to-point call between two IP terminals the process can begin as soon as the terminating end answers the call. The call may undergo direct ip-ip audio connection or TDM connection based on user actions and feature interactions.
	1 of 3

Table 48: Considerations with hairpinning and shuffling ***2 of 3***

Condition	Solution
The yellow LED on Media Processor board remains lit	As long as a TN2302AP Media Processor board is hairpinning calls, its yellow LED is lit. There is no simple way to identify all of the extension numbers that are hairpinning through a particular TN2302AP Media Processor board. It is possible to determine which TN2302AP Media Processor board a particular extension is using for hairpinning by looking at the **Port** field on the **General Status** (`status station`) screen. A hairpinned call will show on this screen as using a TN2302AP Media Processor board slot, but it will not show which TN2302AP port is being used.
TTD equipment is not sending or receiving tones accurately	If Teletype for the Deaf (TTD) equipment is to communicate over H.323 trunks, the system administrator should ensure that G.711 codecs are the primary codec choice for those trunks. This will ensure that the TTD tones are accurately sent through the connection.
Audio quality degrades	Audio quality may suffer if a call is subjected to a series of compressions of different types (some degradation is observed even if the same codec is used multiple times). If hairpinning or shuffling cannot be invoked, then maximum use of a G.711 codec should be encouraged to deal with multiple codec steps.
Switch ends IP audio channel	When an IP-media processor-IP hairpin or IP-IP direct call disconnects, if any set remains off-hook, the switch sends the appropriate tone as administered by the **Station Tone Forward Disconnect** field on the **Feature-Related System Parameters** screen to the off-hook set. - If that administered value is not `silence`, the switch reconnects the audio path of such sets back to a TN2302AP Media Processor port and the TDM bus if an audio channel is available in the same network region. - If that administered value is `silence`, the switch ends the IP audio channel.
Station cannot hairpin	If a station is administered for dual-connect, and if the two extension numbers for that station have differing values administered in their **Inter-/Intra-region IP-IP Direct Audio** fields on the station form, the station cannot hairpin calls.
User experiences one-way audio as soon as the far end connects	If an endpoint is incapable of shuffling and unable to signal that limitation during registration but is administered to allow shuffling, the endpoint user will notice that two-party calls to other IP endpoints that are also capable of shuffling have one-way audio as soon as the far end answers the call. A similar outcome results for calls from such endpoints.
	2 of 3

Table 48: Considerations with hairpinning and shuffling ***3 of 3***

Condition	Solution
Service Observer experiences break in speech path	If a call center agent is active on a two-party IP-IP direct call, and a call center supervisor chooses to service observe into the call, the agent would likely notice the 200ms break in the speech path while the call is being shuffled back to an IP-TDM-IP call. Stations that might be service-observed should be administered to block shuffling.
LAN endpoint cannot be administered to allow shuffling	If a LAN endpoint is administered for permanent audio service link operation, the endpoint cannot be administered to shuffle audio connections. Permanent audio service establishes a link that sends a continuous audio stream even when the set is idle and can be used for monitoring.
Calls are dropped during Busyout and Release	Busying out the TN2302AP Media Processor board will drop all calls using the board in any manner. **Note:** Calls carried by IP-IP direct audio connections are not using a TN2302AP Media Processor board. Busying out ports 1-8 on the TN2302AP Media Processor drops all IP-TDM-IP hairpinned calls and prevents such future calls on that port until the port is released, but does not drop IP-media processor-IP hairpinned calls. Busying out a CLAN board causes the sets registered through that CLAN to lose their registrations. If the sets are active on TDM-connected or hairpinned calls, the calls drop. Busying out a CLAN board that is carrying signaling for tandem trunks causes all calls carried over those trunks to drop. What happens to calls carried by direct IP-IP audio connections when the corresponding CLAN board is busied out depends on the endpoints involved in the call. Whether an endpoint drops the call when it loses its registration depends on the type of endpoint. In either case, the switch does not attempt to send new calls to unregistered sets.
	3 of 3

Troubleshooting Avaya IP telephones

If the Avaya IP telephone installation or administration is not working, try these procedures before contacting your technical support representative for assistance. The following table outlines some common IP telephone troubleshooting symptoms.

Symptom	Solution
Unable to access IP Station screens	Make sure the **IP Stations** field on page 4 of the **System Parameters Customer Options** screen is set to **y**. If it is not enabled, you must obtain a new License File.
Port field display on the **Station** screen reads *x*	The field defaults to *x* until a station registers for the first time. After the station has registered once, the **Port** field shows the virtual LAN port address, even if the station unregisters. Use the **list registered-ip-stations** command for a list of registered IP endpoints and their associated ports.
IP telephone not working	Use the **status station *ext#*** command to see if the station is registered. In the AUDIO CHANNEL section the **Registration Status** field should be **registered-authenticated**. To unregister all H.323 endpoints, use the **reset ip-station** command. When the SAT displays *Command completed successfully*, it means that the system has started sending reset messages to all of the H.323 endpoints. After sending the reset messages, the system unregisters the endpoint.

Troubleshooting IP Softphone

Telecommuter use of phone lines

The telecommuter application of the IP Softphone requires the use of two phone lines: one for the IP connection to Communication Manager, which is used for softphone registration and call signaling, and the other for a PSTN connection, which Communication Manager uses as a callback number to establish the voice path. How you allocate your phone lines to these two functions can make a difference.

For example, assume that you have voice mail provided by the local phone company on one of your lines and not the other. In this case, you should use the line with the voice mail to make the initial IP connection to register the Softphone and use the line without voice mail as the POTS callback for the voice path. Otherwise, there could be undesirable interactions between the Softphone and the local voice mail service. For example, if your telecommuter application is registered and you were using your POTS callback line for a personal call when a business associate dialed your work extension, the business associate would hear your home voice mail message.

iClarity audio level adjustments

Note:

This information pertains to the RoadWarrior configuration for IP Softphone.

When your system uses iClarity, and you have trouble hearing the audio on calls, you can use the Avaya IP Softphone Audio Control toolbar and the Audio Status dialog box to check microphone volume and channel power (speakers and headsets) while you are on an active call. You can also use the tools menu to check bandwidth settings and gain. You can run the Tuning Wizard to retrain Avaya iClarity IP Audio to the level of background noise at your location. See your IP Softphone online help for more information.

You can access the Avaya support website at http://support.avaya.com. From there, you can search for additional information, including:

- Recommended Headsets for IP Softphone and IP Agent
- Recommended sound cards for IP Softphone and IP Agent
- USB Headset information
- Avaya IP voice quality Network requirements, including VPN and NAT information

No Dial Tone

Terminology

No dial tone refers to a situation where the light on the IP telephone is on and the display is working, but no dial tone is heard after the IP telephone goes off-hook. No dial tone occurs when

- Connectivity between the MedPro and the IP telephone is interrupted.
- Insufficient DSP resources are available on the MedPro.
- Network Region configurations are incompatibly administered.
- Duplex administration results in a mismatch between the MedPro and the Ethernet switch.

Symptom resolution procedure

To begin diagnosing a no-dial-tone problem, answer the following questions:

1. Has a network assessment ever been done and has the network not been modified after the assessment?

   Y. There may be a network or MedPro problem. All possibilities need to be explored, go to Step 3.

   N. The network may not be compliant with the Avaya's network requirements. If the problem cannot be resolved by using the steps described below, then a (re-)assessment may need to be done, go to Step 2.

2. Look at the large pattern first: do other IP Telephones experience the same problem (assuming multiple IP Telephones are installed)?

   Y. There may be a CLAN, a MedPro, or a network problem. All possibilities need to be explored, go to Step 3.

   N. Go to Step 3 because it could still be that the IP telephone is the only one connected/ registered with the CLAN or only one assigned to the MedPro that has the problem.

3. Because there is a problem with many IP Telephones, is the CLAN that the IP telephone is registered to operational?

   a. Execute the **`status station`** ***`ext#`*** command.

   b. Scroll to the CALL CONTROL SIGNALLING section.

      In the **Switch Port** field look up the slot location of the CLAN circuit pack that is responsible for the IP telephone, for example 07D1703.

   c. Verify that the IP telephone is registered properly with Communication Manager by checking the **Registration Status** field on that page. If the IP telephone is not registered, then ensure that it is registered.

   d. Execute the **`test board`** ***`07D17`*** command.

      This should indicate (all tests should pass) that the CLAN board is operational according to the software. If any test fails then refer to CLAN-BD (Control LAN Circuit Pack) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

   e. Execute the **`status link`** command and ensure that the link is in service.

      If the link is out of service, then check the Installation instructions to make sure the CLAN has been installed and administered correctly.

   If both the **`test board`** and the **`status link`** command do not show any problems with the CLAN board, then go to Step 4.

4. Because there is a problem with many IP Telephones, is the MedPro circuit pack operational?
   a. Go off-hook on the IP telephone.
   b. Execute the **`status station`** ***`ext#`*** command.
   c. Scroll to the CALL CONTROL SIGNALLING section.

      In the Audio Channel section if the **Switch Port** field contains a port location, then go to Step d; otherwise go to Step e.
   d. There is a MedPro port that is dynamically allocated to the IP call. Go to the NETWORK STATUS section and check the **Last Tx Sequence** field that shows the RTP sequence number of the last packet sent by the MedPro to the IP telephone. This sequence number should increase at a regular rate when you run the **`status station`** command repeatedly. If it does not increase, then there is likely a MedPro hardware or firmware problem. If packets are being transmitted normally, then go to Step 5.

      If the audio channel on the Station form is blank, this might be due to an inability of the MedPro to allocate resource for the call.
   e. Execute the **`list measurements ip dsp-resource`** command to determine whether there are sufficient MedPro resources in the system.

      Check for denials, blockage and out-of-service condition. If any of those measurements are greater than 0, this may indicate that any of the following problems might exist on the MedPro:

      - The MedPro might have run out of DSP resources. After some users have disconnected, the problem will resolve itself. If this is a regular problem, another MedPro board needs to be installed.
      - The firmware should be FW46 or later. Upgrade the firmware if needed (see Updating software, firmware, and BIOS on page 345 or the Avaya support website http://support.avaya.com).
      - One of the DSPs may be bad or there could be firmware problem. This can be checked in the Hardware Error Log by executing the **`display errors`** command.
      - Communication Manager might not be able to find a MedPro in the network region where the IP telephone resides.
   f. If there are no MedPro problems, then go to Step 5.
5. Can the MedPro ping the IP telephone?
   a. Execute the **`status station`** ***`ext#`*** command.
   b. Scroll to the CALL CONTROL SIGNALLING section.

      In the **Switch Port** field look up the slot location of the CLAN circuit pack that is responsible for the IP telephone, for example 07D1717.

c. Get the IP address of the IP telephone from the **Set-end IP Addr** field.

Note that hereafter, to simplify the description, it is assumed that this address is 135.9.42.105.

d. Does executing the **`ping ip-address`** ***`135.9.42.105`*** **`board`** ***`07D17`*** command have a response?

Y. The MedPro receives echo replies from the IP telephone, thus there is network connectivity between the MedPro and the IP telephone. The IP telephone might be faulty. Replace the IP telephone with another one to verify this. If this still does not solve the problem, go to Step 7.

N. The IP telephone is invisible to the MedPro. Go to Step 6.

6. Where did the ping from the MedPro terminate?

a. Execute the **`trace-route ip`** ***`135.9.42.105`*** **`board`** ***`07D15`*** command.

If network connectivity cannot be established between the MedPro and the IP telephone, one hop will be delineated with “3 *.”

b. Begin analyzing the network at the previous router (the last IP address displayed).

7. Are the transmission speed and transmission duplex (HDX, FDX) of the MedPro and the Ethernet switch compatible?

a. Check this by verifying the Layer 1 port statistics on the Ethernet switch connected to the MedPro. Look for Frame check sequence errors, late collisions, and runts.

Y. Go to Step 8.

N. Change the port settings on the Ethernet switch and/or the IP Interfaces form (**`change ip-interfaces`**) in Communication Manager to make speed and duplex compatible.

Note:

If one side’s duplex is set to **autonegotiate**, the other side must also be set to **autonegotiate** or **half**. Locking one side to full duplex will cause errors.

If this resolves the problem then no further steps need to be taken; otherwise go to Step 8.

8. Are the transmission speed and transmission duplex (HDX, FDX) of the IP telephone and the Ethernet switch compatible?

a. Verify the Layer 1 port statistics on the Ethernet switch connected to the IP telephone (frame check sequence errors, late collisions, and runts).

Note:

The switch port *must* be set to **autonegotiate** or **half duplex** or there will be a duplex mismatch.

Y. Go to Step 9.

N. Change the port settings to make speed and mode compatible. If this resolves the problem then no further steps need to be taken, otherwise go to Step 9.

9. There must be a network problem. Compliance with the Avaya network requirements might be an issue as well, and a (re-)assessment may need to be done. Install a protocol analyzer in the network to capture live traffic and analyze the network in further detail.

Talk path

A one-way talk path is a unidirectional voice audio path from one IP telephone to another, that is only one party on a call can hear the other. No-way talk path is the problem where neither party can hear the other, but the call is still connected. Talk path issues often relate to network connectivity issues. Both telephones might have a path to the MedPro, but might not have a route to each other or might be blocked by a firewall. Also, talk-path problems could indicate a shortage of DSP resources on the MedPro. Disabling shuffling is a good way to help diagnose talk-path problems (see also Troubleshooting problems with shuffling and hairpinning on page 170).

Symptom resolution procedure

Three possible problem locations can be identified if users report a one-way or no-way talk path between IP Telephones:

- The network
- The MedPro circuit pack (if the call is not shuffled)
- The IP telephone

For the resolution of this symptom, first disable shuffling (if turned on), which forces traffic to use the media processor, and simplifies the analysis of the network. Then, among other steps, check whether audio/dial-tone can be received by the IP Telephones involved in the call. If necessary, the media processor can check the connectivity of the IP Telephones and their local subnetwork using pings. Layer 1 errors can also be checked.

1. Has a network assessment ever been done and has the network not been modified after the assessment?

   Y. There may be a network problem, a MedPro problem, or the IP telephone may have outdated software. All possibilities need to be explored, go to Step 2.

   N. The network may not be compliant with the Avaya's network requirements. If the problem cannot be resolved by using the procedures described below, a (re-)assessment may need to be done, go to Step 2.

2. Do other IP Telephones on the same VLAN/subnet/floor experience the same problem?

   Y. There might be a network problem, or multiple IP Telephones might have outdated firmware. If the IP telephone firmware version is outdated, download and install the correct firmware (see Updating software, firmware, and BIOS on page 345 or the Avaya support website http://support.avaya.com). If this solves the problem then no further steps are needed, otherwise go to Step 3.

   N. Go to Step 3.

3. Is the call shuffled?

   a. Run the **`status station ext#`** command if a call is in progress.

   b. Scroll to the CALL CONTROL SIGNALLING section.

      If the **Audio Connection Type** field is

      - **ip-direct**, then it is shuffled.
      - **ip-tdm** or **ip-hairpin,** then it is not shuffled.

   Y. If there is no call in progress or the call is ip-direct, turn off shuffling with the **`change station ext#`** command. Set the **Direct IP-IP Audio Connections** field to **n**.

      If this resolves the problem, then there is a network problem that prevents the two IP Telephones from communicating directly. See the note below and go to Step 8.

      If this does not resolve the problem, there could be a network problem or a MedPro problem. Although a network problem is still most likely, keep shuffling disabled and go to Step 4.

   Note:

      The remote PING and remote **`trace-route`** commands can be used to help pinpoint the location in the network where shuffled calls experience problems.

   N. Go to Step 4.

4. Does the IP telephone receive dial-tone?

   Y. Go to Step 5.

   N. Go to the No Dial Tone section.

5. Are there any Communication Manager errors logged for MedPro or the IP telephone?

   a. Run the **`display errors`** command.

      Check the hardware error log and the denial event log for errors against the IP telephone with the particular extension.

   Y. Use the information in the error log and the *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* to correct the errors. If this solves the problem, no further steps are needed. Otherwise, go to Step 6.

   N. Go to Step 6.

6. Is voice audio received by the MedPros from both IP Telephones in the call?
   a. Execute the **status station *ext#*** command.
   b. Scroll to the NETWORK STATUS section.

      Look at the **Last Rx/Tx Sequence** field data. These RTP sequence numbers should increase upon repeatedly executing the **status station *ext#*** command.

      Alternatively, Avaya's VoIP Monitoring Manager can be used to verify proper traffic flow.

   Y. Go to Step 4.

   N. The IP telephone is not sending audio or the network is blocking audio packets. Exchange the IP telephone to see if this resolves the problem.

      If this resolves the problem, then replace the IP telephone.

      If it does not resolve the problem, then there is a network problem that the customer needs to resolve.

7. Is the MedPro operating correctly and does it have sufficient MedPro audio resources?
   a. Take an IP telephone off-hook.
   b. Execute the **status station *ext#*** command.
   c. Scroll to the CALL CONTROL SIGNALLING section.

      In the AUDIO CHANNEL section if the **Switch Port** field contains a port location then go to Step d. Otherwise go to Step e.

   d. In this case there is a MedPro port that is dynamically allocated to the IP telephone call. Go to the Station form (**status station *ext#***) and check the **Last Tx Sequence** field. This field shows the RTP sequence number of the last packet sent by the MedPro to the IP telephone. This sequence number should increase at a regular rate when you run the **status station *ext#*** command repeatedly. If it does not increase, then there is likely a MedPro hardware or firmware problem. Use the *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* to resolve the issue. If packets are being transmitted normally, go to Step 8.
   e. If the AUDIO CHANNEL section on the **status station** form is blank, this might be due to an inability of the MedPro to allocate resource for the call. Run the **list measurements ip dsp-resource** command to determine whether there are sufficient MedPro resources in the system. Check for denials, blockage and out-of-service condition. If any of those measurements are greater than 0, this may indicate that any of the following problems may exist on the MedPro:
      - The MedPro may have run out of DSP resources. After some users have disconnected the problem will resolve itself. If this is a regular problem, another MedPro board needs to be installed.
      - The firmware should be FW46 or later. Replace the firmware if needed (see Updating software, firmware, and BIOS on page 345 or the Avaya support website http://support.avaya.com).

- One of the DSPs may be bad or there could be firmware problem. This can be checked in the hardware error log by executing **display errors** command.
- Communication Manager might not be able to find a MedPro in the network region where the IP telephone resides.

If there are no MedPro problems, then go to Step 8.

8. Can the IP telephone that experiences the 1-way problem or both IP Telephones that experience the no-way problem be pinged from the MedPro?
   a. Run the **status station *ext#*** command.
   b. Scroll to the CALL CONTROL SIGNALLING section. The **Switch Port** field gives the slot location of the MedPro circuit pack that is responsible for the IP telephone, for example, 07D1717.
   c. Obtain the IP address of the IP telephone from the **Set-end IP Addr** field. Hereafter, to simplify the description, it is assumed that this address is 135.9.42.105.
   d. Execute the command **ping ip-address 135.9.42.105 board 07D17**.

   Y. The IP Telephones can be pinged from the MedPro, go to Step 10.

   N. The IP Telephones cannot be pinged from the MedPro. Go to Step 9.
9. Find out where the ping terminated.
   a. Execute the **trace-route ip 135.9.42.105 board 07D17** command.

      The customer needs to resolve the network problem in the router that terminated the trace-route command. Go to Step 12 after the problem has been resolved.
10. Is the call going through a firewall/ACLs?
    a. Check if the call would have to traverse a firewall by determining if it is destined to another remote network.

    Y. Relax the packet/port filtering constraints in the firewall if they are too strict. If this works then go to Step 12 Otherwise, go to Step 11.

    N. Go to Step 11.
11. Are there Layer 1 errors detected in the IP telephone, the intermediate switches/ routers or in the MedPro?
    a. Log into the switches and routers.

       Check the port statistics.

    Note:

    Some customers will not allow this. In such case, the customer should be requested to provide this information.

    Y. There is a network problem (customer responsibility).

    N. Put a Protocol analyzer on both ends of the call by using switch port mirroring to see where packets are being dropped and resolve the problem. Go to Step 12 after the problem has been resolved.

12. If desired, return to the original state again by turning shuffling/hairpinning on if necessary. However, returning to a shuffled state may bring the problem back.
    a. Run the **change station *ext#*** command.
    b. The **Direct IP-IP Audio Connections** and **IP Audio Hairpinning** fields should be set to **y**.

Poor audio quality

Many problems can fall into the category of poor quality audio: clipping of the beginning or ends of words, pops, or crackles.

Poor quality audio is generally caused by network problems. In particular, these problems indicate packet loss on the data network. Common solutions for such problems include applying or tuning QoS parameters and checking for duplex mismatch issues.

This section uses the following terms:

- **Choppy voice**. A voice audio signal that is impaired.
- **Clipping**. Missing pieces in the received voice signal, especially at the beginning or ending of words.
- **Pops**. Sudden interruptions of the voice by a popping sound.
- **Crackles**. Intermittent samples of noise and silence.

All these phenomena could be caused by packet loss or excessive jitter (perceived as packet loss).

Symptom resolution procedure

Several kinds of calls can be distinguished:

- IP telephone - LAN - IP telephone
- IP telephone - LAN - PBX - DCP Telephone
- IP telephone - LAN - PBX - central office - telephone

1. Has a network assessment ever been done and has the network remained unchanged after the assessment?

   Y. There might be a MedPro, IP telephone or network problem, or the IP telephone might have outdated software. All possibilities need to be explored, go to Step 2.

   N. The network may not be compliant with the Avaya's network requirements. If the problem cannot be resolved by using the procedures described below, an assessment or reassessment might need to be done, go to Step 2.

2. Look at the large pattern first: do other IP Telephones on the same VLAN/subnet/floor experience the same problem?

   Y. There may be a network problem, or multiple IP Telephones may have outdated firmware (see Updating software, firmware, and BIOS on page 345 or the Avaya support website http://support.avaya.com). All possibilities need to be explored, go to Step 3.

   N. Go to Step 3.

3. Is a separate VLAN or subnetwork used for voice?

   a. The customer should check this on the Ethernet switches.

      Y. Go to Step 5.

      N. Go to Step 4.

4. Is the number of broadcast messages lower than 1,000 messages per second (this is the number that can safely be handled by the IP telephone)?

   a. Check this by using the network management system or by hooking up a protocol analyzer to the network. If this cannot be checked through the network management system, go to the subsequent steps first, as it takes a relatively large effort to hook up a protocol analyzer.

      Y. Go to Step 5.

      N. There is a network problem. The customer should put the voice traffic (audio and signaling) on a separate VLAN with 802.1p priority 6 (the priority value reserved for voice and other real-time traffic).

5. Is the Ethernet switch connected to the MedPro set to auto-negotiation?

   a. Use the **change ip-interface *location*** command to check the ETHERNET OPTIONS settings.

```
change ip-interface 01A04                                    Page   1 of   1

                                  IP INTERFACES



                 Type: MEDPRO                          ETHERNET OPTIONS
                 Slot: 01A04                             Auto? n
          Code/Suffix: TN2302                           Speed: 100Mbps
            Node Name: mc_medpro1                       Duplex: Half
           IP Address: 135.122.47 .149
          Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.240
      Gateway Address: 135.122.47 .158
  Enable Ethernet Port? y
        Network Region: 1
                 VLAN: n
```

b. Is **Auto** field to **y** (auto-negotiation enabled)?

Y. Go to Step 6.

N. Change the **Auto** field to **y** (auto-negotiation enabled). If this is not possible, set the MedPro speed and duplex to match the switch port.

6. Is the Ethernet switch connected to the IP telephone transmitting in HDX mode?

a. Log in to the Ethernet switch.

The 4606, 4612, 4624, and 4630 IP Telephones are only capable of HDX transmission. The 4602 and 4620 IP Telephones do support full-duplex mode, but require that the Ethernet switch to which they are connected be set to **autonegotiate** mode.

Y. Go to Step 7.

N. Change the switch setting to **HDX** (or **auto** for the 4602 or 4620). If this solves the problem, no further steps need to be taken. Otherwise, go to Step 7.

7. Are 802.1p QoS and IP DiffServ properly and consistently used in the switches, routers, the MedPro and the CLAN?

Check that the QoS usage is consistent by examining the following:

a. At an IP telephone press the keypad button sequence **Hold Q O S #** and use the **#** key to walk through the menu to verify if the following recommended values are used for traffic priorities:

- Layer 2 Audio (802.1p) value = **6**.
- Layer 3 Audio DSCP value = **40** or **46**.
- Layer 3 Signaling DSCP value = **40** or **46**.

b. In Communication Manager execute **`status station ext#`** to determine the CLAN circuit pack to which the IP telephone is registered.

c. Run the **`display ip-interfaces`** command to find the network region for that CLAN circuit pack.

d. Run the **`display ip-network-region`** command to check the QoS settings for the region.

e. Check QoS and IP DiffServ settings in the switches and routers.

Y. Go to Step 8.

N. Turn 802.1p QoS and IP DiffServ tagging on with consistent values across the network by provisioning the recommended values in the switches, routers and IP Telephones. No further steps need to be taken if this solves the problem. Otherwise, go to Step 8.

- Does the call traverse a WAN link? Does it have sufficient bandwidth and QoS/ packet fragmentation?

f. Log on to the WAN routers and verify if the available bandwidth is sufficient to support voice.

Note:

Avaya recommends using G.729, which requires 24 Kbps (uncompressed, excluding Layer 2 overhead). IP packet fragmentation should be turned on when no DiffServ QoS facilities are available. On Avaya and Cisco routers it is possible to minimize bandwidth for audio usage by using the CRTP (compressed RTP).

Y. Escalate the problem to your technical support representative.

N. Go to Step 9.

8. Is the voice codec set to G.729 for calls across a WAN?

   a. This can be checked with an active call going on by running the **`status station ext#`** command.

   b. Scroll to the CALL CONTROL SIGNALLING section.

      In the Audio Channel section it should indicate **G.729** as the encoder used.

   Y. Go to Step 9.

   N. Change the voice codec to **G.729** (which is a lower bandwidth encoder than G.711, but still provides high quality) by executing the **`change ip-codec-set`** command and by putting **G.729** at the top of the codec list. If this solves the problem, no further steps need to be taken. Otherwise, go to Step 9.

9. Is the end-to-end packet loss less than 1%?

   Packet loss greater than 1% may be perceived as poor voice quality. IP Telephony packet loss can be measured using several different tools:

   - The **`list trace station`** and **`status station`** commands show packet loss experienced by the MedPro.
   - Avaya VoIP Monitoring Manager can measure packet loss experienced by IP Telephones as well as media processors.
   - A protocol analyzer can capture packet streams between endpoints and identify packet loss.

   Y. There is a network problem. The customer should explore the possibility to upgrade to a WAN link with the appropriate bandwidth and quality to ensure that it is compliant with the Avaya network requirements, possibly by establishing a new Service Level Agreement (SLA) with a network service provider. A network assessment or reassessment might need to be done.

   N. There might still be a network problem. Escalate the problem to your technical support representative.

Dropped calls

A dropped call is terminated by a mechanism that is outside of user control. For example, a call might be dropped without anyone hanging up. Dropped calls sometimes indicate a connectivity problem on the signaling channel. Such occurrences can be intermittent, and thus difficult to diagnose. If dropped calls do occur frequently, they can be diagnosed using **`list trace station`** or by checking the denial event log.

Symptom resolution procedure

To resolve dropped call problems:

1. Does reconnecting the call solve the problem?

   Y. There may have been an intermittent network problem. No further actions need to be taken unless this happens frequently. In the latter case, go to Step 2.

   N. Install the latest software/firmware on the IP telephone. Download the latest firmware from http://www.avaya.com/support and install it on your TFTP server (see also Updating software, firmware, and BIOS on page 345). To transfer the software to the phone, type **Hold-R-E-S-E-T-#** on the phone. This reboots the IP telephone and downloads a new version from the tftp server. If this resolves the problem, then no further steps need to be taken; otherwise go to Step 2.

2. Has a network assessment ever been done and has the network not been modified after the assessment?

   Y. There may be a network problem, a MedPro problem or a CLAN problem. All possibilities need to be explored, go to Step 1.

   N. The network may not be compliant with the Avaya's network requirements. If the problem cannot be resolved by using the steps described below, a (re-)assessment may need to be done, go to Step 3.

3. Look at the large pattern first: do other IP Telephones experience the same problem?

   Y. There may be a network problem, a MedPro problem, or a CLAN problem. All possibilities need to be explored, go to Step 4.

   N. Go to Step 4.

4. Perform traditional troubleshooting to determine whether Communication Manager or the IP telephone drops the call. For example, this can be done by:

   - Executing the **`list trace station`** ***`ext#`*** command.
   - Checking the denial event log (**`display events`** command, **Category** field = **denial**).

   If this does not solve the problem, then there is a network problem. Compliance with the Avaya network requirements may be an issue as well, and an assessment or a reassessment may need to be done.

Echo

A voice signal that is reflected back to the speaker at an audible level so that it interferes with the ability to have a normal conversation with another party is called echo. In recent years, echo has mostly been imperceptible in circuit-switched networks due to their low delay and the deployment of echo cancellers. IP calls can experience a much larger delay, and therefore echo can be much more noticeable.

Echo can be created in two ways:

- Acoustically, in a telephone handset, a telephone that is operating in speakerphone mode, a speakerphone, a headset, or a multimedia laptop computer or desktop computer with a headset or an integrated or separate microphone and speaker. In particular, speakerphones or telephones that are operating in speakerphone mode provide a high level of acoustical echo return signal. The level of acoustic echo is determined by the acoustics of the environment (such as wall and ceiling reflection), the degree to which loudspeaker and microphone are directed towards each other, and the directional acoustic characteristics of the microphone.
- Electrically, by impedance mismatches in 2-to-4 wire hybrids on analog line or trunk cards, or electrical cross-talk interference in wires or headset adapters.

In general, the perception of echo is call dependent. The perceived echo problems for calls that are made over a WAN are normally much larger compared with calls that are made over a LAN because of the larger delay in WAN-connected systems.

As echo is not caused by an IP network (although it is exacerbated by delay), so its resolution will not be covered in detail in this document. In general, there are three strategies for dealing with echo:

- Tune the network to reduce delay.
- Deploy echo cancellers.
- Tune the Communication Manager loss plan that is associated with the problem area.

When echo is experienced, the problem is generally resolved at the far-end of the link. For more information, see *Avaya IP Voice Quality Network Requirements*.

Chapter 6: Troubleshooting the S8400 Maintenance Processor Complex (MPC)

This chapter contains the following topics:

- MPC channel traffic
- Detecting the MPC
- Testing the internal LAN
- Testing the MPC through SSH
- Testing HPI

MPC channel traffic

All communication between the server and the MPC are via an internal, dedicated LAN. Three major channels (ports) are used in that LAN for host-to-MPC software communications. The MPC forwards traffic on all other channels between its Services port or modem connections and the host. The three channels are for:

- SSH sessions (logging into the MPC)
- HPI (Hardware Platform Interface) traffic (environment and control traffic)
- NTP (time updates)

The way to determine if the MPC is working is to see if any of these channels is working. If any one is and another is not, then the problem is with the channel that is not working. If none is working, then the problem is with the MPC or the internal LAN.

Detecting the MPC

As an administrator, run the **lspci** command. The result should look something like:

```
craft@server1>: lspci
00:00.0 Host bridge: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 2578 (rev 02)
00:03.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 257b (rev 02)
00:1c.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25ae (rev 02)
00:1d.0 USB Controller: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25a9 (rev 02)
```

```
00:1d.1 USB Controller: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25aa (rev 02)
00:1d.4 System peripheral: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25ab (rev 02)
00:1d.5 PIC: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25ac (rev 02)
00:1d.7 USB Controller: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25ad (rev 02)
00:1e.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corp. 82801BA/CA/DB PCI Bridge (rev 0a)
00:1f.0 ISA bridge: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25a1 (rev 02)
00:1f.2 IDE interface: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25a3 (rev 02)
00:1f.3 SMBus: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 25a4 (rev 02)
02:01.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 1075
03:01.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corp. 82559ER (rev 10)
04:02.0 VGA compatible controller: ATI Technologies Inc Radeon VE QY
04:03.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corp.: Unknown device 1076
```

Look for “03:01.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corp. 82559ER (rev 10)”. The “03” indicates the PCI card that the MPC is plugged into and the 82559 is the NIC on the host side of the internal bus. If that line is missing, replace the MPC.

Testing the internal LAN

MPC diagnostics

The place to start is to test the internal LAN. As user **craft** at a server command line shell on the host, run the **sampdiag -v** command. If you see something similar to the following

```
The SAMP is using the Avaya IP address.
SAMP HWaddress: 00:04:0D:6D:DA:E2
SAMP IPaddress: 192.11.13.2
HOST IPaddress: 192.11.13.1
SSH port: 10022
SSH OK
HPI OK

SAMP OK
```

then everything is configured correctly and working.

The **sampdiag** command tries to fix the internal LAN configuration. If there was a problem in how the host internal LAN was configured, then **sampdiag** might have fixed the problem. After a moment, the HPI process recreates itself and the HPI channel should be working. You can run **sampdiag -v** again and see if HPI is recognized.

There are several things to look for in the response from **sampdiag**.

- The SAMP HWaddress line tells you if the MPC was detected. If no HWaddress was detected, then either the ecs.conf file is incorrect or the MPC is not working.
- If the IP addresses are similar to 10.221.248.1 (or .2), then the host was not configured properly when software was installed or the MPC firmware is not up to date.
- This command tests the HPI and SSH configurations for you. If both are failing, but the IP address is reported, then the server software is probably not administered correctly.
- If **sampdiag** cannot determine the IP address, then there could be a problem with the MPC.
- **HPI failing** indicates the MPC firmware probably is not up to date.

MPC configuration diagnostics

Next, run the **ifconfig eth1** command. The results should look similar to the following:

```
craft@server1> ifconfig eth1
eth1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:04:0D:6D:DA:E2
          inet addr:192.11.13.1  Bcast:192.11.13.3  Mask:255.255.255.252
          inet6 addr: fe80::204:dff:fe6d:dae2/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:5463 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:3474 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:2015584 (1.9 MiB)  TX bytes:575903 (562.4 KiB)
```

The things to look for are:

- The inet addr should be 192.11.13.1.
- Both RX packets and TX packets should be greater than zero. If RX packets is 0, then the MPC is not working properly.

Testing the MPC through SSH

At a **craft** login enter the **sampcmd** command from a command line. If the MPC is working, the first time this is done, you will be asked to add a security key. Answer **yes**. After the MPC and host exchange keys and if everything is working, you will see something like the following:

```
craft@server1> sampcmd


              .
             .M
           .MM        _ _
         .MM  M      | (_)
       .MM    M      | |_ _ __  _   ___  __
     MMM  MMMMMMM   | | | '_ \| | | \ \/ /
   MMM        M      | | | | | | |_| |>  <
 MMMM         M      |_|_|_| |_|\__,_/_/\_\



BusyBox v1.00-pre10 (2005.09.19-07:17+0000) Built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.
```

This is a Linux banner and prompt from the MPC.

Enter **exit** to log out of the MPC.

If you do not see the above, then run the **sampdiag -v** command.

Testing HPI

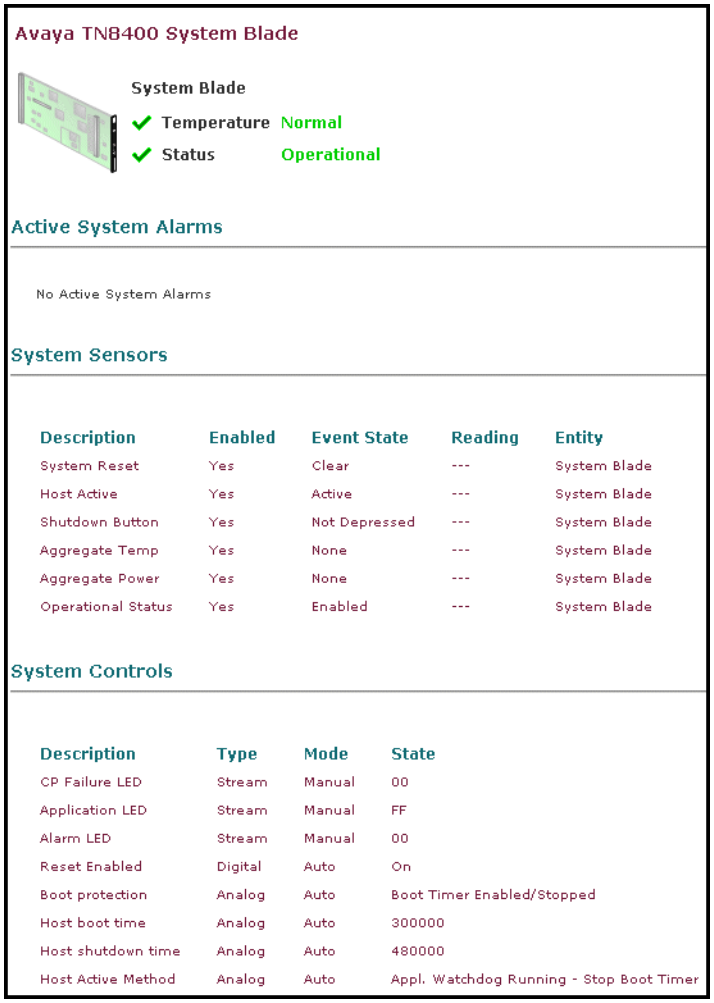
There are several ways to test if the HPI (Hardware Platform Interface) is working, select the one most convenient for your situation:

- As user **craft**, from a command line, enter the **inventory** command. If everything is working, you will see something like

```
craft@server1>: inventory
2       Avaya S8500B    Chassis information     Asset Tag is    5000111222
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Product is      Server Availability Management Card
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Manufactured by Augmentix Corporation
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Product Version is      Avaya S8500B
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Manufactured on 2004-08-13T08:42:29-06:00
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Part Number is  10321 REV.B00
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Serial Number is        STA04310083
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Product Version is      AVAYA_S8500_1_0_SP1_BUILD_11
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Product Version is      INP Firmware AVAYA1 1.18 Mar 2 2005
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Custom is       MAC host 00:0F:29:00:01:5C
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Custom is       MAC eth0 00:0F:29:00:01:5D
```

```
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Custom is       MAC eth1 00:0F:29:00:01:5E
2       Avaya S8500B    Board Information       Custom is       MAC eth2 00:0F:29:00:01:5F
```

- From the MPC Web interface select **Avaya TN8400 System Blade**. If everything is working, you will see a page similar to the following:



- If you do not see anything like the above, log in with administrator privileges to a command line. Enter the **`/opt/desahpi/bin/hpisensors`** command. If everything is working, you should see something like the following:

```
craft@server1>: /opt/desahpi/bin/hpisensors
Opened Session to Domain 1

Resource 306  Avaya S8500B
Sens Num  EvtState       Reading                    IdString
--------  --------  --------------------           --------
     1     0x0001                                  PCI Reset
     2     0x0000                3.344              PCI +3.3V
```

```
  3     0x0007              2.672            PCI +3.3V Aux
  4     0x0000              5.073            PCI +5V
  5     0x0000             11.776            PCI +12V
  6     0x0000            -11.992            PCI -12V
  7     0x0000             12.096            Ext A 12V
  9     0x0000                 35            Samp Temp
 10     0x0001                               Samp +3.3V Fail
 50     0x0002                               Server Power On
 51     0x0001                               System Reset
101     0x0000            2.59098            MB +2.5V
102     0x0000            3.33486            MB +3.3V
103     0x0000             5.0778            MB +5V
104     0x0000            1.52295            MB +1.5V
105     0x0000             11.875            MB +12V
106     0x0000                 34            PCI Area Temp
107     0x0000                 32            Memory Area Temp
108     0x0000                 45            CPU Diode Temp
110     0x0000              10306            Fan Tach 1
111     0x0000               8655            Fan Tach 2
112     0x0000               8767            Fan Tach 3
113     0x0000               8941            Fan Tach 4
201     0x0000                  0            Alarm Total
202     0x0000                  0            Alarm Retries
203     0x0000                  0            Alarms Active
204     0x0000                               Modem Status
258     0x0000                               Aggregate Temp
257     0x0000                               Aggregate Power
256     0x0000                               Operational Status
```

- Finally, from a command line, run the **`ps –C bridgeip`** command. You should see a response similar to the following:

```
craft@tn8400:~$ ps -C bridgeip
  PID  Uid     VmSize Stat Command
    1 root           SW  [swapper]
    2 root           SW  [keventd]
    3 root           RWN [ksoftirqd_CPU0]
    4 root           SW  [kswapd]
    5 root           SW  [bdflush]
    6 root           SW  [kupdated]
    7 root           SW  [mtdblockd]
   11 root        376 S   init
   17 root           SWN [jffs2_gcd_mtd1]
  166 root        240 S   /usr/sbin/lm90
```

```
  176 root            SW  [khubd]
  364 root        400 S   /sbin/syslogd -m 0 -R my-host:514 -L
  376 root        308 S   /sbin/klogd
  386 root        368 S   /usr/sbin/crond -c /var/cron/crontabs
  532 desahpi     568 S   /opt/desahpi/bin/bridgeipd -v5 -I/opt/desahpi/cmd/bri
  546 desahpi     548 S   /opt/desahpi/bin/bridgeipd -I/opt/desahpi/cmd/bridge2
  547 desahpi     508 S   /opt/desahpi/bin/heartbeatd -I/opt/desahpi/cmd/heartb
  557 desahpi    1624 S   /opt/desahpi/bin/resourced -I/opt/desahpi/cmd/resourc
  566 desahpi     704 S   /opt/desahpi/bin/domaind -I/opt/desahpi/cmd/domain.cm
  615 root        924 S   /opt/alarming/bin/almd --stats
  656 root       1112 S   /usr/sbin/sshd
  670 root        516 S   /usr/sbin/thttpd -C /etc/thttpd.conf
  677 root       1732 S   /usr/sbin/stunnel
  697 root       8736 S   /usr/bin/mdmsvr
  702 root        376 S   /sbin/getty -L tts/0 38400 vt100
  703 root        264 S   /usr/sbin/svcmon
  761 root        336 S   /usr/sbin/mgetty -s 38400 -i /tmp/issue -n 3 -p @\n\r
  788 root       1732 S   /usr/sbin/stunnel
31208 root       1280 S   /usr/sbin/sshd: craft [priv]
31267 craft      1344 R   /usr/sbin/sshd: craft@pts/0
31268 craft       472 S   -sh
  531 root        388 S   sh -c /opt/desahpi/bin/mdmctl
  533 root        396 S   /bin/sh /opt/desahpi/bin/mdmctl
  536 craft       356 R   ps -C bridgeip
  539 root         84 R   [ x = x-d ]  PID TTY          TIME CMD
  317 ?        00:00:00 bridgeip
```

Testing NTP

The MPC updates its date and time from the server once an hour. The date may be off immediately after installation is complete, but should be synchronized after the next MPC reboot or within the hour.

It is difficult to directly test that NTP is working. If the first test (testing SSH) worked, then as user **craft**, run the **sampcmd date** command. You should see something like the following:

```
craft@server1>: sampcmd date
Fri Apr  8 08:19:34 MDT 2005
```

Where the response is the same time and date as the host. If this is not working, then NTP is not set up correctly on the host.

Rebooting the MPC

To reboot the MPC as **craft** login, perform the following step on the host:

1. Type **sampcmd sudo reboot** and press **Enter**.

   The MPC reboots and is unavailable for about a minute.

Chapter 7: Troubleshooting trunks

- Troubleshooting trunks with Automatic Circuit Assurance
- Using Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks
- Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI
- Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI endpoints (wideband)
- Troubleshooting ISDN-BRI / ASAI
- Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI test calls
- Troubleshooting the outgoing ISDN-testcall command

Troubleshooting trunks with Automatic Circuit Assurance

A display-equipped telephone (may be nondisplay type if the Voice Message Retrieval feature is provided) or an attendant console is required. An “ACA activate/deactivate” button (one per system) is required on the telephone or attendant console.

Automatic Circuit Assurance (ACA) assists users in identifying possible trunk malfunctions. The system maintains a record of the performance of individual trunks relative to short and long holding time calls. The system automatically initiates a referral call to an attendant console or display-equipped telephone when a possible failure is detected.

Holding time is the elapsed time from when a trunk is accessed to the time a trunk is released. When ACA is enabled through administration, the system measures the holding time of each call.

A short holding time limit and a long holding time limit are preset by the System Manager for each trunk group. The short holding time limit can be from 0 to 160 seconds. The long holding time limit can be from 0 to 10 hours. The measured holding time for each call is compared to the preset limits for the trunk group being used.

Measurements are not made on personal CO lines, out-of-service trunks, or trunks undergoing maintenance testing.

Using Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks

A multi-appearance telephone or attendant console equipped with a “verify” button is required.

Busy Verification of Terminals and Trunks allows a user at a telephone or attendant console to make test calls to trunks, telephones, and hunt groups (DDC/UCD). These test calls check the status of an apparently busy resource. This provides an easy method to distinguish between a telephone or resource that is truly busy and one that only appears busy because of a trouble condition.

Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI

Figure 22: Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI (Page 1 of 2) on page 203 defines a layered approach when troubleshooting ISDN-PRI problems. Since a problem at a lower layer affects upper layers, layers are investigated from low to high. In the flowchart, the DS1 facility is Layer 1, the ISDN-PRI D channel is Layer 2, and the ISDN trunks are Layer 3. Transient problems are diagnosed on Page 2 of the flowchart. For problems with PRI endpoints (wideband), see the following section.

Figure 22: Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI (Page 1 of 2)

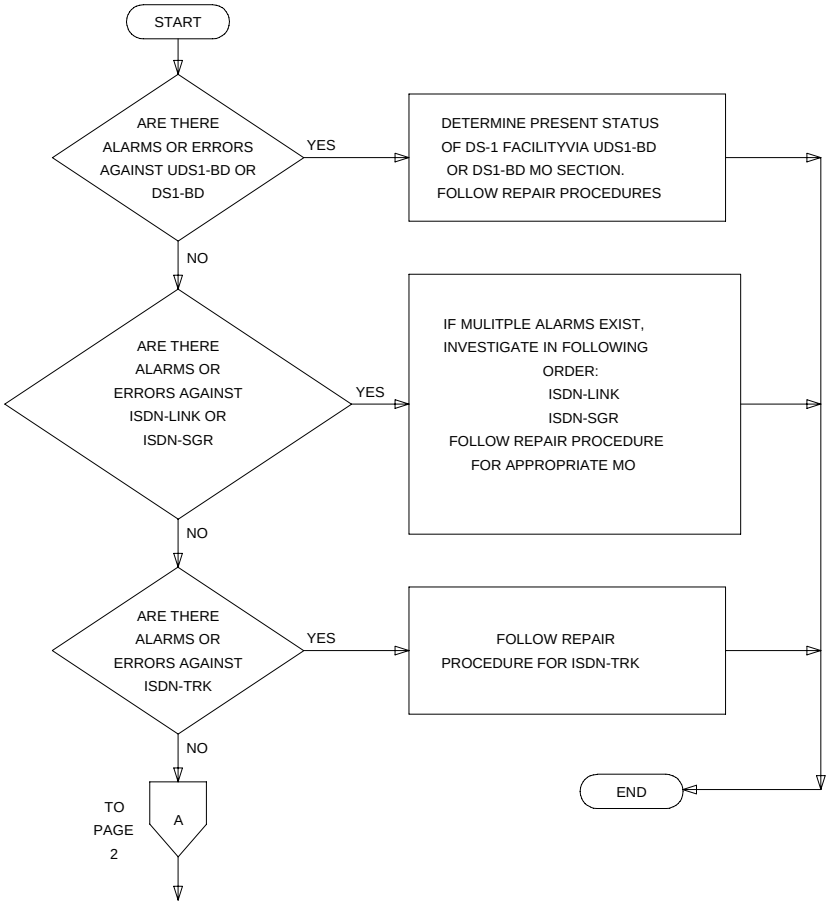
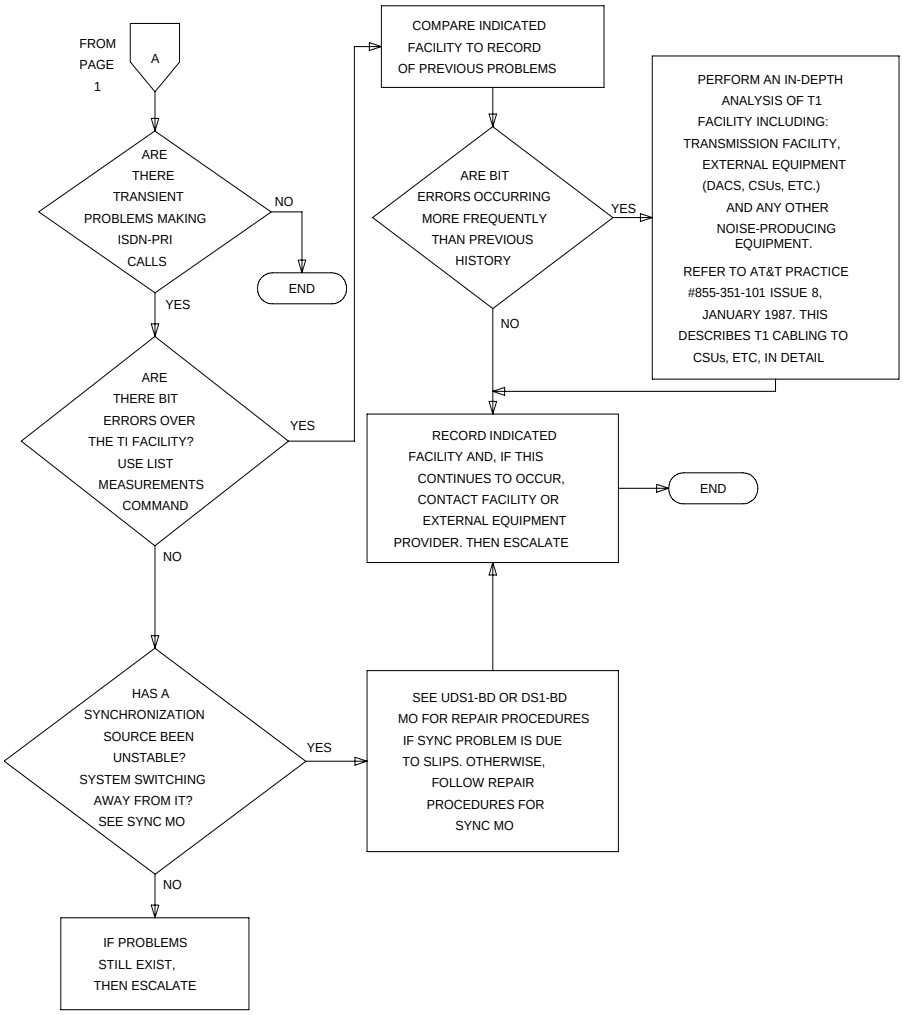


Figure 23: Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI (Page 2 of 2)



Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI endpoints (wideband)

The following flow chart describes a layered approach for troubleshooting problems with an ISDN-PRI endpoint. Because problems at lower layers affect upper layers, layers are investigated from low to high. In this procedure, the:

- DS1 facility is Layer 1
- TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack's Packet Interface circuit is Layer 2
- PRI endpoint's ports are Layer 3

This troubleshooting procedure is limited to diagnosing faults between the switch and either the ISDN-PRIs:

- Line-side terminal adapter
- Endpoint equipment

Problems encountered on the network side of a wideband connection or problems with end-to-end equipment compatibility are beyond the scope of this section.

START		
Are there alarms or errors against any of the following maintenance objects (MOs): l UDS1-BD l PKT-INT l SYS-LINK l ISDN-LNK l ISDN-SGR l PE-BCHL	YES →	Resolve those alarms or errors in the order listed at left by following procedures for the appropriate MO in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.
↓ NO		
Check the status of the endpoint equipment or terminal adaptor. (Do this at the endpoint, not at the System Access Terminal-SAT.) ↓		
Does the adaptor or endpoint indicate problems? ↓ NO	YES →	Follow repair procedures recommended by the provider of the terminal adapter or endpoint equipment.
Check administration at the endpoint and on the switch (for example, port boundary width). Are they inconsistent?	YES →	Correct the administration so that both ends match.
↓ NO		
Does every call fail, or are the failures transient? ↓ Transient Failures	Always Fails →	Check the health of the application equipment (for example, the video codec) and that of the S8700 Media Server network. If constant failures persist, follow normal escalation procedures.

1 of 2

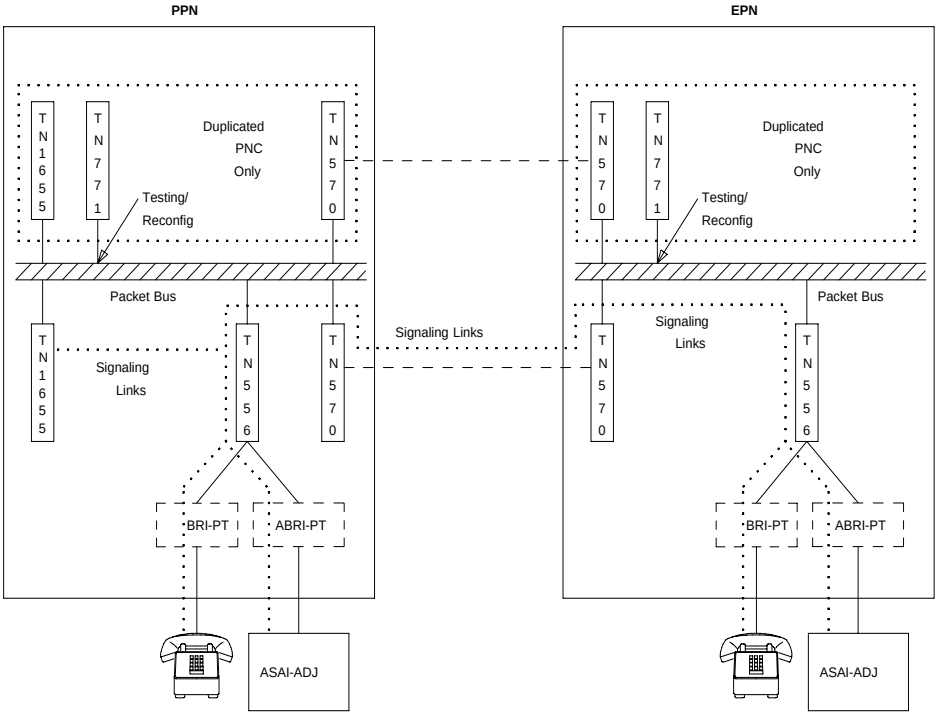
Use **list measurements ds1** to check for bit errors over the **DS1** interface between the switch and the terminal adapter or endpoint equipment. ↓ No bit errors	Bit Errors →	Perform an in-depth analysis of the **DS1** interface including premises distribution wiring, endpoint equipment, and any other possible source of noise. If the problem cannot be isolated, follow normal escalation procedures.
Check for alarms and errors against SYNC. Has a synchronization source been unstable, or has the system switched synch sources?	YES →	Follow procedures described in SYNC in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430).*
↓ NO		
Follow normal escalation procedures.		

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Troubleshooting ISDN-BRI / ASAI

Troubleshooting ISDN-BRI/ASAI problems can be a complex and involved procedure. The reason for this is that ISDN-BRI devices communicate with the server over the packet bus, as opposed to the TDM bus. Therefore, it is possible for another component's fault (related to the packet bus) to cause problems with ISDN-BRI devices. Figure 24 shows the connectivity of the packet bus as it applies to ISDN-BRI signaling.

Figure 24: ISDN-BRI/packet-bus connectivity



The flowchart in Figure 25: Troubleshooting ISDN-BRI problems (Page 1 of 2) on page 208 describes the steps needed to isolate and resolve an ISDN-BRI problem. The order of examining maintenance objects (MOs) can be determined by assessing how wide-spread the failure is. For example, since every ISDN-BRI device in the PN or IPSI-connected PN communicates with the TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack's Packet Interface circuit, its MO should be examined early in the sequence. On the other hand, a failure of a PN's TN570 EI circuit pack may cause an ISDN-BRI failure in one PN, but not in another.

Note:

If the flowchart query "Is the problem affecting MOs on multiple BRI-BD circuit packs?" is reached and the PN in question has only one ISDN-BRI circuit pack, then assume that the answer is "Yes," and follow the repair procedure for PKT-BUS.

When directed by the flowchart to refer to the maintenance documentation for a specific MO, keep in mind that the repair procedure for that MO may refer you to another MO's repair procedure. The flowchart tries to coordinate these activities so that a logical flow is maintained if the ISDN-BRI problems are not resolved with the first set of repair procedures.

These following commands can also be useful when diagnosing ISDN-BRI problems:

- **status port-network**
- **status packet-interface**

- **status bri-port**
- **status station**
- **status data-module**

Figure 25: Troubleshooting ISDN-BRI problems (Page 1 of 2)

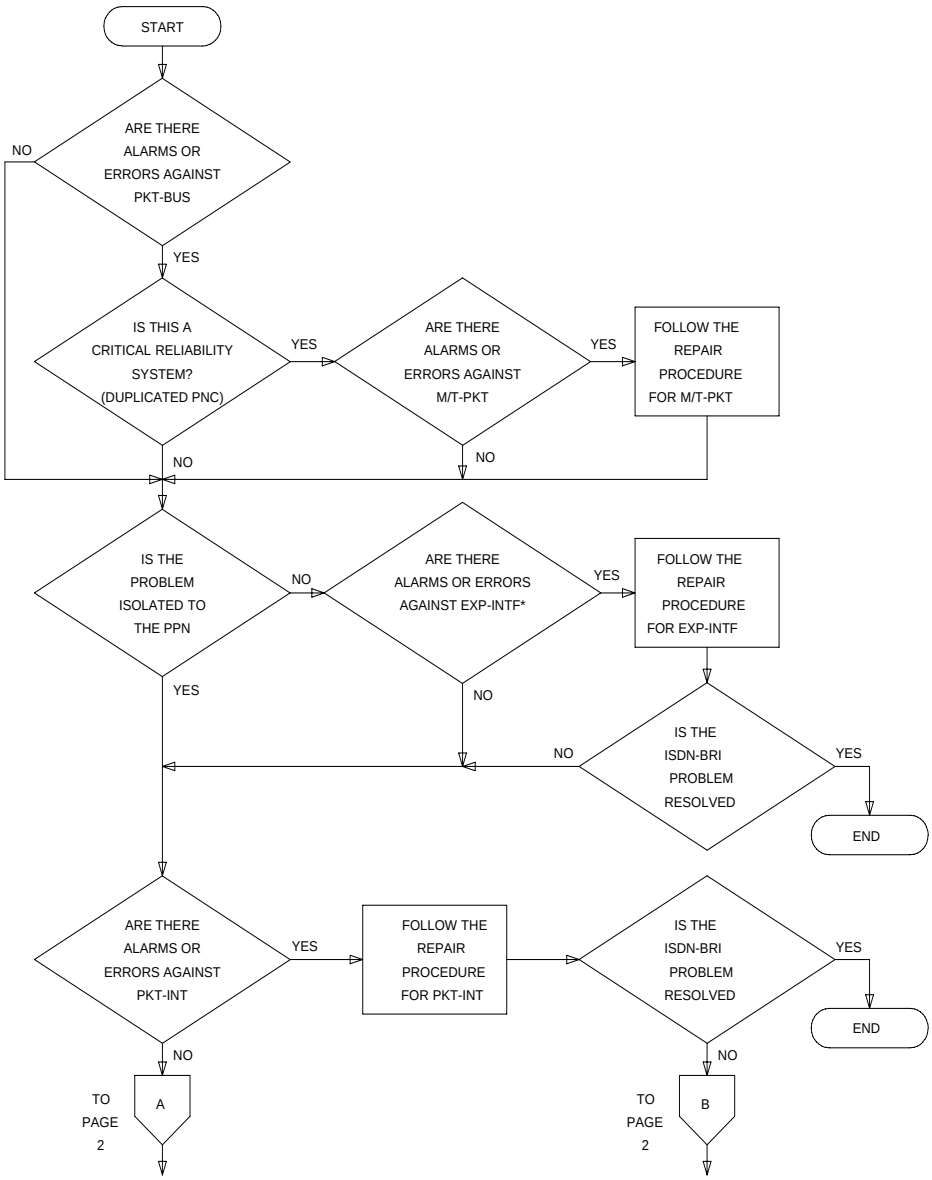
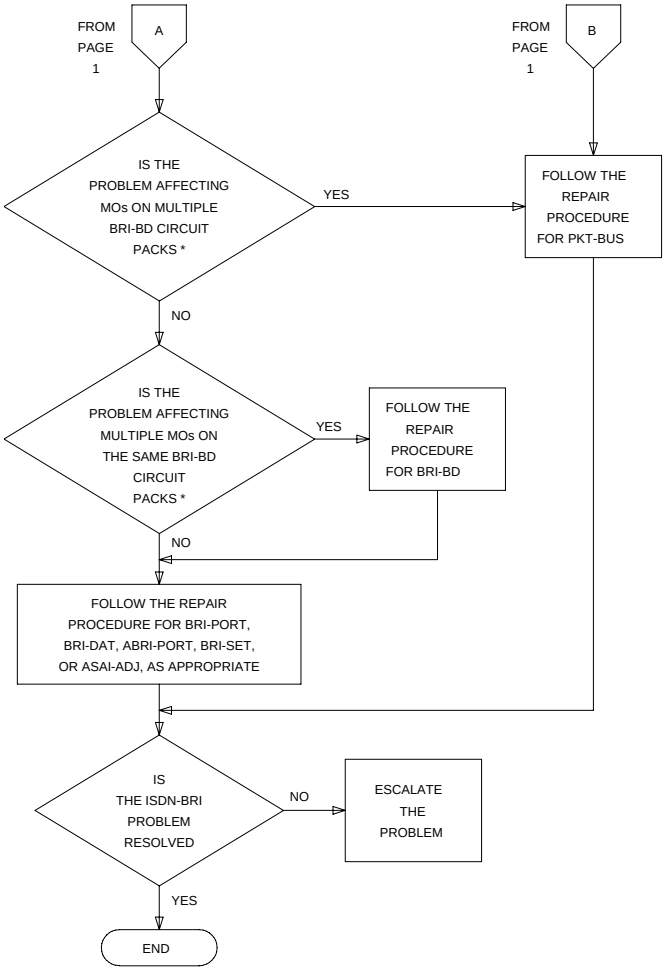


Figure 26: Troubleshooting ISDN-BRI problems (Page 2 of 2)



* THESE MOs WOULD BE BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT, BRI-DAT, BRI-SET, OR ASAI-ADJ

Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI test calls

An ISDN-PRI test call is placed across an ISDN-PRI user-network interface to a previously designated number in order to test ISDN capabilities of the switch, the trunk and the far end. An ISDN-PRI test call is also a maintenance procedure concerned with the identification and verification ISDN-PRI user-network interface problems. The ISDN-PRI test call can access ISDN-PRI trunks only.

An ISDN-PRI test call can be placed only if the circuit translates to an ISDN-PRI trunk. An ISDN-PRI test call can be originated through either the synchronous or the asynchronous method. Each method is described in the following sections.

Note:

Before attempting to make an ISDN-PRI test call to the public network (the far end), make sure that test call service is provisioned by the network. The user must subscribe to Test Type 108 service and have the correct far-end test call number administered on the Trunk Group screen for the call to be allowed.

Synchronous method

One command is used in this method to start, stop, and query an ISDN-PRI test call. In the synchronous method, an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call may be part of one of the following **long** test sequences entered at the terminal:

- **test trunk *grp/mbr* long [repeat#]**
- **test port *location* long [repeat#]**
- **test board *location* long [repeat#]**

The **long** qualifier must be entered in the above commands in order for the ISDN test call to run. The repeat number (#) can be any number from 1 through 99 (default = 1).

The following information is displayed in response to the above commands:

- Port: The port address (***location***) is the PN's number, carrier designation, slot, and circuit of the maintenance object (MO) under test.
- Maintenance Name: The type of MO tested.
- Test Number: The actual test that was run.
- Test Results: Indicates whether the test passes, fails, or aborts.
- Error Code: Additional information about the results of the test. For details, see ISDN-TRK (DS1 ISDN Trunk).

Asynchronous method

The asynchronous method requires a Maintenance/Test circuit pack to be present in the system. In this method, four (4) commands are used to start, stop, list, and query an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call:

Start:	**test isdn-testcall *grp/mbr* [minutes]**
Stop:	**clear isdn-testcall *grp/mbr***
List:	**list isdn-testcall**
Query:	**status isdn-testcall *grp/mbr***

Before placing an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call, verify that the feature access code has been administered on the Feature Access Code (FAC) screen (**display feature-access-code**), and that the Far-End Test Line Number and TestCall Bearer Capability Class (BCC) have been administered on the Trunk Group screen. If the ISDN-PRI trunk is cbc (call by call) service type, the **Testcall Service** field on the Trunk Group screen must also be administered.

To initiate an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call with the asynchronous method, issue the start command listed above, which enables you to specify a specific the trunk on which to originate the ISDN-PRI test call. An optional qualifier can be used that specifies in minutes (1 to 120) the duration of the test call. If no duration is specified, the default is either 8.4 or 9.6 seconds.

Figure 27 shows a typical response to the **test isdn-testcall** command:

Figure 27: Test ISDN-TestCall response

```
test isdn-testcall

Port    Maintenance Name   Test Number   Test Result  Error Code
1B1501  ISDN-TRK             258           PASS
```

The displayed fields have the following meanings:

Port	The port address (***location***) is the port network's number, carrier designation, slot, and circuit of the maintenance object (MO) under test.
Maint. Name	The type of MO tested.
Test Number	The actual test that was run.

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Test Results	Indicates whether the test passes, fails, or aborts.
Error Code	Additional information about the results of the test. See the ISDN-TRK section in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* for details.

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The functions of the **clear**, **list**, and **status** commands associated with the ISDN Testcall are summarized in Troubleshooting the outgoing ISDN-testcall command on page 212.

- **clear isdn-testcall**: enables you to cancel an in-progress ISDN-PRI test call and allow another test call to start.
- **list isdn-testcall**: enables you to list every ISDN-PRI trunk in use for an ISDN-PRI test call in the system.
- **status isdn-testcall**: enables you to check the progress of an outgoing test call. When an outgoing ISDN-PRI test call completes in a specific PN, another ISDN-PRI trunk from the same PN is available for testing (regardless of whether the status information has been displayed).

Troubleshooting the outgoing ISDN-testcall command

If the **TestCall BCC** field appears on the Trunk Group screen, ensure that the **TestCall BCC** field indicates the correct BCC for the service provisioned on the ISDN-PRI trunk. The **TestCall BCC** values are defined as follows:

Value	Description
0	Voice
1	Digital Communications Protocol Mode 1
2	Mode 2 Asynchronous
3	Mode 3 Circuit
4	Digital Communications Protocol Mode 0 (usually the default).

If the ISDN-PRI trunk is of type **cbc**, make sure the **TestCall Service** field on the **Trunk Group** screen indicates the correct service so that a network facility message can be sent across the ISDN-PRI network.

If the outgoing ISDN-PRI test call keeps aborting, make sure that the far-end device can handle DCP Mode 0 or DCP Mode 1.

Note:

Before attempting to make an ISDN-PRI test call to the public network (that is, the network is the far end), make sure that test call service is provisioned by the network. The user must subscribe to Test Type 108 service and have the correct far-end test call number administered on the Trunk Group screen for the call to be allowed.

Chapter 8: Other troubleshooting

- Troubleshooting duplicated servers
- Fiber link fault isolation
- Linux Time and Communication Manager Time

Troubleshooting duplicated servers

The sections, Server initialization and network recovery on page 99, IPSV-CTL (IP Server Interface Control), and IP-SVR (IP Server Interface) contain procedures for troubleshooting specific problems with servers and IPSIs.

CAUTION:

Follow normal escalation procedures before shutting down either an application or the entire system. Then, execute the shutdown only when advised by an your technical support representative.

CAUTION:

Communication Manager resets can have wide-ranging disruptive effects. Unless you are familiar with resetting the system, follow normal escalation procedures before attempting a demand reset.

If a spontaneous server interchange has occurred, assume that a serious fault has occurred on the current standby server. The following symptoms indicate that a spontaneous server interchange has taken place:

- A SYSTEM error is logged in the Error log.
- An interchange entry is recorded in the initcauses log.

The occurrence of a recent interchange is displayed in the Bash shell's server screen.

There are two possible causes of a spontaneous interchange:

- Major hardware failure
- Failed recovery that has been software-escalated

If the interchange was fault-driven, there are two ways of finding the cause.

- Using alarm and error logs in conjunction with the timestamp described below.

  After a spontaneous server interchange has occurred, the alarm log retains a record of any MAJOR ON-BOARD alarm against a server component that took place before the interchange. This record is retained for 3 hours and may indicate the cause of the interchange when testing is not possible or conclusive. Other information in the error log may also be helpful.

- Testing the standby server when the logs do not identify the problem.

Start by determining the time of the interchange. (From the server's Bash shell prompt, enter **server**, and refer to the **Elapsed Time Since Last Spont. Interchange** field.) Then, examine the alarm and error logs as described in the following section. If this does not identify the problem, proceed to the next section, which describes a sequence of tests of the standby server.

Determining the time of a spontaneous interchange

Use **`display initcauses`** to tell at what time a spontaneous interchange has taken place.

Note:

The **`display initcauses`** command is not available to customer logins.

The **`display initcauses`** command displays a record of every system reset. In the following example, a spontaneous interchange into Server B took place at 2:53 p.m. The standby server (B) transitioned into active mode with a WARM restart (reset level 1).

Cause	Action	Escalated	Carrier	Time
Interchange	1	no	1B	11/27 14:53

Fiber link fault isolation

Use the following procedure to isolate faults on a fiber link. When troubleshooting a critical-reliability system (duplicated port-network connectivity), first **`busyout pnc-standby`** before busying out a standby:

- Fiber link (FIBER-LK)
- Expansion Interface (EXP-INTF)
- Switch Node Interface (SNI)
- DS1 Converter (DS1C)

The end of this section describes the pertinent loopback tests and shows a pinout of the cable used to connect the DS1C to DS1 facilities.

CAUTION:

Busying out any of these components in a standard-, duplex-, or high-reliability system (nonduplicated PNC) is destructive.

CAUTION:

After completing the tests, be sure to release every busied-out component.

Complete the following steps:

1. Enter **`display alarms`** with category **pnc**.

   Are there any on-board alarms? If so, replace the circuit pack(s).

2. Enter **`display errors`** for category **pnc**.

   Check for any of the following errors:

MO	Error Type
FIBER-LK	Any
SNI-BD	513
EXP-INTF	257–769 770, 1281, 1537, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3585, 3841, 3842

   If one or more of the previous errors are present, proceed with Step 3.

   If not, look for SNI-PEER errors.

   - If there is one SNI circuit pack with many different SNI-PEER error types, replace the indicated SNI circuit pack.

- If there are many SNI-PEER errors with the same error type, replace the indicted SNI circuit pack using the following table.

Error Type	SNI's Slot
1	2
257	3
513	4
769	5
1025	6
1281	7
1537	8
1793	9
2049	13
2305	14
2561	15
2817	16
3073	17
3329	18
3585	19
3841	20

- After replacing an SNI circuit pack, clear alarms by executing **`test board`** ***`location`*** **`long clear`** for every alarmed EXP-INTF circuit pack. Wait 5 minutes for any SNI-BD or SNI-PEER alarms to clear. To speed this process use **`clear firmware counters [a-pnc | b-pnc]`** for the PNC that was repaired.
- Exit this procedure.

3. Enter **`list fiber-link`** to get the physical location of the fiber link's endpoints. If a DS1 CONV is administered to the fiber link (DS1 CONV is **y**), use the **`display fiber-link`** command to get the physical location of the DS1 CONV circuit packs on the fiber link.

4. Execute **busyout fiber-link *FP***, followed by **test fiber-link *FP* long**.

   If any tests in the sequence fail, proceed with Step 5.

   If every test passes, clear alarms by executing **test board *location* long clear** for every alarmed EXP-INTF circuit pack. Wait 5 minutes for any SNI-BD, SNI-PEER, FIBER-LK, or DS1C-BD alarms to clear. You can speed this process with **clear firmware counters [a-pnc | b-pnc]** for the PNC that was repaired. You are finished with this procedure.

5. For each of the fiber link's endpoints, follow this flowchart:

   Busyout and **test board *location* long** and record every test failure. When looking at test results, consult the explanations and illustrations of the tests, which appear at the end of this procedure.

   Is **Board Not Assigned** displayed for an EXP-INTF in a PN?

   - If yes, **test maintenance long** to release an EXP-INTF that may be held reset by a PN's Maintenance circuit pack.
   - If No, did EXP-INTF test (#242) fail? If yes, replace the EXP-INTF circuit pack and its lightwave transceiver (if present), and return to Step 4. [The EXP-INTF test (#242) runs an on-board loop around if no lightwave transceiver is connected to the EXP-INTF.]
   - If No, did SNI test (#757) fail? If yes, replace the SNI circuit pack, and return to Step 4 of this procedure.
   - If No, did SNI test (#756) fail? If yes, replace the SNI circuit pack and its lightwave transceiver (if present), and return to Step 4.
   - If No, did EXP-INTF test (#240) fail? If yes, replace the EXP-INTF circuit pack, and return to Step 4.
   - If No, did Test #238 (EXP-INTF) or #989 (SNI) fail? If yes, replace the lightwave transceivers and their fiber-optic or metallic cable, and return to Step 4. The faulted component can be further isolated using the Troubleshooting SNI/EI links with manual loop-back on page 221.

   Note:

   If a fiber out-of-frame condition exists and lightwave transceivers are used, verify that both lightwave transceivers are the same type, (9823a or 9823b). If not, replace one of the transceivers so that they match. [A 9823A supports distances up to 4900 feet (1493 m), and a 9823B supports distances up to 25,000 feet (7620 m).]

   - If No, is a DS1 CONV administered on the fiber link? If no, follow normal escalation procedures.
   - If Yes, is there an SNI-BD 513 alarmed error (**display errors**, category = **pnc**)? If yes, replace cabling between the SNI circuit pack and the DS1C circuit pack.
   - If the alarm persists, replace the DS1C and the SNI circuit packs, and return to Step 4.
   - If No, if the connected circuit pack is an EXP-INTF, did Test #238 fail?

If Yes, replace cabling between the EXP-INTF circuit pack and the DS1C circuit pack. If Test #238 continues to fail, replace the DS1C and the EXP-INTF circuit packs, and return to Step 4.

If No, **busyout** and **test board *location* long** for both DS1C circuit packs, and note every test failure or abort.

In a standard-, duplex-, or high-reliability system (nonduplicated PNC), did the test return "`Board not inserted`"for either the near-end circuit pack (nearest the server) or far-end circuit pack? If so, replace the cabling between the DS1C circuit pack and the SNI or EXP-INTF circuit pack.

Wait 1 minute and retest.

If the board is still not inserted, replace the DS1C circuit pack and the EXP-INTF or SNI connected to it, and return to Step 4.

If No, check to see if any of the CSU devices are looped back. **Busyout** and **test ds1-facility *location* external-loop** for each DS1 facility. The tests should fail.

If any test passes, the facility is looped back, and the loopback should be removed. If the DS1C complex has only one DS1 facility, this test cannot be executed at the far-end circuit pack (farthest from the server).

Did Test #788 pass and Test #789 fail? If yes, at the other end of the DS1C complex, replace the DS1C and its lightwave transceiver (if present). See Figure 28: Tests for isolating fiber faults on page 222 and Figure 29: DS1 CONV Loopbacks on page 223. Return to Step 4.

If No, did Test #788 fail or abort and Test #789 fail or abort? If yes, execute **test ds1-facility *location* long** command for each administered and equipped DS1 facility.

If No, did Test #797 fail?

If Yes, run the **test ds1-facility *location* external-loopback** command for each administered and equipped DS1 facility.

This test requires manually altering the external connections of the DS1 facility. Place the loopbacks at as many points as your CSU capabilities will allow (see Figure 29: DS1 CONV Loopbacks on page 223).

- If Test #799 fails at LB1, the problem is with DS1C #1, CSU #1, or the connections in between.
- If Test #799 passes at LB1 but fails at LB2, the problem is with CSU #1.
- If Test #799 passes at both LB1 and LB2, the problem is with the DS1 facility, CSU #2, connections to CSU #2, or DS1C #2.

Troubleshooting SNI/EI links with manual loop-back

Note:

Do not use this procedure on a connection with a DS1 CONV as an endpoint.

Use this procedure to isolate a fault in the cables or lightwave transceivers of an SNI/EI link. By performing the loopback at both endpoints and, if applicable, at the cross-connect field, the failure point can be identified. If both endpoints pass but the link remains inactive (with the boards not busied out), the fault should lie in the cabling between. If the test passes at a transceiver but fails at the cross-connect field, the cable or connectors in between are at fault.

A short optical fiber jumper with connectors is required for this procedure. If the link uses metallic cable, the metallic connector must be removed from behind the carrier and a lightwave transceiver connected in its place.

Complete the following steps:

1. Note the condition of the amber LED on the circuit pack.
2. Busyout the circuit pack.
3. Disconnect the transmit and receive fiber pair from the lightwave transceiver behind the circuit pack. Note which is the transmit fiber and which is the receive fiber for proper re-connection at the end of this procedure.
4. Connect the transmit and receive jacks of the lightwave transceiver with the jumper cable.

   Note:

   Make sure that the total length of the fiber jumper cable does not exceed the maximum length recommended for the fiber link connections between cabinets. Otherwise, test results may be influenced by violation of connectivity guidelines.

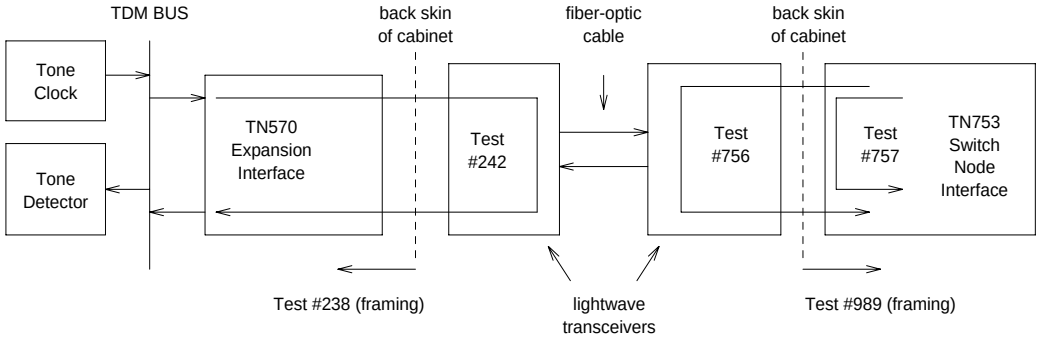
5. At the front of the cabinet, observe the amber LED on the looped back circuit pack.
   - If the amber LED flashes once per second, the circuit pack or transceiver should be replaced.
   - If the amber LED flashes five times per second, the circuit pack or its lightwave transceiver may need replacement. This condition may also be due to a faulty system clock in the PN (for an EI) or in the switch node carrier (for an SNI).
   - If the amber LED was flashing before starting this procedure, and it is now either solid on or solid off, this circuit pack and its lightwave transceiver are functioning properly.
6. Replace the faulty component(s) and reconnect the original cables in their correct positions. Be sure to use a lightwave transceiver that matches the one at the opposite end.
7. Release the circuit pack.

Isolating fiber faults with loopback tests

Figure 29: DS1 CONV Loopbacks on page 223 shows the loopbacks performed on the SNI circuit pack for Tests #756 and #757. Test #756 reports the result of the off-board loopback; Test #757 reports the result of the on-board loopback. Tests #756 and #757 can run individually or as part of the **`test board location long`** command for an SNI circuit pack.

Test #242 can be run as part of the **`test board location long`** command for an EI circuit pack. Besides testing on-board components, this test is helpful for isolating problems between a circuit pack and the lightwave transceiver. The loopback shown in this diagram shows only part of what Test #242 does. If no lightwave transceiver is connected to the EI circuit pack, an on-board loopback is performed on the EI circuit pack. For more information about Test #242, see EXP-INTF (Expansion Interface Circuit Pack) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

Figure 28: Tests for isolating fiber faults



If DS1-CONVs exist on the fiber link (check with **`list fiber-link`**), then additional DS1CONV loopback tests can be run to further isolate the problem. The loopback tests are shown in Figure 29: DS1 CONV Loopbacks on page 223. For more information about DS1-CONV Loopback Tests (#788 and #789), see:

- Far-End DS1 Converter Circuit Pack Loopback Test (#788)
- Far-End Lightwave Transceiver Loopback Test (#789)

For more information about DS1 Facility Loopback tests (#797 and #799), see:

- Far-End Internal Loopback Test (#797)
- Near-End External Loopback Test (#799)

Figure 29: DS1 CONV Loopbacks

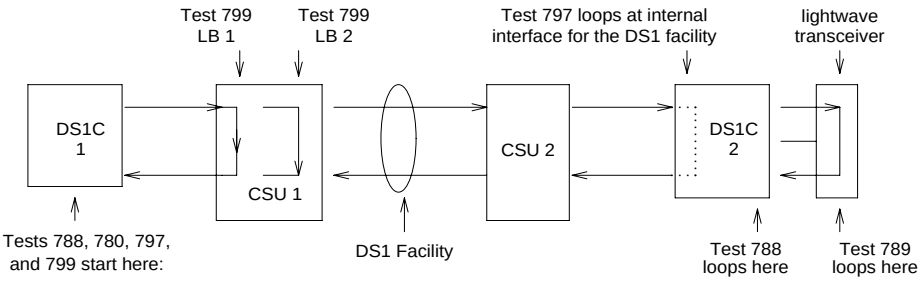


Table 49 shows the pin assignments for the cable used to connect the TN574 DS1 CONV circuit pack to DS1 facilities.

Table 49: DS1 interface cable connectors ***1 of 2***

Lead	Desig.	50-pin connector pin number	15-pin connector color	Pin	Color
Plug 04					
Facility D Line In	LID	38	W-BL	11	W-BL
Facility D Line In	LID	13	BL-W	03	BL-W
Facility D Line Out	LOD	39	W-O	09	W-O
Facility D Line Out	LOD	14	O-W	01	O-W
Plug 03					
Facility C Line In	LIC	41	W-G	11	W-G
Facility C Line In	LIC	16	G-W	03	G-W
Facility C Line Out	LOC	42	W-BR	09	W-BR
Facility C Line Out	LOC	17	BR-W	01	BR-W
Plug 02					
Facility B Line In	LIB	44	W-S	11	W-S
Facility B Line In	LIB	19	S-W	03	S-W
Facility B Line Out	LOB	45	R-BL	09	R-BL
Facility B Line Out	LOB	20	BL-R	01	BL-R

1 of 2

Table 49: DS1 interface cable connectors *2 of 2*

Lead	Desig.	50-pin connector pin number	15-pin connector color	Pin	Color
Plug 01					
Facility A Line In	LIA	47	R-O	11	R-O
Facility A Line In	LIA	22	O-R	03	O-R
Facility A Line Out	LOA	48	R-G	09	R-G
Facility A Line Out	LOA	23	G-R	01	G-R
					2 of 2

Linux Time and Communication Manager Time

Linux time is the system time displayed on the Server Date/Time web page or displayed by executing the Linux **`date`** command. This time is the local time based on the Time Zone selected on the Server Date/Time web page. This is the time used by the system logs and CDR records.

Communication Manager time is the time used by Communication Manager features. If the multilocation feature is not used, this time should be the same as the Linux time. If the multilocation feature is used, the time will depend on the Communication Manager daylight saving rule assigned to a location. Features that used the Communication Manager time based on location include the time-of-day displayed by phones, time-of-day routing for AAR/ARS, and the time-of-day for scheduling Auto Wakeup calls.

Whenever a server's time zone is changed, or whenever a server's daylight saving time rules change, that server must be rebooted.

The following are procedures for troubleshooting problems with Linux time and Communication Manager time:

1. Check the Server Date/Time web page or run the Linux **`date`** command. Verify that the Linux time is correct. If the Linux time is correct, go to step 2. Otherwise,

   a. Daylight Saving Time

      If the incorrect time seems to be related to daylight saving time, check the Release String on the Software Version web page, then check http://support.avaya.com to see if the release needs a patch for daylight saving time. If a patch for daylight saving time is required, follow the remedial steps provided on the web site.

   b. System Time Source

- If the system is configured to use a Network Timing Protocol (NTP) time server, verify that the Time Zone setting is correct on the Server Date/Time maintenance web page and refer to Troubleshooting Procedures for NTP.
- If the server is not configured to use an NTP time server, set the system time and Time Zone using the Server Date/Time maintenance web page.

2. Enter the **display daylight-savings rule** SAT command and verify that the start and stop times for Daylight Saving Rule 1 are set correctly.
3. Enter the **display time** SAT command to verify that Daylight Saving Rule is set to **1**. The default is Daylight Saving Rule 0, but the best practice is to use Daylight Saving Rule 1 so that the Communication Manager daylight saving rule is consistent with the rule used by Linux for the system clock. If the Daylight Saving Rule is set to 0, use the **set time** SAT command to set the Daylight Saving Rule to **1**.
4. Enter the **display time** SAT command and verify that the Type is correct (**Daylight Saving** or **Standard**).

   If the Type is not correct:

   - Submit the **change daylight-savings-rules** SAT command without changing anything to try to force Communication Manager to think there was a change.
   - You can also change the setting on the **daylight-savings-rules** screen without changing the Linux time to try to force Communication Manager into the right state. For instance, to change the Type to **Daylight Saving** when it is still set incorrectly to **Standard** in April, set the stop time to May and the start time to April. Check the **display time** screen to see it the Type gets set correctly, then change the daylight saving rule information back to the correct values.

5. Enter the **display locations** SAT command and verify that the offset and daylight saving rule are correct for the Main location, and, if the multilocation feature is used, verify that the offsets and daylight saving rules are correct for all other locations.

   Daylight Saving Rule 0 should not be used if the multilocation feature is used. (Check for **Multi Locations** on the **system-parameters customer-options** screen to see if the feature is used.) The default is Daylight Saving Rule 0, but the best practice is to use Daylight Saving Rule 1, even if the multilocation feature is not used so that the Communication Manager daylight saving rule is consistent with the rule used by Linux for the system clock.

6. Check the Location Codes for cabinets, media-gateways, and ip-network-regions. Check the IP network region assigned on the on **ip-interface** form for C-LANS and the processor interface (procr) for embedded servers in gateways
7. The system *must* be rebooted if a change was made to the Linux Time Zone setting or if a Daylight Saving Time (DST) patch was applied

Troubleshooting Procedures for NTP

The following are the procedures for troubleshooting Network Time Servers:

1. Click on **Network Time Sync** under the **Server Configuration** heading (available in CM4.0 and later).
2. Check the time specified on the **Server Date/Time** web page by accessing the web page. If the time is still incorrect, escalate the problem.

Chapter 9: Communication Manager / Linux logs and Tripwire reports

This chapter discusses the information in the many logs that Communication Manager and the Linux platform generate, including some tips for combining and searching the logs. The main topics include:

- Detecting system intrusion
- About the syslog server
- Administering the syslog server
- Administering logging levels in Communication Manager
- Accessing system logs through the Web interface
- Interpreting log entries
- Tripwire
- Reclaiming a compromised system

Detecting system intrusion

Some warning signs of system intrusion:

- Unusual login behaviors: perhaps no one can log in, or there is difficulty getting root access; any strangeness with adding or changing passwords.
- System utilities are slower, awkward, or show unexpected results. Some common utilities that might be modified are: **ls**, **find**, **who**, **w**, **last**, **netstat**, **login**, **ps**, and **top**.
- File or directories named "..." or ".." or hacker-looking names like "r00t-something."
- Unexplained bandwidth usage or connections.
- Logs that are missing completely, or missing large sections; a sudden change in syslog behavior.
- Mysterious open ports or processes (**/proc/*/stat | awk '{print $1, $2}'**).
- Files that cannot be deleted or moved. The first thing that an intruder typically does is install a "rootkit," a script or set of scripts that makes modifying the system easy so that the intruder is in control and well-hidden. You can visit http://www.chkrootkit.org and download their rootkit checker.
- Log messages indicating an interface entering "promiscuous" mode, signaling the presence of a "sniffer."

A compromised system will undoubtedly have altered system binaries, and the output of system utilities cannot be trusted. You cannot rely on anything within the system for the truth. Re-installing individual packages might or might not help, since the system libraries or kernel modules could be compromised. There is no way to know with certainty exactly what components have been altered.

About the syslog server

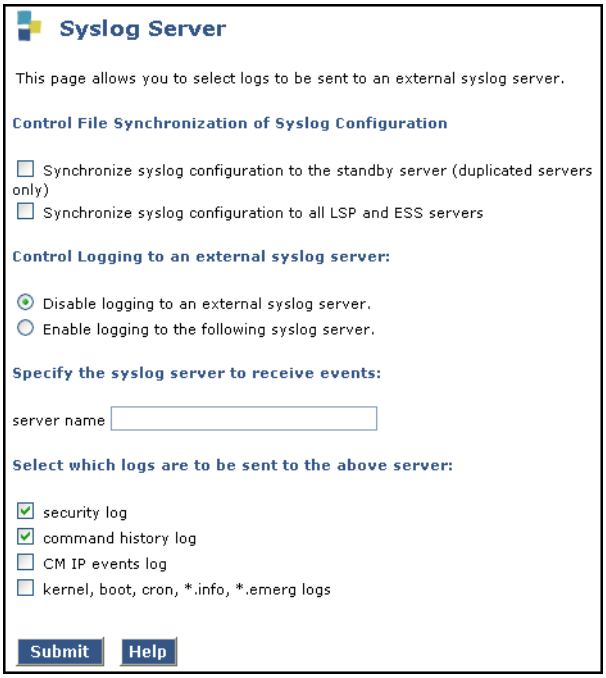
You can administer an external syslog server to receive the data from a number of Communication Manager and Linux logs listed on the **System Logs** page (Figure 33: System Logs page on page 234). In case you do not want to see every log entry for every event, information about how to select the Communication Manager SAT information that is delivered to the syslog is in Administering logging levels in Communication Manager on page 230. Interpreting log entries on page 247 describes the log format and Select Log Types on page 235 describes each individual log along with examples.

Administering the syslog server

Logging to an external syslog server is disabled by default in Communication Manager. To administer an external syslog server:

1. At the Maintenance Web Interface select **Security > Syslog Server** to display the Syslog Server page (Figure 30). Your system might show a different view depending on your configuration.

Figure 30: Syslog Server Web page



2. Control File Synchronization of Syslog Configuration gives you the option to synchronize the syslog configuration file with a standby or LSP/ESS server:
   - Check **Synchronize syslog configuration to the standby server (duplicated servers)** if you want to synchronize the main server's syslog configuration to the standby server.
   - Check **Synchronize syslog configuration to all LSP and ESS servers** if you want to synchronize the main server's syslog configuration to the administered LSP/ESS server(s).
3. Click the button next to **Enable logging to the following syslog server**.
4. Type the server name in the **server name** field.

   Note:

   Specify only one server in this field.
5. In the **Select Which Logs Are to be Sent to the Above Server** section, check the boxes next to the names of the logs that you want to send to the external syslog server.
6. Click **Submit**.

Administering logging levels in Communication Manager

Note:

The defaults in Communication Manager's **Logging Levels** form produce the same amount and type of logging as Communication Manager releases prior to Release 4.0.

In case you do not want all SAT activities logged, you can select the activities to monitor by administering the **Logging Levels** form.

1. At the SAT type **`change logging-levels`** and press **Enter** to display the **Logging Levels** form (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Logging Levels form, page 1

```
change logging-levels                                        Page   1 of   2

                                LOGGING LEVELS

 Enable Command Logging? y
        Log Data Values: both

 When enabled, log commands associated with the following actions:

             add? y           export? y                refresh? y
         busyout? y              get? n                release? y
  campon-busyout? y               go? y                 remove? y
          cancel? y           import? y                  reset? y
          change? y             list? n                   save? y
           clear? y             mark? y                    set? y
         disable? y          monitor? y                 status? y
         display? n          netstat? y                   test? y
       duplicate? y           notify? y              traceroute? y
          enable? y             ping? y                  upload? y
           erase? y          recycle? y
```

2. Administer the fields on page 1 from the following values:

Field	Values	Description
Enable Command Logging	**no**	SAT activity is not logged.
	yes	SAT activity is logged based on the selections on the **Logging Levels** form.

Field	Values	Description
Log Data Values	**none**	Only the object, the qualifier, and the command action are logged.
	new	Only the new value of any field is logged; the old value is not logged.
	both	Both the field value prior to the change and the field value after the change are logged.
When enabled, log commands associated with the following actions	**y**(es)	Creates a log entry for this action.
	n(o)	Does not create a log entry for this action.
		2 of 2

3. Scroll to page two of the **Logging Levels** form (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Logging Levels form, page 2

```
change logging-levels                                        Page   2 of   2

                                LOGGING LEVELS

     Log All Submission Failures: y
         Log PMS/AD Transactions: y
  Log IP Registrations and events: y
     Log CTA/PSA/TTI Transactions: y
```

4. Administer the fields on page 2 from the following values:

Field	Values	Description
Log All Submission Failures **SECURITY ALERT:** Form submission failures due to a security violation are always logged and are not affected by this field.	**y**(es)	When Communication Manager rejects a form submission for any reason (for example, an invalid entry in a field or a missing value), the event is logged.
	n(o)	When Communication Manager rejects a form submission for any reason, the event is not logged.
		1 of 2

Field	Values	Description
Log PMS/AD Transactions	**y**(es)	Property Management System (PMS) and Abbreviated Dialing (AD) events are logged.
	n(o)	Property Management System (PMS) and Abbreviated Dialing (AD) events are not logged.
Log IP registrations and events	**y**(es)	IP registrations and IP events are logged
	n(o)	IP registrations and IP events are logged
Log CTA/TTI/PSA Transactions	**y**(es)	Customer Telephone Activation (CTA), Terminal Translation Initialization (TTI), and Personal Station Access (PSA) events are logged.
	n(o)	Customer Telephone Activation (CTA), Terminal Translation Initialization (TTI), and Personal Station Access (PSA) events are not logged.
		2 of 2

5. Press **Enter** to submit the form.

Accessing system logs through the Web interface

Note:

If you are using ASG authentication, start the ASG Soft Key application on your laptop computer.

To access the system logs through the Maintenance Web interface to the Linux server:

1. Enter the server IP address in your browser's Address field and press **Enter**.

   The **Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions** welcome page displays.

2. Click on the **Continue** button.
3. At the notification of a secure connection, Click **OK**.
4. Click **OK** to accept the security certificate.

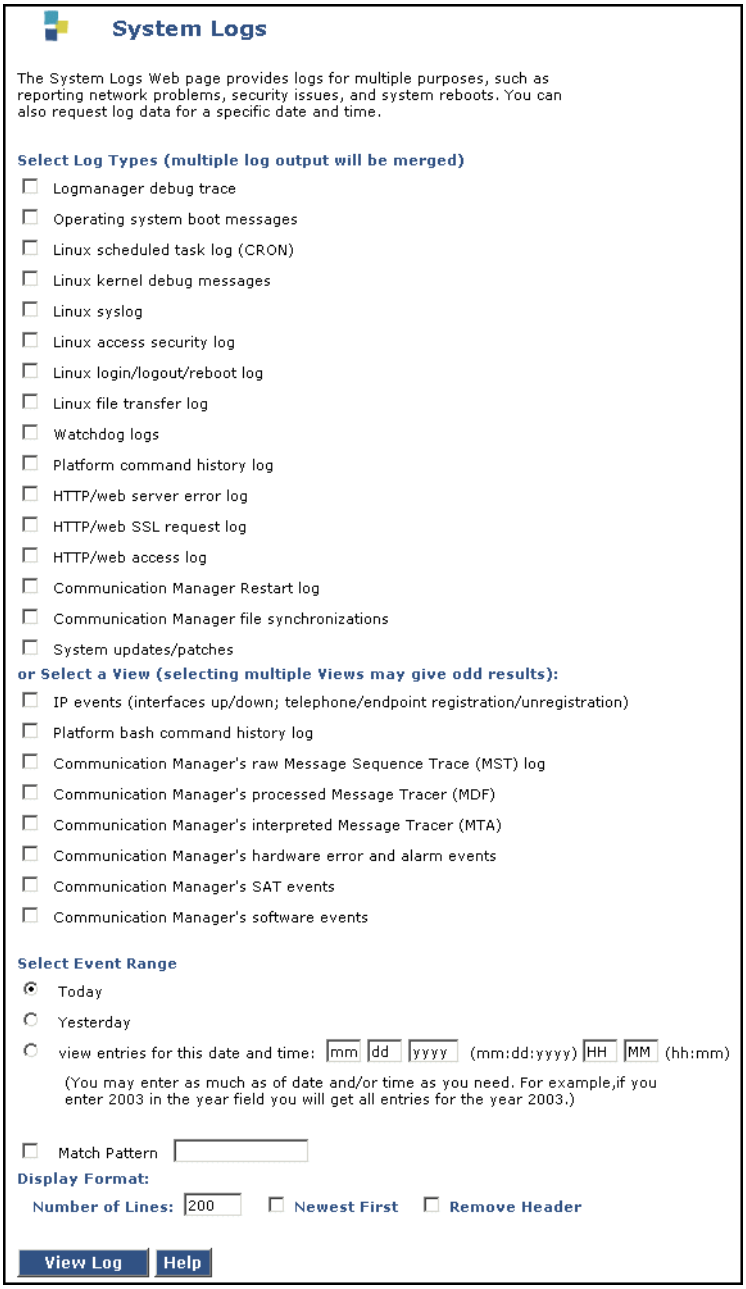
   The **Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions** logon page displays.

5. Type your login ID (administered login) in the **Logon ID** field.
6. **ASG only**: the **Challenge** field is pre-populated; type this number without the hyphen(s) into the ASG Soft Key application's **Challenge** field. Click on the **Response** button.
7. Leave the **Product ID** field blank (for Avaya use only).
8. **ASG only**: the ASG Soft Key application displays a number the **Response** field; type this number into the **Response** field (hyphens permitted in this field) on the Web interface and click on the **Logon** button.
9. Answer **Yes** to suppressing alarm origination.
10. The **Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions** page displays.
11. Click on the **Launch Maintenance Web Interface** link.

    The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** license agreement and the navigation pane display.

12. Select **Diagnostics > System Logs** from the left-side navigation pane to display the **System Logs** page (System Logs page on page 234). Your system might show a different view depending on your configuration.

Figure 33: System Logs page



Select Log Types

This area of the **System Logs** page lists several logs and their contents:

- Logmanager debug trace
- Operating system boot messages
- Linux scheduled task log (CRON)
- Linux kernel debug messages
- Linux syslog
- Linux access security log
- Linux login/logout/reboot log
- Linux file transfer log
- Watchdog logs
- Platform command history log
- HTTP/web server error log
- HTTP/web SSL request log
- HTTP/web access log
- Communication Manager Restart log
- Communication Manager file synchronizations
- System updates/patches

Note:

If you select more than one log, the output is merged and displayed chronologically. If you select the merged log view, you can always tell from which log the entry originated by looking at the log-name field on the entry. This field follows the sequence number field, immediately after the timestamp, and is separated by colons (see also Interpreting log entries on page 247).

Logmanager debug trace

The Logmanager debug trace log lists:

- IP events: use "IPEVT" in the **Match Pattern** field or select the appropriate view (see IP events on page 244 for more information).
- Auto trace-route commands, a subset of the IP Event (IPEVT) entries
- Process entries such as restarts, initializations, shutdowns, duplication status, process errors, system alarms, and communication with external gateways and port networks.

To export the log to a separate file you can either:

- Select **View > Source** in your IE browser menu or right-click in the report pane.
- Copy and paste to a text processing application.

Operating system boot messages

The Operating system boot messages log lists the boot-up processes from the operating system.

Linux scheduled task log (CRON)

The Linux scheduled task log lists scheduled Linux processes. Use the Web interface to schedule backups (see Secure backup procedures on page 263 for information about creating scheduled backups.

Note:

Backups and Restores are the only scheduled process that can be initiated from the Web interface.

Figure 34 shows two hourly cleanup cycles from a sample Linux CRON log.

Figure 34: Sample Linux scheduled task log (CRON)

```
20041109:230101000:6084:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[4375]: (root) CMD (run-parts /etc/
   cron.hourly)
20041109:230001000:6083:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[4372]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:230000000:6082:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[4371]: (root) CMD (/opt/ecs/sbin/
   sess_cleanup)
20041109:225000000:6081:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[1593]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:224000000:6080:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[31856]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:223000000:6079:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[29163]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:222000000:6078:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[26454]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:221000000:6077:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[24283]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:220100000:6076:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[21591]: (root) CMD (run-parts /etc/
    cron.hourly)
20041109:220000000:6075:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[21424]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:220000000:6074:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[21423]: (root) CMD (/opt/ecs/sbin/
    sess_cleanup)
20041109:215000000:6073:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[18662]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:214000000:6072:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[15900]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:213000000:6071:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[13742]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:212000000:6070:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[11032]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
20041109:211000000:6069:lxcron:MED:server_name CROND[8323]: (root) CMD (/usr/lib/sa/sa1 1
1)
```

Linux kernel debug messages

For use by Avaya technical service representatives.

Linux syslog

The Linux syslog lists

- Linux process (system) messages
- Server (Linux platform) errors (in an uninterpreted format)

Note:

To view Communication Manager, Linux alarms, and other hardware errors use the **Alarms > Current Alarms** from the Maintenance Web Interface for a clearer view of the application and platform alarms. Using the Web interface report also identifies which errors require attention.

Communication Manager errors are not logged in the Linux syslog but appear in the Logmanager debug trace log.

- Linux operating system restarts
- Tripwire integrity checks (look for "…twd" entries)
- Disk problems
- Normal events
- Save translations

The Server Maintenance Engine and Global Maintenance Manager processes monitor this log and report alarms.

Linux access security log

The Linux access security log lists:

- Successful and rejected logins/logoffs from either the Web interface or SAT.

  Note:

  This log does not report access or changes to the Web interface; these appear in the HTTP/web access log on page 243.

- At the first incorrect login, the log entry reads "…LOGIN_LOCKOUT…probation interval for login [login] begins," indicating that a timer has started.
  - If the user successfully logs in following a login rejection, the timer expires as indicated by "…LOGIN_LOCKOUT probation interval for [login] ends."
  - If there are 4 incorrect logins within 10 minutes, that login is locked out, indicated by "…login for [login] – failed – user locked out" in the log. To change these parameters, use the information in Table 50: userlock command on page 240.
  - "…failed password check" indicates that the user entered the wrong password.
- Login account is indicated in brackets, for example "[craft]."
- System originating the request.

Figure 35: Sample log: failed Secure Shell SAT login

```
20041110:113254000:2215:lxsec:MED:server_name /usr/bin/sudo: custnsu : TTY=unknown ;
   PWD=/opt/ecs/web/cgi-bin ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/opt/ecs/bin/logc -r -c lxsec today
20041110:113232000:2214:lxsec:MED:server_name PAM_unix_auth[3691]: Login for [custnsu] -
   failed - passwd check
20041110:113232000:2213:lxsec:MED:server_name LOGIN_LOCKOUT[3691]: probation interval for
login
   [custnsu] begins
20041110:113230000:2212:lxsec:MED:server_name PAM_unix_auth[3691]: Login for [custnsu] -
   from [(null)@services-laptop],tty[NODEVssh]
20041110:112621000:2211:lxsec:MED:server_name logmanager: SAT_auth:Logoff for Sid
[0x800e42d]
20041110:112540000:2210:lxsec:MED:server_name logmanager: SAT_auth:Login for [custnsu] Sid
   [0x800e42d] successful
20041110:112540000:2209:lxsec:MED:server_name logmanager: SAT_auth:Login attempt for
[custnsu]
20041110:112538000:2208:lxsec:MED:server_name /usr/bin/sudo: custnsu : TTY=pts/3 ;
   PWD=/var/home/defty ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/opt/ecs/bin/sat -A
20041110:112538000:2207:lxsec:MED:server_name PAM_unix_auth[1426]: secure sat connection
   detected, changing shell to /opt/ecs/bin/autosat
20041110:112538000:2206:lxsec:MED:server_name sshd[1426]: Accepted keyboard-interactive for
   custnsu from 192.11.13.5 port 1265 ssh2
```

What to look for in this log -

- Login entries without "`successful`" are attempts only; use the **Match Pattern** utility at the bottom of the page to search on "`failed`."
- Entries containing "`root`" or "`sroot`" indicate activity at the Linux root level. Ensure that root access is closely monitored:

  ```
  20041109:114051000:4270:lxsys:MED:server_name
  PAM_unix_auth[22971]: Login for [sroot] - successful
  ```

- Tripwire changes appear as "`doenabletrip`," indicating that changes were made to the Tripwire page. Tripwire monitors changes to files that are expected to change, however Communication Manager purposely does not monitor files that routinely change. See Tripwire on page 258 for more information.
- **ASG only**: question any login from an IP address other than that for the ASG Guard:

  ```
  20041109:113504000:4255:lxsys:MED:server_name
  PAM_unix_auth[21826]: Login for [ION] - from
  [(null)@123.456.789.87], tty[NODEVssh]
  ```

Other considerations -

- You cannot set an SNMP trap to monitor login/security violations.

Changing the lockout parameters -

Use the **userlock** command to change the login probation interval and login attempts. This command is issued at the shell only, not the Maintenance Web Interface. Set up shell access by either:

- Log in to the server through the command line interface (CLI).
- At the Communication Manager SAT type **go shell** (must have shell access permissions) and press **Enter**.

The command parameters are listed in Table 50.

Table 50: userlock command

Command	Argument	Use
userlock	**-u *login***	Unlock a locked-out login
	-t *tries*	Sets the number of unsuccessful login attempts before a login becomes locked out (use “inf” for infinite attempts).
	-i *interval*	Minutes before failed login attempts are cleared (“inf” do not clear failed login attempts).
	-o *lockout*	Number of minutes that a login is locked out (“inf” to permanently lock login out).
	-s *show*	Show current parameters and login attempts.

Linux login/logout/reboot log

The Linux login/logout/reboot log lists:

- Linux logons and logouts
- System reboots

Linux file transfer log

The Linux file transfer log lists:

- Information about files copied to or retrieved from the system, including the time, user, and the filenames involved.

Watchdog logs

The Watchdog log lists:

- Application starts/restarts/failures
- Shutdowns and Linux reboots
- Processor occupancy (excessive CPU cycles)
- SNMP traps started/stopped
- Memory
- Process sanity

Log entries that are system-affecting are reported as alarms.

SECURITY ALERT:
This log does not contain hacking/intrusion information, except for terminating an application.

Platform command history log

The Platform command history log lists commands that modify the server administration or status, including software updates that have been installed.

Note:
For a log of the shell commands that have been executed, look at the Linux syslog or choose the Platform (bash) command history log view from the **System Logs** page.

For information about how to read the log entries see Interpreting log entries on page 247.

Figure 36: Sample platform command history log

```
20041109:220026000:428:cmds:MED:server_name root: filesync trans_lsp
20041109:220017000:427:cmds:MED:server_name logger: fsy_logins
20041109:220009000:426:cmds:MED:server_name root: /opt/ecs/sbin/filesync ipsi
20041109:220008000:425:cmds:MED:server_name root: hostscfg -a -I198.152.254.1 -H
ipsi-A01a:
20041109:220008000:424:cmds:MED:server_name root: hostscfg -d -H ipsi-A01a
20041109:164809000:423:cmds:MED:server_name logger: ip_fw -w
20041109:164756000:422:cmds:MED:server_name logger: ip_fw -w -q
20041109:163019000:421:cmds:MED:server_name logger: ip_fw -w -q
20041109:130604000:420:cmds:MED:server_name logger: ip_fw -w
20041109:130536000:419:cmds:MED:server_name logger: ip_fw -w -q
20041109:105826000:418:cmds:MED:server_name craft: productid
20041109:105526000:417:cmds:MED:server_name logger: ip_fw -w
20041109:105411000:416:cmds:MED:server_name logger: ip_fw -w -q
20041109:105137000:415:cmds:MED:server_name craft: /etc/init.d/iptables status
20041109:102934000:414:cmds:MED:server_name craft: update_show.
20041109:102934000:413:cmds:MED:server_name logger: swversion
```

HTTP/web server error log

The HTTP/web server error log lists errors and events that are generated by the platform Web server, including:

- Web server restarts
- Abnormal CGI script file terminations
- Certificate mismatches

This log contains more detail (including IP addresses of the server as shown in Figure 37) on activity run from the Web interface (including errors) than the Linux access security log. Also,

this log shows all actions taken from the Web interface by listing the programs that are run and their parameters. The program names are the key to understanding the action performed.

Figure 37: Sample HTTP/web error log

```
20041109:105526000:2440:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5] w_dolansec running command:
   /usr/bin/sudo /opt/ecs/sbin/ip_fw -w 2&gt;&amp;1 , referer: https://192.11.13.6/cgi-bin/
   cgi_main?w_lan_sec
20041109:105526000:2439:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5] w_dolansec: calling exec:
   sudo /opt/ecs/web/cgi-bin/w_dolansec2, referer: https://192.11.13.6/cgi-bin/
   cgi_main?w_lan_sec
20041109:105526000:2438:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5] cgi_main: calling exec :
   /opt/ecs/web/cgi-bin/w_dolansec, referer: https://192.11.13.6/cgi-bin/cgi_main?w_lan_sec
20041109:105412000:2437:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5] , referer:
   https://192.11.13.6/cgi-bin/cgi_main?susers_menu
20041109:105412000:2436:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5] w_lan_sec running command:
   /usr/bin/sudo /opt/ecs/sbin/ip_fw -w -q 2&gt;&amp;1 , referer: https://192.11.13.6/
   cgi-bin/cgi_main?susers_menu
20041109:105412000:2435:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5] w_lan_sec: calling exec:
   sudo /opt/ecs/web/cgi-bin/w_lan_sec2, referer: https://192.11.13.6/cgi-bin/
   cgi_main?susers_menu
```

What to look for in this log -

- "…`w_lan_sec2`" indicates access to the firewall page; "…`w_dolansec2`" indicates a change to the firewall settings:

  `20041109:105526000:2440:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5]` **`w_dolansec`** `running command: /usr/bin/sudo/opt/ecs/sbin/ip_fw -w 2>&1 , referer: https://192.11.13.6/cgi-bin/ cgi_main?w_lan_sec`

  `20041109:105412000:2435:httperr:MED:[error] [client 192.11.13.5] w_lan_sec: calling exec: sudo /opt/ecs/web/cgi-bin/`**`w_lan_sec2,`** `referer: https://192.11.13.6/cgi-bin/cgi_main?susers_menu`

- Changes to the system configuration appear in the log as "`w_config`..."

HTTP/web SSL request log

This log lists all requests made of the Web server's SSL module, indicating all requested pages or those placed in secure mode.

HTTP/web access log

The HTTP web access log lists the activity performed at the Web interface:

Communication Manager Restart log

This log parallels the **display initcauses** SAT report that shows the active & standby server activity and lists the:

- Last sixteen (16) Communication Manager restarts
- Reason for the request
- Escalation of restart level

Communication Manager file synchronizations

The Communication Manager file synchronizations log lists:

System updates/patches

The System updates/patches log lists:

Select a View

This section of the System Logs page allows you to select a viewpoint for the data in the various logs. Selecting multiple Views might give odd results.

- IP events
- Platform (bash) command history log
- Communication Manager's raw Message Sequence Trace (MST)
- Communication Manager's processed Message Tracer (MDF)
- Communication Manager's interpreted Message Tracer (MTA)
- Communication Manager's hardware error and alarm events
- Communication Manager's SAT events
- Communication Manager's software events

IP events

This log lists:

- Interfaces (C-LAN, MEDPRO, VAL, IP stations) up or down
- Registering/unregistering gateways and IP endpoints
- Reason for IP phone unregistration
- IP address of station registering

- CLAN through which the registration occurred
- Automatic traceroute events

Figure 38: Sample IP event log

```
20041109:131342365:34112:capro(20388):MED:[ IPEVT    IPT_REG board=01A07 ip= 123.345.567.23
   net_reg=   1  ext=  24100 ip= 123.1345.567.47: 3000 net_reg=   1 reason=normal]
20041109:130224805:34083:capro(20388):MED:[ IPEVT    IPT_REG board=01B07 ip= 123.345.567.21
   net_reg=   1  ext=  24101 ip= 123.345.567.27:49300 net_reg=   1 reason=normal]
20041109:112805025:33726:capro(20388):MED:[ IPEVT  IPT_UNREG board=01A07 ip= 123.345.567.23
   net_reg=   1  ext=  24101 ip= 123.345.567.27:49300 net_reg=   1 reason=2010]
```

The final entry in Figure 38 lists a reason code of 2020, which exactly matches the Denial Event entry that is logged in the Communication Manager denial event log (**`display events`** and type **denial** in the **Category** field of the **Event Report** form). See *Denial Events for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-602793* for more information about denial events.

Platform (bash) command history log

The platform bash command history log lists all commands that have been issued from the server's command line interface (CLI) for the last month.

Some acronyms that appear in this log are:

- PPID = parent process ID
- PID = process ID of shell
- UID = is a number that the system associates with a login, for example, "0" is root; all other numbers match to login names.

Figure 39: Sample bash history log

```
20041109:165606000:4426:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778
20041109:164626000:4420:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778 more sar01
20041109:164623000:4419:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778 file sar01
20041109:164616000:4418:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778 man sal
20041109:164613000:4417:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778 man sa
20041109:164603000:4416:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778 file sa01
20041109:164549000:4415:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778 ls -l
20041109:164548000:4414:lxsys:MED:server_name bash: HISTORY: PPID=3266 PID=539 UID=778 ls
```

Communication Manager's raw Message Sequence Trace (MST)

For use by Avaya technical service representatives.

Communication Manager's processed Message Tracer (MDF)

For use by Avaya technical service representatives.

Communication Manager's interpreted Message Tracer (MTA)

For use by Avaya technical service representatives.

Communication Manager's hardware error and alarm events

The Communication Manager hardware error and alarm events log lists the same items that report as **`display alarms`** (SAT) or **Alarms > Current Alarms** (Web interface) only in log format.

Communication Manager's SAT events

Depending on the Logging Levels, the Communication Manager SAT events log lists the SAT activity according to the administered parameters (see Administering logging levels in Communication Manager on page 230).

Communication Manager's software events

For use by Avaya technical service representatives.

Select Event Range

Use this section of the **Diagnostics > System Logs** page to refine/restrict the log report:

- **Today** displays log entries for the current date.
- **Yesterday** displays log entries for the previous day.
- **View entries for this date and time** allows you to specify a date and/or time range. Use any or all of the fields to refine your search. For example, if you wanted to view the current month's activity, type the 2-digit month in the **MM** field (1st field) only. If you want to view entries for the last hour, type the 2-digit hour in the **HH** (2nd field).
- **Match Pattern** allows you to search for log entries containing the search string that you type into this field.

Display Format

- **Number of Lines** restricts the log report to a specified number of entries (1-100,000)
- **Newest First** lists the most recent log entries first.
- **Remove Header** removes the sequence number, the log process, and the priority fields from the log entries. This reduces the line length of each entry for easier viewing.

1. Click on the **View Log** button to view the log report.

Interpreting log entries

The beginning of each log entry, regardless of log type, has common timestamp information that is detailed in Interpreting the common timestamp on page 247. The Platform command history log on page 241 has specific formats and interpretation depending on the application delivering the log information.

Interpreting the common timestamp

The beginning of each log entry contains common timestamp information, separated by colons (:), and looks similar to the following:

```
20030227:000411863:46766:MAP(11111):MED:
```

Interpret the information as follows:

- **20030227** is the date (February 27, 2003)
- **000411863** is the time (00 hours, 04 minutes, 11 seconds, 863 milliseconds (ms) or 00:04:11 AM).
- **46766** is the sequence number of this entry.
- **MAP(11111)**, an example from the Logmanager debug trace on page 235 is the name and number of the process generating the event. Other logs display as an abbreviated name, for example "lxsys" for the Linux syslog and "httperr" for the HTTP/web server error log.
- **MED** is the priority level (medium).

After the common timestamp information the log-specific information appears in brackets []. If you select the merged log view, you can always tell from which log the entry was written by looking at the log-name field on the entry. This field follows the sequence number field, immediately after the timestamp, and is separated by colons.

Platform command history log format

The following general format is used for all log entries in the Platform command history log:

```
mmm dd hh:mm:ss server-name text
```

Table 51 lists and describes each field in the command history log.

Table 51: Platform command history log format

Field	Description
mmm	The month in text format, for example "Aug"
dd	The day of the month
hh:mm:ss	The time in 24-hour format
server-name	The host name of this server
text	The text field contains the log event text that is supplied by the module logging the event. For more information on the text field see the following sections: - Platform command history log format on page 248 - Command history log format for Communication Manager SAT on page 248 - Command history log format for CMS on page 250 - Command history log format for PMS on page 251 - Command history log format for CTA, PSA, and TTI on page 252 - Command history log format for Abbreviated Dialing Button Programming on page 253 - Command history log format for Web activity on page 254

Command history log format for Communication Manager SAT

Depending on the level of logging that is enabled, the format for the text portion of log entries for the Communication Manager SAT is:

```
module-name[pid]: sat sid uid uname profile R action object
qualifier fieldName | oldValue | newValue
```

Table 52 lists and describes the text formats in the log entry for SAT. For more information about logging levels see Administering logging levels in Communication Manager on page 230.

Table 52: Communication Manager SAT command history log format

Field	Description
module-name	The name of the software module that created the entry in the log
pid	The Linux process ID that created the entry in the log
sat	The text string "sat" identifies a Communication Manager SAT log entry.
sid	The parent process ID of the autostat process, or the process ID of the TUI process associated with this SAT session when this SAT session was through a C-LAN.
uid	The SAT user's numeric ID
uname	The SAT user's login name
uname2	The SAT user's secondary login name
profile	The access profile number that is assigned to this user
R	The status of the action: - **s**: the action was a success - **f**: the action was a failure other than for a security reason. The letter "f" could be followed by a colon and an ASCII error code. - **v**: the action was a failure due to a security violation.
action	The SAT command invoked by the user, for example **add**, **display**, and **list**
object	The SAT form that was accessed, for example, station, trunk-group, etc.
qualifier	Contains the instance of the form or object. For example, in the **display station** *1000* command the qualifier is "1000."
fieldName	The name of the field in the SAT form
oldValue	The value of the field before the change
newValue	The value of the field after the change

Examples of SAT log entries

- Commands that do not change data only log the form invocation:

  module-name[98765]:sat 13533 778 login login 0 s display station 1000

  This log entry indicates that the user accessed the station form for extension 1000 but did not make any changes.

- One log entry is created for the form invocation and one log entry is created for each field that was changed for commands that change one or more fields within a form:

  module-name[98765]: sat 13533 778 login login 0 s display station 1000

  module-name[98765]: sat 13533 778 login login 0 s change station 1000 Name | Joe Smith | Mary Jones

  module-name[98765]: sat 13533 778 login login 0 s change station 1000 Security Code | * | *

  module-name[98765]: sat 13533 778 login login 0 s change station 1000 Coverage Path 1 | 3 | 6

  module-name[98765]: sat 13533 778 login login 0 s change station 1000 Personalized Ringing Pattern 1 | 2 | 4

  These entries indicate the following:

  - The name associated with extension 1000 changed from "Joe Smith" to "Mary Jones."
  - The security code for extension 1000 changed, but the security codes (indicated by "*") do not display in the log.
  - The **Coverage Path 1** field for station 1000 changed from 3 to 6.
  - The **Personalized Ringing Pattern 1** field for station 1000 changed from 2 to 4.

  Note:

  For commands that log new entries, only values that change from a default value are logged.

  SECURITY ALERT:

  The values for authorization codes, PINs, encryption keys, and passwords never appear in the command history log.

Command history log format for CMS

Depending on the logging level that is enabled, the format for the text portion of log entries for Call Management System (CMS) is:

```
module-name[pid]: mis uname profile R action object qualifier
fieldName | oldValue | newValue
```

Table 53 lists and describes the text formats in the log entry for CMS. For more information about logging levels see Administering logging levels in Communication Manager on page 230.

Table 53: CMS command history log format

Field	Description
module-name	The name of the software module that created the entry in the log
pid	The Linux process ID that created the entry in the log
mis	The text string "mis" to indicate a CMS-initiated change.
uname	The login name of the CMS user that accessed Communication Manager through CMS. If CMS does not send the uname to Communication Manager, then the uname field contains "na" (not available).
profile	The access profile number assigned to CMS access
R	The status of the action: - **s**: the action was a success - **f**: the action was a failure other than for a security reason. The letter "f" could be followed by a colon and an ASCII error code. - **v**: the action was a failure due to a security violation.
action	The command invoked by the user, for example **add**, **display**, and **list**
object	The SAT form that was accessed, for example, station, trunk-group, etc.
qualifier	The instance of the form or object such as station number
fieldName	The name of the field in the SAT form
oldValue	The value of the field before the change
newValue	The value of the field after the change

Command history log format for PMS

Depending on the logging level that is enabled, the format for the text portion of log entries for Property Management System (PMS) is:

```
module-name[pid]: pms R action object qualifier fieldName |
oldValue | newValue
```

Table 54 lists and describes the text formats in the log entry for PMS. For more information about logging levels see Administering logging levels in Communication Manager on page 230.

Table 54: PMS command history log format

Field	Description
module-name	The name of the software module that created the entry in the log
pid	The Linux process ID that created the entry in the log
pms	The text string "pms"
R	The status of the action: • **s**: the action was a success • **f**: the action was a failure other than for a security reason. The letter "f" could be followed by a colon and an ASCII error code. • **v**: the action was a failure due to a security violation.
action	The command invoked by the user, for example **add**, **display**, and **list**
object	The SAT form that was accessed, for example, station, trunk-group, etc.
qualifier	The instance of the form or object such as station number
fieldName	The name of the field in the SAT form
oldValue	The value of the field before the change
newValue	The value of the field after the change

Command history log format for CTA, PSA, and TTI

The text format for Customer Telephone Activation (CTA), Terminal Translation Initialization (TTI), and Personal Station Access (PSA) log entries is:

```
module-name[pid]: ID R port station
```

Table 55 lists and describes the text formats in the log entry for CTA, PSA, and TTI.

Table 55: CTA, PSA, and TTI command history log format

Field	Description
module-name	The name of the software module that created the entry in the log
pid	The Linux process ID that created the entry in the log
ID	One of the following: - **cta:** CTA - **psa-d**: PSA disassociate - **psa-a**: PSA associate - **tti-s**: TTI separate - **tti-m**: TTI merge - **ip-a**: associate for IP softphone - **ip-u**: unassociate for IP softphone
R	The status of the action: - **s**: the action was a success - **f**: the action was a failure other than for a security reason. The letter "f" could be followed by a colon and an ASCII error code. - **v**: the action was a failure due to a security violation.
port	The Communication Manager port identifier, for example, "03A1508"
station	The station extension number

Command history log format for Abbreviated Dialing Button Programming

Depending on the logging level that is enabled, the format for the text portion of log entries for Abbreviated Dialing Button Programming is:

```
module-name[pid]: ad R action object qualifier fieldName | oldValue
| newValue
```

Table 56 lists and describes the text formats in the log entry for Abbreviated Dialing Button Programming. For more information about logging levels see Administering logging levels in Communication Manager on page 230.

Table 56: Abbreviated Dialing Button Programming command history log format

Field	Description
module-name	The name of the software module that created the entry in the log
pid	The Linux process ID that created the entry in the log
ad	The text string "ad" to indicate an Abbreviated Dialing log entry
R	The status of the action: - **s**: the action was a success - **f**: the action was a failure other than for a security reason. The letter "f" could be followed by a colon and an ASCII error code. - **v**: the action was a failure due to a security violation.
action	The command invoked by the user, for example **add**, **display**, and **list**
object	The SAT form that was accessed, for example, station, trunk-group, etc.
qualifier	The instance of the form or object such as station number
fieldName	The name of the field in the SAT form
oldValue	The value of the field before the change
newValue	The value of the field after the change

Command history log format for Web activity

Depending on the information on a Web page, the text formats for log entries of Web activity are:

```
module-name[pid]: web ip uid uname profile R page-name
module-name[pid]: web ip uid uname profile R page-name | button | button-name
module-name[pid]: web ip uid uname profile R page-name | variable-name | value
```

Table 57 lists and describes the text formats in the log entry for Web activity.

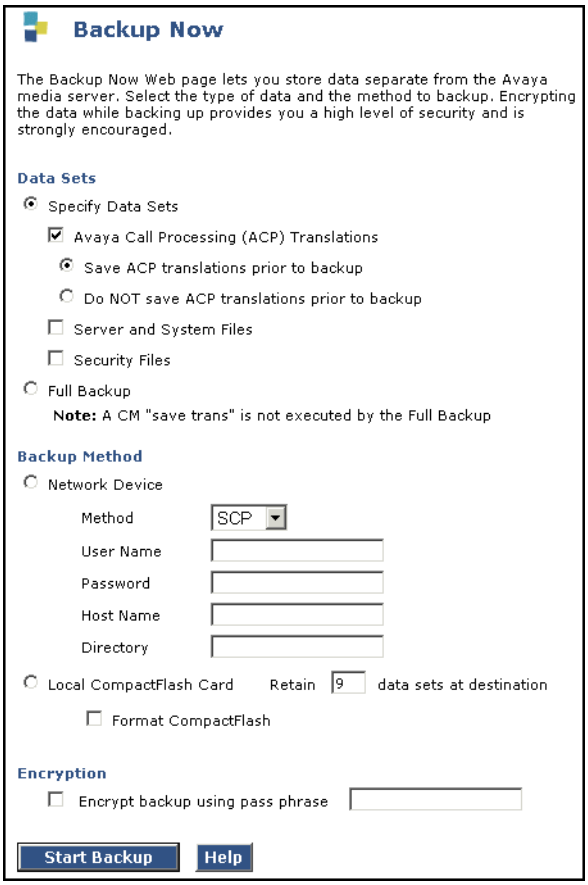
Table 57: Abbreviated Dialing Button Programming command history log format

Field	Description
module-name	The name of the software module that created the entry in the log
pid	The Linux process ID that created the entry in the log
web	The text string "web" to indicate a web log entry.
ip	The IP address of the user accessing the server
uid	The ID number of the user establishing the Web session
uname	The login name for the user establishing the Web session.
profile	The access profile number assigned to the user
R	The status of the action: - **s**: the action was a success - **f**: the action was a failure other than for a security reason. The letter "f" could be followed by a colon and an ASCII error code. - **v**: the action was a failure due to a security violation.
page-name	The name of the page that the user accessed
button	The text string "button" to indicate that the next value is the button-name.
button-name	The button label as shown on the form
variable-name	The name of the text box, button, or check box on the form
value	The value of the variable name after the change. In instances where the variable name is the name of a check box, the value is "checked" or "unchecked."

Examples of Web log entries

For example, consider the **Backup Now** page shown in Figure 40 (the page as it is initially presented to the user).

Figure 40: Backup Now page with initial defaults

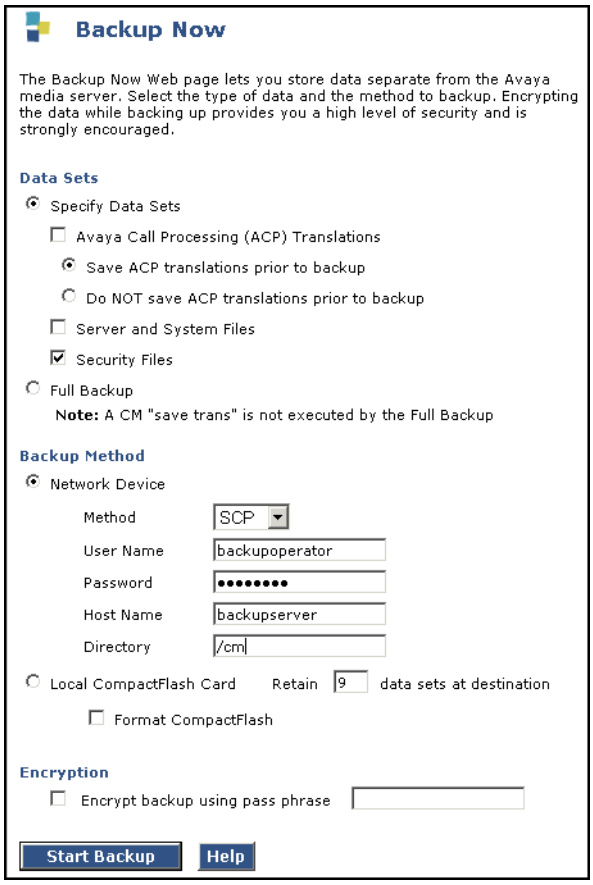


Then the user makes the following changes:

- Un-checks the box labeled "Avaya Call Processing (ACP) Translations"
- Checks the box labeled "security files"
- Selects SCP and enters appropriate data

Now the page appears as shown in Figure 41: Backup Now page after user changes on page 257.

Figure 41: Backup Now page after user changes



The log entries created (without syslog header) would be similar to the following:

```
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
acp xln | uncheck
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
security files | check
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
ftp | check
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
user name | backupoperator
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
password | *
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
hostname | dataserver
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
directory | /cm
some-web-module[123456]: web 192.11.13.5 778 login 0 s backup now |
button | start backup
```

Only the first event is logged unless the user clicked the **Start Backup** button. Field changes are not logged unless the page is actually submitted. The field name "Avaya Call Processing (ACP) Translations" is abbreviated to try to make the log entry as short as possible, yet still recognizable.

Tripwire

Tripwire is a host-based intrusion detection system that monitors the filesystem for changes. Based on the presumption that an intruder who gains root access would probably make changes to the system somewhere. Tripwire utilities can

- Monitor the various aspects of the filesystem.
- Compare them against a stored database.
- Alert the user if any changes are detected.

Tripwire monitors file integrity by maintaining a database of cryptographic signatures for programs and configuration files installed on the system, and reports changes in any of these. A database of checksums and other characteristics for the files listed in the configuration file is created. Each subsequent run compares any differences to the reference database, and the administrator is notified. The greatest level of assurance that can be provided occurs when Tripwire is run immediately after Linux has been installed and security updates applied, and

before it is connected to a network. A text configuration file, called a policy file, defines the characteristics for each tracked file. Administration requires constant attention to the system changes and can be time-consuming if used for many systems.

The Tripwire report lists modifications to files that it monitors and compares to its database. Tripwire monitors changes to files that are *expected* to change, however Communication Manager purposely excludes files that routinely change from Tripwire monitoring.

Topics discussed in this section include:

- Enabling Tripwire
- Tripwire Commands

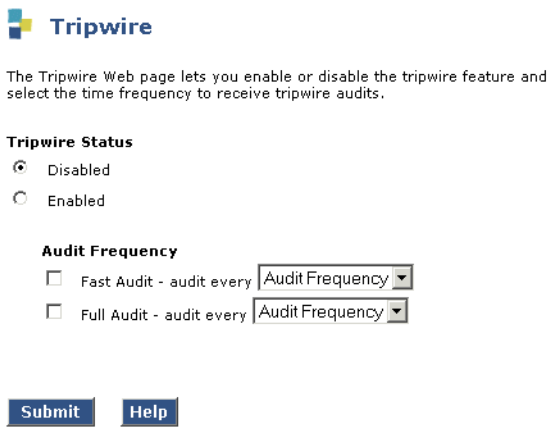
Enabling Tripwire

To enable Tripwire and set the audit frequency from the Web interface:

1. From the left-side navigation pane, select **Security > Tripwire**.

   The **Tripwire** page displays.

Figure 42: Tripwire page



2. **Tripwire Status**: select the Enabled button. If a signature database does not exist, another page prompts you to add a Tripwire database. To add the database click **Yes**; if you select **No**, a page appears indicating that Tripwire is disabled and a signature database is not created.
3. **Audit Frequency**: choose from

   Fast Audit

   - 15 minutes
   - 30 minutes

- 1 hour
- 2 hours
- 4 hours
- 8 hours
- 12 hours

Fast audits are created in the /etc/cron.d. file. Audits that run at 15- and 30-minute intervals are started on the quarter-hour and half-hour, respectively. The audit does not begin immediately but starts at the next time interval specified. Hourly audits begin at 3 minutes past the hour.

Full Audit

- hourly
- daily
- weekly

Full audits are created in the /etc/cron.daily, /etc/cron.hourly, or /etc/cron.weekly files, depending on the frequency selected.

4. Click on the **Submit** button.

Tripwire Commands

After you have enabled Tripwire:

1. Select **Security > Tripwire Commands** from the left-side navigation pane of the Web interface.

   The **Tripwire Commands** page displays.

Figure 43: Tripwire Commands page



2. Select **View tripwire report** and click on the **Submit** button.

   The **View Tripwire Logs** page displays all of the available Tripwire logs. The file names have the date and time with a file extension of ".trw."

3. Select the log by clicking the radio button to the left of the file name.

   The **View Tripwire Logs Results** page displays.

Figure 44: Sample Tripwire log

```
================================================================================
Rule Summary:
================================================================================

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
  Section: Unix File System
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

  Rule Name                     Severity Level    Added    Removed  Modified
  ---------                     --------------    -----    -------  --------
  Linux Temporary Directories   20                0        0        0
  Linux System                  300               0        0        0
  Fast Audit                    300               0        0        0
* Linux Config Files            300               0        0        1
  MV Config Files               20                0        0        0
  Var Files                     300               0        0        0
* Root Config Files             300               2        0        0
  Critical Devices              300               0        0        0
  Critical System Boot Files    300               0        0        0
* MultiVantage Files            300               3        0        1

Total objects scanned:  17499
Total violations found:  7
```

4. Look in the “Rule Summary” section for **Total Violations Found**, a number that indicates the total combined changes to the “Rule Name” list.

   Note:

   “MultiVantage Files” means Avaya Communication Manager files.

Reclaiming a compromised system

Unfortunately, there is no way to find with assurance all of the modified files and backdoors that might have been left without a complete re-install. Trying to patch up a compromised system risks a false sense of security and might actually aggravate an already bad situation.

To reclaim a compromised system:

1. Power down the server and disconnect it from the network.
2. Back up Communication Manager translations, but *do not* include any system files or system configuration files in the backup (see Secure backup procedures on page 263). Translation are safe to back up because they contain internal consistency checking mechanisms.
3. Reformat the drive before re-installing software to ensure that no compromised remnants are hiding. Replacing the hard drive is a good idea, especially if you want to keep the compromised data for further analysis.
4. Re-install Communication Manager (30+ minutes).

   Note:

   The best time to install Tripwire or another intrusion detection system is after a clean install.
5. Reconfigure the server using the Web configuration wizard or the Avaya Installation Wizard (AIW). This takes 30+ minutes.
6. Apply all software updates as appropriate.
7. Restore the Communication Manager translations (see View/Restore Data on page 283).
8. Re-examine your system for unnecessary services (**`/proc/*/stat | awk '{print $1, $2}'`**).
9. Re-examine your firewall and access policies.
10. Create and use new passwords.
11. Re-connect the system to the network.

Chapter 10: Secure backup procedures

This chapter describes security-enhanced methods for remote access and copying Avaya translations and software/firmware updates in

- Secure Shell and Secure FTP
- Secure updates of Avaya software and firmware
- Disabling or enabling access protocols
- Secure backup procedures for Communication Manager servers

Secure Shell and Secure FTP

The Secure Shell (SSH) and Secure FTP (SFTP) capabilities are highly-secure methods for remote access. Administration for this capability also allows a system administrator to disable Telnet when it is not needed, making for a more secure system.

SSH/SFTP functionality does not require a separate Avaya license, nor are there any entries in the existing Communication Manager license needed.

Topics in this section include:

- Applicable platforms or hardware
- Symmetric algorithms
- Secure access comparisons
- Host keys

Applicable platforms or hardware

You can log in remotely to the following platforms or hardware using SSH as a secure protocol:

- G350 Media Gateway
- C350 Multilayer Modular switch
- S8300, S8500, S8700 Series Media Server command line
- IBM eserver BladeCenter Type 8677 command line
- Communication Manager System Administration Terminal (SAT) interface on a media server using port 5022.

Note:

The client device for remote login must also be enabled and configured for SSH. Refer to your client PC documentation for instructions on the proper commands for SSH.

Secure Shell (SSH) and/or Secure FTP (SFTP) remote access protocols are provided on these circuit packs:

- TN799DP (C-LAN)
- TN2501AP (VAL)
- TN2312AP/BP (IPSI)
- TN2602AP (Crossfire)

SAT commands enable S/FTP sessions through login/password authentication on the C-LAN and VAL circuit packs and SSH on the Crossfire circuit pack. The Maintenance Web Interface and a Communication Manager command line enable the IPSI session.

Symmetric algorithms

SAT commands enable the C-LAN, VAL, IPSI, and Crossfire circuit packs as SSH/SFTP servers that prefer the following symmetric algorithms in decreasing order:

- AES
- Arfour
- Blowfish
- CAST128
- 3DES

Note:

These are the only algorithms supported. To ensure that technicians can access the relevant circuit packs using SSH or SFTP, technician laptops must have SSH and SFTP clients that use at least one of the above algorithms installed.

Secure access comparisons

Table 58 summarizes the hardware, software, Communication Manager releases, commands, and protocols.

Table 58: Comparison of SSH/SFTP capabilities

Circuit pack	Release 3.0		Release 3.1	
	Command[1]	Result	Command[2]	Result
TN799DP (C-LAN)	`enable/disable filexfr`	Enables/disables S/FTP	`enable/disable filexfr`	Enables/disables S/FTP
TN2501AP (VAL)	`enable/disable filexfr`	Enables/disables S/FTP	`enable/disable filexfr`	Enables/disables S/FTP
TN2312AP/BP (IPSI)	`ipsisession loadipsi`	Enables SSH Enables SFTP	`ipsisession loadipsi`	Enables SSH Enables SFTP
TN2602AP Crossfire	`enable session` **(Secure? = n)**	Enables Telnet (not SSH)	`enable/disable filexfer` `enable/disable session`[3]	Enables/disables S/FTP Enables/disables SSH

1. Issue commands for C-LAN and VAL from the SAT; issue the `ipsisession` from the IPSI command line interface (CLI).
2. Issue commands for C-LAN and VAL from the SAT; issue the `ipsisession` from the IPSI command line interface (CLI).
3. When moving from secure to insecure sessions or vice-versa, you must disable the established session before attempting the next.

Host keys

Public key exchange

TN circuit packs support dynamic host keys, and since clients have the server's public key information stored on them, when the server generates a new public/private key pair (which happens the first time the board initializes or when the user decides), the client prompts the user to accept the key when logging into the server. This is to make the client user aware that the server's public key is not what it used to be and this may, but not necessarily, imply a rogue server. A technician encountering this situation should determine if the server's keys were changed since the last servicing.

- If they were, the technician should continue login.
- If not, there is a security issue, and the technician should notify the appropriate personnel.

Resetting the dynamic host keys

You can reset the dynamic host keys on any of the supported circuit packs by executing a command either from the SAT or the command line interface (CLI), as detailed in Table 59.

Note:

You must busyout the circuit pack (**busyout board *location***) before issuing the command to reset the dynamic host keys.

Table 59: Reset dynamic host keys commands

Circuit pack	Command issued from	Command	Permissions
TN799DP (C-LAN)	SAT	**reset ssh-keys board *location***	*craft/dadmin* or higher
TN2501AP (VAL)	SAT	**reset ssh-keys board *location***	*craft/dadmin* or higher
TN2312AP/BP (IPSI)	CLI	**ssh-keygen**	*craft/dadmin* or higher
TN2602AP (Crossfire)	SAT	**reset ssh-keys board *location***	*craft/dadmin* or higher

See *Maintenance Commands Reference for Avaya Servers and Gateways (03-300431)* for additional information about these commands.

Enabling and disabling secure sessions on circuit packs

This procedure applies only to these circuit packs:

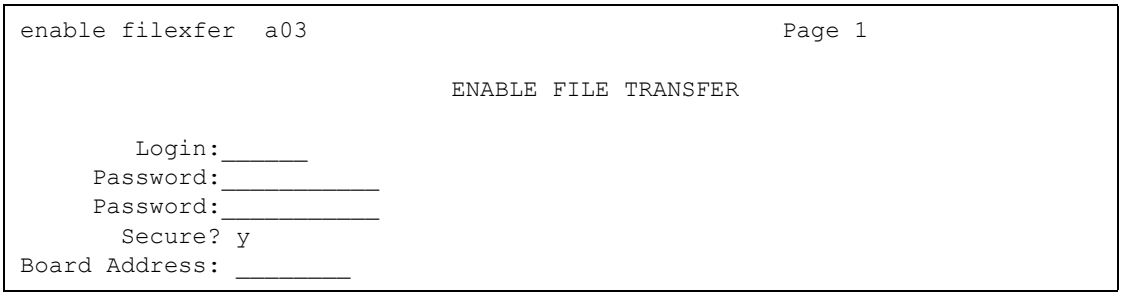
- TN799DP (C-LAN)
- TN2501AP (VAL)
- TN2602AP (Crossfire)

To enable an S/FTP session on a C-LAN or VAL circuit pack:

1. At the SAT type **enable filexfr** and press **Enter**.

   The **Enable File Transfer** screen displays.

Figure 45: Enable File Transfer screen



2. Type a 3-6 alphabetic character login in the **Login** field.
3. Type a 7-11 character password (at least one letter and one number) in the first **Password** field.
4. Retype the same password in the second **Password** field.
5. Type **y** in the **Secure?** field to enable SFTP; type **n** for FTP.
6. Submit the form.

   S/FTP is enabled on the circuit pack, and the login/password are valid until you disable the session.

To disable an S/FTP session on a C-LAN or VAL circuit pack:

1. At the SAT type **`disable filexfr board`** ***`location`*** and press **Enter**.

   S/FTP is disabled on the circuit pack.

Enabling and disabling secure sessions on Crossfire

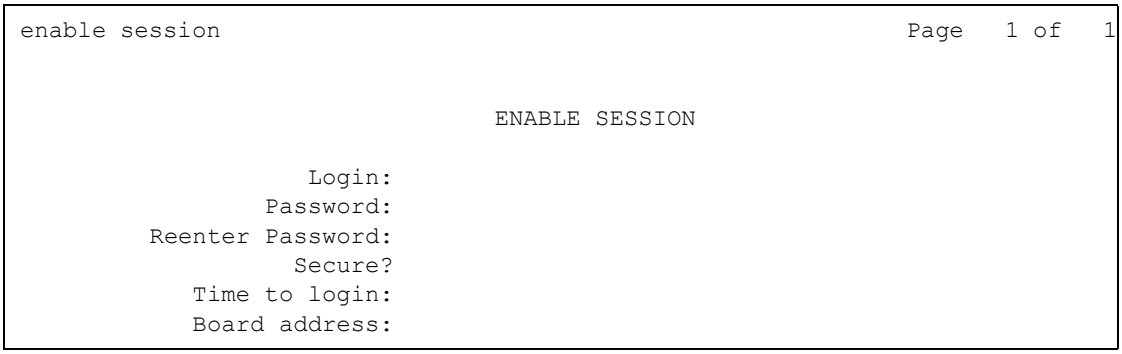
This procedure applies only to TN2602AP (Crossfire) circuit packs.

To enable an S/FTP session on a Crossfire circuit pack:

1. At the SAT type **`enable session`** and press **Enter**.

   The **Enable Session** screen displays.

Figure 46: Enable Session screen



2. Type a 3-6 alphabetic character login in the **Login** field.
3. Type a 7-11 character password (at least one letter and one number) in the first **Password** field.
4. Retype the same password in the second **Password** field.
5. Type **y** in the **Secure?** field to enable SFTP; type **n** for FTP.
6. The **Time to login** field requires numerical entries in minutes with a range of 0 – 255.
7. Type the location in the **Board address** field.
8. Submit the form.

   S/FTP is enabled on the circuit pack, and the login/password are valid until you disable the session.

To disable an S/FTP session on a Crossfire circuit pack:

1. At the SAT type **`disable session board`** ***`location`*** and press **Enter**.

   S/FTP is disabled on the circuit pack.

Secure updates of Avaya software and firmware

You can transfer files to and from the G350 Media Gateway, the TN799DP C-LAN circuit pack, and the C360 Multilayer Modular switch using Secure Copy (SCP). The primary purpose of SCP for these devices is to securely download Avaya software and firmware updates. The SCP alternative allows a system administrator to disable File Transfer Protocol (FTP) and Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) when they are not needed, making for a more secure system.

This feature is supported on the following devices:

- S8300 Media Server
- S8500 Media Server

- S8700 Series Media Server
- G350 Media Gateway
- TN799DP C-LAN circuit pack
- C360 Multilayer Modular switch

Note:

The target device for SCP data transfer must also be enabled for SCP. Refer to your client PC documentation for instructions on the proper commands for SCP.

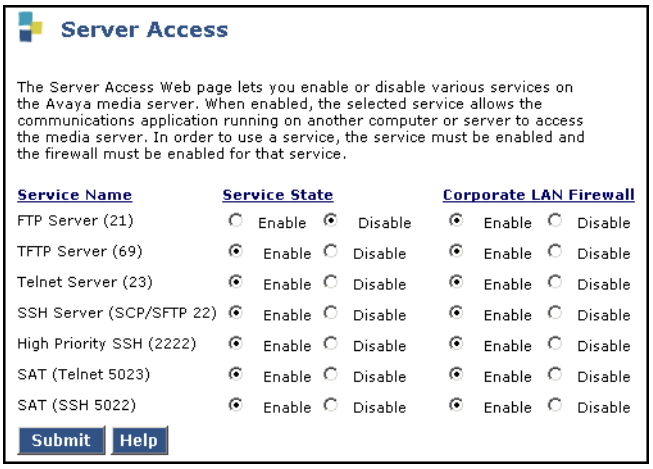
You can use SCP

- To download firmware to the various media modules on the G350 Media Gateway
- With FTP enabled or disabled
- With TFTP enabled or disabled

Disabling or enabling access protocols

Use the **Server Access** page to enable and/or disable access protocols to the server and/or LAN:

1. On the Maintenance Web page main menu, Security section, click on **Server Access**.



2. Enable or disable services to the server and/or LAN by clicking on the associated buttons.
3. Click the **Submit** button.

Secure backup procedures for Communication Manager servers

- S8500 and S8700 Series secure backups on page 270
- S8300 secure backup procedures on page 273

S8500 and S8700 Series secure backups

Tip:
If you backup using file transfer protocol (FTP) or Secure Copy (SCP), you will need the following information to complete the procedure:

- User name
- Password
- Host Name
- Directory (path)

This procedure backs up data files for the Avaya S8500 and S8700 Series Media Servers using the Maintenance Web Pages:

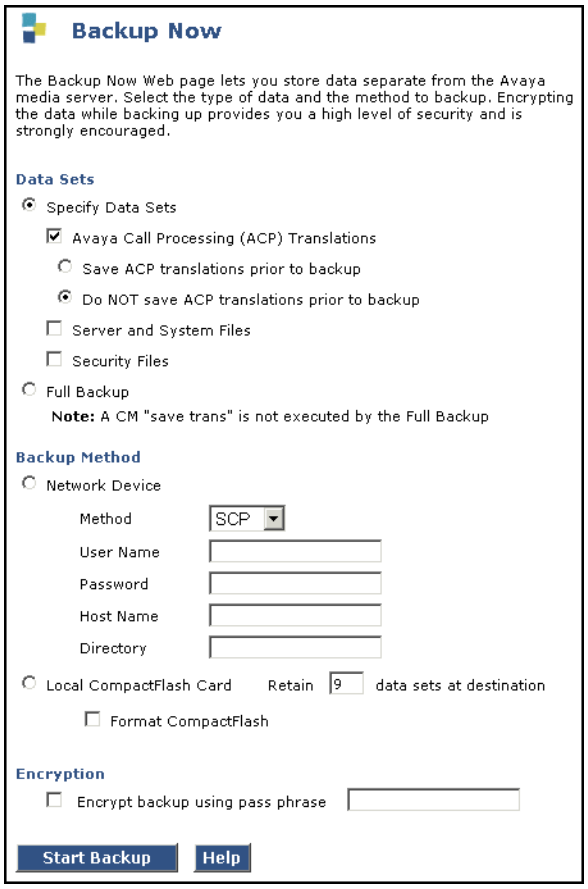
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Backup Now**.

   The **Backup Now** page (Figure 47: Backup Now page (S8700 and S8500) on page 271) displays.

Figure 47: Backup Now page (S8700 and S8500)



3. In the **Data Sets** section select the data that you want to back up:
   - **Specify Data Sets** lets you choose these data subsets:
     - **Avaya Call Processing (ACP) Translations** contains Communication Manager administration: stations, trunks, network regions, etc.
       - **Save ACP translations prior to backup**: saves translations to the media server's hard drive before saving to the media that you will specify in the **Backup Method** section (Step 4).
       - **S8700 | S8710 | S8720:** Select this option when you are backing up the *active* media server.
       - **Do NOT save ACP translations prior to backup**: saves translations only to the media that you will specify in the **Backup Method** section on this page (Step 4).

     S8700 | S8710 | S8720: The **Save ACP translations prior to backup** and **Do NOT save ACP translations prior to backup** fields do not appear when you are logged on to the standby server interfaces.

- **Server and System Files**: installation-specific configuration files (for example, media server names, IP addresses, and routing information)
- **Security Files**: Avaya Authentication file, logon IDs, passwords or Access Security Gateway (ASG) keys, firewall information, and file monitoring databases

- **Full Backup** saves all files listed above.

4. In the **Backup Method** section select one of the following methods:

- **Network Device** backs up the data and stores it on the specified network device.
  - **Method**

    FTP (File Transfer Protocol) sends backup data to an FTP server. The FTP server must be available and accessible at the time of the backup, and it must have enough space to store the data. FTP must be enabled through the **Server Access** Web page. **SCP** (Secure Copy) sets up a SCP session between the server and the network storage device for secure backups.

    Both the FTP and SCP options require the following information:

    - **User Name**: the user's account name.
    - **Password**: the user's password.
    - **Host Name**: the DNS name or IP address of the server.
    - **Directory**: If you want to use the default directory on the FTP server (/var/home/ftp) type a forward slash ("/"); otherwise, type the designated directory path in this field.

- **Local PC Card**: sends backup data to the PCMCIA card that comes with the media server. This option requires the following information:
  - **Retain __ data sets at destination**: indicate the number of data sets that you want.
  - **Format PC Card**: PCMCIA cards must be formatted before information can be stored. Format the card if it has never been used before or if you want to erase all of the information on the card.
- **Encryption**: backup data is encrypted through a 15- to 256-character pass phrase (any characters except the following: single quote, backslash, single backquote, quote, and percent).

SECURITY ALERT:
Avaya strongly recommends encrypting backup data. Create a pass phrase consisting of letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters for added protection. *You must remember the pass phrase to restore the encrypted data*.

5. Click **Start Backup** to begin the backup process.

The Backup Now page displays a progress message indicating that the backup is underway.

6. S8700 | S8710 | S8720: Log into and backup the *standby* server by repeating this entire procedure.

   Note:

   The **Save ACP translations prior to backup** and **Do NOT save ACP translations prior to backup** fields do not appear on standby server interfaces.

S8300 secure backup procedures

Backing up the Avaya S8300 Media Server involves two processes:

- Shutting down AUDIX
- Backing up data files

Shutting down AUDIX

Note:

If you are not using IA770 (AUDIX), skip to Backing up data files on page 274.

This procedure gathers IA770 data and shuts down AUDIX:

1. To test IA770 after the backup:
   a. Write down the number of a test voice mailbox, or create one if none exists.
   b. Write down the number of the IA770 hunt group.
2. Leave a message on the test mailbox that will be retrieved after the backup. If you are unsure about how to complete this activity, consult your AUDIX documentation.
3. In the lower-left corner of your laptop/PC, click **Start > Run** to open the Run dialog box.
4. Depending on your connection:
   - If you are directly-connected to the Services port, type **`telnet 192.11.13.6`** and press **Enter**.
   - If you are connected to the network, type **`telnet IPaddress`** and press **Enter**.
5. Log in to the server.
6. Type **`stop -s Audix`** and press **Enter** to shut down AUDIX.

   The shutdown will take a few minutes.
7. Type **`watch /VM/bin/ss`** and press **Enter** to monitor the shutdown.

   When the shutdown is complete, you will see only the voicemail and audit processes. For example:

   voicemail:(10)

   audit http:(9)

8. Press **Ctrl**+**C** to break out of the **watch** command.
9. Type **/vs/bin/util/vs_status** and press **Enter** to verify that AUDIX is shut down.

   When AUDIX is shut down, you will see “voice system is down.”

Backing up data files

Tip:
This backup procedure requires the following information:

- A server IP address
- A directory path
- A user ID and password to access server on the network

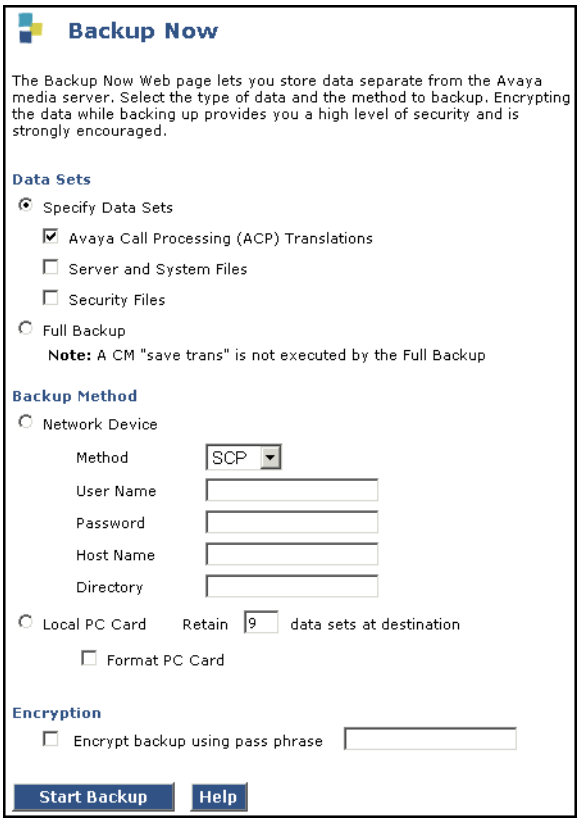
This procedure backs up data files for the Avaya S8300 media server using the Maintenance Web interface:

1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Backup Now**.

   The **Backup Now** page displays.



3. In the **Data Sets** section select the data that you want to back up:

   - **Avaya Call Processing (ACP) Translations** contains Communication Manager administration: stations, trunks, network regions, etc.)
     - **Save ACP translations prior to backup** saves translations to the media server's hard drive before saving to the media that you will specify in the **Backup Method** section (Step 5). Note: do not choose this option if this is a Local Survivable Processor (LSP).
     - **Do NOT save ACP translations prior to backup**: translations are saved only to the media that you specify in the **Backup Method** section (Step 5 below).
   - **Server and System Files**: installation-specific configuration files (for example, media server names, IP addresses, and routing information)
   - **Security Files**: Avaya Authentication file, logon IDs, passwords or Access Security Gateway (ASG) keys, firewall information, and file monitoring databases

4. If the **AUDIX** options are available, select one of the options (AUDIX Translations, Names, and Messages).

Note:

AUDIX announcements must be saved in another backup session. See Step 7.

5. In the **Backup Method** section select one of the following methods:
   - **Network Device** backs up the data and stores it on the specified network device.
     - **Method**

       FTP (File Transfer Protocol) sends backup data to an FTP server. The FTP server must be available and accessible at the time of the backup, and it must have enough space to store the data. FTP must be enabled on the **Server Access** Web page. **SCP** (Secure Copy) sets up a SCP session between the server and the network storage device for secure backups.

       Both the FTP and SCP options require the following information:

       - **User Name**: the user's account name.
       - **Password**: the user's password.
       - **Host Name**: the DNS name or IP address of the server.
       - **Directory**: If you want to use the default directory on the FTP server (/var/home/ftp) type a forward slash ("/"); otherwise, type the designated directory path in this field.
     - **Encryption**: backup data is encrypted through a 15- to 256-character pass phrase (any characters except the following: single quote, backslash, single backquote, quote, and percent).

     SECURITY ALERT:
     Avaya strongly recommends encrypting backup data. Create a pass phrase consisting of letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters for added protection. *You must remember the pass phrase to restore the encrypted data*.
6. Click **Start Backup** to begin the backup process.

   The Backup Now page displays a progress message indicating that the backup is underway.
7. If the AUDIX options are available, repeat Steps 4 and 5 for AUDIX Announcements.

Backup History

This utility shows the most recent backups for this server.

1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Backup History**.

   The **Backup History** page () displays.

Figure 48: Backup History page



3. The page lists up to 15 of the most recent backups in reverse chronological order. For example, the first listing is:

   1 sv-gertrude1.111331-20060723.5649

   Interpret the information as follows:

   - **1** is the first backup listed.
   - **sv-gertrude1** is the name of the media server.
   - **111331** is the time of the backup (11 hours, 13 minutes, 31 seconds or 11:13:31 AM).
   - **20060723** is the date of the backup (July 23, 2006).
   - **5649** is the process ID (PID), a unique identifier of this backup.

Schedule Backup

The Schedule Backup page allows you to create (add) a new backup schedule or change or delete a previously-submitted backup for the server. This topic is divided into two tasks:

- Adding or changing a scheduled backup
- Removing a scheduled backup

Adding or changing a scheduled backup

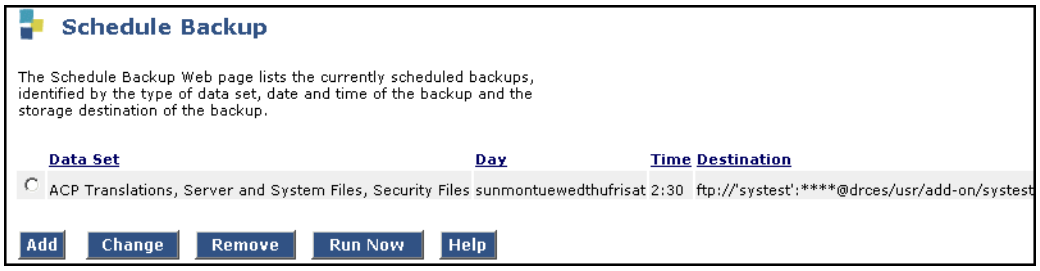
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Schedule Backup**.

   The **Schedule Backup** page displays (Figure 49: Schedule Backup page on page 278) any previously-scheduled backups by type.

Figure 49: Schedule Backup page

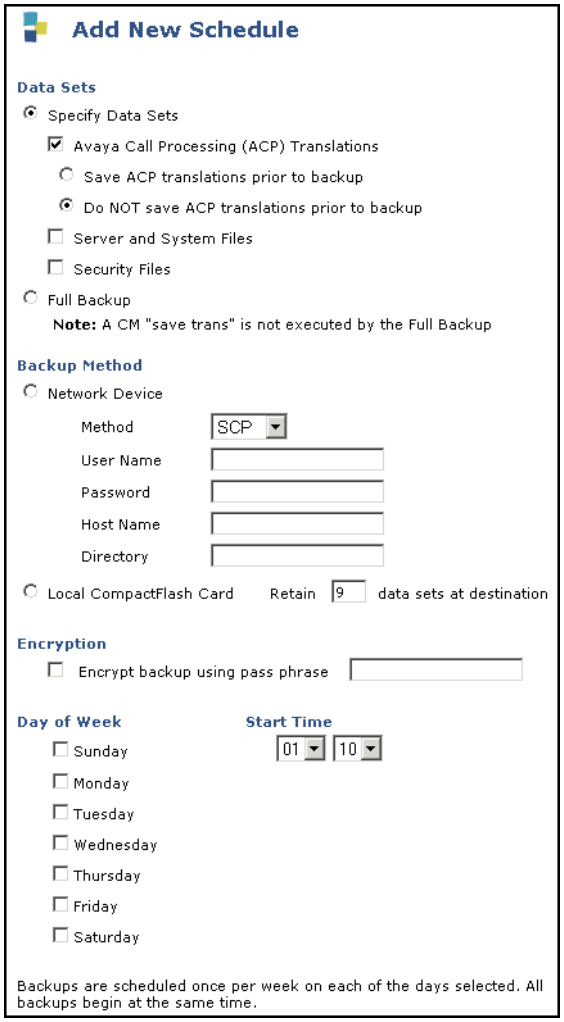


3. Choose to

   - Add a new backup to the schedule by clicking on the **Add** button.
   - Change a previously-scheduled backup by clicking the radio button to the left of the backup listed and clicking on the **Change** button.

   The **Add New Schedule** (Figure 50: Add New Schedule form on page 279) or **Change Current Schedule** page displays, respectively. These forms are the same.

Figure 50: Add New Schedule form



4. In the **Data Sets** section select the data that you want to back up:
   - **Avaya Call Processing (ACP) Translations** contains Communication Manager administration: stations, trunks, network regions, etc.
     - **Save ACP translations prior to backup** saves translations to the media server's hard drive before saving to the media that you will specify in the **Backup Method** section (Step 4).

       S8700 | S8710 | S8720: Select this option when you are backing up the *active* media server.

- **Do NOT save ACP translations prior to backup** saves translations only to the media that you will specify in the **Backup Method** section on this page (Step 4).

  S8700 | S8710 | S8720: The **Save ACP translations prior to backup** and **Do NOT save ACP translations prior to backup** fields do not appear when you are logged on to the standby server interfaces.

- **Server and System Files**: installation-specific configuration files (for example, media server names, IP addresses, and routing information)
- **Security Files**: Avaya Authentication file, logon IDs, passwords or Access Security Gateway (ASG) keys, firewall information, and file monitoring databases

5. In the **Backup Method** section select one of the following methods:
   - **Network Device** backs up the data and stores it on the specified network device.
     - **Method**

       FTP (File Transfer Protocol) sends backup data to an FTP server. The FTP server must be available and accessible at the time of the backup, and it must have enough space to store the data. FTP must be enabled on the **Server Access** Web page. **SCP** (Secure Copy) sets up a SCP session between the server and the network storage device for secure backups.

       Both the FTP and SCP options require the following information:

       - **User Name**: the user's account name.
       - **Password**: the user's password.
       - **Host Name**: the DNS name or IP address of the server.
       - **Directory**: If you want to use the default directory on the FTP server (/var/home/ftp) type a forward slash ("/"); otherwise, type the designated directory path in this field.

     - **Local PC Card**: sends backup data to the PCMCIA card that comes with the media server. This option requires the following information:
       - **Retain __ data sets at destination**: indicate the number of data sets.
     - **Encryption**: backup data is encrypted through a 15- to 256-character pass phrase (any characters except the following: single quote, backslash, single backquote, quote, and percent).

       SECURITY ALERT:
       Avaya strongly recommends encrypting backup data. Create a pass phrase consisting of letters, numbers, spaces, and special characters for added protection. *You must remember the pass phrase to restore the encrypted data*.

6. Select the **Day of the Week** from the list (once per day, any/all days of the week).
7. Select the **Start Time** from the drop-down boxes. Each day all backups begin at this same time. Avaya suggests avoiding scheduling backups either during peak calling hours or while making administration changes (for example, adds or changes).

8. Click on either the **Add New Schedule** or the **Change Schedule** button.

   The system verifies the request.

Removing a scheduled backup

To remove a scheduled backup from the list:

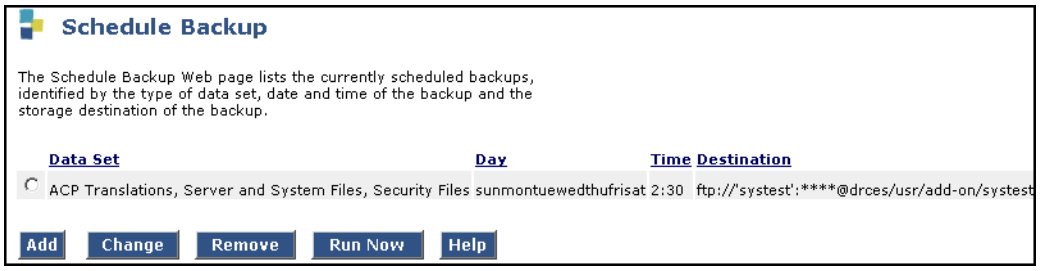
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Schedule Backup**.

   The **Schedule Backup** page (Figure 51) displays any previously-scheduled backups by type.

Figure 51: Schedule Backup page



3. Click the radio button to the left of the scheduled backup that you want to remove.
4. Click on the **Remove** button.

   The system verifies the request.

Backup Logs

This utility shows a log of backup images for every backup that has been performed on a media server.

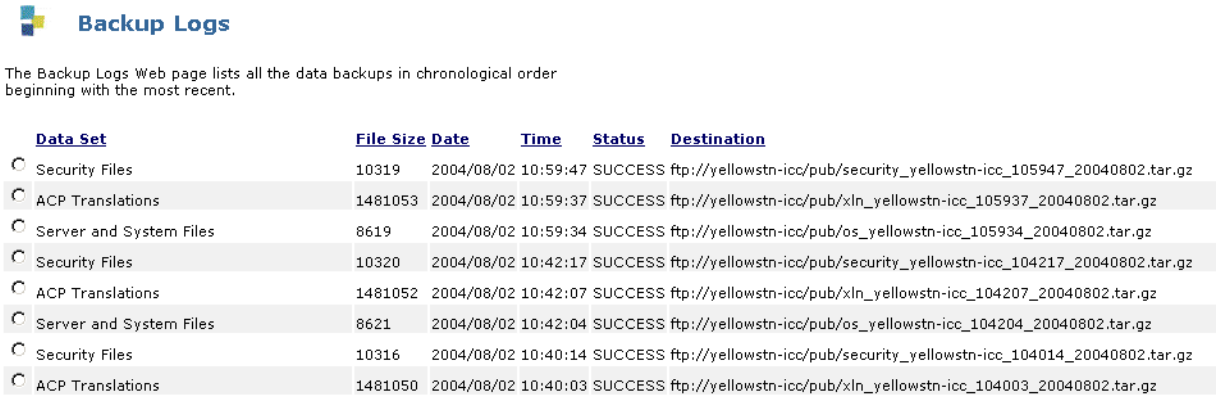
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Backup Logs**.

   The **Backup Logs** page displays (Figure 52).

Figure 52: Backup Logs page



Backup Logs

The Backup Logs Web page lists all the data backups in chronological order beginning with the most recent.

	Data Set	File Size	Date	Time	Status	Destination
○	Security Files	10319	2004/08/02	10:59:47	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/security_yellowstn-icc_105947_20040802.tar.gz
○	ACP Translations	1481053	2004/08/02	10:59:37	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/xln_yellowstn-icc_105937_20040802.tar.gz
○	Server and System Files	8619	2004/08/02	10:59:34	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/os_yellowstn-icc_105934_20040802.tar.gz
○	Security Files	10320	2004/08/02	10:42:17	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/security_yellowstn-icc_104217_20040802.tar.gz
○	ACP Translations	1481052	2004/08/02	10:42:07	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/xln_yellowstn-icc_104207_20040802.tar.gz
○	Server and System Files	8621	2004/08/02	10:42:04	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/os_yellowstn-icc_104204_20040802.tar.gz
○	Security Files	10316	2004/08/02	10:40:14	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/security_yellowstn-icc_104014_20040802.tar.gz
○	ACP Translations	1481050	2004/08/02	10:40:03	SUCCESS	ftp://yellowstn-icc/pub/xln_yellowstn-icc_104003_20040802.tar.gz

The report contains the following information:

- **Data Set**: the type of data:
  - Security Files: contain the Avaya Authentication file, logon IDs, passwords or Access Security Gateway (ASG) keys, firewall information, and file monitoring databases.
  - ACP Translations: contain Communication Manager administration such as stations, trunks, network regions, etc.
  - Server and System Files: contain installation-specific configuration files such as media server names, IP addresses, and routing information.
- **File Size**: physical size of the data set.
- **Date**: year, month, and day of the backup.
- **Time**: hour, minute, and second of the backup.
- **Status**: whether the backup was successful or not.
- **Destination**: indicates how the data was recorded and the destination address or path.

3. Scan the log until you see a backup image that you want to preview or restore.
4. Select the backup by clicking on the radio button to the left of the log entry.
5. Select one of these buttons:
   - **Preview**: displays a brief description of the data. Use this button if you are not sure that you have selected the correct backup image.
   - **Restore**: displays detailed information about the backup image.

View/Restore Data

The View/Restore Data utility allows you to browse, preview, and restore backup data files.

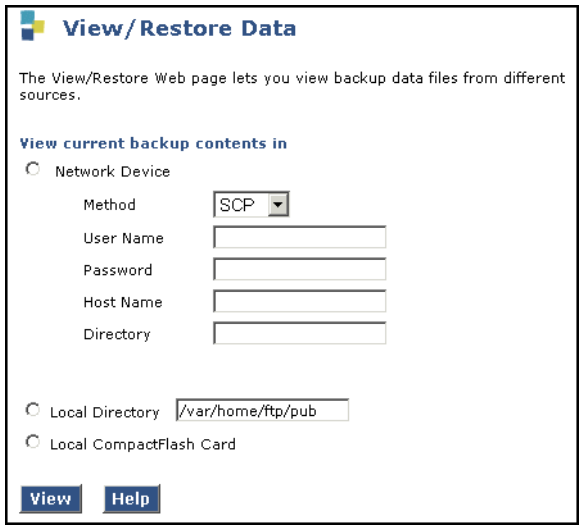
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > View/Restore Data**.

   The **View/Restore Data** page displays (Figure 53).

Figure 53: View/Restore Data page



3. To view the current contents of a backup, select the source:
   - **Network Device**: this option requires the following information:
     - **Method:** select **SCP** (Secure Copy) for the greatest security.
     - **User Name**: the user's account name.
     - **Password**: the user's password.
     - **Host Name**: the DNS name or IP address of the server
     - **Directory**: If you want to use the default directory on the FTP server (/var/home/ftp) type a forward slash ("/"); otherwise, type the designated directory path in this field.
   - **Local Directory**: type the directory path, for example **/var/home/ftp/pub**.
   - **Local CompactFlash Card**: displays the contents of the server's Compact Flash card.

   The **View/Restore Data Results** page displays three types of backup files:

- Avaya Call Processing (ACP) Translations display as:

  /xln_servername_time_date.tar.gz

- Server and System Files display as:

  /os_servername_time_date.tar.gz

- Security Files display as:

  /security_servername_time_date.tar.gz

4. Select the file you want to either preview or restore by clicking the radio button to the left of the file.
5. Click on the **View** button.

Restore History

The Restore History utility displays the 15 most recent restores.

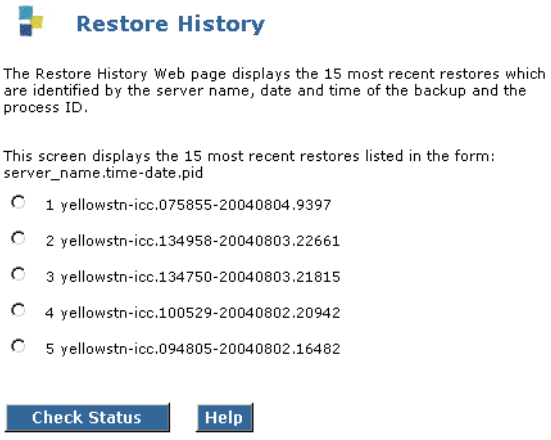
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Restore History**.

   The **Restore History** page displays (Figure 54).

Figure 54: Restore History page



3. The page lists up to 15 of the most recent backups, for example:

   1 yellowstn-icc.075855-20040804.9397

   Interpret the information as follows:

   - **1** is the first backup listed.
   - **yellowstn-icc** is the name of the media server.
   - **075855** is the time of the backup (7 hours, 58 minutes, 55 seconds or 7:58:55 AM).
   - **20040804** is the date of the backup (April 8, 2004).
   - **9397** is the process ID (PID), a unique identifier of this backup.

4. If you want to check the status of a backup, select the file by clicking the radio button to the left of the file.
5. Press the **Check Status** button.

   The **Backup History Results** page displays.

Figure 55: Backup History Results page



6. The status of the selected backup is displayed. Click on the **Refresh** button to update the list.

Format PC Card

The Format PC Card utility prepares the PCMCIA card that comes with the server for data. A new card only needs to be formatted once.

WARNING:
Clicking on the **Format** button erases any existing data on the card.

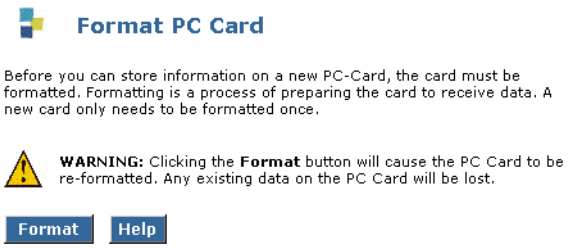
1. After logging into the Integrated Management: Standard Management Solutions (Web interface), in the Maintenance section select **Launch Maintenance Web Interface**.

   The **Integrated Management: Maintenance Web Pages** displays.

2. From the left side select **Data Backup/Restore > Format PC Card**.

   The **Format PC Card** page displays (Figure 56).

Figure 56: Format PC Card page



3. Ensure that the PCMCIA or Compact Flash card is in the proper slot.
4. Click on the **Format** button.

   The system asks whether you want to format the PC card (see Warning above).

5. Click on **Yes** to continue.

Chapter 11: Component replacement

This chapter describes how to replace components in the system. It includes the following topics:

- Variable-speed fans on page 287
- Reseating and replacing server circuit packs on page 291
- CMC1 component maintenance on page 292
  - Replacing fans and air filters (CMC1) on page 292
- S8300 component maintenance on page 293
- S8500 component maintenance on page 294
- S8700 component maintenance on page 294
- G650 component maintenance on page 295
  - G650 fan removal/replacement on page 295
- Replacing a BIU or rectifier on page 296

Variable-speed fans

A variable-speed fan is identified by the following features:

- A fan and air filter assembly with product code ED-67077-30, Group 4 or greater, labeled on the front of the carrier
- A 5-pin white connector mounted next to each fan on the fan assembly cover plate for speed control and alarm circuitry
- A 2-pin black -48 V power connector to each fan
- A power filter (ED-1E554-30, G1 or G2) located in a metal box mounted behind the fans on the right-hand cable trough as you face the rear of the cabinet
- The AHD1 circuit pack and the two S4 sensors used with older fan assemblies are *absent*.

Alarm leads from each fan are tied together into a single lead that registers a minor alarm against CABINET whenever a fan's speed drops below a preset limit or fails altogether.

Note:

The front fans may run at a different speed than the rear fans since they are controlled by different sensors.

Replacing variable-speed fans

This procedure applies to replacement of a variable-speed fan (KS-23912, L3) in a new type fan assembly (ED-67707-30, G4 or greater). Do not use a constant-speed fan in this assembly.

1. If replacing a fan in the front of the cabinet, remove the white plastic fan assembly cover by pulling it outward. There is no cover on the rear fans; they are accessible simply by opening the rear cabinet doors.
2. Connect the grounding wrist strap to yourself and the cabinet. The fan alarm circuit can be damaged by ESD.
3. Disconnect the white 5-pin connector on the fan assembly.
4. Loosen and remove the retaining screw nearest the power connector on the defective fan.
5. Disconnect the 2-pin black power plug on the fan.
6. Loosen and remove the other retaining screw on the fan.
7. Remove the fan from the fan assembly.
8. Position the new fan and insert the screw that is opposite the power connector.
9. Connect the 2-pin black power plug on the fan.
10. Connect the white 5-pin connector on the fan assembly. Insert and tighten the retaining screws.
11. Replace the front fan cover, if removed.

Replacing the fan power filter

The fan power filter (ED-1E554-30) is a metal box located behind the fans on the right-hand cable trough as you face the rear of the cabinet. It is absent with constant-speed fan assemblies.

CAUTION:

The fan power filter can be replaced without powering down the cabinet. To avoid damage, you must use the following steps in the order shown. Note that the J2F/P2F connectors on the power filter must not be connected whenever connecting or disconnecting the J2/P2 connectors on the fan assembly.

To replace the fan power filter:

1. Access the power filter through the rear cabinet doors.
2. Connect the grounding wrist strap to yourself and the cabinet. The fan alarm circuit can be damaged by ESD.

CAUTION:

Failure to disconnect the J2F connector on the filter before the J2 connector on the fan assembly can damage the fan alarm circuits.

3. Disconnect cabinet local cable connector J2F from the P2F connector on top of the power filter.
4. Disconnect cable connector J2 from the P2 connector on the fan assembly.
5. Loosen the power filter mounting screws using a 5/16” nut driver and remove the filter.

CAUTION:

Failure to connect the J2 connector on the fan assembly can damage the fan alarm circuits.

6. Connect the J2 cable connector of the replacement power filter to the P2 connector on the fan assembly.
7. Mount the new power filter on the screws and tighten.
8. Connect cabinet local cable connector J2F to the P2F connector on the top of the power filter.
9. The fans should start rotating after a 4 second delay.

Replacing the temperature sensor

The top temperature sensors are located at the top rear of the cabinet in some cabinets. On these cabinets, the removable media shelf is located on the rear door, at the bottom.

1. From the rear of the cabinet, remove the screws holding the top temperature sensor.
2. Replace the sensor with a new one using the screws removed above.
3. Route the cable along the path of the existing sensor cable.
4. Unplug the cable on the defective sensor and replace with the plug on the new sensor.
5. Remove the old sensor from the cabinet.

Replacing media modules

Before replacing any media modules, ensure that you know which are hot-swappable (see Hot swapping media modules on page 56).

To replace media modules in the G350 Media Gateway:

1. Identify and mark all cables.
2. Remove the cables, making note of the order in which they are removed.
3. Undo the captive screws and slide out the media module currently inserted into the G250/G350.
4. Position the media module squarely before the selected slot on the front of the G250/G350 chassis and engage both sides of the module in the interior guides.
5. Slide the module slowly into the chassis, maintaining an even pressure to assure that the module does not become twisted or disengage from the guides.
6. Apply firm pressure to engage the connectors at the back of the chassis.

   The media module connector has different length pins. The long pins engage first to provide grounding. Medium length and short pins provide power and signal.
7. Lock the media module into the chassis by tightening the spring-loaded captive screws on the front of the module.
8. Re-connect the cables in the correct order.

WARNING:

To prevent access to electrical hazards by unauthorized personnel and to ensure continued compliance to international radiated emissions requirements, all captive screws must be securely tightened such that they cannot be loosened without the use of a tool.

Reseating and replacing server circuit packs

Most repair procedures involve replacing faulted circuit packs. In some cases, problems are resolved by reseating the existing circuit pack. Reseat a circuit pack only when explicitly instructed to do so by the documented procedures. Reseating is discouraged since it can put a faulty component back into service without addressing the cause, resulting in additional and unnecessary dispatches. After reseating a circuit pack, make sure the problem is really fixed by thoroughly testing and observing the component in operation.

When a port board is removed from the backplane, no alarm is logged for about 11 minutes to allow for maintenance activity to proceed. After that, a minor on-board alarm is logged. If the port board is not administered, no alarm is logged.

Special procedures

WARNING:
This procedure can be destructive, resulting in a total or partial service outage.

WARNING:
Proceed only after consulting and understanding the applicable service documentation for the component.

WARNING:
If the amber LED on the circuit pack to be removed is lit, the circuit pack is active, and services using it will be interrupted.

CAUTION:
Table 60 lists the circuit packs that require special procedures for reseating and replacing and a link to the specific reseating/replacing information:

Table 60: Circuit packs requiring special reseating or replacing procedures

Circuit pack	Description	Link to information
TN2312AP	IP Server Interface (IPSI)	IP-SVR (IP Server Interface) If the IPSI has a static IP address, refer to Re-using an IPSI circuit pack.
TN768 TN780 TN2182B	Tone-Clock Tone-Clock Tone-Clock for a PN without an IPSI	TONE-BD (Tone-Clock Circuit Pack) (all)
TN570	Expansion Interface	EXP-INTF (Expansion Interface Circuit Pack)
TN573	Switch Node Interface	SNI-BD (SNI Circuit Pack)
TN572	Switch Node Clock	SNC-BD (Switch Node Clock Circuit Pack)
DS1 CONV	DS1 Converter	DS1C-BD (DS1 Converter Circuit Pack)

CMC1 component maintenance

Replacing fans and air filters (CMC1)

Air filters on the CMC1 should be inspected annually. (See Table 61.)

Table 61: Inspecting air filters

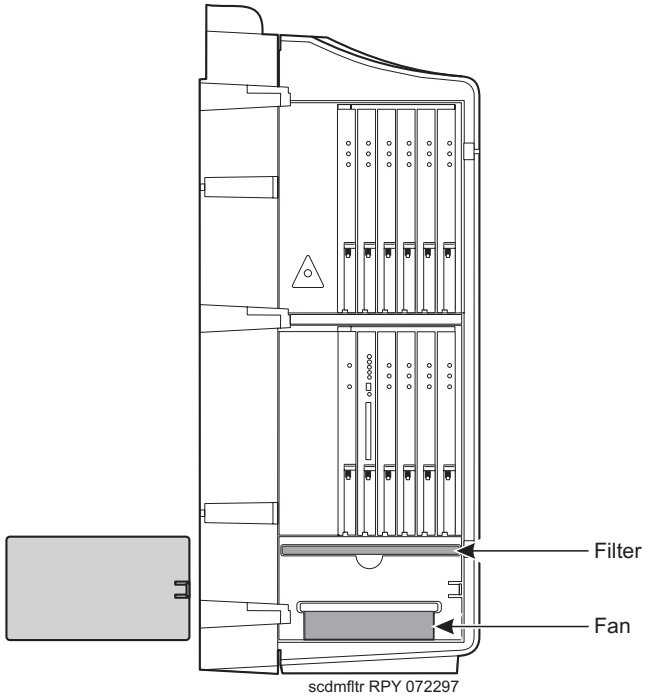
If	Then
Filter is dirty or clogged	Tap filter on the ground.
Tapping does not dislodge dirt or clog	Wash with warm water and mild detergent, or clean with a vacuum cleaner (if one is available).
No facility exists for washing or vacuuming	Replace air filter. Refer to Figure 57: Fan/filter removal on page 293 for more information on air filters and fans.

Fan filter removal/replacement

To replace the fan filter:

1. Remove the left door.
2. Remove the fan access panel from the left side of the cabinet.
3. Pull the fan filter from the chassis (Figure 57: Fan/filter removal on page 293).
4. Clean (vacuum or wash with water) or replace the filter as needed and slide the filter back into the chassis.
5. Replace the fan access panel.

Figure 57: Fan/filter removal



S8300 component maintenance

See *Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8300 Media Server with the G700 Media Gateway, 03-300538* for these procedures:

- Job Aid: Replacing the S8300 Media Server or its Hard Drive
- Job Aid: Replacing the G700 Media Gateway
- Job Aid: Replacing Media, Expansion, or Octaplane Modules

S8400 component maintenance

Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8400 Media Server, 03-300623 contains these procedures:

- Job Aid: Replacing the Avaya S8400 Media Server
- Replacing the hard drive on the Avaya S8400 Media Server
- Replacing the server interface circuit pack on the Avaya S8400 Media Server
- Replacing the solid state drive on the Avaya S8400 Media Server

S8500 component maintenance

Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8500 Media Server, 03-300529 contains these procedures:

- Job Aid: Replacing the RSA
- Job Aid: Replacing the Dual Network Interface
- Job Aid: Replacing the S8500 Hard Drive
- Job Aid: Replacing the S8500 Media Server
- Job Aid: Replacing the SAMP
- Job Aid: Replacing the SAMP power supply
- Job Aid: Replacing the USB modem
- Job Aid: Replacing the Compact Flash reader and card
- Job Aid: Replacing the IP Server Interface

S8700 component maintenance

See *Job Aids for Field Replacements (FRUs) for the Avaya S8700 Series Media Servers, 03-300530* for these procedures:

- Job Aid: Replacing the S8700 Media Server Pre-R2.0)
- Job Aid: Replacing the Hard Drive in the S8700 Media Server (Pre-R.2.0)*
- Job Aid: Replacing the Hard Drive in the S8700 Media Server - Release 2.0 and later

- Job Aid: Replacing the S8700 Media Server - Release 2.0 and later
- Job Aid: Replacing the Hard Drive in the S8700 Media Server (R2.2 and later)
- Job Aid: Replacing the USB modem
- Job Aid: Replacing the IP Server Interface
- Job Aid: Replacing the SanDisk flash memory
- Job Aid: Replacing the Avaya S8710 Media Server
- Job Aid: Replacing the Hard Drive in an Avaya S8710 Media Server
- Job Aid: Replacing the Avaya S8720 Media Server
- Job Aid: Replacing the Hard Drive in an Avaya S8720 Media Server
- Job Aid: Replacing the DAL1 or DAL2 in an Avaya S8720 Media Server
- Job Aid: Replacing the quad NIC in an Avaya S8720 Media Server

G650 component maintenance

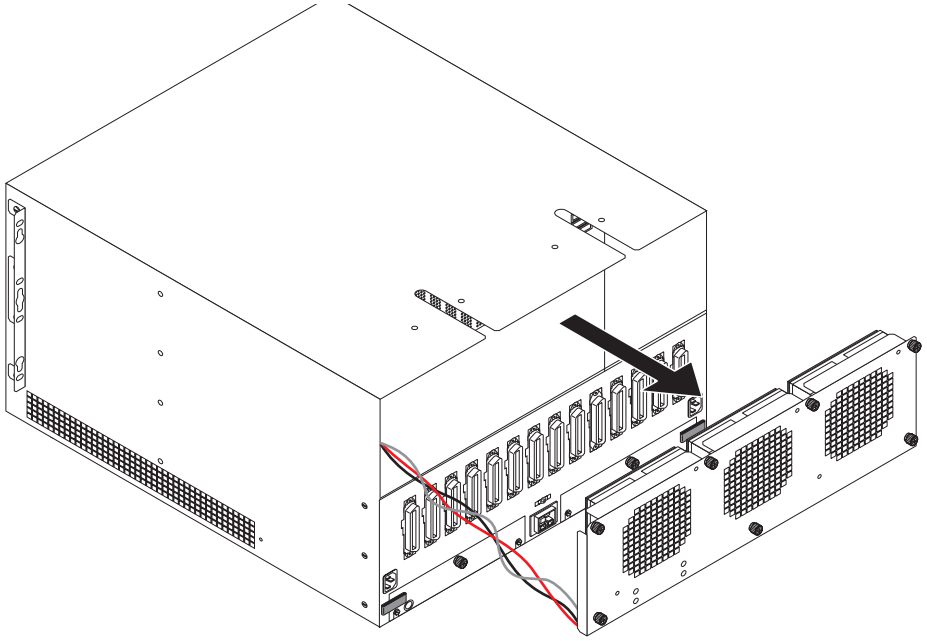
G650 fan removal/replacement

WARNING:
You can remove the fan assembly while the system is running, but you must replace the new assembly within 60 seconds to avoid a thermal overload.

To replace a G650 fan:

1. Place the new fan assembly close to the G650.
2. Loosen the thumb screws on the fan assembly, and pull it straight out as shown in Figure 58: Removing the G650 fan assembly on page 296.

Figure 58: Removing the G650 fan assembly



fndprem2 LAO 071503

3. Disconnect the fan cable.
4. Connect the new cable and position the new fan assembly.
5. Tighten every thumb screw on the fan assembly.

Replacing a BIU or rectifier

To remove a battery interface unit (BIU) or rectifier, first attach a grounding strap from the cabinet to your bare wrist, and then perform the following steps:

1. Unlock the latch pin.
2. Pull down on the locking lever until the BIU or rectifier moves forward and disconnects from its socket.
3. Pull the BIU or rectifier out just enough to break contact with the backplane connector. Use steady, even force to avoid disturbing the backplane.
4. Carefully slide the BIU or rectifier out of slot.

To install a BIU or rectifier, first attach a grounding strap from the cabinet to your bare wrist, and then perform the following steps:

1. Insert the back edge of the BIU or rectifier, making sure that it is horizontally aligned. Slide the unit into the slot until it engages the backplane. Use extreme care in seating the backplane connectors.
2. Lift the locking lever until the latch pin engages.
3. Verify that the unit is seated correctly by observing the operation of the LEDs.

Chapter 12: Packet and serial bus maintenance

The topics covered in this chapter include:

- Isolating and repairing packet-bus faults on page 299
- G650 Serial Bus fault detection and isolation on page 329

Isolating and repairing packet-bus faults

The following procedures provide a means of isolating and correcting faults on both the packet bus and the various maintenance objects (MOs) that use the packet bus. The packet bus is shared by every circuit pack that communicates on it, and a fault on one of those circuit packs can disrupt communications over the packet bus. Furthermore, a circuit pack that does not use the packet bus can also cause service disruptions by impinging on the backplane or otherwise modifying the configuration of the bus. For these reasons, isolating the cause of a packet-bus problem can be complicated. This discussion provides a flowchart and describes the tools and procedures used to isolate and correct packet-bus faults.

The following sections provide background information and troubleshooting procedures. The Packet-Bus Fault Isolation flowchart is intended to be the normal starting point for isolating and resolving packet-bus problems. Before using it, you should familiarize yourself with packet-bus maintenance by reading the introductory sections.

- Remote versus on-site maintenance on page 300 discusses the strategy and the requirements for performing remote maintenance and on-site maintenance for the packet bus.
- Tools for packet bus fault isolation and correction on page 300 discusses the tools that are needed to isolate and correct packet-bus faults.
- What is the packet bus? on page 301 describes the packet bus, its use in G3r, and the types of faults that can occur on the packet bus. A diagram shows the physical and logical connections between circuit packs connected to the packet bus.
- Circuit packs that use the packet bus on page 303 describes the various circuit packs, ports, and endpoints that use the packet bus. This section discusses how these MOs interact, how a fault in one MO can affect another, and failure symptoms of these MOs.
- Packet bus maintenance on page 305 describes the strategy of maintenance software for packet bus. This section discusses similarities and differences between the packet bus and the TDM bus. An overview of the Fault Isolation and Correction Procedures is also presented.

- Maintenance/Test circuit pack (TN771D) on page 308 discusses the use of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack in both packet-bus fault isolation and other switch maintenance. The stand-alone mode of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack, which is used to perform on-site packet-bus fault isolation and correction, is discussed in detail.
- Packet bus fault isolation flowchart on page 316 is the starting point for the troubleshooting process. It is used to determine whether a failure of service is caused by the packet bus itself or by another MO on the packet bus.
- Correcting packet-bus faults on page 321 presents the procedures required to correct either a problem with the packet bus itself or one that is caused by a circuit pack connected to the packet bus.

Remote versus on-site maintenance

Most packet-bus fault isolation and repair procedures require a technician to be on-site. This is because packet-bus problems are caused by a hardware failure of either the packet bus itself or a circuit pack that is connected to it. Initial diagnoses can be made using the Packet-Bus Fault Isolation flowchart, but the Maintenance/Test Stand-Alone Mode and Packet-Bus Fault Correction procedures require an on-site technician. These procedures are presented with this requirement in mind.

The flowchart refers to the repair procedures for various MOs. When a decision point is reached, a remotely located technician can refer to the appropriate section and attempt to resolve any fault conditions. Some procedures require on-site repair action. Keep in mind that failure of an MO appearing early in the flowchart can cause alarms with MOs that appear later in the flowchart. Multiple dispatches can be prevented by remotely checking subsequent stages on the flowchart and preparing the on-site technician for replacement of several components, if necessary.

The Maintenance/Test packet-bus port, described below, provides status information that is accessed with the **`status port-network P`** command and the PKT-BUS test sequence. The Maintenance/Test circuit pack may or may not be present at a customer site, depending on the configuration of the switch. If a Maintenance/Test circuit pack is absent, one must be taken to the site for diagnosing packet-bus problems.

Tools for packet bus fault isolation and correction

The following tools may be required on-site to perform packet-bus fault isolation and correction.

- TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack for use in stand-alone mode, and the connectors and cables necessary to install it (see M/T-BD (Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack)).
- A replacement for the TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack in the system may be needed. See Entering and exiting stand-alone mode on page 311.
- A backplane pin-replacement kit may be required (see Correcting packet-bus faults on page 321). If the kit is not available, replacement of a carrier may be required.

What is the packet bus?

The packet bus is a set of 24 leads in the backplane of each PN. Twenty of these leads are data leads, three are control leads, and one lead is a spare. This distinction is important only for understanding why some circuit packs can detect only certain faults; the distinction does not affect fault isolation and repair. Each PN has its own packet bus, and there is one Packet Bus MO (PKT-BUS) for each PN. Unlike the TDM bus, the packet bus is not duplicated. However, it has several spare leads and, in a critical-reliability system (duplicated PNC), these spare leads are used to recover from some packet-bus faults.

The packet bus carries various types of information:

- Signaling and data traffic destined for other port networks and/or Center Stage Switches (CSSs) through the TN570 Expansion Interface circuit pack access.
- ISDN-BRI signaling information for ISDN-BRI stations, data modules and ASAI adjunct connections. The TN556 ISDN-BRI circuit pack provides packet-bus access for these connections.
- ISDN-PRI signaling information carried in the D channels of ISDN-PRI facilities connected to the switch. The TN464F Universal DS1 circuit pack provides packet-bus access for these connections.

A server's interface to a PN's packet bus is by way of an Ethernet link to the PN's TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack, through the IPSI's Packet Interface circuit, and to the packet bus. When servers are duplicated, there are two IPSIs in each PN. The TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides packet-bus maintenance testing and reconfiguration capabilities. The circuit packs mentioned here are discussed in more detail in Circuit packs that use the packet bus on page 303.

Packet-Bus faults

Two types of packet-bus faults can occur:

Shorts	A short occurs when different leads on the packet bus become electrically connected to each other. This can occur due to failures of circuit packs, cables between carriers, TDM/LAN terminators, or bent pins on the backplane. A fault occurring during normal operation is usually caused by a circuit pack. A fault that occurs while moving circuit packs or otherwise modifying the switch is usually due to bent pins on the backplane.
Opens	An open occurs when there is a break on the packet bus such that the electrical path to the termination resistors is interrupted. Usually, this break is caused by a failed TDM/LAN cable or terminator. A less likely possibility is a failure in the backplane of a carrier.

Shorts are far more common than opens since they can be caused by incorrect insertion of a circuit pack. It is possible for a circuit pack to cause a packet-bus fault, but still operate trouble-free itself. For example, the insertion of a TDM-only circuit pack such as a TN754 digital line could bend the packet-bus pins on the backplane but remain unaffected, since it does not communicate over the packet bus.

Packet-bus faults do not necessarily cause service interruptions, but shorts on it usually do. Depending on which leads are defective, the system may recover and continue to communicate. While this recovery can provide uninterrupted service, it also makes isolating a fault more difficult. The Maintenance/Test circuit pack enables the detection and, in some cases, correction of packet-bus faults.

Packet bus connectivity

Various maintenance objects communicate on the packet bus (see the next section). For more details, use the following links for the following MOs:

- TN2312AP IP-SVR (IP Server Interface)
- PKT-INT (Packet Interface)
- TN570 EXP-INTF (Expansion Interface Circuit Pack)
- TN556 ISDN-BRI:
  - BRI-BD (ISDN-BRI Line Circuit Pack)
  - BRI-PORT (ISDN-BRI Port)
  - BRI-SET, Various Adjuncts
- TN464F Universal DS1:
  - UDS1-BD (UDS1 Interface Circuit Pack)
  - ISDN-PLK (ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port)
- TN771D Maintenance/Test:
  - M/T-BD (Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack)
  - M/T-DIG (Maintenance/Test Digital Port)
  - M/T-PKT (Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port)

Circuit packs that use the packet bus

This section describes the circuit packs that use the packet bus and the mutual effects of circuit-pack and bus failures.

Seven circuit packs use the packet bus: The MOs associated with each circuit pack are listed in brackets:

- **TN2312AP IP Server Interface** [PKT-INT] provides a server's Ethernet interface to a PN's packet bus. All traffic on the packet bus passes through the TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack's Packet Interface circuit. This circuit can detect some control-lead and many data-lead failures by checking for parity errors on received data.
- **TN570 Expansion Interface** [EXP-INTF] connects the PNs in the system. All packet traffic between PNs passes through a pair of TN570s (one in each PN). The EI can detect some control-lead and many data-lead failures by way of parity errors on received data.
- **TN556**, **TN2198**, or **TN2208 ISDN-BRI** [BRI-BD, BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT, BRI-SET, BRI-DAT, ASAI-ADJ] carries signaling information for ISDN-BRI station sets and data modules, as well as signaling information and ASAI messages between the server and an ASAI adjunct. Depending upon the configuration, an ISDN-BRI circuit pack has the same fault-detection capabilities as a TN570 EI circuit pack can detect some control-lead and many data-lead failures by way of parity errors on received data.
- **TN464F Universal DS1** circuit pack [UDS1-BD, ISDN-LNK] supports ISDN-PRI communications over an attached DS1 facility. It transports D-channel signaling information over the packet bus, and B-channel data over the TDM bus. Depending upon the configuration, the universal DS1 circuit pack has the same fault-detection capabilities as a TN570 EI circuit pack can detect some control-lead and many data-lead failures by way of parity errors on received data.
- **TN771D Maintenance/Test** circuit pack [M/T-BD, M/T-DIG, M/T-PKT, M/T-ANL] is the workhorse and a critical tool of packet-bus maintenance. This circuit pack can detect every packet-bus fault in the PN where it resides. In a critical-reliability system (duplicated PNC), this circuit pack enables the reconfiguring of the packet bus around a small number of failed leads. The TN771D circuit pack provides a stand-alone mode (one not involving indirect communication with the server, through the IPSI) for inspecting packet-bus faults.

  Note:

  Every Maintenance/Test circuit pack must be of vintage TN771D or later. This circuit pack is also used for ISDN-PRI trunk testing (M/T-DIG) and ATMS trunk testing (M/T-ANL).

Effects of circuit-pack failures on the packet bus

Certain faults of any of the previous circuit packs can disrupt traffic on the packet bus. Some failures cause packet-bus problems with corresponding alarms, while others cause service outages without alarming the packet bus (although the failed circuit pack should be alarmed).

Failures of packet-bus circuit packs affect the bus in the following ways:

- **TN2312AP IP Server Interface** (IPSI): a failure of an IPSI's Packet Interface circuit typically causes all packet traffic either within its scope or within the PN to fail. As a result:
  - An IPSI-connected PN and its CSS connectivity are disabled.
  - ISDN-BRI sets cannot make or receive calls.
  - Communication with ASAI adjuncts fail.
  - System ports are disabled.
  - ISDN-PRI D-channel signaling is disabled.

  If the Packet Interface circuit's fault is on its packet-bus interface, the packet bus may also alarm.

  In a standard, high-, or critical-reliability system with duplicated IPSIs, one TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack resides in each PN's control carrier. If a fault in the active IPSI's Packet Interface circuit disrupts the packet bus, an IPSI interchange may restore service. In other cases, replacement of the circuit pack may be required before service can be restored.
- **TN570 Expansion Interface** (EI): a failure of an EI circuit pack typically causes all packet traffic in the connected PN or CSS to fail. If the failure is on its packet-bus interface, the packet bus may be alarmed as well.

  If an active EI failure causes a packet-bus disruption in a critical-reliability system (duplicated PNC), a PNC interchange may restore service. In other cases, replacement of the circuit pack may be required before service is restored.
- **TN556 ISDN-BRI**: a failure of an ISDN-BRI circuit pack typically causes some or all ISDN-BRI sets and data modules and/or an ASAI adjunct connected to the circuit pack to stop functioning. If the failure is on the circuit pack's packet-bus interface, the packet bus may be alarmed.
- **TN464F Universal DS1**: a failure of a Universal DS1 circuit pack disrupts ISDN-PRI signaling traffic carried on the D channel. The loss of that signaling may impact the pack's 23 B channels. If the D channel supports NFAS (non-facility-associated signaling), the B channels of up to 20 other DS1 circuit packs may also be affected. In cases where all 24 channels of the circuit pack are B channels, packet bus-related failures may not affect the B channels, since only D-channel signaling is carried on the packet bus. If the failure is on the circuit pack's packet-bus interface, the packet bus may be alarmed as well.

- TN771D Maintenance/Test — A Maintenance/Test board's fault may either:
  - Falsely indicate a packet-bus fault
  - Cause the inability to detect such a fault

  If the test board's fault is on its packet-bus interface, the packet bus may also be alarmed.

Failure of any circuit pack's bus interface may alarm the packet bus due to shorting of packet-bus leads. This typically disrupts all packet-bus traffic in the affected PN. Some packet-bus faults do not affect every endpoint, so a packet-bus fault cannot be ruled out just because some packet service is still available.

A circuit pack can fail in such a manner that it sends bad data over the packet bus. If this occurs on an:

- IPSI's Packet Interface circuit, all packet traffic either within the IPSI-connected PN or its scope is disrupted.
- EI circuit pack may disrupt all packet traffic in its PN.
- ISDN-BRI circuit pack, every device connected to the circuit pack fails to function.

This failure may also disrupt the entire packet bus whenever the circuit pack tries to transmit data. Such a disruption may be indicated by:

- Intermittent packet-bus alarms
- Intermittent failures of other packet circuit packs
- Interference with other connected endpoints

These failures are difficult to isolate because of their intermittent nature. In most cases, the failed circuit pack is alarmed, and every connected endpoint on the circuit pack is out of service until the circuit pack is replaced. These symptoms help in isolating the fault.

Packet bus maintenance

The following topics are covered in this section:

- Comparing the packet and TDM buses on page 306
- Packet Bus maintenance software on page 307
- General fault correction procedures on page 307

Comparing the packet and TDM buses

The packet and TDM buses have several similarities and differences. There are two physical TDM buses in each PN. One of the buses can fail without affecting the other, but half of the call-carrying capacity is lost. There is one packet bus in each PN. A failure of that bus can disrupt all packet traffic in that PN.

In critical-reliability systems, the Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides packet-bus reconfiguration capabilities. This allows the packet bus to remain in service with up to three lead failures. There is no corresponding facility on the TDM bus. Instead, the second physical TDM bus continues to carry traffic until repairs are completed.

System response varies according by type of bus failure and whether or not the failure occurs in a:

- **PN controlled by an IPSI-connected PN**

  In such a PN, a catastrophic TDM bus failure (one that affects both TDM buses) disables all traffic in the PN. A catastrophic packet-bus fault affects only packet traffic, so that TDM traffic is unaffected, while all ISDN-BRI, ASAI, and ISDN-PRI signaling traffic is disrupted.

  The significance of this distinction depends on the customer's applications. A customer whose primary application requires ASAI would consider the switch to be out of service, while a customer with a:

  - Large number of digital/analog/hybrid sets
  - Small number of ISDN-BRI sets

  would probably not consider the packet-bus fault a catastrophic problem. The only way a PN's packet-bus fault can affect TDM traffic is by impacting the system's response time in a large switch while running ISDN-BRI endpoint maintenance. This should rarely happen because the Packet Bus maintenance software can prevent this for most faults (see Packet Bus maintenance software on page 307).

- **IPSI-connected PN**

  If a packet-bus fault occurs in an IPSI-connected PN, the impact can be more wide-spread. Since an IPSI-connected PN's packet bus can carry the signaling and control links for other PNs, a packet-bus failure in this PN effectively:

  - Disrupts the IPSI-connected PN's packet-bus traffic
  - Removes every subordinate PN within its scope from service, including both TDM and packet buses.

  CAUTION:

  Packet-bus fault isolation and correction often involves circuit-pack removal, which is destructive to service. Minimize time devoted to destructive procedures by using non-destructive ones whenever possible.

Packet Bus maintenance software

PKT-BUS (Packet Bus) contains information about packet bus error conditions, tests, and alarms. Since a PN's packet-bus fault can cause every BRI/ASAI endpoint and its associated port and circuit pack to report faults, be careful to prevent a flood of error messages overloading the system and interfering with traffic on the TDM bus. When such a failure occurs, circuit-pack maintenance is affected in the following manner:

- In-line errors for the following MOs that indicate possible packet-bus faults are logged but *not acted upon*: BRI-BD, PGATE-BD, PDATA-BD, UDS1-BD.
- In-line errors for the following MOs that indicate possible packet-bus faults are *neither logged nor acted upon*: BRI-PORT, ABRI-PORT, PGATE-PT, PDATA-PT, ISDN-LNK.
- All in-line errors for the following MOs are *neither logged nor acted upon*: BRI-SET, BRI-DAT, ASAI-ADJ.
- Circuit pack and port in-line errors that are not related to the packet bus, or that indicate a circuit pack failure, are acted upon in the normal fashion.
- Periodic and scheduled background maintenance is not affected.
- Foreground maintenance (for example, commands executed from the terminal) is not affected.

These interactions allow normal non-packet system traffic to continue unaffected, and they reduce the number of entries into the error/alarm logs. If the packet bus failure is caused by a failed circuit pack, errors against the circuit pack should appear in the error/alarm logs as an aid for fault isolation. The above strategy is implemented when:

- In-line errors indicate a possible packet bus failure reported by two or more packet circuit packs.
- A packet-bus uncorrectable report is sent from the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port (M/T-PKT).

When such a failure occurs, a PKT-BUS error is logged; see PKT-BUS (Packet Bus) for more detailed information.

General fault correction procedures

This section gives an overview of the procedures used to isolate the cause and to correct packet bus faults. Details are presented in following sections.

1. Procedure 1 attempts to determine whether a circuit pack that interfaces to the packet bus is the cause of the packet bus problem. This involves examination of the error and alarm logs followed by the usual repair actions.
2. If the packet bus problem persists, remove port circuit packs (those in purple slots) to look for circuit packs that have failed and/or damaged the packet bus pins.

3. If the packet bus problem persists, perform the same procedure for control complex circuit packs.
4. If the problem persists, or if the packet-bus faults are known to have open leads, replace bus terminators and cables. If this does not resolve the problem, reconfigure the carrier connectivity of the PN to attempt to isolate a faulty carrier.

Maintenance/Test circuit pack (TN771D)

The TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides the following functions:

- Analog Trunk (ATMS) testing
- Digital Port Loopback testing
- ISDN-PRI Trunk testing
- Packet Bus testing
- Packet Bus reconfiguration (critical-reliability systems only)

Critical-reliability systems have a TN771D in each PN. A TN771D is optional in PNs of non-critical-reliability configurations. The ISDN-PRI trunk testing functions are discussed in ISDN-PLK (ISDN-PRI Signaling Link Port).

The digital port testing functions are discussed in:

- DIG-LINE (Digital Line)
- DAT-LINE (Data Line Port)
- PDMODULE (Processor Data Module)
- TDMODULE (Trunk Data Module)
- MODEM-PT (Modem Pool Port)

The analog trunk testing functions are discussed in the following sections in:

- TIE-TRK (Analog Tie Trunk)
- DID-TRK (Direct Inward Dial Trunk)
- AUX-TRK (Auxiliary Trunk)

Note:

Every Maintenance/Test circuit pack must be of TN771D vintage or later.

TN771D packet bus testing functions

The Maintenance/Test packet-bus port (M/T-PKT) provides the packet-bus testing and reconfiguration capabilities. When the port is in service, it continuously monitors the packet bus for faults and fault recoveries, and reports results to PKT-BUS maintenance.

The amber LED on the TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides a visual indication of the state of the packet bus:

Flashing	Flashing of the amber **LED** once per second indicates that there are too many faults for the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port to recover by swapping leads. *The packet bus might be unusable*. If the failures detected are open lead failures, the packet bus may still be operating.
Steady	The Maintenance/Test packet-bus port has swapped leads on the packet bus to correct a fault. *The packet bus is still operating*. Or, one of the other ports on the Maintenance/Test circuit pack is in use. **Note:** First busy out the Maintenance/Test circuit pack's ports not used for packet-bus testing before using this circuit pack to help resolve packet-bus faults. This is done by entering **busyout port *port01***, **busyout port *port02***, and **busyout port *port03***. Be sure to release these ports when the process is completed.
Off	There is no packet-bus fault present.

Note:

It takes 5 to 10 seconds for the LED to respond to a change in the state of the packet bus.

During normal switch operation, the Maintenance/Test circuit pack provides visual feedback of the packet-bus state. When the circuit pack is in stand-alone mode (see TN771D in stand-alone mode on page 309), these visual indications are still present, but the packet bus is never reconfigured. The amber LED either blinks, or is off.

TN771D in stand-alone mode

In TN771D stand-alone mode, a terminal is connected to the Maintenance/Test circuit pack with an Amphenol connector behind the cabinet. This setup allows direct inspection of the packet bus and identifies shorted or open leads. This mode does not use the usual MT Maintenance User Interface and is therefore available even if switch is not in service. When in stand-alone mode, the TN771D does not reconfigure the packet bus.

Required hardware

- TN771D: Standard or high-reliability systems may not have a TN771D in each PN. (Use **`list configuration`** to determine whether this is so.) When this is the case, take one to the site. See the following section, Special precaution concerning the TN771D on page 316.
- Terminal or PC with terminal-emulation software: The EIA-232 (RS-232) port should be configured at 1200 bps with no parity, 8 data bits, and 1 stop bit. This is a different configuration than the G3-MT. If a terminal configured as a G3-MT is used, change the SPEED field from 9600 bps to 1200 bps on the terminal's options setup menu. (This menu is accessed on most terminals by pressing the CTRL and F1 keys together. On the 513 BCT, press SHIFT/F5 followed by TERMINAL SET UP.) Remember to restore the original settings before returning the G3-MT to service.
- 355A EIA-232 adapter
- 258B 6-port male Amphenol adapter (a 258A adapter and an extension cable can also be used).
- D8W 8-wire modular cable with an appropriate length to connect the 258A behind the cabinet to the 355A adapter. The relevant Material ID is determined by the cable's length, as follows:

  7 feet (2.1 m) — 103 786 786

  14 feet (4.3 m) — 103 786 802

  25 feet (7.6 m) — 103 786 828

  50 feet (15.2 m) — 103 866 109

Selecting a slot for stand-alone mode

When selecting a slot to use for a TN771D in stand-alone mode in a PN that does not already contain one, keep the following points in mind:

- A port circuit slot (indicated by a purple label) should be used. The service slot (slot 0) *cannot* be used for stand-alone mode, even though a TN771D might normally be installed there.
- -5 Volt power supply must be available in the carrier. (For a description of carrier's power supply units, refer to CARR-POW (Carrier Power Supply).)
- A slot in a PN's A carrier is preferable if the previous conditions are met.

Entering and exiting stand-alone mode

While in stand-alone mode, the TN771D's red LED is lit. This is normal and serves as a reminder to remove the TN771D from stand-alone mode.

CAUTION:

A TN771D in stand-alone mode must be the only TN771D in the PN. If one is already in the PN, place it in stand-alone mode. *Do not* insert a second TN771D. Otherwise, the system cannot detect the extra circuit pack and will behave unpredictably.

CAUTION:

Critical reliability only: if the TN771D packet bus port has reconfigured the packet bus, as indicated by error type 2049 against PKT-BUS, placing the Maintenance/ Test in stand-alone mode causes a loss of service to the packet bus. In this case, *this procedure disrupts service*.

For PNs with a TN771D already installed:

1. Ensure that alarm origination is suppressed either at login or by using the command **`change system-parameters maintenance`**.
2. Attach the 258A 6-port male Amphenol adapter to the Amphenol connector behind the carrier corresponding to the TN771D's slot. Connect one end of a D8W 8-wire modular cable to port 1 of the 258A. Connect the other end of the cable to a 355A EIA-232 adapter. Plug the EIA-232 adapter into the terminal to be used, and turn the terminal on.
3. Reseat the TN771D circuit pack.

   Note:

   Critical reliability only: this causes a MINOR OFF-BOARD alarm to be raised against PKT-BUS. This alarm is not resolved until the TN771D's packet bus port (M/T-PKT) is returned to service. To ensure that PKT-BUS alarms have been cleared, it might be necessary to restore the TN771D to normal mode.

For PNs without a TN771D installed:

1. Attach the 258A 6-port male Amphenol adapter to the Amphenol connector behind the carrier corresponding to the slot where the TN771D is to be inserted. Connect one end of a D8W 8-wire modular cable to port 1 of the 258A. Connect the other end of the cable to a 355A EIA-232 adapter. Plug the EIA-232 adapter into the terminal to be used, and turn the terminal on.
2. Insert the TN771D circuit pack into the slot. The system will not recognize the presence of the circuit pack.

If stand-alone mode is entered successfully, the confirmation displays as shown in Figure 59.

Figure 59: Stand-alone mode confirmed

```
                    TN771 STAND-ALONE MODE

                (Type "?" at the prompt for help)

Command:
```

Note:

If the previous display does not appear, check the wiring between the terminal and the TN771D, and the terminal parameters settings. If these are correct, the TN771D may be defective. In such a case, use the following procedures to exit stand-alone mode, and then test the Maintenance/Test circuit pack. Refer to M/T-BD (Maintenance/Test Circuit Pack) and M/T-PKT (Maintenance/Test Packet Bus Port). If the TN771D fails while in stand-alone mode, the message “TN771 circuit pack failed” displays, and no further input is accepted on the terminal. The circuit pack must be replaced.

To exit stand-alone mode:

1. Remove the 258A adapter from the Amphenol connector.
2. If the TN771D was installed for this procedure, remove it. Otherwise, reseat the TN771D.
3. If **`change system-parameters maintenance`** was used to disable alarm origination, re-enable it now.

Packet bus fault isolation and correction in stand-alone mode

When the TN771D is in stand-alone mode, three commands are available:

ds	Displays the current state of the packet bus leads.
dsa	Toggles auto-report mode on and off. In auto-report mode, the state of the packet bus leads are displayed and the terminal beeps whenever a change occurs.
?	Displays the available commands.

Figure 60: Stand-alone mode display on page 313 shows the state of the packet bus leads.

Figure 60: Stand-alone mode display

```
L L L L L L L L L H H H H H H H H H S S S L
     P 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 P 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 S F B F
     _____________________________________________
     S S               O


   Command:
```

- The symbols above the line represent specific leads on the backplane.
- The letters below the line indicate the following:

O	Open lead
S	Shorted lead.
blank	No fault

Note:

This information is available only from the stand-alone mode. It is not available from the MT or a remote login.

Figure 61: Packet bus leads on the backplane (front view) on page 314 shows the location of the packet bus leads for a given slot as seen from the front and back of the carrier.

Figure 61: Packet bus leads on the backplane (front view)

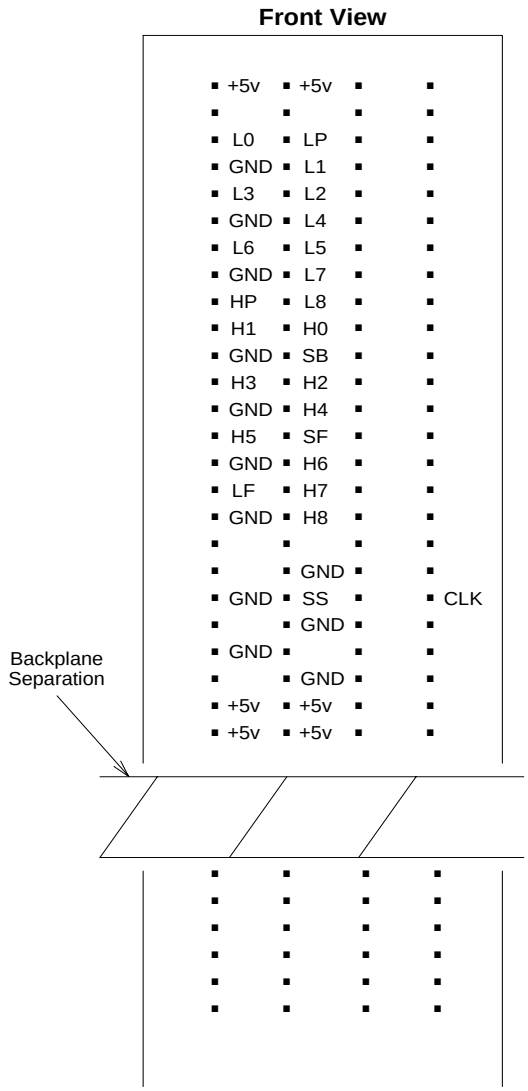
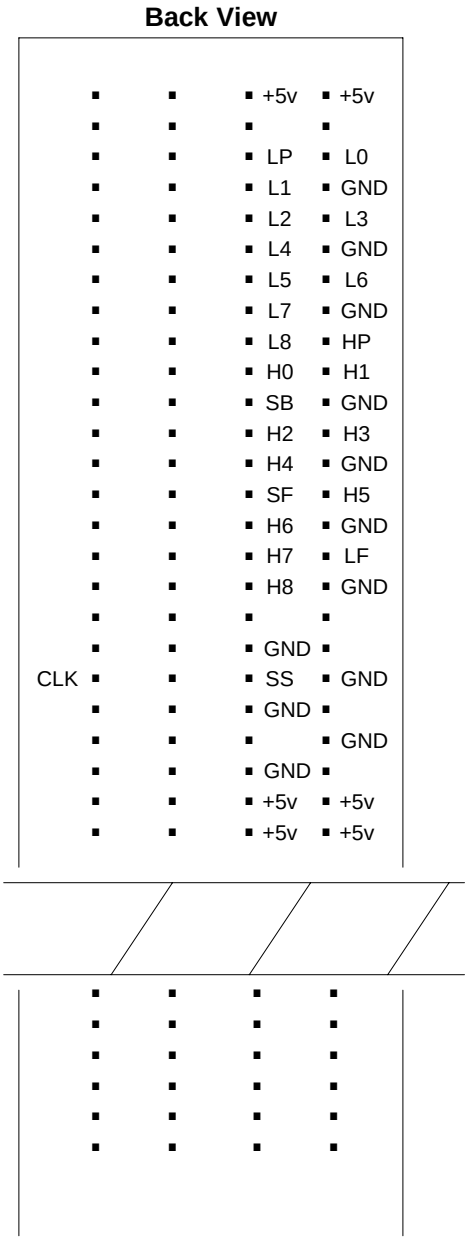


Figure 62: Packet bus leads on the backplane (rear view) on page 315 shows the location of the packet bus leads for a given slot as seen from the front and back of the carrier.

Figure 62: Packet bus leads on the backplane (rear view)



Special precaution concerning the TN771D

A TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack must be taken to the customer site if:

- The Maintenance/Test packet-bus port indicates that a packet-bus fault is present by logging a major or minor alarm against PKT-BUS. A major alarm is indicated in the error log by error type 513; a minor alarm is indicated by error type 2049.
- Test #572 of the PKT-BUS test sequence is the only test that fails.

This precaution is taken because certain faults of the Maintenance/Test circuit pack can appear as a packet-bus problem. To ensure that the problem is indeed with the packet bus, proceed through the following steps:

1. If the TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack is replaced during this process, enter the **test pkt *P* long** command to determine whether the packet bus faults have been resolved. If not, correct them by using the procedures in the sections that follow.
2. If the Maintenance/Test circuit pack was *not* replaced, enter **test pkt *P***. Record the results (PASS/FAIL/ABORT) and error codes for Test #572.
3. Enter **status port-network *P***. Record the information listed for PKT-BUS.
4. Busyout the Maintenance/Test circuit pack with **busyout board *location***.
5. Replace the Maintenance/Test circuit pack with the new circuit pack.
6. Release the Maintenance/Test circuit pack with **release board *location***.
7. Enter the **test pkt *P*** and **status port-network *P*** commands.
8. If the data match the previously recorded data, a packet bus problem exists, and the original TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack is not defective. Re-insert the original TN771D, and correct the packet bus problem by using the procedures in the sections that follow.
9. If the data does *not* match the previously recorded data, the original TN771D circuit pack is defective. If there are still indications of packet bus problems, correct them by using the procedures in the following sections.

Packet bus fault isolation flowchart

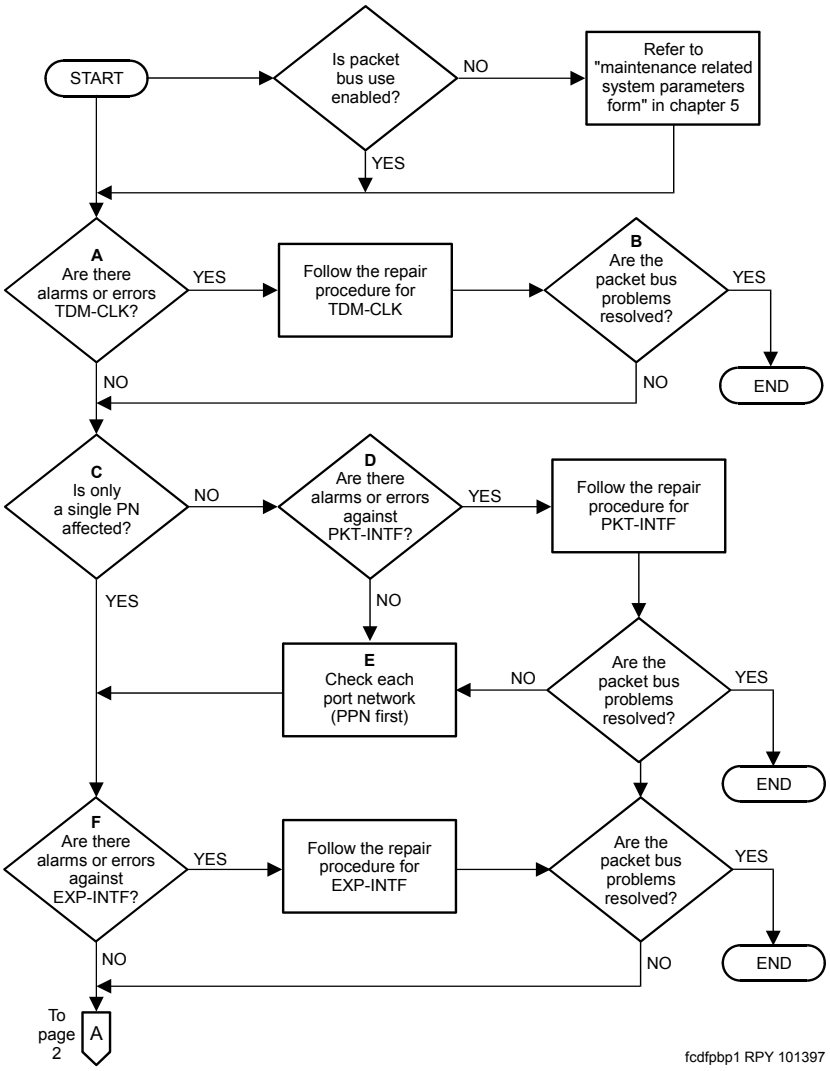
Figure 63: Troubleshooting packet-bus problems (1 of 2) on page 318 and
Figure 64: Troubleshooting packet-bus problems (2 of 2) on page 319 show the steps to be taken for isolating and resolving a packet-bus problem. The order of examining maintenance objects (MOs) can be determined by assessing how wide-spread the failure is. For example, since every ISDN-BRI device communicates with the TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack's Packet Interface circuit, its MO should be examined early in the sequence On the other hand, a failure of a PN's TN570 circuit pack may cause an ISDN-BRI failure in one PN, but not in another.

Whenever the flowchart refers to an MO's repair procedure, remember that the repair procedure for that MO may, in turn, refer to another MO's procedure. The flowchart tries to coordinate these procedures so that (if a packet-bus problem is not resolved by the first set of repair procedures) a logical flow is maintained. However, some packet-bus faults can lead to a somewhat haphazard referencing of the various MO procedures — resulting in either repetitive or unnecessary steps.

Should this occur, return to the flowchart at the step that follows the reference to repair procedures and continue from there. The following status commands can also help diagnose packet-bus problems, especially when logged in remotely.

status port-network *P*	**status ipserver-interface**
status pnc	**status packet-interface**
status station	**status bri-port**
status link	**status data-module**
status sp-link	**status pms-link**
status journal-link	**status cdr-link**

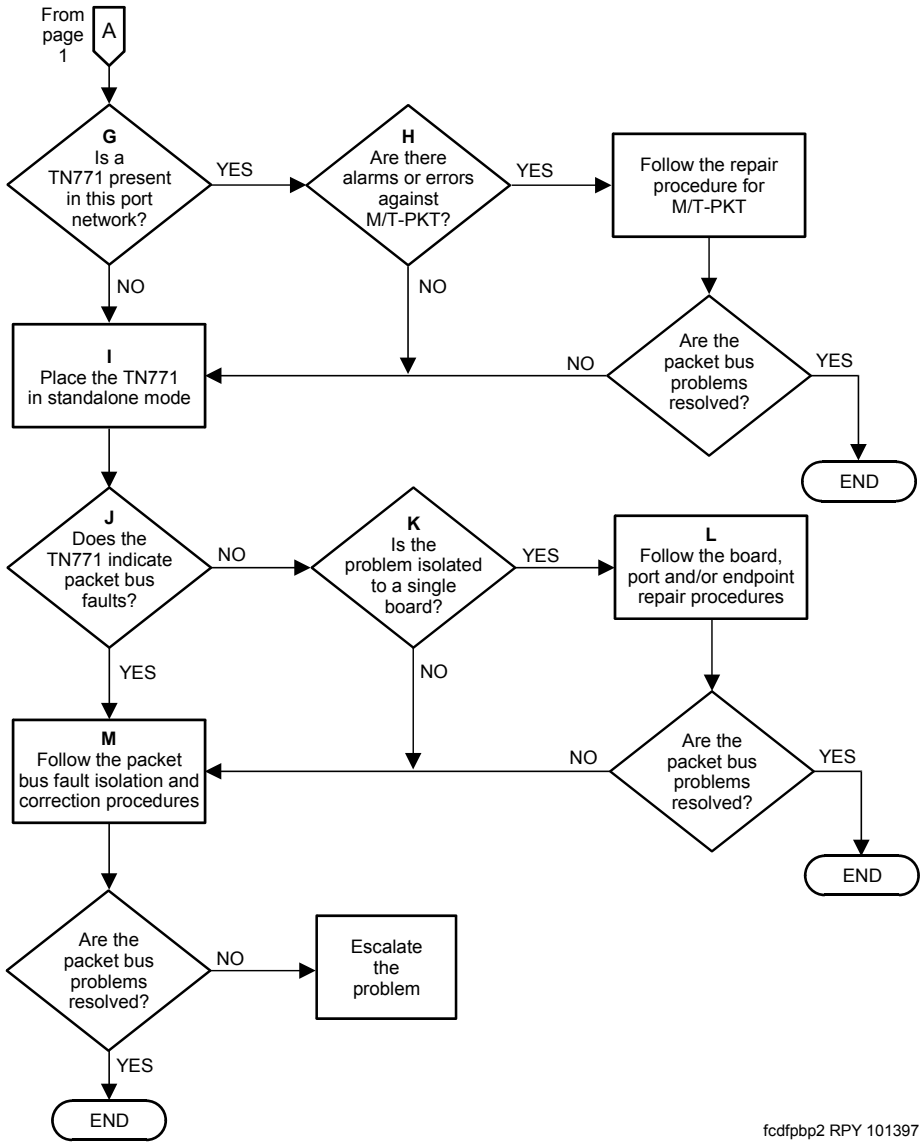
Figure 63: Troubleshooting packet-bus problems (1 of 2)



Note:

Bold-face letters in the flowchart are explained in Flowchart notes on page 320.

Figure 64: Troubleshooting packet-bus problems (2 of 2)



Note:

Bold-face letters in the flowchart are explained in Flowchart notes on page 320.

Flowchart notes

The following paragraphs refer by letter to corresponding entries in Figure 63: Troubleshooting packet-bus problems (1 of 2) on page 318 and Figure 64: Troubleshooting packet-bus problems (2 of 2) on page 319. Individual errors and alarms are listed in individual maintenance objects. Any that do not refer explicitly to the TDM bus (except TDM-CLK) can be a possible cause of packet-bus problems.

1. Problems with the system clock (TDM-CLK) can cause service disruptions on the packet bus. Every alarm active against TDM-CLK should be resolved first, even if the explanation refers only to TDM bus. A packet-bus problem cannot cause a TDM-CLK problem, but a TDM-CLK problem can cause a packet-bus problem.
2. Throughout the flowchart, the question, “Are the packet-bus problems resolved?,” refers to the problems that led you to this chart, and can involve several checks, such as:
   - Is every packet-bus alarms resolved?
   - Is every packet circuit pack’s port and endpoint alarm resolved?
   - Is every ISDN-BRI station/data module, ASAI adjunct, system port supported adjunct, and ISDN-PRI D-channel link in service?
   - Does the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port (in normal or stand-alone mode) still indicate a packet-bus fault?
3. If only one PN is affected, its Packet Interface circuit is probably not causing the problem. Nonetheless, if every ISDN-BRI and Universal DS1 circuit pack resides in the same PN:
   - Assume that the answer to this question is “No.”
   - Check the IPSI’s Packet Interface circuit in this PN.
4. A packet problem affecting more than one PN is probably caused by either:
   - IPSI’s Packet Interface circuit fault
   - IPSI-connected port network’s packet bus fault

   If there are IPSI-connected port networks, check the IPSI’s Packet Interface circuit before checking the packet bus.
5. Because each PN’s packet bus is physically separate, each affected PN must be checked individually. (However, IPSI-connected PNs should be checked first. Once an IPSI-connected PN’s packet problem is resolved, any problems within it’s scope are also usually resolved.) After resolving the problem in one PN, verify that problems are also resolved in any other affected PNs.
6. If a TN771D is absent, one must be installed to accommodate the stand-alone mode. See the previous section on stand-alone mode.
7. If a TN771D is present, it can fail in such a way that it eventually disrupts the packet bus or misinterprets a packet-bus problem.
8. If work is being done on-site, follow the procedures described earlier in this discussion on stand-alone mode. If work is not being done on-site, go to the next step.

9. The answer is “yes” if any of the following apply:
   - The TN771D in stand-alone mode indicates any faulty leads.
   - Test #572 in the PKT-BUS test sequence fails.
   - The **status port-network *P*** display indicates that faulty leads are present, and the TN771D in the PN is known to be functioning correctly.
10. If the non-functional endpoints are isolated to a single circuit pack, then that circuit pack is probably the cause of the problem.
11. Investigate errors and alarms in the following order:
    - Circuit-pack level
    - Ports
    - Endpoints
12. Follow the Troubleshooting procedures on page 323. If the packet-bus problem cannot be resolved with these procedures, follow normal escalation procedures.

Correcting packet-bus faults

Status port-network command

Status port-network *P* displays include the service state, alarm status, and (if the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port is present) the number of faulty and open leads for the specified PN’s packet bus. This information can be used to determine the urgency of the repair. In general, a service state of "out" indicates extreme urgency, while a service state of "reconfig" indicates moderate urgency.

Note:

Ultimately, the urgency of a repair is determined by the customer’s requirements. A customer who uses ISDN BRI for station sets, or who relies heavily on packet-bus supported system-adjunct features (like DCS, AUDIX, or CDR) probably considers a packet-bus fault critical. On the other hand, a customer with little ISDN-BRI service and no adjunct features may consider even an uncorrectable packet-bus fault less important, and may prefer to delay repairs due to their disruptive nature.

If background maintenance is running on the packet bus when the **status port-network *P*** command is issued, the data reported for the packet bus may be inconsistent due to updating by the tests. If the data seem inconsistent, enter the command again.

If test results or the results of the **Status port-network *P*** command indicate that there are 24 faults on the packet bus, the problem is probably caused by faulty cables between carriers, or by defective or missing bus terminators. However, before proceeding, make sure that the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port is not generating a false report by looking for an M/T-PKT error in the error log. Then test the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port with **test port *location***. If any problems are suspected, see Special precaution concerning the TN771D on page 316.

Note:

If the carrier where a TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack is inserted does not have a -5V power supply, the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port reports 24 open leads in response to **`status port-network P`**, or Test #572 of the PKT-BUS test sequence. See CARR-POW (Carrier Power Supply) to ensure that a -5 Volt power supply is available.

S8700 | S8710 | S8720 only

Considerations for duplicated systems

Some packet bus-related components are duplicated in systems with one of the duplication options:

- In standard or high-reliability systems (duplicated server, nonduplicated PNC):
  - TN2312AP IPSI circuit packs are nonduplicated in a duplex configuration and duplicated in a high-reliability configuration.
  - A TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack is optional in a PN.
  - Maintenance/Test packet-bus reconfiguration is not enabled.
- In critical-reliability systems (duplicated server and PNC):
  - TN2312AP IPSI circuit packs are duplicated.
  - TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit packs are required in every PN.
  - Maintenance/Test packet-bus reconfiguration is enabled.

If a packet-bus problem is caused by a duplicated component, switching to the standby component may alleviate the problem and isolate the faulty circuit pack. Start by executing the commands in the following list when they apply.

- **`reset system interchange`**: If this command resolves the packet-bus problem, the problem is with the IPSI's Packet Interface circuit that was just switched to standby. Refer to PKT-INT (Packet Interface).
- **`reset pnc interchange`**: If this command resolves the packet-bus problem, the problem is with the EIs or the link on the PNC (a or b) that just became the standby. Refer to EXP-INTF (Expansion Interface Circuit Pack).
- **`set tone-clock`**: If this command resolves the packet-bus problem, the problem is with the Tone-Clock that just became the standby. Refer to TDM-CLK (TDM Bus Clock).

Continue with the Troubleshooting procedures on page 323.

Troubleshooting procedures

Packet-bus faults are usually caused by a defective circuit pack connected to the backplane, by bent pins on the backplane, or by defective cables or terminators that make up the packet bus. The first two faults cause shorts, while the third fault causes either shorts or opens.

There are four procedures for correcting packet-bus faults. The one you use depends on the nature of the fault. For example:

- If the Maintenance/Test packet-bus port is activated, and if there is an indication of open leads on the packet bus from status port-network or Test #572, go directly to Procedure 4: isolating failures on page 328. Procedures 1 through 3 try to locate faulty circuit packs or bent pins and these do not cause open faults.
- If there are both shorts and opens, start with Procedure 4: isolating failures on page 328, and return to Procedure 1 if shorts persist after the open leads are fixed.

CAUTION:

Packet-bus fault isolation procedures involve removing circuit packs and possibly disconnecting entire carriers. These procedures are destructive. Whenever possible, implement these procedures during hours of minimum system use.

To replace the following circuit packs, follow instructions in the appropriate sections:

- IP-SVR (IP Server Interface)
- EXP-INTF (Expansion Interface Circuit Pack)

When the procedure asks whether the packet-bus problem has been resolved, all of the following conditions should be met:

- Every faulty lead reported by the TN771D's stand-alone mode should no longer be reported.
- Every alarm against the packet bus and the TN2312AP IPSI circuit pack's Packet Interface circuit has been resolved.
- Every ISDN-BRI station and data module and every relevant ASAI- and system port-supported adjunct is in service.

Procedure 1: circuit pack fault detection

Procedure 1 determines whether any circuit packs that use the packet bus have faults. For each circuit pack type in Table 62: Packet circuit packs on page 324 proceed through the following steps. Check these circuit packs in the order presented by the flowchart shown earlier in this discussion — unless newly inserted circuit packs are involved. Newly added boards are the most likely cause of a problem.

1. **`Display errors`** and **`display alarms`** for the circuit pack.
2. For any errors or alarms, follow the repair actions.
3. After following the recommended repair actions, *whether they succeed or fail*, determine whether the packet-bus fault is resolved. If so, you are finished.
4. If the packet-bus fault is still present, apply this procedure to the next circuit pack.
5. If there are no more circuit packs in the list, go to Procedure 2: removing and reinserting port circuit packs.

Table 62: Packet circuit packs

Circuit Pack Name	Code	Associated maintenance objects
ISDN-BRI	TN556	BRI-BD BRI-PORT ABRI-PORT BRI-SET BRI-DAT ASAI-ADJ
Maintenance/Test	TN771D	M/T-BD, M/T-PKT
Universal DS1	TN464F	UDS1-BD, ISDN-LNK
IP Server Interface (IPSI)	TN2312AP	PKT-INT
Expansion Interface	TN570	EXP-INTF

Procedure 2: removing and reinserting port circuit packs

Procedure 2 removes and reinserts port circuit packs (purple slots) and the EI circuit pack one or several at a time. Use Procedure 2 for each port circuit pack in the PN until every port circuit pack has been tried or the problem is resolved.

Note:

An EI circuit pack should be the last one checked since removing it disconnects the PN. To check an active EI in a critical-reliability system (duplicated PNC), use **`reset pnc interchange`** to make it the standby. Always check the standby's status before executing an interchange.

Note:

A Tone-Clock circuit pack should be the next-to-last one checked. (The TN771D must be reseated after the Tone-Clock is reinstalled.) Refer to Procedure 3: removing and reinserting a PN's control circuit packs on page 326 for the TN768, TN780, or TN2182 Tone-Clock circuit pack in a high- or critical-reliability system.

If the packet-bus problem is present when the circuit pack is inserted, but is resolved when the circuit pack is removed, either the circuit pack or the backplane pins in that slot caused the problem. If the backplane pins are intact, replace the circuit pack. Keep in mind that there may be more than one failure cause.

In Procedure 2: removing and reinserting port circuit packs on page 324, you may try one circuit pack at a time, or multiple circuit packs simultaneously. The allowable level of service disruption should guide this choice. If the entire PN can be disrupted, trying large groups of circuit packs will save time. If traffic is heavy, trying one circuit pack at a time is slow but will minimize outages.

If the TN771D's stand-alone mode does not indicate packet-bus faults, perform Procedure 2 for *only the port circuit packs* (purple slots) listed in Table 62: Packet circuit packs on page 324 in Procedure 1. In this case, you need not check for problems with the backplane pins. It is sufficient to determine whether the problem is resolved by removing circuit packs.

If you decide to remove multiple circuit packs, consider working with an entire carrier at a time to more quickly and reliably determine which circuit packs are not the source of trouble. Any circuit packs (packet or non-packet) that have been recently inserted should be checked first. Packet circuit packs should be checked before non-packet circuit packs.

1. Remove one or several circuit packs.
2. Determine whether the packet-bus fault is still present. If not, go to Step 4.

If the packet-bus fault is still present:

3. Determine whether the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack's slot are bent using the output from the Maintenance/Test circuit pack's stand-alone mode and the backplane illustrations that appear earlier in this discussion.
   - If the backplane pins are bent:
     - Power down the carrier.
     - Straighten or replace the pins.
     - Reinsert the circuit pack.
     - Restore power.
     - Repeat Step 2 for the same circuit pack.
   - If the backplane pins are not bent:
     - Reinsert the circuit pack(s)
     - Repeat this procedure for the next set of circuit packs.

4. If the packet-bus fault is not present:
   - Reinsert circuit packs one at a time and repeat the following substeps until every circuit pack has been reinserted.
   - Determine whether the packet-bus fault has returned.
   - If the packet-bus fault has returned, the reinserted circuit pack is defective. Replace the circuit pack and then continue.
   - If the packet-bus fault does not return when every circuit pack has been reinserted, you are finished.

Continue with Procedure 3: removing and reinserting a PN's control circuit packs on page 326 if every port circuit pack has been checked, but the packet-bus fault is still not resolved.

Procedure 3: removing and reinserting a PN's control circuit packs

Procedure 3 removes and reinserts a PN**'s** control circuit packs one at a time. Depending upon the configuration these circuit packs either use the packet bus for communication or are connected to it in the backplane wiring:

- TN2312AP IP Server Interface (IPSI)
- TN768, TN780, or TN2182 Tone-Clock
- PN's TN775 Maintenance

These are the only PN control circuit packs that are likely to cause a packet-bus problem in a stable system. Perform this procedure on only these circuit packs.

If the TN771D stand-alone mode does not indicate packet-bus faults. Perform Procedure 3 for only the IPSI or Tone-Clock circuit pack. Do not check for problems with backplane pins; determining whether the problem is resolved by removing circuit packs is sufficient.

S8700 | S8710 | S8720 only

Systems with nonduplicated SPEs

To repair packet bus faults in nonduplicated SPEs:

1. Power down the control carrier.
2. Remove the suspected circuit pack.
3. Determine whether the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack's slot are bent.
4. If the backplane pins are bent:
   a. Straighten or replace the pins.
   b. Insert the same circuit pack.

   If not, replace the circuit pack (reinsert the old one if a replacement is not available).

5. Turn the power back and allow the system to reboot. This may take up to 12 minutes. Log in at the terminal.
6. Determine whether the packet-bus fault is still present. If not, you are finished.
7. If the problem is still present, continue:
   a. If the old circuit pack was *reinserted* in Step 5, replace the circuit pack, and repeat Procedure 3.
   b. If the circuit pack was *replaced* in Step 5, repeat Procedure 3 for the next SPE circuit pack.

If Procedure 3 fails to identify the cause of the problem, go to Procedure 4: isolating failures.

High- and critical-reliability systems

In high-and critical-reliability configurations:

1. To remove a PN's IPSI circuit pack, use **`set ipserver-interface`** ***`location`*** if necessary to make the suspected circuit pack the standby. (Before executing an interchange, always check the status of the standby IPSI's Tone-Clock circuit with **`status port-network`** ***`P`***.)

   To remove a PN**'s** Tone-Clock circuit pack, use **`set tone-clock`** if necessary to make the suspected circuit pack the standby. (Before executing an interchange, always check the status of the standby Tone-Clock with **`status port-network`**).
2. Determine whether the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack's slot are bent.
3. If the pins are bent:
   a. Power down the carrier if it is not already.
   b. Straighten or replace the pins.
   c. Insert the same circuit pack.
   d. Restore power to the carrier.
4. If the backplane pins are not bent, reinsert or replace the circuit pack.
5. Determine whether the packet-bus fault has been resolved. If so, you are finished.

   If not, do the following:
   a. If the old circuit pack was *reinserted* in Step 4, replace the circuit pack, and repeat Procedure 3 starting at Step 2.
   b. If the circuit pack was *replaced* with a new one, proceed with Step 6.
6. Repeat this procedure for the other Tone-Clock. If both have already been checked, continue with Step 7.
7. If every PN control circuit pack has been checked and the problem is still not resolved, continue with Procedure 4: isolating failures on page 328.

Procedure 4: isolating failures

Procedure 4 is used when the preceding procedures fail or when open leads are present. It is helpful in identifying multiple circuit-pack faults and carrier hardware faults. It attempts to isolate the failure to a particular set of carriers and checks only the circuit packs in those carriers.

In Procedure 4, the TDM/LAN cable assemblies and TDM/LAN terminating resistors are replaced. If this action does not resolve the packet-bus fault, the carriers are reconfigured by moving the terminating resistors on the carrier backplanes in such a manner that certain carriers are disconnected from the bus. To terminate the packet bus at the end of a particular carrier, unplug the cable that connects the carrier to the next carrier and replace the cable with a terminating resistor (see Figure 65: Carrier rewiring example—rear view of MCC1 on page 328). When the length of the packet bus is modified with this procedure, circuit packs that are essential to system operation (and the TN771D Maintenance/Test circuit pack in stand-alone mode) must still be connected to the new ‘shortened’ packet and TDM buses.

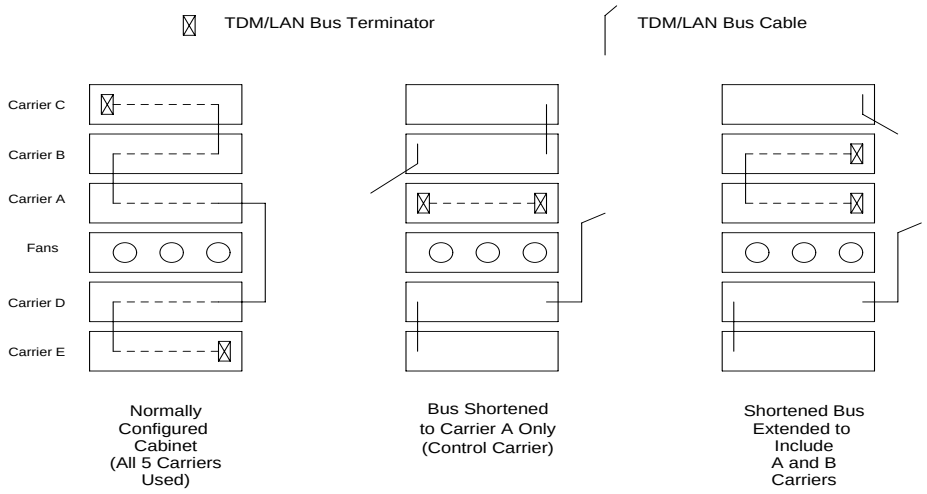
DANGER:

Power must be removed from the entire port network before any cables or terminators are removed. Failure to do so can cause damage to circuit packs and power supplies, and can be hazardous to the technician.

Note:

Circuit packs in carriers that are not part of the shortened bus are not inserted. As a result, these circuit packs are not alarmed. For now, ignore alarm status for these circuit packs. Every alarm should be resolved when the cabinet is restored to its original configuration.

Figure 65: Carrier rewiring example—rear view of MCC1



Procedure 4 consists of two parts. Part 1 on page 329 attempts to clear the packet-bus fault by replacing every bus cable and terminator within a PN. Part 2 on page 329 attempts to isolate the fault to a particular carrier by extending the packet bus from the control carrier to additional carriers one at a time.

Part 1

1. Power down the PN.
2. Replace every TDM/LAN cable assembly and both of its TDM/LAN terminators.
3. Restore power to the PN.
4. Determine whether the packet-bus fault is still present.
5. If the packet-bus fault is resolved, the procedure is completed. Otherwise, go to Part 2 on page 329.

Part 2

1. Place the Maintenance/Test circuit pack into the carrier where the active EI circuit pack resides to isolate the failure to the smallest possible number of carriers.
2. Power down the cabinet and terminate the packet bus on the carrier with the Maintenance/Test (M/T) and active EI.
3. Determine whether the packet-bus fault is still present. If so, and if there are shorts on the packet bus, perform Procedure 2: removing and reinserting port circuit packs and/or Procedure 3: removing and reinserting a PN's control circuit packs for only the circuit packs in carriers connected to the "shortened" packet bus.
4. If the packet-bus fault is not present, extend the packet bus to another carrier, and repeat the procedure in the previous step. When a carrier that causes the fault to recur is added, and if there are shorts, perform Procedure 2: removing and reinserting port circuit packs and/or Procedure 3: removing and reinserting a PN's control circuit packs for only the circuit packs in that carrier.
5. If the packet-bus fault recurs as the packet bus is extended, and if there are no shorts, and Procedures 2 and 3 do not resolve the problem, the added carrier(s) that caused the problem to recur are defective and must be replaced.

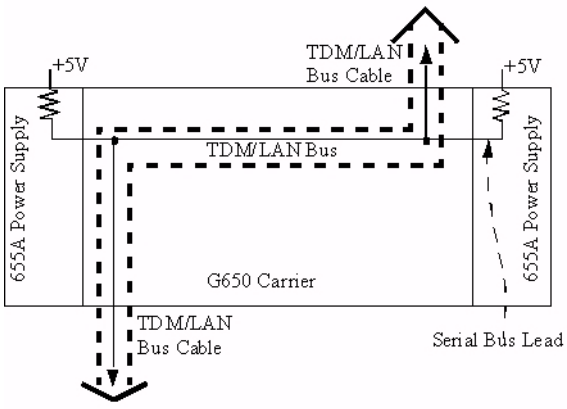
G650 Serial Bus fault detection and isolation

Each port network of G650s has a Serial Bus that allows the IPSI-2 (TN2312BP) to talk to the 655A power supplies. This Serial Bus uses 2 previously-unused leads in the Universal Port Slot:

- SPARE3 (pin 055) is I2C_SDA (Serial Data).
- SPARE4 (pin 155) is I2C_SCL (Serial Clock).

Older TDM/LAN cables did not have these 2 leads, so the G650 required a new TDM/LAN cable. These 2 leads are not terminated on the TDM/LAN terminators (AHF110). This is an open-collector bus where each power supply and each IPSI-2 provide a pull-up resistor to +5VDC for each of the 2 Serial Bus leads. The bus has logic pulses extending between 0V and 5V. One of the IPSI-2s acts as master of the Serial Bus and polls each of the power supplies based on their board address, which is derived from 4 board address leads in the power slot of the backplane. The G650 carrier addressing paddle card sets 3 of these 4 address leads for the power slot.

Figure 66: TDM/LAN bus connection to the Serial Bus



Serial bus faults can be caused by

- A defective circuit pack connected to the inserted into one of the G650 slots.
- Bent pins on the G650 backplane.
- Defective TDM/LAN bus cables.

It is possible that a circuit pack can cause a Serial Bus fault and still exhibit trouble-free operation. For example, insertions of any circuit pack into a G650 slot might bend the backplane pins and short two leads together. Or a circuit pack that doesn't use the Serial Bus could still have an on-board short of one of the Serial Bus leads. Since the Serial Bus is a shared resource that each circuit pack and power supply has access to, identification of the cause of a Serial Bus fault can be difficult.

⚠ WARNING:

Since the Serial Bus fault isolation procedure involves removing circuit packs and possibly disconnecting entire carriers, the procedure is extremely destructive to the port network that is being tested. If possible, arrange to perform this procedure at a time when traffic is minimal.

As circuit packs are removed or entire carriers are disconnected, any active calls terminating on those circuit packs or carriers are dropped. If you have any hints about a particular circuit pack that might be causing the Serial Bus problem

- Investigate those suspect circuit packs before performing either procedure. For example, look at any circuit packs that were inserted into the PN just before the Serial bus problem appeared.
- Examine which power supplies that the system is unable to show with the **`list configuration power-supply`** ***`cabinet`*** and concentrate on those carriers and their cabling.

WARNING:

When straightening or replacing backplane pins in a carrier, power to that carrier must be shut off. Failure to follow this procedure may result in damage to circuit packs and power supplies and can be hazardous to the technician.

Procedure 1

This procedure removes and reinserts port circuit packs (those in the purple slots) one or more at a time. Use this procedure for each port circuit pack in the port network until the problem is resolved or until all circuit packs in the port network have been tried.

If the Serial Bus problem is present when the circuit pack is inserted, but is resolved when the circuit pack is removed, either the circuit pack or the backplane pins in that slot are causing the problem. If the backplane pins are intact, replace the circuit pack. If some of the tests fail, regardless of whether the circuit pack is inserted or removed, and the backplane pins are intact, the circuit pack is not the cause of the problem. In a multiple failure situation, the circuit pack could be one cause of the Serial Bus problem. However, other simultaneous failures might also be responsible for Serial Bus faults. In Procedure 2 an option of working either with one circuit pack at a time or with multiple circuit packs simultaneously is available. In view of this capability, determine the level of service interruption that will be acceptable during the procedure. If causing a disruption to all users in the port network is deemed permissible, large groups of circuit packs should be worked with in order to get the job done quickly. However, if large service disruptions are to be avoided, work with one circuit pack at a time. This option is slower, but it disrupts only the users of a single circuit pack.

1. Remove one or several circuit packs as appropriate. Any circuit packs that have been recently inserted should be checked first. If you decide to remove multiple circuit packs, consider working with an entire carrier at a time to more quickly and reliably determine which circuit packs are not the source of trouble. Do not remove the A carrier IPSI-2, as it is the link back to the server.
2. Run **`list configuration power-supply`** ***`cabinet`*** to determine if some power supplies are still not showing and the Serial Bus fault is still present.

3. If the fault is still present:
   a. Check if the backplane pins in the removed circuit pack's slot appear to be bent.
   b. If the backplane pins are not bent, reinsert the circuit pack(s), and perform Procedure 1 for the next set of circuit packs.
   c. If the backplane pins are bent, remove power to this carrier in the manner described previously.
   d. Straighten or replace the pins and reinsert the circuit pack.
   e. Restore power and repeat Step 2, for the same circuit pack(s).
4. If the fault is not present:
   a. Reinsert the circuit pack(s) one at a time, and repeat the following substeps until all of the circuit packs have been reinserted.
   b. Run **`list configuration power-supply`** ***`cabinet`*** to determine if the Serial Bus fault has returned.
   c. If any of the power supplies don't show, the reinserted circuit pack is defective. Replace this circuit pack and repeat this procedure for the next circuit pack.
   d. If none of the power supplies fail to show when all of the circuit packs have been reinserted, the problem has been fixed and the procedure is completed.

Procedure 2

Procedure 2 attempts to isolate the Serial Bus failure to a particular set of carriers. Only the circuit packs in selected carriers are checked. Procedure 2 is used if Procedure 1 fails, because it can help locate multiple circuit pack failures and failures of the carrier hardware itself. In this procedure, the TDM/LAN cable assemblies and TDM/LAN bus terminators are replaced. If this action does not resolve the Serial Bus fault, the carriers are reconfigured so that certain carriers are disconnected from the Serial Bus. This is done by moving the TDM/LAN bus terminators (AHF110) on the carrier backplane. To terminate a Serial Bus at the end of a particular carrier, the Serial Bus cable that connects the carrier to the next carrier should be unplugged and replaced with the TDM/LAN Bus terminator. When the length of the Serial Bus is modified, the A carrier IPSI-2 circuit pack that is essential to the Serial Bus operation and Serial Bus maintenance must still be connected to the new, shortened Serial Bus.

After making and verifying the cabling changes, restore power to the port network. Circuit packs in carriers that are not part of the shortened bus are not inserted, and as a result these circuit packs are alarmed. Ignore these alarms for now. All alarms should be resolved when the cabinet is restored to its original configuration.

Procedure 2 is organized into two parts:

- Part 1 attempts to clear the Serial Bus fault by replacing all the bus cabling and terminators within a port-network.
- Part 2 attempts to isolate the fault to a particular carrier by extending the Serial Bus from the A carrier to additional carriers one at a time.

WARNING:
Remove power from the entire port network before removing any cables or terminators. Failure to follow this procedure can cause damage to circuit packs and power supplies and can be hazardous to the technician.

Part 1

To replace all bus cabling and terminators:

1. If spare TDM/LAN cable assemblies and TDM/LAN Bus Terminators are not available, go to Part 2 of this procedure.
2. Power down the port network.
3. Replace all of the TDM/LAN cable assemblies and both TDM/LAN bus terminators.
4. Restore power to the port network.
5. Run the **`list configuration power-supply`** ***`cabinet`*** command to determine if the Serial Bus fault is still present.
6. If the Serial Bus fault is resolved, the procedure is completed. Otherwise, go to Part 2.

Part 2

To isolate the fault to a particular carrier:

1. Terminate the TDM/LAN Bus so that it extends only across the carrier that contains the A carrier IPSI-2.
2. Determine if the Serial Bus fault is still present by running the **`list configuration power-supply`** ***`cabinet`*** command.
3. If **`list configuration power-supply`** ***`cabinet`*** doesn't fail to show any power supplies, extend the TDM/LAN/Serial Bus to another carrier, and repeat the procedure in the previous step. When a carrier that causes the fault to recur is added, perform Procedure 2 for only the circuit packs in that carrier.
4. If **`list configuration power-supply`** ***`cabinet`*** fails to show any power supplies, and neither procedure has resolved the problem, the added carrier(s) are defective and must be replaced.

Chapter 13: Additional maintenance procedures

This chapter describes updates, tests and preventive measures not covered elsewhere in this book. It includes the following topics:

- SBS maintenance on page 335
- Re-using an IPSI circuit pack on page 341
- Updating software, firmware, and BIOS on page 345
- DS1 span testing with a loopback jack on page 346
- Facility test calls on page 359
- TN760E tie trunk option settings on page 376
- Removing and restoring power on page 381
- Automatic Transmission Measurement System on page 388
- Setting G700 synchronization on page 400
- Troubleshooting IP telephones on page 405

SBS maintenance

No Media Processor issues

The Separation of Bearer and Signal (SBS) functionality means that SBS trunks do not carry the bearer (audio) portion of a SBS call, and thus do not require Media Processor (VoIP Engine) resources. SBS trunks have different maintenance behavior than "regular" H.323 IP trunk groups, for example, they can be brought into service as soon as the associated signaling group is in service.

Each SBS signaling trunk group requires an assigned signaling group that is administered on the Signaling Group form.

Communication Manager administrators can define system-wide acceptable limits of round-trip delay and packet loss on the **System Parameters Maintenance** form, **IP** page (**`change signaling-group`**). If the **Bypass if IP thresholds exceeded?** field for H.323 signaling groups is set to "yes" and the IP thresholds are exceeded, the signaling group and its associated IP trunks are placed in maintenance bypass mode. This means that:

- Idle trunks are taken out of service, making them unavailable for new outgoing calls.
- Active trunks are taken out of service *after* the existing call drops.

Since IP network congestion can be one source of delay in establishing SBS calls, Communication Manager administrators could consider utilizing this "bypass" mechanism to ensure acceptable SBS feature operation. However, the system-wide packet delay/loss parameters are typically administered to ensure proper voice quality and might be more restrictive than necessary for signaling-only calls. In other words, **Bypass could cause SBS trunks to be taken out of service unnecessarily** when delays are disruptive to voice quality, but not severe enough to have a noticeable impact on the overall SBS call setup delay. Avaya recommends that you carefully consider the system-wide packet loss and delay settings before implementing Bypass on SBS signaling groups.

Also, the periodic background tests that drive the Bypass capability require Media Processor resources, and if there are none, which is possible because SBS trunks do not require media processor resources, the Bypass test does not execute and no Bypass occurs.

Signaling group maintenance

H.323 signaling group maintenance is also performed on SBS signaling groups. Signaling group failures are detected when a TCP signaling connection cannot be established to the far-end for originating a new call, and maintenance is notified to run the appropriate signaling group tests. In normal circumstances once maintenance drives the faulty signaling group out of service, subsequent calls cannot use the associated signaling trunk group. However, maintenance might not place the faulty SBS signaling group out of service immediately. During this variable time interval, all outgoing call attempts using this signaling group, including the first call that detected the fault, are internally rejected with a Look Ahead Routing (LAR) triggering Cause Value. If LAR is enabled on the appropriate route-pattern preference for this SBS trunk group, alternate preferences are attempted until the trunk group is finally taken out of service.

SBS trunk service states

SBS trunk group members achieve "in service" status without requiring that any associated Media Processor circuit packs be in service. All that is required for an SBS trunk group member to be "usable" for a call is that the associated signaling group reach an "in service" state.

When a SBS signaling group goes out of service for any reason, the associated SBS trunk group members associated with that signaling group are taken out of service to avert failed call attempts. Reasons that a signaling group might be taken out of service include busy out of the signaling group, or CLAN board removal or failure.

The status of Media Processor resources, if present, does not have any effect on SBS trunk group member service states.

Trunk member status

The **status trunk *trunk group/member*** command, when executed against a SBS trunk group member, shows the associated bearer trunk port in the **Associated SBS port** field.

Conversely, if the **status trunk *trunk group/member*** command is executed against a bearer trunk group member involved in a SBS call, the associated SBS trunk group member is displayed.

SBS extension status

When the **status station** command is executed for an SBS Extension the results are the same as any Administered Without Hardware extension.

Note:

SBS Extensions are active only for short periods of time during call setup.

Finding the parties Involved in an SBS Call

At an SBS Originating Node the parties involved in an SBS call can be determined via status commands, as shown in Parties Involved in an SBS Call on page 338.

At an SBS Terminating Node the parties involved in an SBS call can be determined in a similar fashion to that described for the SBS Originating Node by replacing the "originating" station/trunk with the "terminating" station/trunk, and replacing the "outgoing" bearer trunk with the "incoming" bearer trunk.

At an SBS Tandem Node executing "status trunk" on an SBS trunk member will show that the trunk is "in-service/active." However, the **Connected Ports** and **SBS Associated Port** fields will be blank. *This should not be misinterpreted as a hung trunk.* The associated bearer call will most likely route entirely through the PSTN. Even if the associated SBS bearer call routes through the SBS Tandem Node, that node will have no way of associating the SBS signaling and SBS bearer calls. Association of the signaling and bearer calls can only be accomplished at the SBS Originating and SBS Terminating Nodes.

Table 63: Parties Involved in an SBS Call

SBS Originating Node		
Command	**Shows Connected Ports**	**Shows SBS Associated Port**
Status on originating station or incoming non-SBS trunk. **`status station`** ***n*** or **`status trunk-group`**/member	Outgoing bearer trunk port	n/a
Status on outgoing bearer trunk group *status trunk-group*	Originating station or incoming non-SBS trunk	n/a
Status on outgoing bearer trunk group member status trunk-group/member	Originating station or incoming non-SBS trunk	Outgoing SBS trunk port
Status on outgoing SBS trunk group *status trunk-group*	Originating station or incoming non-SBS trunk	n/a
Status on outgoing SBS trunk group member *status trunk-group/member*	Originating station or incoming non-SBS trunk	Outgoing bearer trunk port

Errors and denial events

Software errors and denial events are logged for the error conditions and cause values listed in Error Conditions on page 339 along with the tone treatment provided to the originating party, whether or not Look Ahead Routing (LAR) is attempted, and the type of event.

Table 64: Error Conditions ***1 of 2***

Error Condition	Cause Value	LAR or non-LAR	Tone Treatment	Software Error or Denial Event
SBS Orig. Node gets CALL PROC w/o Null Caps, or gets ALERT, PROG, or CONN before 2 INFO msgs, or gets INFO w/bad contents	95 (invalid msg)	Non-LAR	Intercept	Denial event
SBS Term. Node gets bearer call to allocated SBS Extension, but wrong call	21 (call rejected)	Non-LAR	Reorder	Error
SBS Term. Node has SBS Extensions administered but none available	47 (resource unavailable, unspecified)	LAR	Reorder	Denial event
SBS Term. Node has no SBS Extensions administered	69 (requested facility not implemented)	Non-LAR	Intercept	Denial event
SBS Term. Node allocates SBS Extension but can't map it to National Complete Number	79 (service/ option not implemented, unspecified	Non-LAR	Intercept	Denial event
SBS Term. Node gets incoming trunk call to non-allocated SBS ext.	21 (call rejected)	Non-LAR	Reorder	Error
SBS Term. Node gets local endpoint call to SBS Extension (allocated or not)	N/A	N/A	Intercept	Error
SBS Term. Node gets incoming trunk call to SBS Extension that already has 2 trunk calls	21 (call rejected)	Non-LAR	Reorder	Error
SBS Term. Node gets SETUP w/o Null Caps	95 (invalid msg)	Non-LAR	Intercept	Denial event

1 of 2

Table 64: Error Conditions ***2 of 2***

Error Condition	Cause Value	LAR or non-LAR	Tone Treatment	Software Error or Denial Event
Non-SBS trunk gets SETUP or CALL PROC with NULL CAPS	95 (invalid msg)	Non-LAR	Intercept	Denial event
Percentage of SBS Extensions in use (allocated) exceeds 80%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Denial event

2 of 2

System resets

All reset levels act upon SBS trunk calls in the same manner they act on other types of trunk calls. A reset level 2 or higher causes any SBS trunk call to be dropped. The signaling and bearer portions of the SBS trunk call are dropped and all facilities associated with the SBS trunk call re-initialized. All administered SBS extensions are placed in the *available* state (to call processing) after a level 2 or higher reset.

A hot restart or a warm restart (reset level 1) do not affect existing stable SBS calls.

Upgrades

SBS calls are *not* preserved during an upgrade.

Duplication interactions

Scheduled or demand processor/server interchanges have no impact on SBS calls.

Traffic measurement

Traffic measurements for SBS calls and resources use existing measurements.

For SBS signaling and associated bearer trunk groups, use the **`list measurements trk-grp hourly/summary`** command for traffic measurements.

No new measurements are implemented for SBS Extensions. The usage of SBS Extensions is very transient. However, if a SBS Terminating Node is out of SBS Extensions to allocate, an error will be logged. Use the **`display errors`** command for the incoming SBS trunk group to display these errors.

Listing station types

To find assigned SBS extensions:

1. Type **`list stations type sbs`** and press **Enter**.

   The system displays the **Stations** form (Figure 67) that shows the administered SBS extensions.

2. Press **Enter** to save the screen.

Figure 67: Stations screen

```
list station type sbs                                                Page   1

                                  STATIONS

         Port/     Name/                          Room/         Cv1/ COR/     Cable/
Ext      Type      Hunt-to              Move      Data Ext      Cv2  COS      Jack

694101   X         SBS EXTENSION                                     1
         SBS                            no                          1
694102   X         SBS EXTENSION                                     1
         SBS                            no                          1
694103   X         SBS EXTENSION                                     1
         SBS                            no                          1
694105   X         SBS EXTENSION                                     1
         SBS                            no                          1
694106   X         SBS EXTENSION                                     1
         SBS                            no                          1
694107   X         SBS EXTENSION                                     1
         SBS                            no                          1
694108   X         SBS EXTENSION                                     1
         SBS                            no                          1
```

Re-using an IPSI circuit pack

If you are re-using TN2312AP or TN2312BP (IPSI) circuit packs, you might have to change the IPSI addressing parameters. The likely scenarios for doing this are when

- Moving from dynamic to static addressing
- Moving from static to dynamic addressing
- An IPSI is configured with dynamic (DHCP) addressing at a staging area to more easily facilitate firmware upgrades before installation at customer site.

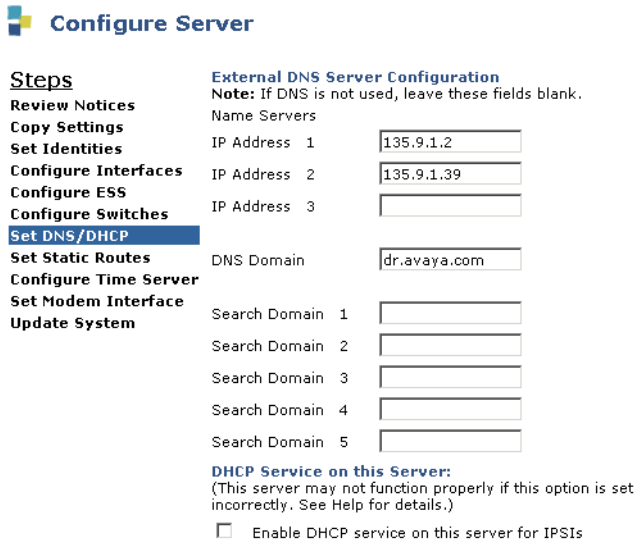
CAUTION:

Failure to erase the existing IP address before re-using the IPSI circuit pack can create serious network problems.

Moving from dynamic to static addressing

To change a TN2312AP/BP IPSI from a DHCP address configuration to a static IP address configuration:

1. At the Maintenance Web Interface select **Server Configuration > Configure Server**.



2. Ensure that the **Enable DHCP service on this server for IPSIs** field is *not* checked.
3. Plug the circuit pack into the appropriate slot in the media gateway or if already plugged in, reseat it (unplug and replug).
4. Wait until the first letter (Switch ID) and the first (cabinet) digit on the LED display stops flashing (approximately 10 seconds), then press the recessed pushbutton on the faceplate to change the *second* digit to **0**.

   The LED display should now read **A00**.
5. Telnet to the IPSI using **`telnet 192.11.13.6`**.
6. At the IPSI prompt, enter **`ipsilogin`** to log in to the IPSI IP Admin Utility.
7. Log in using **craft** and the IPSI password.
8. Type **`set control interface`** ***`ipaddr netmask`*** and press **Enter**.
9. If required, set the gateway IP address (**`set control gateway`** ***`gateway`***, where gateway is the IP customer-provided IP address for their gateway).

10. Type **quit** to save the changes and exit the session. *Do not reset the IPSI circuit pack at this time.*

    Note:

    If you reset the IPSI, this procedure will not work, and the IP address of the IPSI will display as **0.0.0.0**.

11. Telnet to 192.11.13.6 and login.
12. If a default gateway is used, enter the gateway IP address using **set control gateway *gatewayaddr***.
13. Enter **quit** to save the changes and exit the IPSI session.
14. Telnet to 192.11.13.6 and login.
15. Use **show control interface** to verify the administration.
16. Enter **quit** exit the IPSI session.

If required, set the VLAN and diffserv parameters.

1. Telnet to the IPSI and log in.
2. Type **show qos** to display the current quality of service parameters values.
3. Use the following set commands with their recommended values, if necessary:

   set vlan priority 6

   set diffserv 46

   set vlan tag on

   set port negotiation 1 disable

   set port duplex 1 full

   set port speed 1 100

4. Type **show qos** to display the administered quality of service parameters values.
5. Ensure that your Ethernet switch port settings match the settings above.

Reset the IPSI and exit the IPSI IP Admin Utility.

1. Telnet to 192.11.13.6 and login.
2. Enter **reset**.

   Enter **y** in response to the warning.

3. Disconnect the laptop from the IPSI.
4. Verify that the LED on the IPSI faceplate displays "IP" and a filled-in "V" at the bottom.
5. Repeat these steps for each of the other new IPSIs.

   Note:

   Clear the ARP cache on the laptop before connecting to another IPSI by entering **arp -d 192.11.13.6** at the Windows command prompt.

Verify the IPSI translations

After all of the IPSIs have been administered, verify IPSI translations and connectivity:

1. At the SAT, enter **`list ipserver-interface`** to view the interface information for all of the IPSIs.

   The State of Health - C P E G column should show **0.0.0.0** for each IPSI. If a "1" shows in any position, you must troubleshoot the problem.

   Tip:
   The pattern **0.1.1.0** usually means there is a wrong cabinet type administered or a connectivity problem, such as an improperly terminated cable.

2. On the Maintenance Web Interface under Diagnostics, select **Ping**.
   a. Select **Other server(s), All IPSIs, UPS(s), Ethernet switches**.
   b. For all IPSIs, the **#Mess Sent** (number of messages sent) should equal **#Mess Recv** (number of messages received).

Moving from static to dynamic addressing

To change a TN2312AP/BP IPSI from a static IP address configuration to a DHCP (dynamic) address configuration:

1. Plug the circuit pack into the appropriate slot in the media gateway or if already plugged in, reseat it (unplug and replug).
2. While “IP” flashes on the display, push the recessed button on the IPSI faceplate.

   The display changes to **A00** with the first character (A) flashing.
3. Push the recessed button to program the server ID and cabinet number for DHCP addressing.

Updating software, firmware, and BIOS

Use the information sources listed in Table 65 to update software, firmware, or BIOS on Avaya equipment.

Table 65: Update information sources ***1 of 2***

Equipment	Information source
TN circuit packs	l FW-DWNLD (Firmware Download) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)* l Lists of available firmware and a compatibility matrix is located at support.avaya.com. Select **Downloads > Communication Manager**
S8500 Media Server	*Job Aid: Upgrading Firmware on the BIOS—Avaya S8500 Media Server, 03-300411* l Upgrading firmware on the IPSIs l Upgrading firmware on the Avaya Ethernet switch l Upgrading firmware on the maintenance adapter l Upgrading firmware on the BIOS Remote Supervisor Adapter: “Updating RSA or BIOS firmware” in the *The Avaya RSA Users’ Guide, 555-245-702.*
S8700 Series Media Server	*Upgrading, Migrating, and Converting Media Servers and Gateways, 03-300412* l Upgrading firmware on the IPSIs l Upgrading firmware on the Avaya Ethernet switch
	1 of 2

Table 65: Update information sources ***2 of 2***

Equipment	Information source
G700 Media Gateway	*Job Aid: Firmware Download Procedure for the G700 Media Gateway, 555-245-758* l Processors - C360 Stack Processor (Layer 2 switching processor) - Media gateway processor (MGP) - Internal VoIP processor l Media Modules - MM710 (T1/E1) - MM711 (Analog) - MM712 (DCP) - MM714 (Analog) - MM717 (DCP) - MM720 (BRI) - MM722 (BRI) - MM760 (VoIP)
4600 Series phones	FW-STDL (Firmware Station Download) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*

2 of 2

DS1 span testing with a loopback jack

The DS1 Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) loopback jack is a hardware device that loops the CPE's transmitted DS1 signal back to the CPE's receive DS1 signal to test and isolate potential wiring faults in the DS1 span between the system and the network interface point. The loopback jack is used with the following DS1 interfaces:

- TN767D (or later)
- TN464F (or later)
- MM710
- TIM510
- G250-DS1

The DS1 line can be either private or through a DS1 service provider. The interface to the DS1 line can be either a direct interface to a repeatered line or through a Smart Jack that is typically provided at the network interface. The loopback jack works in configurations that use

- no Channel Service Unit (CSU)
- an external CSU
- a CSU module between the DS1 interface and the interface to the DS1 line

Note:

The loopback jack operates with the 120A ICSU only; *not* the 31xx series of Channel Service Units (CSUs), other external CSUs, or earlier ICSUs.

Loopback Jack installation

Configurations using a Smart Jack

The preferred location of the loopback jack is at the interface to the Smart Jack. This provides maximum coverage of CPE wiring when remote tests are run using the loopback jack. If the Smart Jack is not accessible, install the loopback jack at the extended demarcation point.

1. If there is no extended demarcation point, install the loopback jack directly at the network interface point as shown in Figure 68: Network Interface at Smart Jack on page 353.
2. If there is an extended demarcation point and the Smart Jack is not accessible, install the loopback jack as shown in Figure 69: Network Interface at Extended Demarcation Point (Smart Jack inaccessible) on page 354.
3. If there is an extended demarcation point, but the Smart Jack is accessible, install the loopback jack as shown in Figure 70: Network Interface at Extended Demarcation Point (Smart Jack accessible) on page 355.

Configurations without a Smart Jack

Install the loopback jack at the point where the cabling from the ICSU plugs into the “dumb” block. If there is more than one “dumb” block, choose the one that is closest to the interface termination feed or the fiber MUX. This provides maximum coverage for loopback jack tests. See Figure 71: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block on page 356 and Figure 72: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block with repeater line to Fiber MUX on page 357.

Installation

To install the loopback jack:

1. Disconnect the RJ-48 (8-wide) connector at the appropriate interface point and connect the loopback jack in series with the DS1 span. See Figure 68: Network Interface at Smart Jack on page 353 through Figure 72: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block with repeater line to Fiber MUX on page 357.
2. Plug the H600-383 cable from the ICSU into the female connector on the loopback jack.
3. Plug the male connector on the loopback jack cable into the network interface point.

Note:

Do not remove the loopback jack after installation. This is not a test tool and should always be available to remotely test a DS1 span.

Loopback jack administration

To administer the loopback jack:

1. At the management terminal, enter **`change ds1 location`** (the DS1 Interface circuit pack for which the loopback jack was installed).
2. Be sure the **Near-end CSU type** is set to **integrated**.
3. On page 2 of the screen, change the **Supply CPE loopback jack power** field to **y**.

   Note:

   Setting this field to **y** informs the technician that a loopback jack is present on the facility. This allows a technician to determine that the facility is available for remote testing.
4. Enter **`save translation`** to save the new information.

DS1 span tests

This test should only be performed after the DS1 circuit pack and the 120A ICSU have been successfully tested using appropriate maintenance procedures. The DS1 span test consists of 2 sequential parts. Each part provides a result indicating if there is a problem in the CPE wiring. CPE wiring may be considered problem-free only if the results of both parts are successful.

- The first part of the span test powers-up the loopback jack and attempts to send a simple code from the DS1 board, through the wiring and loopback jack, and back to the DS1 board. Maintenance software waits about 10 seconds for the loopback jack to loop, sends the indication of the test results to the management terminal, and proceeds to the second part of the test.
- The second part of the test sends the standard DS1 3-in-24 stress testing pattern from the DS1 board, through the loopback jack, and back to a bit error detector and counter on the DS1 board. The bit error rate counter may be examined on the management terminal, and provides the results of the second part of the test. The test remains in this state until it is terminated so that the CPE wiring may be bit error rate tested for as long as desired.

To test the DS1 span:

1. Busy out the DS1 circuit pack by entering **`busyout board location`**.
2. At the management terminal, enter **`change ds1 location`** and verify the **near-end csu type** is set to **integrated**.
3. On page 2 of the DS1 administration screen, confirm that the **TX LBO** field is **0** (dB). If not, record the current value and change it to 0 dB for testing. Press **Enter** to implement the changes or press **Cancel** to change nothing.

4. Enter **test ds1-loop *location* cpe-loopback-jack**. This turns on simplex power to the loopback jack and waits about 20 seconds for any active DS1 facility alarms to clear. A “PASS” or “FAIL” displays on the terminal. This is the first of the two results. A “FAIL” indicates a fault is present in the wiring between the ICSU and the loopback jack. The loopback jack may also be faulty. A “PASS” only indicates that the loopback jack looped successfully, and not that the test data contains no errors. If a “PASS” is obtained, continue with the following steps.

   Note:

   The loss of signal (LOS) alarm (demand test #138) is not processed during this test while the 3-in-24 pattern is active.

5. Enter **clear meas ds1 loop *location*** to clear the bit error count.
6. Enter **clear meas ds1 log *location*** to clear the performance measurement counts.
7. Enter **clear meas ds1 esf *location*** to clear the ESF error count.
8. Enter **list meas ds1 sum *location*** to display the bit error count. Refer to Table 66: DS1 span troubleshooting on page 349 for troubleshooting information.

Table 66: DS1 span troubleshooting *1 of 2*

Displayed Field	Function	Indication
Test: cpe-loopback-jack	Pattern 3-in-24	The loopback jack test is active.
Synchronized	Y or N	• If **y** appears, the DS1 circuit pack has synchronized to the looped 3-in-24 pattern and is accumulating a count of the bit errors detected in the pattern until the test has ended. • If **n** appears, retry the test five times by ending the test (Step 11) and re-starting the test (Step 4). • If the circuit pack never synchronizes, substantial bit errors in the 3-in-24 pattern are likely. This could be intermittent connections or a broken wire in a receive or transmit pair in the CPE wiring.

1 of 2

Table 66: DS1 span troubleshooting ***2 of 2***

Displayed Field	Function	Indication
Bit Error Count	Cumulative count of detected errors	If there are no wiring problems, the counter remains at 0. A count that pegs at 65535 or continues to increment by several hundred to several thousand on each **`list measurement`** command execution may indicate: • Intermittent or corroded connections • Severe crosstalk • Impedance imbalances between the two conductors of the receive pair or the transmit pair. Wiring may need replacement. Note that “ESF error events” counter and the ESF performance counter summaries (“errored seconds”, “bursty errored seconds”, and so forth) will also increment. These counters are not used with the loopback jack tests. However, they will increment if errors are occurring. Counters should be cleared following the test.
		2 of 2

9. Repeat Steps 5 through 8 as desired to observe bit error rate characteristics. Also, wait 1 to 10 minutes between Steps 5 through 7. One minute without errors translates to better than a 1 in 10 to the eighth error rate. Ten minutes without errors translates to better than a 1-in-10^9 error rate.
10. If the test runs for 1 minute with an error count of 0, confirm that the 3-in-24 pattern error detector is operating properly by entering **`test ds1-loop`** ***`location`*** **`inject-single-bit-error`**. This causes the 3-in-24 pattern generator on the DS1 circuit pack to inject a single-bit error into the transmit pattern. A subsequent **`list meas ds1 summary`** ***`location`*** command displays the bit error count:
    - If a count greater than 1 is displayed, replace the ICSU and retest.
    - If the problem continues, replace the DS1 circuit pack.
11. Terminate the test by entering **`test ds1-loop`** ***`location`*** **`end-loopback/span-test`**. Wait about 30 seconds for the DS1 to re-frame on the incoming signal and clear DS1 facility alarms.

    Loopback termination fails under the following conditions:

    a. The span is still looped somewhere. This could be at the loopback jack, at the ICSU, or somewhere in the network. This state is indicated by a fail code of 1313. If the red LED on the loopback jack is on, replace the ICSU. Re-run the test and verify that the loopback test terminates properly. If not, replace the DS1 circuit pack and repeat the test.

b. The DS1 cannot frame on the incoming span's signal after the loopback jack is powered down. This means that there is something wrong with the receive signal into the loopback jack from the "dumb" block or the Smart Jack. If the service provider successfully looped and tested the span, up to the Smart Jack, this condition isolates the problem to the wiring between the loopback jack and the Smart Jack. Refer to Loopback Jack fault isolation procedures on page 351 for information about how to proceed in this case. The test cannot be successfully terminated until a good signal is received. To properly terminate the test before a good receive signal is available, enter **reset board *location***.

12. Restore the **TX LBO** field to the original value recorded in Step 2.
13. Release the DS1 circuit pack using the **release board *location*** command.
14. Leave the loopback jack connected to the DS1 span.

Loopback Jack fault isolation procedures

This section describes the possible DS1 configurations in which the loopback jack is used. These configurations are when:

- The DS1 provider includes a Smart Jack.
- No Smart Jack is provided at all.
- A site uses fiber multiplexers.

These configurations are separated into Configurations using a Smart Jack on page 351 and Configurations without a Smart Jack on page 356.

Configurations using a Smart Jack

The addition of the loopback jack and the presence of a Smart Jack divides the DS1 span into three separate sections for fault isolation. These sections are described in Table 67.

Table 67: DS1 span section descriptions

Section	Smart Jack location
Section 1:	Between the 120A ICSU and the loopback jack
Section 2:	Between the loopback jack and the Smart Jack (network interface point)
Section 3:	From the Smart Jack to the Central Office (CO). It is necessary to contact the DS1 provider to run this test.

A problem can exist in one or more of the three sections. The field technician is responsible for finding and correcting problems in the first two sections. The DS1 service provider is responsible for finding and correcting problems in the third section. Testing is divided into three steps:

1. Test customer premises wiring (Span Section 1 in the following three figures) from the ICSU to the loopback jack as described in “DS1 Span Test.”
2. Test the CO-to-network interface wiring (Section 3 in Figure 68: Network Interface at Smart Jack on page 353) using the Smart Jack loopback (CO responsibility). Coordinate this test with the DS1 provider.
3. Test the short length of customer premises wiring (Span Section 2 in the following three figures) between the loopback jack and the Smart Jack. This can be done using a loopback that “overlaps” section 2 of the cable. Any of the following loopbacks can do this:
   a. The local ICSUs line loopback, which is typically activated, tested, and then deactivated by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.
   b. The local DS1 interface’s payload loopback, activated and tested by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.
   c. The far-end ICSU’s line loopback. This test is activated at the management terminal by entering **`test ds1-loop`** ***`location`*** **`far-csu-loopback-test-begin`**. The test is terminated by entering **`test ds1-loop`** ***`location`*** **`end-loopback/span-test`**. Bit error counts are examined as described in DS1 span tests on page 348. This test method is the least preferable because it covers wiring that is not in the local portion of the span. This test only isolates problems to section 2 wiring if there are no problems in the wiring between the far-end CO and the far-end ICSU. Coordinate this test with the DS1 service provider.

   If any of the tests fails, a problem is indicated in Section 2 as long as the tests for Span Section 1 and Span Section 3 pass. Since Span Section 2 includes the network interface point, it is necessary to work with the service provider to isolate the fault to the loopback jack cable, the “dumb” block, or the Smart Jack.

Figure 68: Network Interface at Smart Jack

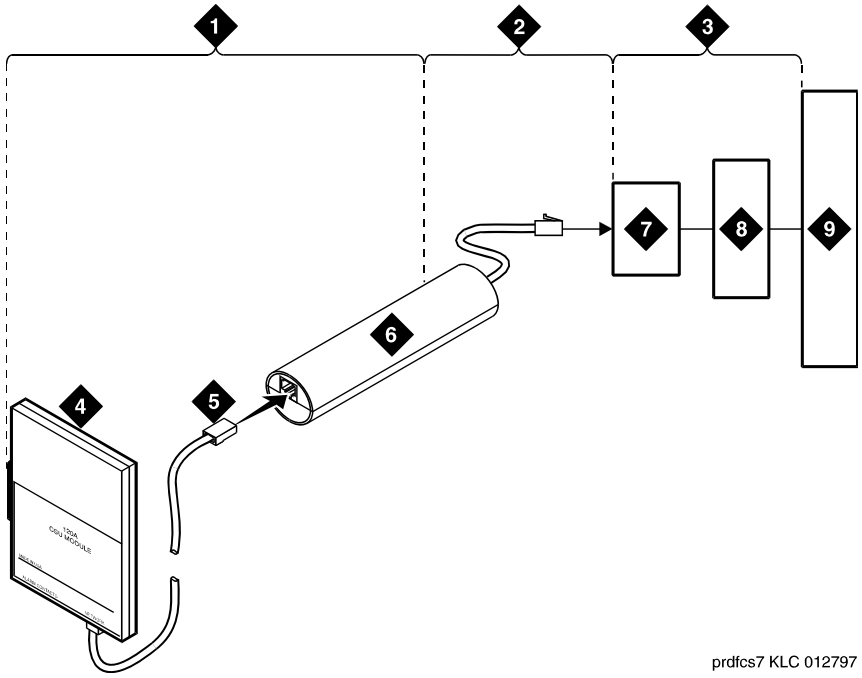


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. Span Section 3
4. 120A Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
5. RJ-48 to Network Interface (Up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
6. Loopback Jack
7. Network Interface Smart Jack
8. Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
9. Central Office

Figure 69: Network Interface at Extended Demarcation Point (Smart Jack inaccessible)

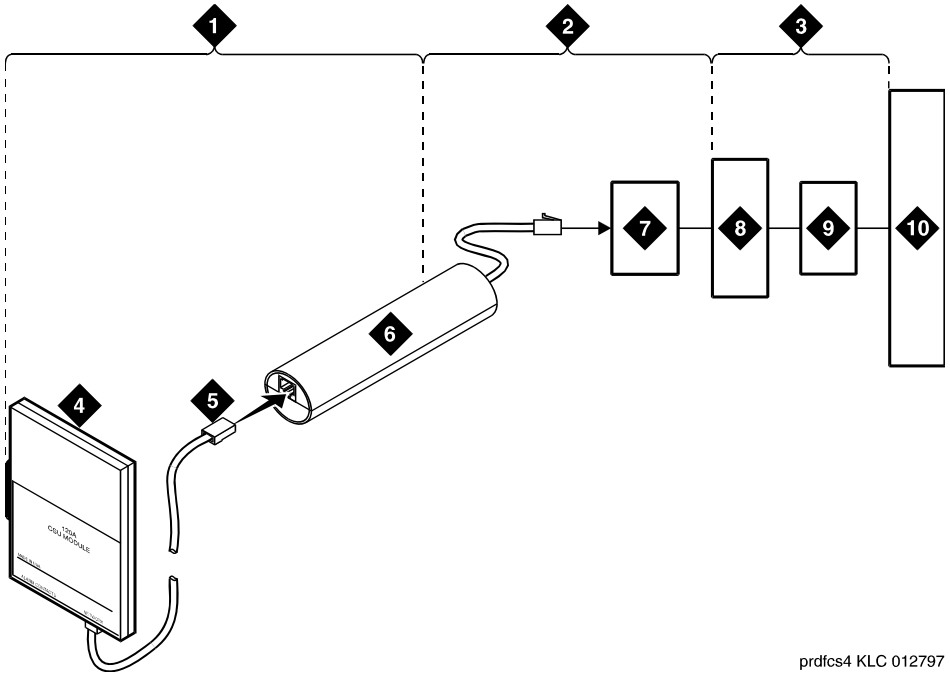


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. Span Section 3
4. 120A Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
5. RJ-48 to Network Interface (up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
6. Loopback Jack
7. “Dumb” Block (Extended Demarcation)
8. Network Interface Smart Jack
9. Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
10. Central Office

Figure 70: Network Interface at Extended Demarcation Point (Smart Jack accessible)

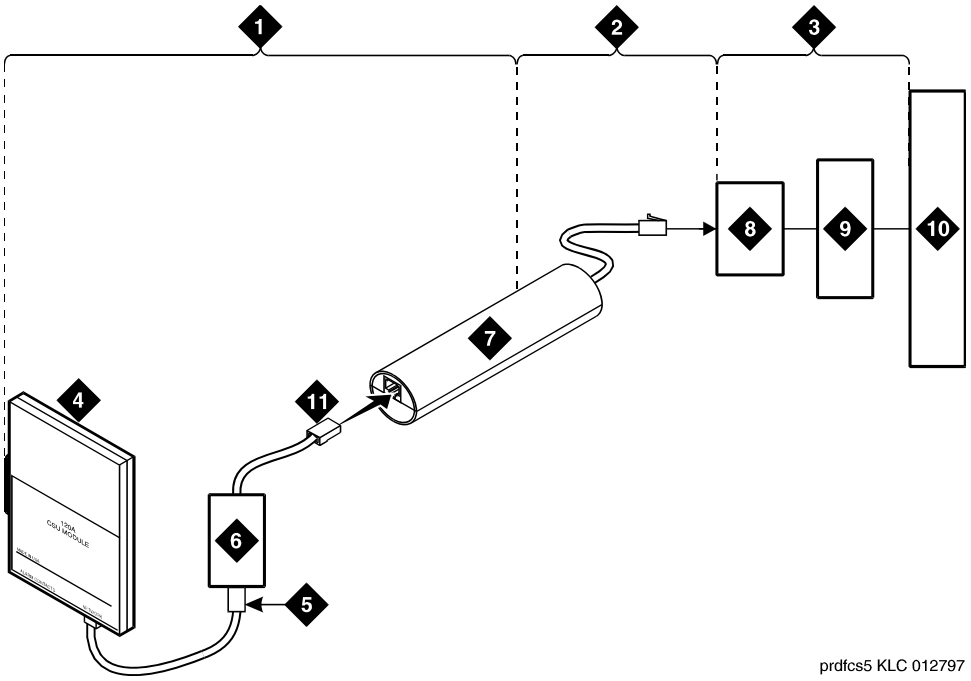


Figure notes:

1.	Span Section 1	**6.**	“Dumb” Block (Extended Demarcation)
2.	Span Section 2	**7.**	Loopback Jack
3.	Span Section 3	**8.**	Network Interface Smart Jack
4.	120A Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)	**9.**	Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
5.	RJ-48 to Network Interface (up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)	**10.**	Central Office
		11.	“Dumb” Block to Smart Jack RJ-48

Configurations without a Smart Jack

When the loopback jack is added to a span that does not contain a Smart Jack, the span is divided into two sections. See Figure 71: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block on page 356 and Figure 72: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block with repeater line to Fiber MUX on page 357. These sections are described in Table 68.

Table 68: DS1 span section descriptions (without a Smart Jack)

Span section	Smart Jack location
Span Section 1:	ICSU to the loopback jack
Span Section 2:	Loopback jack to the CO)

Figure 71: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block

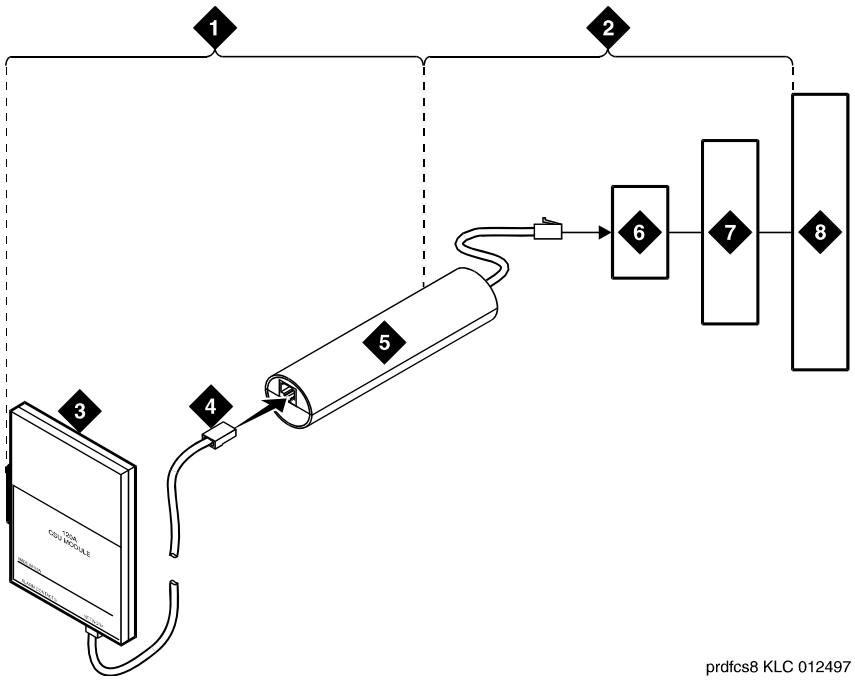


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. 120A Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
4. RJ-48 to Network Interface (up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
5. Loopback Jack
6. “Dumb” Block (Demarcation Point)
7. Interface Termination or Fiber MUX
8. Central Office

Figure 72: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block with repeater line to Fiber MUX

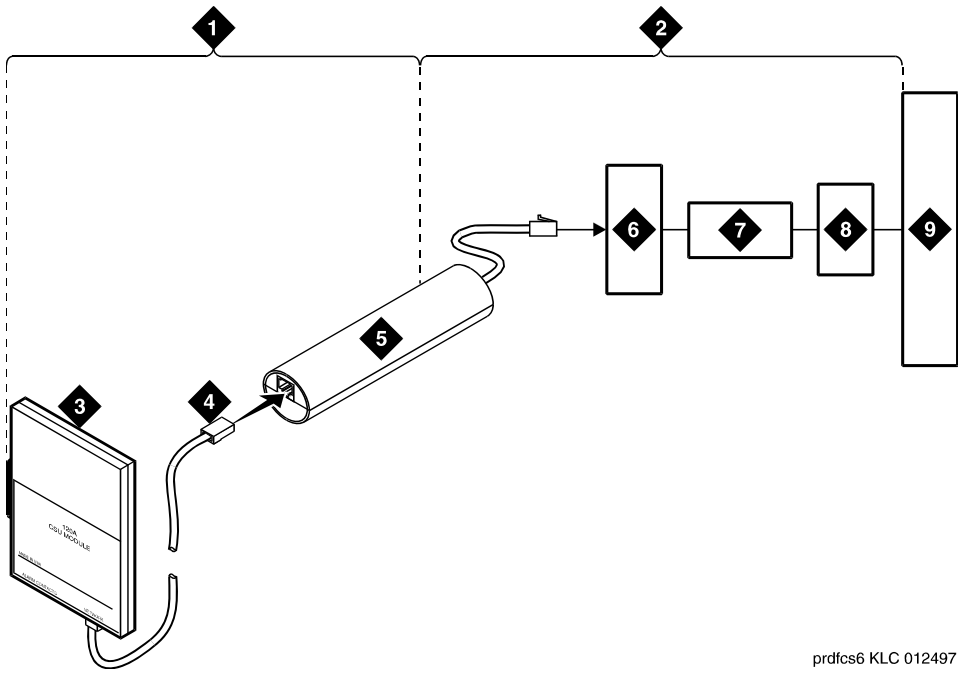


Figure notes:

1. Span Section 1
2. Span Section 2
3. 120A Integrated Channel Service Unit (ICSU)
4. RJ-48 to Network Interface (up to 1000 Feet) (305 m)
5. Loopback Jack
6. “Dumb” Block (Demarcation Point)
7. Repeater
8. Fiber MUX
9. Central Office

Span Section 2 includes the short cable from the loopback jack to the “dumb” block demarcation point (part of the loopback jack). This is the only portion of section 2 that is part of customer premises wiring but is not covered in the loopback jack’s loopback path.

A problem can exist in one or both of the two sections. The field technician is responsible for finding and correcting problems in Span Section 1 and the loopback cable portion of Span Section 2. The DS1 service provider is responsible for finding and correcting problems in the majority of Span Section 2. Testing is divided into two steps:

1. Test customer premises wiring (section 1 in Figure 71: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block on page 356) from the ICSU to the loopback jack as described in DS1 span tests on page 348.

2. Test the loopback jack-to-dumb block and dumb block-to-CO wiring (Span Section 2 in Figure 71: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block on page 356). This can be done using a loopback that “overlaps” the section of the span. Any of the following loopbacks can do this:

   a. The local ICSU’s line loopback, which is typically activated, tested, and then deactivated by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.

   b. The local DS1 interface’s payload loopback, activated and tested by the DS1 service provider at the CO end.

   c. The far-end ICSU’s line loopback. This test is activated at the management terminal by entering **`test ds1-loop`** ***`location`*** **`far-csu-loopback-test-begin`**. The test is terminated by entering **`test ds1-loop`** ***`location`*** **`end-loopback/span-test`**. Bit error counts are examined as described in the “DS1 Span Test” section. This test only isolates problems to Span Section 2 wiring if there are no problems in the wiring between the far-end CO and the far-end ICSU. Coordinate this test with the DS1 service provider.

      If any of the above tests (a, b, or c) fail, a problem is indicated in Span Section 2. This could mean bad loopback jack -to-”dumb” block cabling, but is more likely to indicate a problem somewhere between the “dumb” block and the CO. This is the responsibility of the DS1 service provider. If the DS1 span test confirms that there are no problems in section 1, the technician should proceed as follows to avoid unnecessary dispatch.

      - Identify and contact the DS1 service provider.
      - Inform the DS1 provider that loopback tests of the CPE wiring to the “dumb” block (section 1) showed no problems.
      - If the far-end ICSU line loopback test failed, inform the DS1 provider.
      - Request that the DS1 provider perform a loopback test of their portion of the Span Section 2 wiring by sending someone out to loop Span Section 2 back to the CO at the “dumb” block.

        If this test fails, the problem is in the service provider’s wiring.

        If the test passes, the problem is in the cable between the loopback jack and the “dumb” block. Replace the loopback jack.

Testing configurations that connect to fiber multiplexers

Use the loopback jack when customer premises DS1 wiring connects to an on-site fiber multiplexer (MUX) and allows wiring to the network interface point on the MUX to be remotely tested. This requires that ICSUs be used on DS1 wiring to the MUX.

Fiber MUXs can take the place of interface termination feeds as shown in:

- Figure 68: Network Interface at Smart Jack on page 353
- Figure 69: Network Interface at Extended Demarcation Point (Smart Jack inaccessible) on page 354

- Figure 70: Network Interface at Extended Demarcation Point (Smart Jack accessible) on page 355
- Figure 71: Network Interface at “Dumb” Block on page 356.

Test these spans using the same procedures as metallic spans.

Note:

Fiber MUXs might have loopback capabilities that can be activated by the service provider from the CO end. These might loop the signal back to the CO or back to the DS1 board. If the MUX provides the equivalent of a line loopback on the “problem” DS1 facility, this might be activated following a successful loopback jack test and used to isolate problems to the wiring between the loopback jack and the MUX.

VOLTAGE ALERT:

Installations that use repeated metallic lines between the MUX and the “dumb” block require DC power for the repeaters. This DC power is present at the “dumb” block interface to the CPE equipment. *A loopback jack is required in this configuration to properly isolate and terminate the DC power*.

To check for the presence of DC, make the following four measurements at the network interface jack:

- From Transmit Tip (T, Pin 5) to Receive Tip (T1, Pin 2)
- From Transmit Ring (R, Pin 4) to Receive Ring (R1, Pin 4)
- From Transmit Tip (T, Pin 5) to Transmit Ring (R, Pin 4)
- From Receive Tip (T1, Pin 2) to Receive Ring (R1, Pin 4)

Every measurement should read 0 (zero) volts DC. For more information, refer to *Installing and Operating a 120A Channel Service Unit with Avaya Communication Manager (03-601508)*.

Facility test calls

The facility test calls feature allows you to use a voice terminal to make test calls to specific trunks, time slots, tones, and tone receivers within the system. The test call verifies that the accessed component is functioning properly. To use this feature, it must be enabled on the Class of Restriction screen, and you must know the facility test call access code. The code can be retrieved by entering **`display feature-access-codes`**. It appears on page one of the screen output.

Note:

For the ISDN-PRI test call feature see Troubleshooting ISDN-PRI test calls on page 210.

The following test call descriptions are for voice terminal users.

Trunk test call

The facility test call feature allows you to use a voice terminal to make test calls to specific trunks within the system. The test call verifies that the accessed component is functioning properly. To use this feature, it must be enabled on the Class of Restriction form, and you must know the facility test call access code. The code can be retrieved by entering the SAT command **`display feature-access-codes`**. It appears on page one of the screen output.

The trunk test call accesses specific tie or CO trunks, including DS1 trunks. If the trunk is busied out by maintenance, it will be temporarily released for the test call and returned to busyout afterwards. Before making the test call, use **`list configuration`** to determine the location of the trunk ports that you want to test. DID trunks cannot be accessed.

Note:

Do not use this trunk test call procedure to test ISDN-PRI or ATM-CES trunks. For more information about testing ISDN-PRI or ATM-CES trunks, see ATM-BCH, Test #258.

To place a test call

1. Dial the Feature Access Code (FAC) described above and listen for dial tone.
2. **S8700 | S8710 | S8720**: If the trunk is on an S8700 PN port, dial the 7-digit port location UUCSSpp, where:
   - UU = Cabinet number (01 - 44 for PNs)
   - C = Carrier number (A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, D =4, E = 5)
   - SS = Slot number (01 - 20)
   - pp = Port circuit number (01 - 24)

   The channels on a DS1 trunk are addressed by using the channel number for the port number.
3. **S8300** / **G700**: If the trunk is on a G700 MM710 Media Module, dial the 7-digit port location MMMVXyy, where:
   - MMM = Media Gateway number: 3 digits [0 - 9] [0 - 9] [0 - 9]
   - V = Gateway port identifier carrier = 8
   - On a telephone keypad, the number “8” also displays the letters “T”, “U”, and “V”.
   - X = Slot number (1 - 4, if no S8300 in Slot 1)
   - yy = Circuit number

   Circuit range depends upon the Media Module on which the trunk is set up. For the Avaya Analog Media Module (MM711/714), the range is 1-8; for the Avaya T1/E1 Media Module

(MM710), the range could be 1-23, 1-24, 1-31, or 1-32, depending upon the type of translation and signaling.

Example: If the CO trunk is on port 5, MM in slot 3, of MG 34,

a. Dial FAC.

b. Get dial tone.

c. Dial 0348305.

4. Listen for one of the following call progress tones:

If you get...	Then...
Dial tone or silence	The trunk is connected. Go to Step 5.
Busy tone	The trunk is either busy processing a call or is out of service. Check **`status trunk`**.
Reorder tone	The trunk requested is in a different port network from your station, and inter-PN resources are not available to access it.
Intercept tone	The port addressed is not a trunk, or it is a DID trunk, or the trunk is not administered.
Confirmation tone	The port is a tone receiver.

Note:

For a definition of call progress tones, refer to *Overview for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-300468*.

5. Place a call. If the call does not go through (no ringing is heard), check to see if the circuit has been removed or if the trunk is a rotary trunk.

The dial tone heard is coming from the far-end. If the far-end has been disabled, you will not hear dial tone. However, depending on far-end administration, you may still be able to dial digits. Every digit dialed after the port number is transmitted using end-to-end DTMF signaling. If the trunk being tested is a rotary trunk, it is not possible to break dial tone.

DS0 Loop-Around test call

The DS0 loop-around feature provides a loop-around connection for incoming non-ISDN DS1 trunk data calls. This feature is similar to the far-end loop-around connection provided for the ISDN test call feature. This DS0 loop around is provided primarily to allow a network service provider to perform facility testing at the DS0 level before video teleconferencing terminals are installed at the PBX.

The feature is activated on a call-by-call basis by dialing a test call extension specified on the System Parameters Maintenance screen. No special hardware is required. When the test call extension is received by the PBX, a non inverting 64-kbps connection is set up on the PBX's time division multiplexed bus. More than one loop-around call can be active at the same time.

For calls routed over the public network using the ACCUNET Switched Digital Service (SDS) or Software-Defined Data Network (SDDN), the data-transmission rate is 56 kbps since robbed bit signaling is used. For calls established over a private network using common-channel signaling, the full 64-kbps data rate is available.

On the Trunk Group screen:

- Set the communications type to **data** when the incoming trunk group is used only for data calls (SDS).
- Set the communications type to **rbavd** (robbed bit alternate voice data) when the incoming trunk group is used for robbed bit alternate voice and/or data (SDN/SDDN).
- Set the communications type to **avd** for private network trunks using common channel signaling.

DTMR test call

This call accesses and tests the dual-tone multifrequency receivers (DTMR-PTs) located on TN718, TN420, TN744, TN748, TN756, and TN2182 tone detector circuit packs. These tone receivers are also known as touch-tone receivers (**TTR**s). Before making the test call, use **`list configuration`** to determine the location of the circuit packs that you want to test.

All eight ports of circuit packs TN744 and TN2182 are DTMR ports. All the other packs have just four DTMR ports: 01, 02, 05 and 06.

To place a tone receiver test call:

1. Dial the FAC described in the introduction to this section and listen for dial tone.
2. Dial the seven-digit port location UUCSSpp of one of the DTMR ports located on a Tone Detector circuit pack, where:
   - UU = Cabinet number (01 - 44 for PNs)
   - C = Carrier number (A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, D =4, E = 5)
   - SS = Slot number (01 - 20)
   - pp = Port circuit number (01 - 24)
3. Listen for one of the following call progress tones:

If you get...	Then...
Confirmation tone	The DTMR is connected. Go to Step 4.
Intercept tone	The port entered is not a TTR or the board is not inserted (if a trunk, see above).

1 of 2

If you get...	Then...
Reorder tone	The DTMR is in use (call processing), the board is busied out, or inter-PN resources are unavailable for the call.
Dial tone	The port is a trunk. See the preceding section.
	2 of 2

Note:

For a definition of call progress tones, refer to *Overview for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-300468*.

4. Dial the sequence **1234567890*#**.

   If the sequence is entered and received correctly, dial tone is returned and another test call can be made. If the test fails, intercept tone is returned. A failure may indicate a faulty DTMR port or circuit pack, a faulty voice terminal, or an error in the entry of the sequence.

5. To test another DTMR, repeat Steps 2 through 4.
6. To terminate the test call, hang up the station set used for testing.

TDM bus time slot test call

The time slot test call connects the voice terminal to a specified time slot on the A or B TDM Bus of a specified port network. To connect to any out-of-service time slots, refer to Out-of-Service time slot test call on page 365.

To test a specific time slot on the TDM bus of a specific port network:

1. Dial the FAC described in the introduction to this section and listen for dial tone.
2. Dial the 2-digit port network number followed by **#** and the 3-digit time slot number listed in Table 69: TDM Bus time slot numbers on page 364.
3. Listen for one of the following call progress tones:

If you get...	Then...
Reorder tone	The time slot is in use, the time slot is not addressable, or inter-PN resources are not available to make the call.
Confirmation tone	The time slot is idle or out-of-service. The time slot may be on the TDM bus (A or B) that is not currently carrying tones, or it may be busied out. The call is connected to the time slot so that any noise may be heard.
System tone	The time slot is carrying a system tone as listed in Table 69.

Note:

For a definition of call progress tones, refer to *Overview for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-300468*.

TDM bus time slots

When you address a tone-carrying time slot on the TDM bus (A or B) that is currently carrying tones, you will be connected to that time slot and will hear the tone as follows:

- Time slots 005 – 021 and 261 – 277 (bus A) are reserved to carry the system's dedicated tones.
- Time slots 000 – 004 and 256 – 260 (bus B) carry control information and are not addressable.
- Time slots 254 and 510 are not addressable due to a hardware constraint.

At any given time, only one of the TDM busses (A or B) carries the dedicated tones, with B being the default. Entering **`status port-network`** displays which TDM bus is currently carrying the dedicated tones. The corresponding time slots on the other bus are normally inactive and are only used for call service, as a last resort, when every other non-control channel time slot on both busses is busy.

Table 69: TDM Bus time slot numbers ***1 of 2***

TDM Bus A time slot	TDM Bus B time slot	Tone heard
000	256	Reorder
001	257	Reorder
002	258	Reorder
003	259	Reorder
004	260	Reorder
005	261	Touch Tone 1 — 697 Hz
006	262	Touch Tone 2 — 770 Hz
007	263	Touch Tone 3 — 852 Hz
008	264	Touch Tone 4 — 941 Hz
009	265	Touch Tone 5 — 1209 Hz
010	266	Touch Tone 6 — 1336 Hz
011	267	Touch Tone 7 — 1447 Hz

1 of 2

Table 69: TDM Bus time slot numbers ***2 of 2***

TDM Bus A time slot	TDM Bus B time slot	Tone heard
012	268	Touch Tone 8 — 1633 Hz
013	269	Dial Tone
014	270	Reorder Tone
015	271	Alert Tone
016	272	Busy Tone
017	273	Ringback Tone
018	274	Special Ringback Tone
019	275	2225-Hz Tone
020	276	Music
021	277	Tone on Hold
022–253	278–509	Confirmation (used for calls)
254	510	Reorder
255	511	Confirmation
		2 of 2

Out-of-Service time slot test call

This call can be used to determine whether there are any out-of-service time slots on the specified port network's TDM bus. If so, you will be connected to one. By listening to noise on the time slot and selectively removing circuit packs, you may be able to isolate the source of interference.

To place the call:

1. Dial the FAC described above and listen for dial tone.
2. Dial the port network number followed by ****.

3. Listen for one of the following tones:

If you get...	Then...
Reorder tone	There are no out-of-service time slots on the specified port network.
Confirmation tone	Connection is made to an out-of-service time slot.

4. Repeated test calls will alternate between out-of-service time slots on TDM bus A and TDM bus B.

System tone test call

This test connects the voice terminal to a specific system tone.

To place the call:

1. Dial the FAC described above.
2. Dial the port network number followed by * and the two-digit tone identification number from Table 70.
3. Listen for one of the following tones:

If you get...	Then...
Intercept tone	The number entered is not a valid tone number.
Reorder tone	Inter-PN resources are not available.
System tone	The specified tone will be heard if it is functioning.

Note:

For a definition of call progress tones, refer to *Overview for Avaya Communication Manager, 03-300468*.

Table 70: System tone identification numbers ***1 of 4***

Number	Description
00	Null tone
01	Dial tone
02	Reorder tone
03	Alert tone

1 of 4

Table 70: System tone identification numbers ***2 of 4***

Number	Description
04	Busy tone
05	Recall dial tone
06	Confirmation tone
07	Internal call waiting tone
08	Ringback tone
09	Special ringback tone
10	Dedicated ringback tone
11	Dedicated special ringback tone
12	Touch tone 1
13	Touch tone 2
14	Touch tone 3
15	Touch tone 4
16	Touch tone 5
17	Touch tone 6
18	Touch tone 7
19	Touch tone 8
20	Chime
21	350 Hz
22	440 Hz
23	480 Hz
24	620 Hz
25	2025 Hz
26	2225 Hz
27	Counter
28	External call waiting
29	Priority call waiting

2 of 4

Table 70: System tone identification numbers ***3 of 4***

Number	Description
30	Busy verification
31	Executive override/intrusion tone
32	Incoming call identification
33	Dial zero
34	Attendant transfer
35	Test calls
36	Recall on don’t answer
37	Audible ring
38	Camp-on recall
39	Camp-on confirmation
40	Hold recall
41	Hold confirmation
42	Zip tone
43	2804 Hz
44	1004 Hz (-16db)
45	1004 Hz (0 db)
46	404 Hz
47	Transmission test sequence 105
48	Redirect tone
49	Voice signaling tone
50	Digital milliwatt
51	440 Hz + 480 Hz
52	Music
53	Transmission test sequence 100
54	Transmission test sequence 102
55	Laboratory test tone 1

3 of 4

Table 70: System tone identification numbers ***4 of 4***

Number	Description
56	Laboratory test tone 2
57	Disable echo supervision dial tone
58	7 seconds of answer tone
59	4 seconds of answer tone
60	Restore music (or silence)
61	Warning tone
62	Forced music tone
63	Zip tone (first of 2 sent)
64	Incoming call ID (first of 2 sent)
65	Tone on hold
66	CO dial tone
67	Repetitive confirmation tone
68	Conference/bridging tone
	4 of 4

Media Gateway batteries

The backup batteries in the power distribution unit in the bottom of the cabinet should be replaced every four years or whenever a POWER alarm that indicates the condition of the batteries is logged. Systems with an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) might not be equipped with backup batteries.

Media Server UPS batteries

For information about maintaining the batteries that support the S8700 Media Servers, refer to the User's Guide or other product documentation that ships with the UPS.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE LOG

Date equipment installed: _____

Air Filters[1]	Scheduled Date	Date Completed	Completed By	Scheduled Date	Date Completed	Completed By
Single-carrier cabinet						
Multicarrier cabinet						
Battery Packs[2]	**Scheduled Date**	**Date Completed**	**Completed By**	**Scheduled Date**	**Date Completed**	**Completed By**
Single-carrier cabinet						
Multicarrier cabinet						

1. Inspect annually; clean or replace.
2. Replace every four years.

Analog tie trunk back-to-back testing

The TN760 circuit pack can be configured for back-to-back testing (also known as connectivity testing) by making translation and cross-connect changes. This testing configuration allows for the connection of tie trunks back-to-back in the same switch to verify the operation of tie trunk ports. The tests can be performed using either the:

- E&M mode test procedure on page 371

  or

- Simplex mode test procedure on page 375

E&M mode test procedure

To test the E & M mode:

1. At the administration terminal, enter **`list configuration trunks`** to determine which ports are assigned on the Tie Trunk circuit pack.
2. Enter **`display dialplan`** to determine the Trunk Access Code (**TAC**) format.
3. Enter **`display port xxx`** for every port defined in Step 1. This lists the trunk groups of which the ports are members. For details about removing and replacing port circuit packs, see Reseating and replacing server circuit packs on page 291.
4. Insert the circuit pack back into the slot.
5. Enter **`display trunk xxx p`** for each trunk group identified in Step 3. This lists the specified trunk group on the administration terminal screen and prints a hard copy on the printer. Save this data for later use.
6. Use **`change trunk xxx`** to remove every member defined by these ports from the trunk group(s).
7. Remove the Tie Trunk circuit pack from the carrier slot.
8. Set the DIP (option) switches for each of the two ports to be tested on the Tie Trunk circuit pack to “E&M mode” and “unprotected.”
9. Enter **`add trunk n`** to add a new (test) trunk group. Then enter information for the following fields:

Group Type	tie
TAC	Use trunk access code obtained from dial plan
Trunk Type (in/out)	wink/wink

1 of 2

Port	Assign two of the ports from the tie trunk.
Mode	E&M for both ports
Type	Specify one port as **t1 standard** and other port as **t1 compatible**.

2 of 2

10. Locate the tie trunk port terminal connections at the cross-connect field. Consult the appropriate table below for either 110-type or 66-type hardware.
11. At the cross-connect field, disconnect outside trunk facilities from the tie trunk ports and mark the disconnected wires for reconnecting the tie trunk ports to their normal configuration later. The D impact tool (AT-8762) is required to perform this step.
12. Use jumper wires (DT 24M-Y/BL/R/G and DT 24P-W/BRN) and the D impact tool to connect wiring between the two ports assigned in Step 9 at the cross-connect field. For example, if the two ports on the analog Tie Trunk circuit pack are port 1 and 2, connect the wirings as shown below:

Port 1 (t1 stan) (E&M)		**Port 2 (t1 comp) (E&M)**
T1	connected to	T12
R1	connected to	R12
T11	connected to	T2
R11	connected to	R2
E1	connected to	M2
M1	connected to	E2

13. Check all wirings to verify good connections between the two test ports.
14. Place a call from one voice terminal to another voice terminal using the tie trunk ports assigned. Dial TAC and extension. For example, if TAC of tie trunk group is 110 and station number is 5012, then dial 110 5012. If the call cannot be made, either one of these ports could be defective. There are four ports on the TN760. Try different combinations to determine defective ports.
15. If there is a defective port on the circuit pack, try to switch to an unused port. If every port is normally used, then replace the circuit pack.

16. Disconnect the jumpers between two ports. Then use administration terminal and trunk printouts to restore every trunk-group change to normal values.

Table 71: Carrier lead appearances MDF ***1 of 3***

110 connecting block terminals	CO Trunk TN747	Tie Trunk TN760
1	T1	T1
2	R1	R1
3		T11
4		R11
5		E1
6		M1
7	T2	T2
8	R2	R2
9		T12
10		R12
11		E2
12		M2
13	T3	T3
14	R3	R3
15		T13
16		R13
17		E3
18		M3
19	T4	T4
20	R4	R4
21		T14
22		R14
23		E4

1 of 3

Table 71: Carrier lead appearances MDF ***2 of 3***

110 connecting block terminals	CO Trunk TN747	Tie Trunk TN760
24		M4
25	T5	
26	R5	
27		
28		
29		
30		
31	T6	
32	R6	
32		
33		
34		
36		
37	T7	
38	R7	
39		
40		
41		
42		
43	T8	
44	R8	
45		
46		
47		
48		

2 of 3

Table 71: Carrier lead appearances MDF ***3 of 3***

110 connecting block terminals	CO Trunk TN747	Tie Trunk TN760
49		
50		
		3 of 3

Simplex mode test procedure

To test using the simplex mode:

1. Repeat steps 1 through 7 of the E&M mode test procedure on page 371.
2. Set the DIP (option) switches for each of the two ports to be tested on the Tie Trunk circuit pack to simplex mode.
3. Enter **`add trunk n`** to add a new (test) trunk group. Then enter information for the following fields:

Group Type	tie
TAC	Use trunk access code obtained from dial plan.
Trunk Type (in/out)	wink/wink
Port	Assign two of the ports from the tie trunk.
Mode	simplex
Type	type 5

4. Locate the tie trunk port terminal connections at the cross-connect field. Consult the appropriate table above for either 110-type or 66-type hardware.
5. At the cross-connect field, disconnect outside trunk facilities from the analog tie trunk ports and mark the disconnected wires for later when the tie trunk ports are placed back into normal operation. The D impact tool (AT-8762) is required to perform this step.

6. Use jumper wires (DT 24M-Y/BL/R/G) and the D impact tool to connect wiring between the two ports assigned in Step 4 at the cross-connect field. For example, if the two ports on the analog Tie Trunk circuit pack are ports 1 and 2, connect the wirings as shown below:

Port 1 (type 5) (simplex)		Port 2 (type 5) (simplex)
T1	connected to	T12
R1	connected to	R12
T11	connected to	T2
R11	connected to	R2

7. Repeat Steps 13 through 16 of the E&M mode test procedure on page 371.

TN760E tie trunk option settings

The TN760E Tie Trunk circuit pack interfaces between 4 tie trunks and the **TDM** bus. Two tip and ring pairs form a 4-wire analog transmission line. An E and M pair are **DC** signaling leads used for call setup. The E-lead receives signals from the tie trunk and the M-lead transmits signals to the tie trunk.

To choose the preferred signaling format (Table 72: Signaling Formats for TN760E on page 377 and Table 73: Signaling type summary on page 377), set the switches on the TN760E and administer the port using Figure 73: TN760E tie trunk circuit pack (component side) (R758183) on page 378 and Table 74: TN760E option switch settings and administration on page 378.

Table 72: Signaling Formats for TN760E

Mode	Type
E & M	Type I Standard (unprotected)
E & M	Type I Compatible (unprotected)
Protected	Type I Compatible, Type I Standard
Simplex	Type V
E & M	Type V
E & M	Type V Revised

Table 73: Signaling type summary

	Transmit (M-Lead)		Receive (E-Lead)	
Signaling type	**On-hook**	**Off-hook**	**On-hook**	**Off-hook**
Type I Standard	Ground	Battery	Open[1]/ battery	Ground
Type I Compatible	Open1/ battery	Ground	Ground	Open1/ battery
Type V	Open1/ battery	Ground	Open	Ground
Type V Reversed	Ground	Open	Ground	Open

1. An open circuit is preferred instead of battery voltage.

Figure 73: TN760E tie trunk circuit pack (component side) (R758183)

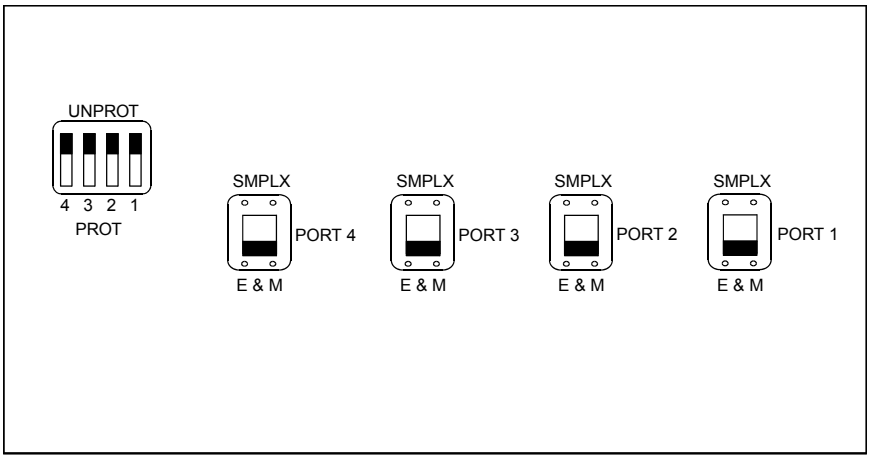


Table 74: TN760E option switch settings and administration

Installation situation		Preferred signaling format		E&M/SMPLX switch	Prot/Unprot switch	Administered port
Circumstance	**To**	**System**	**Far-End**			
Co-Located	Avaya PBX	E&M Type 1 Compatible	E&M Type 1 Standard	E&M	Unprotected	Type 1 Compatible
Inter-Building	Avaya PBX	Protected Type 1 Compatible	Protected Type 1 Standard Plus Protection Unit	E&M	Protected	Type 1 Compatible
Co-Located	Net Integrated	E&M Type 1 Standard	Any PBX	E&M	Unprotected	Type 1

TN464E/F option settings

The TN464E/F DS1/E1 Interface - T1/E1 circuit pack interfaces between a 24- or 32-channel Central Office/ISDN or tie trunk and the TDM bus.

Set the switches on the circuit pack to select bit rate and impedance match. See Table 75 and Figure 74.

Table 75: Option switch settings on TN464E/F

120 Ohms	Twisted pair
75 Ohms	Coaxial requiring 888B adapter
32 Channel	2.048 Mbps
24 Channel	1.544 Mbps

Figure 74: TN464E/F option settings

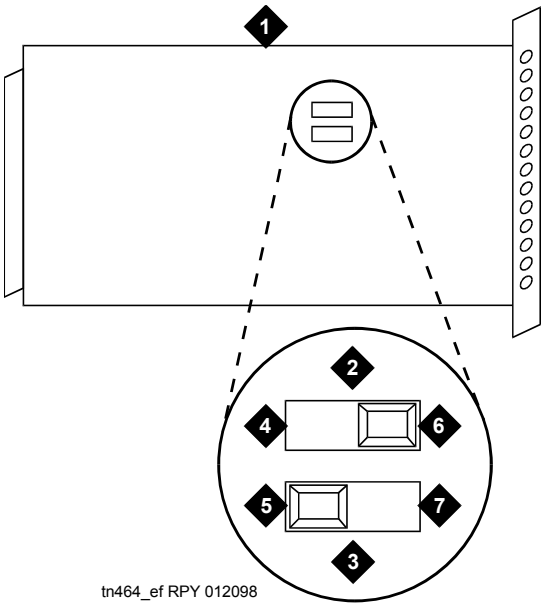


Figure notes:

1. Backplane connectors
2. 24/32 channel selector
3. 75/120 Ohm selector
4. Faceplate
5. 32 channel
6. 120 Ohm (shown selected)
7. 24 channel (shown selected)

Terminating Trunk Transmission testing

Note:

The capability described in this section is not available on S8300 server configurations.

The Terminating Trunk Transmission (TTT) (non-interactive) feature provides for extension number access to three tone sequences that can be used for trunk transmission testing from the far end of the trunks.

The three test types should have extension numbers assigned on the Maintenance-Related System Parameters screen:

Test Type 100:___ Test Type 102:___ Test Type 105:___

Test Type 100 provides:

- 5.5 seconds of 1004-Hz tone at 0dB
- Quiet until disconnect; disconnect is forced after 1 minute.

Test Type 102 provides:

- 9 seconds of 1004-Hz tone at 0dB
- 1 second of quiet
- This cycle is repeated until disconnect; disconnect is forced after 24 hours.

Test Type 105 provides:

- 9 seconds of 1004-Hz tone at -16dB
- 1 second of quiet
- 9 seconds of 404-Hz tone at -16dB
- 1 second of quiet
- 9 seconds of 2804-Hz tone at -16dB
- 30 seconds of quiet
- ½ second of 2225-Hz test progress tone
- Approximately 5 seconds of quiet
- Forced disconnect

Removing and restoring power

CAUTION:

Before powering down a carrier containing a DEFINITY AUDIX system (TN568), first power down the AUDIX unit to avoid damaging the AUDIX software. Instructions for powering down this the circuit pack are in Removing and restoring EMBEDDED AUDIX power on page 55 and in DEFINITY AUDIX documentation.

CAUTION:

If there is an alarm or problem suspected on the removable media do not save translations to the affected device.

Removing and restoring power to the G250 / G350 Media Gateways

To remove or restore power:

1. For a multicarrier cabinet, set the emergency transfer switch to ON. This locks the PN in the emergency transfer mode until the trouble is cleared.
2. Depending on which type of cabinet you are powering down, do one of the following:
   - In an AC-powered multicarrier cabinet, set the circuit breaker to OFF at the power-distribution unit.
   - In a DC-powered multicarrier cabinet, turn off the DC power supply.
   - In an AC- or DC-powered single-carrier cabinet stack, turn off the power for each affected carrier individually. The ON/OFF switch is located behind the:
     - AC carrier's WP-91153 power unit
     - DC carrier's 676B power unit
3. Power is restored by reversing the action taken above.

   Restoring power will cause a restart. This process is described under EXP-PN in ABRI-POR (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

   If a powered-down carrier contains a 676B power unit, the 676B must have been powered down for at least 10 seconds for the unit to restart.

Removing / restoring power: S8700 Series Media Servers

Always shut down the Avaya S8700 Series media servers from the Maintenance Web Interface to ensure that all active processes terminate properly.

Maintenance activity places different demands on power-removal scenarios. You can busy-out and remove power from the Off Line (standby) server to replace components, replace the entire server, or relocate the server. For planned power outages, you can shut down both servers sequentially. Choose from these procedures:

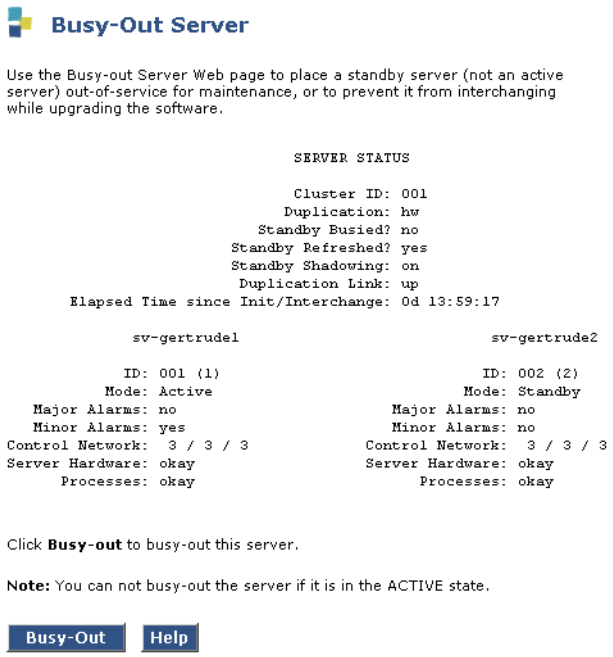
- Shutting down the Off Line (standby) server
- Shutting down the server pair
- Restoring power to the S8710 or S8720 media servers

Shutting down the Off Line (standby) server

To shut down a S8710 or S8720 Off Line (standby) media server for maintenance:

1. At the Web interface's main menu for the Off Line (standby) server select **Data Backup/ Restore > Backup Now** and backup the data to flashcard.
2. Select **Server > Busy-out Server** from the main menu.

   The **Busy-out Server** page displays.



3. Ensure that you are on the Off Line (standby) server and click on **Busy-Out**.

Note:

You cannot busy-out the On Line (active) server, and while the Off Line (standby) server is busied-out, server interchange cannot occur.

4. Select **Shutdown Server** from the main menu.

   The **Shutdown This Server** page displays.



5. Select **Immediate Shutdown** and uncheck (deselect) **Restart server after shutdown**.
6. Press the **Shutdown** button and wait until the server has powered down.
7. When both server has powered down, remove the power.
8. To restore power see Restoring power to the S8710 or S8720 media servers on page 384.

Shutting down the server pair

Note:

This procedure shuts down both servers and terminates Avaya Communication Manager, meaning that the entire phone system is inoperable including Emergency Transfer. Users cannot make any phone calls

To shut down both the On Line (active) and Off Line (standby) servers:

1. At the Web interface's main menu for the Off Line (standby) server select **Data Backup/ Restore > Backup Now** and backup the data to flashcard.

2. Select **Shutdown Server** from the main menu.

   The **Shutdown This Server** page displays.



3. Select **Immediate Shutdown** and uncheck (deselect) **Restart server after shutdown**.
4. Press the **Shutdown** button and wait until the server has powered down.
5. At the Web interface's main menu for the On Line (main) server select **Backup Now** and backup the data to flashcard.
6. Select **Shutdown Server** with these options:
   - Choose the **Immediate** option.
   - Select **Even If Server is Active**.
   - Do not select **Restart server after shutdown**.
7. Click the **Shutdown** button and wait until the server has powered down.
8. When both servers are powered down, remove power from the servers.
9. To restore power see Restoring power to the S8710 or S8720 media servers on page 384.

Restoring power to the S8710 or S8720 media servers

To restore power to the S8710 or S8720 server:

1. Apply power to the server by plugging the cable into the appropriate power source and into the rear connector of the server.
2. Push the power button on the front panel of the server.

Setting neon voltage (ring ping)

This procedure must be performed at installation and after replacement of the power supply.

Note:

The frequency (20, 25 or 50 Hz) is set by a switch on the power supply. Check the setting on this switch to ensure it is properly set.

Set neon voltage to OFF

Neon voltage should be set to OFF under these conditions:

- Ringing option is set to 50 Hz. Neon voltage is not available.
- LED message lamps are used on telephones.
- No *neon* message waiting lamps on telephones.

To turn the neon voltage OFF:

1. Turn the neon voltage control to OFF (see Figure 75: Setting the neon voltage on page 386).

Adjust neon voltage

The neon voltage must be adjusted under these conditions:

- Ringing option is set to 25 Hz. Maximum neon voltage is 120 Volts.
- Neon message waiting lamps are present on telephones.

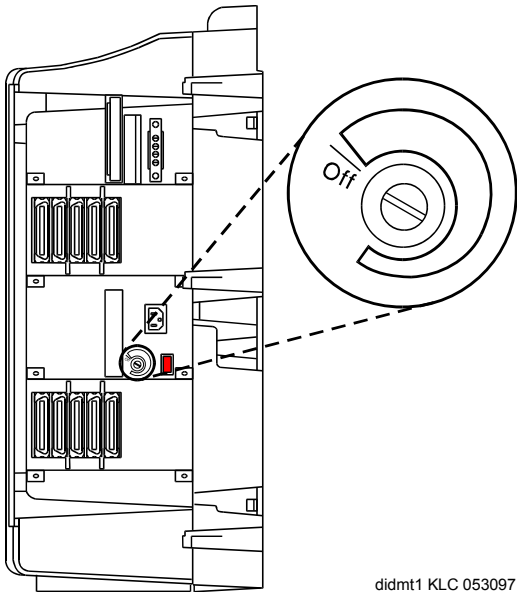
Use the following procedure to adjust the neon voltage:

1. Call a telephone with a neon message indicator and leave a message.
2. Check for “ring ping” (single ring pulse) each time the lamp flashes (approximately every 3 seconds).
3. Adjust the neon voltage control clockwise in small increments until the ring ping stops. See Figure 75: Setting the neon voltage on page 386.

   Ensure that the message lamp still lights when the adjustment is finished.
4. Type **`logoff`** and press **Enter** to logoff the system and to prevent unauthorized changes to data.

5. Set the left and right doors onto the hinge pins and close the doors. The doors must be closed to prevent EMI emissions. Tighten the door screws.
6. Set the cover panel onto the right panel and secure.

Figure 75: Setting the neon voltage



Removing and restoring power on the G700 Media Gateway

The G700 Media Gateway contains a detachable power cord. You can add power by plugging the power cord into the G700 receptacle, then plugging the cord into the wall outlet.

You can remove power by properly powering down the S8300 (If the G700 is equipped with an S8300), unplugging the power cord from the wall outlet, and then unplugging the power cord from the G700 receptacle.

Note:

The power supply in the G700 is not replaceable.

Note:

Auxiliary power is currently unavailable on the G700.

S8300 Media Server shutdown operations

Depending upon the circumstances of the replacement, different S8300 server shutdown operations may be required:

1. If you are shutting down an active S8300 media server or a functional but inactive LSP, you can use the Web interface to shut down the server:
   a. Under Server, click **Shutdown This Server**.
   b. On the **Shutdown This Server** screen, system restart checkboxes include:
      - **Delayed** (default option) – the system waits for processes to close files and other clean-up activities to finish before the server is shut down
      - **Immediate** – the system does not wait for processes to terminate normally before it shuts the server down
   c. Accept the default option.
   d. Leave the checkbox **After Shutdown, Restart System** unchecked.
   e. Click **Shutdown**.
2. Alternatively, you can manually initiate a shutdown process by first depressing for at least two seconds the button located next to the fourth GREEN “OK-to-Remove” LED (specific to the S8300).
   - For Communication Manager versions 1.2 and earlier, the fourth GREEN “Ok-to-Remove” LED flashes at a constant rate until it finally glows steadily.
   - For Communication Manager version 1.3 and later, the fourth GREEN “Ok-to-Remove” LED flashes at a constant rate, and the TST LED flashes slowly at first. As computer processes exit, the TST LED flashes faster. When the shutdown has completed, the TST LED goes out, and the “OK to Remove” LED then glows steadily.

     Once steady, this GREEN “Ok-to-Remove” LED indicates that the disk drive has been parked properly and the S8300 is ready to be removed.

   Note:

   The two processes described below apply to Communication Manager version 1.3 and later.
3. If the normal shutdown procedure does not succeed, when pressed, the shutdown button programs the S8300 hardware watchdog to reset the module after a two minute fail-safe interval. In addition, recovery measures are taken if the shutdown has not been accomplished within 80 seconds. These recovery measures store diagnostic information in flash memory on the S8300 for later analysis. The LED sequence is different according to the following circumstances:
   a. **Shutdown Failure with Successful Recovery** – if a high priority process has seized control of the S8300’s processor, the shutdown signal may be held up indefinitely, so that a shutdown will never proceed. After 80 seconds, a recovery function runs within the

S8300's operating system that equalizes process priorities, allowing the shutdown sequence to proceed. The LED sequence is as follows:

1. After the shutdown button is pressed and held for at least two seconds, the "OK to Remove" LED begins to flash at a constant rate. The TST LED flashes slowly at first.
2. The TST LED remains flashing at a slow rate for 80 seconds, because shutdown processing is being blocked by runaway processes. After 80 seconds, the YELLOW ACT LED is illuminated, indicating that process priorities have been equalized, and that diagnostic information has been saved for later analysis.
3. Now allowed to proceed, processes begin to exit as the shutdown begins. As processes exit, the TST LED flashes faster, and the YELLOW ACT LED remains illuminated.
4. When shutdown has completed, the TST LED goes out, and the "OK to Remove" LED comes on steady. At this point, it is safe to remove the S8300 module from the G700.

b. **Complete Shutdown Failure** – if an operating system level failure has occurred, it is possible that the processor will never be yielded for the shutdown to begin, even after process priorities are equalized by the recovery function at the 80 second interval. After two minutes, the S8300 will be reset by the hardware watchdog. The LED sequence is as follows:

1. After the shutdown button is pressed and held for at least two seconds, the "OK to Remove" LED begins to flash at a constant rate. The TST LED flashes slowly at first.
2. The TST LED remains flashing at a slow rate for 80 seconds, because shutdown processing is being blocked by runaway processes. After 80 seconds, The YELLOW ACT LED is illuminated, indicating that process priorities have been equalized, and that diagnostic information has been saved for later analysis.
3. Despite the process re-prioritization, the shutdown is still blocked, and the TST LED continues to flash at a slow rate. After two minutes, the hardware watchdog resets the S8300. At this point, the RED ALM LED is illuminated and all others go out. Although this begins restarting the S8300, it will be safe to remove the S8300 module from the G700 for approximately 15 seconds after the module resets.

Automatic Transmission Measurement System

The Automatic Transmission Measurement System (ATMS) performs transmission tests on analog trunks to determine whether they are performing satisfactorily. The switch automatically originates test calls from an Originating Test Line (OTL), over the trunks to be tested, to a Terminating Trunk Line (TTL) on the switch at the far end of the trunk. Several different measurements of noise and attenuation are made and compared to administered thresholds. Test measurements can be viewed in the form of ATMS summary report on page 396 or ATMS detail report on page 397.

ATMS test calls can be initiated on demand from the management terminal, or automatically by ATMS trunk test schedules. Demand tests are run with the **test analog-testcall** command which is described below.

Trunk groups can be administered to respond in different ways when a trunk fails to perform within the administered thresholds. Alarms and errors may be logged, and the trunk can be automatically busied out. When a trunk fails an unacceptable threshold twice, the system will busy it out if the trunk group is so administered and doing so will not exceed an administered limit (25, 50, 75, or 100% of the members in the group). This limit is not applied to later busyouts caused by other factors. Trunks can be manually returned to service by changing the thresholds and running a demand test or by using the release command.

ATMS requirements

ATMS tests utilize the analog port (port number 01) on a TN771 MT circuit pack. Depending on system configuration, each PN may also contain one TN771. Multiple TN771s allow up to three concurrent test calls. AMTS tests are designed to operate on the types of trunks found in the US, and the TN771 analog port is Mu-law companding only. These tests are not useful in every environment, and the trunk test parameters must be met, otherwise Test #844-848 Transmission Test aborts with Error Code 1005 for these unsupported trunk groups:

- ISDN-PRI
- SIP
- DID
- Any incoming trunk group (transmission tests can only be run on outgoing trunks)

For ATMS tests to run, several administrative prerequisites must be met. Table 76 shows the field entries necessary to enable testing.

Table 76: ATMS administration ***1 of 2***

Form	Field	Entry/Remarks
System-parameters customer-options	ATMS	**y** If this field is **n**, contact your Avaya representative for a change in your license file.
Station	Extension	At least one TN711 analog port must be assigned.
	Port Number	*uucss01*, where UUCSS is the location of any TN771
	Port Type COR	105TL. The number of a COR that has testing enabled

1 of 2

Table 76: ATMS administration *2 of 2*

Form	Field	Entry/Remarks
Class of Restriction	Facility Access Trunk Test	**y**
Trunk Group	Maintenance Tests ATMS Thresholds	**y** Specifies performance thresholds, the type and access number of the far-end TTL, and system response to test failures.
Hunt Group		Optional, for incoming test calls. If the system has several TN771s, use the Hunt Group screen to make up a hunt group of TTLs so that one extension can be used for the whole pool.
ATMS Trunk Test Schedule		Optional
		2 of 2

ATMS tests

ATMS test calls can be originated either on demand or according to the ATMS test schedule. Test schedules are set up with **`test-schedule`** commands.

Demand test calls are originated by the **`test analog-testcall`** command. You can specify testing of an entire trunk group, an individual trunk, or every trunk on a single circuit pack. Trunks can be addressed by either group/member numbers or circuit pack/port locations. The type of test call, the number of the testing line on the far-end switch and various other parameters must be administered on the Trunk Group screen before the command can execute.

Normally you should invoke only the full or supervision tests. The other options are provided mainly for use in setting up an ATMS schedule. The tests that are run depend on the type of TTL at the far end. Table 77 shows which tests are run for each type of TTL.

Input parameters

Table 77: Input parameters (analog test call)

Input	Description
trunk addresses	Specify a single trunk or several trunks by using trunk, port, or board addresses. These parameters are described in the introduction to Input parameters on page 391. If you enter a trunk-group number without a member number, every member of the group is tested.
full	Executes the most comprehensive test call available using the administered test set type. “Full” is the default.
supervision	This test takes about 10 seconds and simply confirms the presence of testing capability at the far end.
no-selftest	Executes the full test, but skips self test sequences. This saves about 20 seconds on the type 105 transmission test and has no effect on type 100 and 102 transmission tests.
no-return-loss	Executes the full test but skips return loss sequences. This saves about 20 seconds on the type 105 transmission test and has no effect on type 100 or 102 transmission tests.
no-st-or-rl	Executes the full test but skips the self test and the return loss sequences. This saves about 40 seconds on the type 105 transmission test and has no effect on type 100 or 102 transmission tests.
repeat #	Specifies repeating the tests up to 99 times. The default is a single run of the tests.
schedule	Schedule execution of the test at a later time. This is not the same as setting up an ATMS test schedule described in ATMS tests on page 390.

Different TTLs have different measurement capabilities, and you will need the information about specific TTL types in Table 78, which does not include the self-test nor does it distinguish between measurements for different test tone levels.

Table 78: Measurement capability by TTL type

Test	Terminating Test Line Type				
	105 Type with Return Loss	105 Type without Return Loss	High-Level/ Low-Level Tone Source	100 Type	102 Type
Loss at 1004 Hz Far End to Near End	x	x	x	x	x
Loss at 1004 Hz Near End to Far End	x	x			
Loss at 404 Hz Far End to Near End	x	x	x		
Loss at 404 Hz Near End to Far End	x	x			
Loss at 2804 Hz Far End to Near End	x	x	x		
Loss at 2804 Hz Near End to Far End	x	x			
C-Message Noise Near End	x	x	x	x	
C-Message Noise Far End	x	x			
C-Notched Noise Near End	x	x			
C-Notched Noise Far End	x	x			
Return Loss[1] Near End	x	x	x	x	
Return Loss Far End					

1. Return Loss includes Echo Return Loss and both high-frequency and low-frequency Singing Return Loss.

Test call results

- If the test call successfully completes, and every trunk tests within administered thresholds for marginal and unacceptable performance, then a PASS result is returned.
- If the test aborts or fails, an error code indicating the cause is returned. The error codes are explained in the CO-TRK and TIE-TRK sections of ABRI-POR (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.
- When the trunk is being used for call processing, the test aborts.
- When the trunk is already being tested by maintenance software, the test is queued and run when the maintenance activity finishes.

Measurement data gathered by analog testcalls can be retrieved with the **list testcalls** command as described in ATMS reports on page 394. The measurements that are made and recorded depend on the type of test that is specified and the capabilities of the far-end TTL.

Figure 76 shows a typical result for **`test analog-testcall trunk 60`**.

Figure 76: Test results for test analog-testcall trunk 60

```
test analog-testcall trunk 60

                                TEST RESULTS

 Port      Maintenance Name  Alt. Name  Test No. Result   Error Code

 02B1901   TIE-TRK           060/001     845      PASS
 02B1902   TIE-TRK           060/002     845      PASS
 02B1903   TIE-TRK           060/003     845      PASS
 02B1904   TIE-TRK           060/004     845      ABORT     1004
 02B1905   TIE-TRK           060/005     845      PASS
```

Field	Description
Port	The physical location of the port supporting the trunk being tested.
Maintenance Name	The name of the maintenance object tested, TIE-TRK or CO-TRK.
Alt. Name	The trunk-group number and member number of the trunk being tested.
Test Number	ATMS tests are numbered 844 through 848.

1 of 2

Field	Description
Result	• If the test call successfully completes, and if every trunk tests within administered thresholds for marginal and unacceptable performance, then a PASS result is returned. • If measurements fall outside the thresholds, the test fails. The trunks group can be administered to log errors and alarms, and to busy out the failed trunk. • If the test call cannot be completed, an ABORT is returned.
Error Code	This numerical code indicates the reason for a failure or abort. The codes are explained in the CO-TRK and TIE-TRK sections of ABRI-POR (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*.

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ATMS reports

The **`list testcalls`** command produces detailed and summary reports of measurements made by the ATMS. Measurement reports contain data on trunk signal loss, noise, singing return loss, and echo return loss, and are used to determine the quality of trunk lines. The system maintains a database with the results of the last test for each trunk. System resets clear all transmission test data, and ATMS measurements are not backed up by the MSS.

ATMS parameters are administered on the Trunk Group screen. These include thresholds for marginal and unacceptable performance. On the screen display, measurements that exceed the marginal threshold are highlighted. Measurements that are exceed the unacceptable level appear flashing, indicating unusable trunks. Trunk groups can be administered to log errors and alarms, and to busy out the failed trunk in response to such results.

The detailed report lists measurements for each trunk-group member. The summary reports lists trunk groups as a whole. The measurements that are displayed depends on what type of test, if any, was last run on the trunk, and the capabilities of the TTL on the switch at the far end of the trunk. See Test call results on page 393 for a description of the **`test analog-testcall`** command. A blank line indicates that no test data is available for that trunk or group.

The number of pages of each report is dependent upon the selection criteria and the number of outgoing trunks in the system. About 10 measurements can be listed on a page on the administration terminal, or about 50 measurements can be listed on a printer. By default, reports list every measurement. Filtering can be used to limit the output. For example, the report can be set up to print only failed measurements.

Input parameters

Input	Description
detail	Show each measurement made for each trunk.
summary	Show totaled results of ATMS tests for trunk groups as a whole.
grp #	Show measurements for a specific trunk group. When used with **to-grp**, this option specifies the starting trunk group in a range.
to-grp	Show measurements for every trunk group from one up to the trunk-group number entered. When used with **grp**, this is the ending trunk group in a range.
mem	• When used with **grp**, show measurements for a specific trunk-group member. • When used with **to-mem**, this is starting trunk-group member in a range.
to-mem	• When used with **grp**, display measurements for every trunk-group member from one up to the specified trunk-group member entered. • When used with **mem**, this is the ending trunk-group member in a range.
port	Display measurements for the trunk assigned to a specific port circuit.
result	Only measurements that match the specified result are displayed. Result IDs include **pass**, **marg**, **fail**, and numerical abort codes.
not-result	Only measurement results that do not match the specified result are displayed.
count *number*	Limit the total number of records displayed.
print	Execute the command immediately (if resources are available) and sends output both to the screen and to a printer connected to the terminal where the command was entered.
schedule	Schedule a start time for the command. The command is placed in the queue and, when executed, sends the output to the system printer.

ATMS summary report

The ATMS Summary Report summarizes the collective results of the latest ATMS tests performed on each trunk group. By interacting with the Trunk Group screen, it highlights out-of-tolerance measurements. Marginal trunks are highlighted, and unusable trunks blink, allowing you to quickly identify out-of-tolerance or unusable trunks. Figure 77 shows a typical summary report.

Figure 77: ATMS Summary Report screen

```
ATMS MEASUREMENT SUMMARY REPORT

                                Trunks    Trunks     Trunks
trk   Num    Last     Last     Passed    Failed     Failed     Trks    Trks    Busied
Grp   of     Test     Test     Transm   Marginal   Unaccept   In-     Not      Out
Num   Trks   Date     Time      Test    Threshld   Threshld   Use     Test    Trunks
1     10   10/04/91 15:15      10         0          0        0       0        0
10    10   10/04/91 15:40      10         0          0        0       0        0
20    5    10/04/91 16:00      5          0          0        0       0        0
30    30                       0          0          0                30       0
40    20   10/04/91 16:15      20         0          0        0       0        0
50    10   10/04/91 16:40      10         0          0        0       0        0
60    3    10/04/91 16:55      0          0          0        0       0        3
78    10   10/04/91 17:05      8          0          0        1       0        1
83    15   10.04/91 17:20      15         0          0        0       0        0
```

Output fields

Field	Description
Trk Grp Num	Results for each trunk group are listed by trunk-group number. Only outgoing or 2-way analog trunks are listed.
Num Of Trks	The number of members in the trunk group.
Last Test Date	The date of the oldest measurement in the trunk group.
Last Test Time	The time of the oldest measurement in the trunk group.
Trunks Passed Transm Test	The number of trunks that have passed the trunk transmission tests.
Trunks Failed Marginal Threshld	The number of trunks that performed outside the marginal threshold, but not the unacceptable threshold, as defined on the Trunk Group screen.

1 of 2

Field	Description
Trunks Failed Unaccept Threshld	The number of trunks that performed outside the unacceptable threshold, as defined on the Trunk Group screen.
Trks In-Use	The number of trunks that were in use at the time of testing. Abort codes for trunk-in-use are 1000 and 1004.
Trks Not Test	The number of trunks that were not tested due to error conditions other than trunk-in-use. Abort codes are given in the detailed report.
Busied Out Trunks	The number of trunks that were busied out in response to test failures. These may be caused by hardware problems, incorrect threshold values, and so on.

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ATMS detail report

This report is divided into two sections. The upper section lists the trunk group, trunk type, trunk vendor, **TTL** type, and the user-defined threshold values administered on page 4 of the Trunk Group screen (Figure 78: ATMS detail report on page 397). The lower section lists the most recent set of measurements for each member of the trunk group selected for the report. Measurements that exceed the marginal threshold, but not the unacceptable threshold, are highlighted. Measurements that exceed the unacceptable threshold blink, identifying unusable trunks. When a marginal or unacceptable measurement is found, scan the top section to find out how far the measurement deviates from its defined threshold.

Figure 78: ATMS detail report

```
ATMS TRUNK MEASUREMENTS
Group: 78  Type: co     Vendor: AT&T                TTL Type: 105-w-rl

THRESHOLD VALUES
                                    Loss dev at
                      1004Hz-loss   404Hz 2804Hz   C-msg C-ntch     SRL  SRL
                        Min  Max     -  +  -  +    Noise Noise      LO   HI  ERL
            Marginal     -2   21     9  9  9  9      55    74        0    0   0
          Unacceptable   -2   21     9  9  9  9      55    74        0    0   0
Trk Test  Test  Test -16dBm OdBm
Mem Date  Time  Rslt FE NE  FE NE  FE NE FE NE  FE NE FE NE  FE NE FE NE FE NE
1   10/04 14:25 pass 7  7   7  7   -2 -2 7  7   15 28 34 34  8  16 11 16 11 17
2   10/04 14:26 1920
3   10/04 14:27 1000
4   10/04 14:28 pass 7  7   7  7   -2 -2 7  7   15 29 38 34  8  16 11 15 11 16
```

Output fields—ATMS detail report

Measurements are made in both directions, near to far end, and far to near end. For each measurement, there are two columns on the lower part of the report, “NE” for near end, and “FE” for far end. These refer to the destination end for that measurement.

Field	Description
Group	The trunk-group number selected
Type	The trunk-group type
Vendor	The vendor of this trunk group
TTL Type	The type of terminating test line on the switch at the far end of the trunk to which the test call was made
Threshold Values	The list of marginal and unacceptable threshold values for each type of measurement as defined on the Trunk Group screen
Trk Mem	The trunk-group member number
Test Date	The month and day this trunk was last tested
Test Time	The time of day this trunk was last tested
Tst Rslt	The results of the trunk transmission test as follows: • pass: the test call completed successfully and trunk performance was satisfactory. • marg: trunk measurements exceeded the marginal threshold, but not the unacceptable. • fail: trunk measurements exceeded the unacceptable threshold. • xxxx: a numerical error code indicates the reason for an aborted test call. The codes are explained in the CO-TRK and TIE-TRK sections of ABRI-POR (ASAI ISDN-BRI Port) in *Maintenance Alarms for Avaya Communication Manager (03-300430)*. • blank: indicates that no measurements have been made on this trunk since the database was last initialized.
1004Hz-loss Min	Far-to-near and near-to-far measurements of 1004-Hz loss from low-level tone.
1004Hz-loss Max	Far-to-near and near-to-far measurements of 1004-Hz loss at 0 dBm.

1 of 2

Field	Description
Loss dev at 404Hz	These low-frequency transmission tests measure maximum positive and negative deviation of +9 and -9 dB from the 1004-Hz loss measurements.
Loss dev at 2804Hz	These high-frequency transmission tests measure maximum positive and negative deviation of +9 and -9 dB from the 1004-Hz loss measurements.
C-msg Noise	Maximum interference noise on a voice terminal within the voice-band frequency range (500 to 2500 Hz). The measurement ranges from 15 to 55 dBrnC (decibels above reference noise).
C-ntch Noise	Maximum signal-dependent noise interference on a line between 34 and 74 dBrnC.
SRL-LO	Singing return loss from 0 to 40 dB between the sum of the circuit (repeater) gains and the sum of the circuit losses. SRL-LO occurs most often in the frequency range of 200 to 500 Hz.
SRL-HI	Singing return loss from 0 to 40 dB between the sum of the circuit (repeater) gains on a circuit and the sum of the circuit losses. SRL-HI occurs most often in the frequency range of 2500 to 3200 Hz.
ERL	Echo return loss from 0 to 40 dB between the level of signal strength transmitted and the level of signal strength reflected. ERL occurs most often in the frequency range of 500 to 2500 Hz.

2 of 2

ATMS measurement analysis

ATMS compares the results of the test measurements with threshold values to identify trunks that are out of tolerance or unusable. Once a defective circuit has been pinpointed, a proper analysis must be made to determine the appropriate action to take on the facility failures. Although there is no “right” procedure for every situation, the following items will help in troubleshooting problems:

- If a circuit fails an ATMS transmission test, it does not necessarily mean the trouble is in the facility itself. The problem could be caused by a faulty test line, bad switch path, or a variety of other reasons.
- If a circuit fails a transmission test but successfully passes a supervision test, some of the items mentioned above are probably not at fault, since proper call routing and circuit continuity are required for successful of a supervision test.

- If several circuits in the same group are failing, this could indicate the failure of some common equipment (such as a carrier system, test line, or cable) or erroneous information in the threshold tables.
- When a test call can be successfully made, but not completed, either the OTL or TTL is probably defective. For this failure type, further ATMS testing might be seriously impaired, but the system is not otherwise affected.
- If a test call cannot be successfully made, the wrong number might have been dialed, the far-end device might be busy, the far-end device is defective, or there is a serious trunk failure obstructing the call.

Setting G700 synchronization

If the Avaya G700 Media Gateway contains an MM710 T1/E1 Media Module, it is usually advisable to set the MM710 up as the primary synchronization source for the G700. In so doing, clock sync signals from the Central Office (CO) are used by the MM710 to synchronize all operations of the G700. If no MM710 is present, it is not necessary to set synchronization.

If Communication Manager is running on an Avaya S8300 Media Server, however, the usual SAT screens for “display sync” and “change sync” are not present. Clock synchronization is set via the Media Gateway Processor (MGP) command line interface (CLI). The command (in configure mode) **`set sync interface primary | secondary`** ***`mmID | portID`*** defines a potential stratum clock source (T1/E1 Media Module, ISDN-BRI), where ***`mmID`*** is the Media Module ID (slot number) of an MM stratum clock source. For the MM720/MM722 BRI Media Module, ***`portID`*** is formed by combining the ***`mmID`*** of the MM to the 2-digit port number of the BRI port.

By setting the clock source to primary, normal failover will occur. Setting the source to secondary overrides normal failover, generates a trap, and asserts a fault. The identity of the current sync source in use is not stored in persistent storage. Persistent storage is used to preserve the parameters set by this command.

Control of which reference source is the “Active” source is accomplished by issuing the command **`set sync interface primary | secondary`**. If “secondary” is chosen, then the secondary source becomes “Active”, and the primary becomes “standby”, and, in addition, fallback to the primary source will not occur if or when it becomes available.

If neither primary nor secondary sources are identified, then the local clock becomes “Active.”

Use the following procedure:

1. Login at the **Welcome to Media Gateway Server** menu.
   You are now logged-in at the Supervisor level on the Media Gateway Processor. The prompt appears as **MG-mmm-1(super)>**, where “mmm” is the administered G700 Media Gateway number in the network.

2. Type **configure** to access the configuration prompt.

   The prompt will change to indicate that you are in configuration mode. In the configuration mode, you may use the **set** commands.

3. At the prompt, type **set sync interface primary *mmID***.

   The MM710 Media Module is now configured as the primary clock synchronization source for the G700 Media Gateway.

4. At the prompt, type **set sync source pri**.

5. If the G700 Media Gateway contains a second MM710 Media Module, type **set sync interface secondary**.

   If, for any reason, the primary MM710 Media Module cannot function as the clock synchronization source, the system defaults to the secondary MM710 Media Module for that function. If neither MM710 Media Module can function as clock synchronization source, the system defaults to the local clock running on the S8300 Media Server.

   The YELLOW ACT LED on the front of the MM710 Media Module can tell you the status of that module regarding synchronization.

   - If the YELLOW ACT LED is solidly on or off, it has NOT been defined as a synchronization source. If it is on, one or more channels is active. If it is an ISDN facility, the D-channel will count as an active channel and will cause the YELLOW ACT LED to be on.
   - When the MM710 is driving a clock sync source line to the G700 main clock, the YELLOW ACT LED does not indicate port activity, but instead indicates that the MM710 is the sync source by flashing with a regular 3-second period:
     - It is on for 2.8 seconds and flashes off for 200 milliseconds if it has been specified as a sync source and is receiving a signal that meets minimum requirements for the interface.
     - If it has been specified as a sync source and is not receiving a signal, or is receiving a signal that does not meet minimum requirements for the interface, then the YELLOW ACT LED will be off for 2.8 seconds and flash on for 200 milliseconds.

Viewing G700 synchronization sources

The following tables illustrate example locations of the clock synchronization sources:

Note:

Unless otherwise indicated, the following commands issue from the G700 MGP CLI.

Table 79: mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

Source	MM	Status	Failure
Primary		Not Configured	
Secondary		Not Configured	
Local	v0	Active	None
Comment: No failures, SIG GREEN on and ACT on when trunk is seized.			

Table 80: mgp-001-1(configure)# set sync interface primary v4 mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

Source	MM	Status	Failure
Primary	V4	Locked Out	None
Secondary		Not Configured	
Local	V0	Active	None
Comment: No failures, Sig is green and ACT On 2.8s off 0.2s Note that the MM710 in slot 4 has been declared to be the primary sync source but it is not active until the next command is issued.			

Table 81: mgp-001-1(configure)# set sync source primary mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

Source	MM	Status	Failure
Primary	V4	Active	None
Secondary		Not Configured	
Local	V0	Standby	None
Comment: The ACT LED does not change its behavior.			

Note:

The following command is issued from the SAT CLI, and not from the MGP CLI.

To test for slippage, from the SAT, issue the command:

```
test mo logical 4255 physical 1v4 test 144
```

The results from the above command are shown in Table 82:

Table 82: TEST RESULTS

Port	Maintenance Name	Alt. Name	Test No. Result	Error Code
001V4	MG-DS1	144	PASS	
Command successfully completed				

If a secondary is similarly provisioned:

Table 83: mgp-001-1(configure)# set sync interface secondary v3
mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

SOURCE	MM	STATUS	FAILURE
Primary	V4	Active	None
Secondary	V3	Standby	None
Local	V0	Standby	None

To activate the secondary, the following is similarly done:

Table 84: mgp-001-1(configure)# set sync source secondary
mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

Source	MM	Status	Failure
Primary	V4	Locked Out	None
Secondary	V3	Active	None
Local	V0	Standby	None
Note: The system uses one clock at a time only: therefore, only the secondary is active and the primary is locked out.			

To activate local the following is done:

Table 85: mgp-001-1(configure)# set sync source local mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

Source	MM	Status	Failure
Primary	V4	Locked Out	None
Secondary	V3	Locked Out	None
Local	V0	Active	None

To reactivate the primary, the following is done:

Table 86: mgp-001-1(configure)# set sync source primary mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

Source	MM	Status	Failure
Primary	V4	Active	None
Secondary	V3	Standby	None
Local	V0	Standby	None
Note that secondary and local are standby because they are provisioned as fail overs.			

If the T1 physical connection were removed, then the secondary becomes active and the primary reports a failure.

Table 87: mgp-001-1(configure)# show sync timing

Source	MM	Status	Failure
Primary	V4	Standby	Out of Lock
Secondary	V3	Active	None
Local	V0	Standby	None
Note that primary and local are standby because they are provisioned as fail overs.			

Troubleshooting IP telephones

Note:

Refer to these documents for troubleshooting details and error codes, as well as the phone administration information:

- *4606 IP Telephone User's Guide, 555-233-775*
- *4624 IP Telephone User's Guide, 555-233-776*
- *4612 IP Telephone User's Guide, 555-233-777*

The Avaya 4600-Series IP Telephones are relatively trouble-free. Table 88: IP Telephone problems and solutions on page 405 provides the most common problems an end user might encounter. For other IP Telephone questions or problems, contact your Telephone System Administrator. Some typical problems are as follows:

- Phone does not activate after connecting it the first time
- Phone does not activate after a power interruption
- Characters do not appear on the display screen
- Display shows an error/informational message
- No dial tone
- Echo, noise or static when using a headset
- Phone does not ring
- Speakerphone does not operate
- A feature does not work as indicated in the User Guide
- All other IP Phone problems

Table 88: IP Telephone problems and solutions ***1 of 3***

Problem/Symptom	Suggested solution
Phone does not activate after connecting it the first time	Unless your System Administrator has already initialized your telephone, you may experience a delay of several minutes before it becomes operational. Upon plug-in, your telephone immediately begins downloading its operational software, its IP address and any special features programmed by your System Administrator from the server to which it is connected. Report any delay of more than 8-10 minutes to your System Administrator.

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Table 88: IP Telephone problems and solutions ***2 of 3***

Problem/Symptom	Suggested solution
Phone does not activate after a power interruption	Allow a few minutes for re-initialization after unplugging, powering down the phone, server problems or other power interruption causes.
Characters do not appear on the Display screen	See "*Phone does not activate after connecting it the first time*" above. Check the power source to be sure your telephone is receiving power. Check all lines into the phone to be sure it is properly connected. Perform the Test procedure: with the telephone idle, press and hold the **Trnsfr** button; the line/feature indicators should light and the display should show all shaded blocks. Release the **Trnsfr** button to end the test. If the above suggested solutions do not resolve the problem, reset or power cycle the phone.
Display shows an error/ informational message	Most messages involve server/phone interaction. If you cannot resolve the problem based on the message received, contact your Telephone System Administrator for resolution.
No dial tone	Make sure both the handset and line cords into the phone are securely connected. Note that there may be a slight operational delay if you unplug and reconnect the phone. If you have a 4612 or 4624 IP Telephone, check to be sure the phone is powered (press **Menu**, then **Exit**); if nothing appears on the display, check your power source. If you have a 4612 or 4624 IP Telephone, check to be sure your phone is communicating with the switch; press **Menu**, then any of the softkey features (e.g., Timer). If the selected feature activates, the switch/IP phone connection is working. Reset or power cycle the phone. See your Telephone System Administrator if the above steps do not produce the desired result. Check the status of the VoIP board.
Echo, noise or static when using a headset; handset operation works properly	Check the headset connection. If the connection is secure, verify that you are using an approved headset, base unit and/or adapter, as described in the list of approved Avaya Communication compatible Headsets.

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Table 88: IP Telephone problems and solutions ***3 of 3***

Problem/Symptom	Suggested solution
Phone does not ring	If you have a 4612 or 4624 IP Telephone, use the Menu to access the **RngOf** (Ringer Off) feature; if a carat (downward triangle) appears above that feature, your phone is set to not ring. To correct, press the softkey below **RngOf**; when the carat does not display, your ringer is active. If "Ringer Off" is programmed on a Line/Feature button, that button's indicator light will appear as steady green; reactivate the ringer by pressing that Line/Feature button again. Set your ringer volume to a higher level using the Up/Down Volume keys. From another phone, place a call to your extension to test the above suggested solutions.
Speakerphone does not operate	Ask your System Administrator if your speakerphone has been disabled.
A feature does not work as indicated in the User Guide	Verify the procedure and retry. For certain features, you must lift the handset first or place the phone off-hook. See your Telephone System Administrator if the above action does not produce the desired result; your telephone system may have been specially programmed for certain features applicable only to your installation.
All other IP Phone problems	Contact your Telephone System Administrator.

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Resetting and power cycling IP Telephones

Reset your IP Telephone when other troubleshooting suggestions do not correct the problem. Power cycle with the approval of your System Administrator only when a reset does not resolve the problem.

Resetting an IP Telephone

This basic reset procedure should resolve most problems.

To reset your phone

1. Press **Hold**.
2. Using the dial pad, press the following keys in sequence: **73738#**.

   The display shows the message “Reset values? * = no # = yes.”
3. Choose one of the following from Table 89:

Table 89: Resetting the IP Telephone

If you want to...	Then...
Reset the phone without resetting any assigned values	Press * (asterisk). A confirmation tone sounds and the display prompts "Restart phone? * = no # = yes."
Reset the phone and any previously assigned (programmed) values (Use this option only if your phone has programmed, static values)	Press # (the pound key) The display shows the message “Resetting values” while your IP Telephone resets its programmed values, such as the IP address, to its default values, and re-establishes the connection to the server. The display then prompts “Restart phone? * = no # = yes.”

4. Press **#** to restart the phone or ***** to terminate the restart and restore the phone to its previous state.

   Note:

   Any reset/restart of your phone may take a few minutes. At the switch, incoming IP endpoint registration requests are rejected when processor occupancy is at or above 85%. This event is recorded in the software events log. No alarms are generated for this event.

Power cycling an IP Telephone

Use the power cycle only if the basic or programmed reset procedure cannot be performed or does not correct the problem.

To power cycle an IP telephone

1. Unplug the phone and plug it back in.

   The phone connection is re-established.

If power-cycling does not correct the problem, a more severe power cycle routine can be performed by unplugging both the phone and the Ethernet cables. However, because this type of power cycle involves reprogramming certain values, it should only be performed by your System Administrator.

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