

# 排除RCM融合核心上的切换故障

## 目录

[简介](#)

[背景信息](#)

[什么是RCM?](#)

[RCM的组件](#)

[典型RCM部署模式](#)

[RCM CLI概述](#)

[UPF管理IP地址](#)

[UPF设备角色IP](#)

[RCM故障排除的有用CLI命令](#)

[从RCM OPS中心确定当前备用UPF](#)

[CNDP POD上RCM故障报告的问题](#)

[解决方案](#)

[解决方法](#)

[在UPF故障导致切换时要收集的日志](#)

[RCM运营中心日志记录级别](#)

[分步数据收集](#)

[相关信息](#)

## 简介

本文档介绍在发生网络故障事件时对Redundancy Configuration Manager(RCM)进行故障排除的基本步骤。

## 背景信息

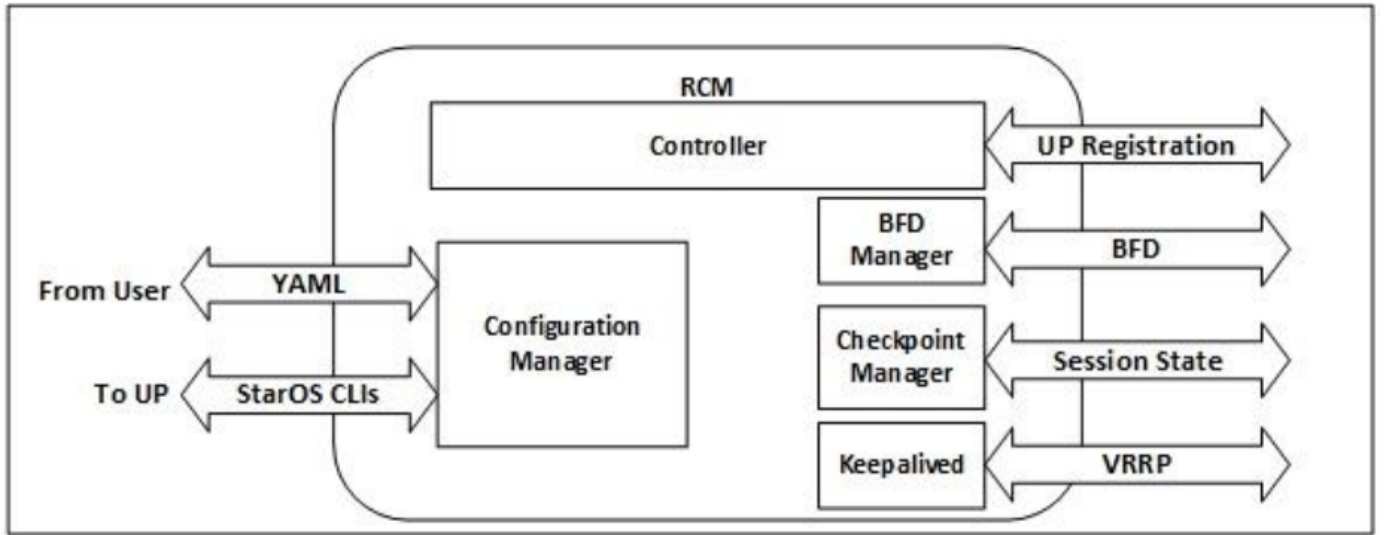
### 什么是RCM?

RCM是思科专有节点或网络功能(NF)，为基于StarOS的用户平面功能(UPF)提供冗余。

RCM提供UPF的N:M冗余，其中N是多个活动UPF且小于10,M是冗余组中的多个备用UP。

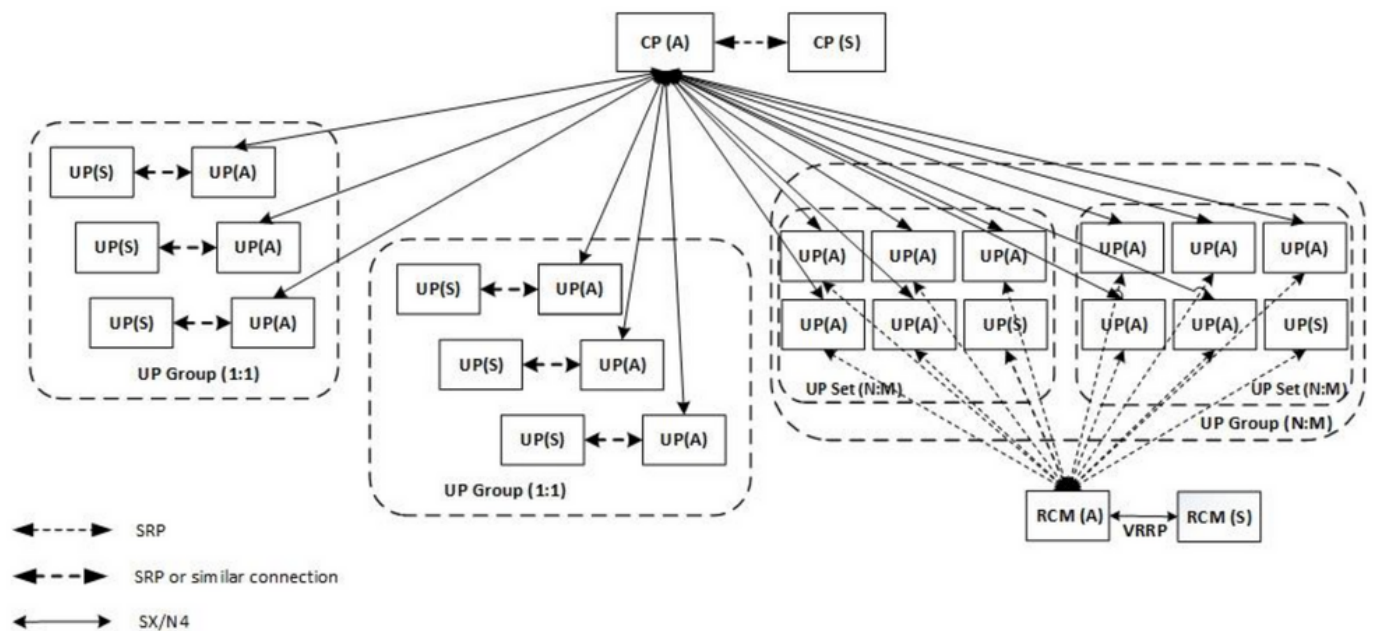
### RCM的组件

RCM包括在RCM VM中作为Pod运行的组件：



- 控制器：它与RCM中的所有其他Pod传达特定于事件的决策
- BFD管理器(BFDMgr):它使用BFD协议来标识数据平面的状态
- 配置管理器(ConfigMgr):将请求的配置加载到用户平面(UP)
- 冗余管理器(RedMgr):它也称为检查点管理器。它存储检查点数据并将其发送到备用UPF
- 保持连接：它使用VRRP在主用RCM和备用RCM之间通信

## 典型RCM部署模式



## RCM CLI概述

在本例中，有四个RCM OPS中心。为了确认RCM Kubernetes与RCM OPS Center和RCM Common Execution Environment(CEE)对应哪个RCM Kubernetes，您可以登录到RCM Kubernetes并列出命名空间：

```
cloud-user@up0300-aio-1-primary-1:~$ kubectl get namespace
NAME          STATUS   AGE
cee-rce31     Active  54d
```

default	Active	57d
istio-system	Active	57d
kube-node-lease	Active	57d
kube-public	Active	57d
kube-system	Active	57d
nginx-ingress	Active	57d
rcm-rm31	Active	54d
rcm-rm33	Active	54d
registry	Active	57d
smi-certs	Active	57d
smi-node-label	Active	57d
smi-vips	Active	57d

```
cloud-user@up300-ai0-2-primary-1:~$ kubectl get namespace
```

NAME	STATUS	AGE
cee-rce32	Active	54d
default	Active	57d
istio-system	Active	57d
kube-node-lease	Active	57d
kube-public	Active	57d
kube-system	Active	57d
nginx-ingress	Active	57d
rcm-rm32	Active	54d
rcm-rm34	Active	54d
registry	Active	57d
smi-certs	Active	57d
smi-node-label	Active	57d
smi-vips	Active	57d

## UPF管理IP地址

此IP是特定的，并与VM或UPF关联。它用于UPF和RCM之间的初始通信，其中UPF向RCM和RCM注册，配置UPF并分配角色。您可以使用此IP从RCM CLI输出中标识UPF。

## UPF设备角色IP

链接到角色（主用/备用）：

此IP地址会随着切换发生而移动。

## RCM故障排除的有用CLI命令

您可以从RCM OPS Center查看哪个RCM组是UPF。从云本地部署平台(CNDP)中查找示例：

```
[local]UPF317# show rcm info
Redundancy Configuration Module:
-----
Context:                               rcm
Bind Address:                           10.10.9.81
Chassis State:                           Active
Session State:                           SockActive
Route-Modifier:                           32
RCM Controller Address:                   10.10.9.179
RCM Controller Port:                       9200
RCM Controller Connection State:          Connected
Ready To Connect:                         Yes
Management IP Address:                   10.10.14.33
Host ID:                                  UPF320
```

SSH IP Address: 10.10.14.40 (Activated)

**注意：主机ID与UPF主机名不同。**

在此，您可以看到RCM OPS Center的状态：

```
[up300-aio-2/rm34] rcm# rcm show-status
message :
{"status":[" Thu Oct 21 10:45:21 UTC 2021 : State is primary"]}
```

```
[up300-aio-2/rm34] rcm# rcm show-statistics controller
message :
{
  "keepalive_version": "65820a54450f930458c01e4049bd01f207bc6204e598f0ad3184c401174fd448",
  "keepalive_timeout": "2s",
  "num_groups": 2,
  "groups": [
    {
      "groupid": 2,
      "endpoints_configured": 7,
      "standby_configured": 1,
      "pause_switchover": false,
      "active": 6,
      "standby": 1,
      "endpoints": [
        {
          "endpoint": "10.10.9.85",
          "bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
          "upf_registered": true,
          "upf_connected": true,
          "upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Active",
          "bfd_state": "BFDDState_UP",
          "upf_state": "UPFState_Active",
          "route_modifier": 32,
          "pool_received": true,
          "echo_received": 45359,
          "management_ip": "10.10.14.41",
          "host_id": "UPF322",
          "ssh_ip": "10.10.14.44"
        },
        {
          "endpoint": "10.10.9.86",
          "bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
          "upf_registered": true,
          "upf_connected": true,
          "upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Active",
          "bfd_state": "BFDDState_UP",
          "upf_state": "UPFState_Active",
          "route_modifier": 32,
          "pool_received": true,
          "echo_received": 4518,
          "management_ip": "10.10.14.43",
          "host_id": "UPF317",
          "ssh_ip": "10.10.14.34"
        },
        {
          "endpoint": "10.10.9.94",
          "bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
          "upf_registered": true,
          "upf_connected": true,
```

```
"upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Active",
"bfd_state": "BFDState_UP",
"upf_state": "UPFState_Active",
"route_modifier": 32,
"pool_received": true,
"echo_received": 4518,
"management_ip": "10.10.14.59",
"host_id": "UPF318",
"ssh_ip": "10.10.14.36"
},
{
"endpoint": "10.10.9.81",
"bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
"upf_registered": true,
"upf_connected": true,
"upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Active",
"bfd_state": "BFDState_UP",
"upf_state": "UPFState_Active",
"route_modifier": 32,
"pool_received": true,
"echo_received": 45359,
"management_ip": "10.10.14.33",
"host_id": "UPF320",
"ssh_ip": "10.10.14.40"
},
{
"endpoint": "10.10.9.82",
"bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
"upf_registered": true,
"upf_connected": true,
"upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Standby",
"bfd_state": "BFDState_UP",
"upf_state": "UPFState_Standby",
"route_modifier": 50,
"pool_received": false,
"echo_received": 4505,
"management_ip": "10.10.14.35",
"host_id": "",
"ssh_ip": "10.10.14.60"
},
{
"endpoint": "10.10.9.83",
"bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
"upf_registered": true,
"upf_connected": true,
"upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Active",
"bfd_state": "BFDState_UP",
"upf_state": "UPFState_Active",
"route_modifier": 30,
"pool_received": true,
"echo_received": 4518,
"management_ip": "10.10.14.37",
"host_id": "UPF319",
"ssh_ip": "10.10.14.38"
},
{
"endpoint": "10.10.9.84",
"bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
"upf_registered": true,
"upf_connected": true,
"upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Active",
"bfd_state": "BFDState_UP",
"upf_state": "UPFState_Active",
"route_modifier": 32,
```

```

    "pool_received": true,
    "echo_received": 4518,
    "management_ip": "10.10.14.39",
    "host_id": "UPF321",
    "ssh_ip": "10.10.14.42"
  }
]
},

```

## 从RCM OPS中心确定当前备用UPF

在RCM OPS中，中心使用`rcm show-statistics controller`命令识别备用UPF的状态：

```

{
  "endpoint": "10.10.9.82",
  "bfd_status": "STATE_UP",
  "upf_registered": true,
  "upf_connected": true,
  "upf_state_received": "UpfMsgState_Standby",
  "bfd_state": "BFDState_UP",
  "upf_state": "UPFState_Standby",
  "route_modifier": 50,
  "pool_received": false,
  "echo_received": 4505,
  "management_ip": "10.10.14.35",
  "host_id": "",
  "ssh_ip": "10.10.14.60"
},

```

登录UPF并检查RCM信息：

```

[local]UPF318# show rcm info
Saturday November 06 13:29:59 UTC 2021
Redundancy Configuration Module:
-----
Context:                               rcm
Bind Address:                           10.10.9.82
Chassis State:                           Standby
Session State:                           SockStandby
Route-Modifier:                           50
RCM Controller Address:                   10.10.9.179
RCM Controller Port:                       9200
RCM Controller Connection State:          Connected
Ready To Connect:                         Yes
Management IP Address:                   10.10.14.35
Host ID:
SSH IP Address:                           10.10.14.60 (Activated)

```

以下是RCM OPS Center的其他有用信息：

```

[up300-aio-2/rm34] rcm# rcm show-statistics
Possible completions:
bfdmgr          Show RCM BFDMgr Statistics information
checkpointmgr   Show RCM Checkpointmgr Statistics information
configmgr      Show RCM Configmgr Statistics information
controller      Show RCM Controller Statistics information
|              Output modifiers
<cr>

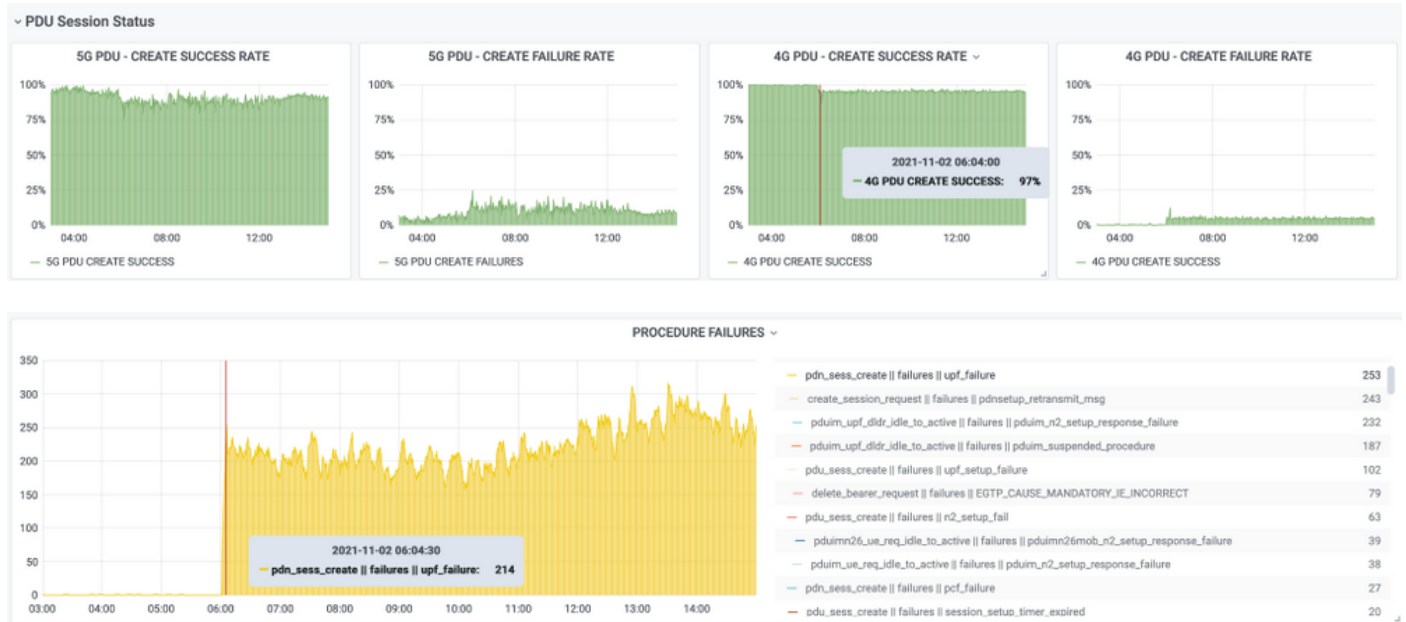
```

下载[版本21.24](#)的RCM指南。

# CNDP POD上RCM故障报告的问题

问题报告在与警报UP\_SX\_SESS\_ESTABLISHMENT\_SR相关的其中一个UPF上。此警报表示SX接口上的会话建立成功率在配置的阈值以下。

如果查看Grafana统计信息，会发现5G/4G降级是由于断开原因pdn\_sess\_create |失败 || upf\_failure:



这确认pdn\_sess\_create |失败 || upf\_failure由UPF419引起：

```
[local]UPF419# show rcm info
Saturday November 06 14:01:30 UTC 2021
Redundancy Configuration Module:
-----
Context:                               rcm
Bind Address:                           10.10.11.83
Chassis State:                           Active
Session State:                           SockActive
Route-Modifier:                           30
RCM Controller Address:                   10.10.11.179
RCM Controller Port:                       9200
RCM Controller Connection State: Connected
Ready To Connect:                         Yes
Management IP Address:                   10.10.14.165
Host ID:                                  DNUD0417
SSH IP Address:                           10.10.14.162 (Activated)
```

在SMF上，您可以检查UPF配置。在这种情况下，您必须查找UPF N4 IP地址：

```
[smf/smf2] smf# show running-config profile network-element upf node-id n4-peer-UPF417
profile network-element upf upf19
node-id n4-peer-UPF417
n4-peer-address ipv4 10.10.10.17
n4-peer-port 8805
upf-group-profile upf-group1
dnn-list [ internet ]
capacity 10
priority 1
exit
```

然后，您可以执行Grafana查询，以确定哪个UPF N4地址存在最多故障：

Grafana查询：

```
sum(increase(proto_udp_res_msg_total{namespace=~"$namespace",
message_name="session_establishment_res", status="no_rsp_received_tx"}
[15m]))(message_name, status, peer_info)
```

标签：{{message\_name}} || {{status}} || {{peer\_info}}

格拉法纳必须显示故障发生的位置。在本例中，它与UPF419相关。

连接到系统时，可以确认在RCM切换后未正确设置sessmgr，因为许多会话管理器未处于预期的“Actv Ready”状态。

```
[local]UPF419# show srp checkpoint statistics verbose
```

```
Tuesday November 02 17:24:01 UTC 2021
```

smgr inst	state	peer conn	recovery records	pre-alloc calls	chk-point full	rcvd micro	chk-point full	sent micro
1	Actv	Ready	0	0	1108	34001	14721	1200158
2	Actv	Ready	0	0	1086	33879	17563	1347298
3	Actv	Ready	0	0	1114	34491	15622	1222592
4	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	923	0	0
5	Actv	Ready	0	0	1106	34406	13872	1134403
6	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	917	0	0
7	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	920	0	0
8	Actv	Conn	0	0	1	905	0	0
9	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	916	0	0
10	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	917	0	0
11	Actv	Ready	0	0	1099	34442	13821	1167011
12	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	916	0	0
13	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	917	0	0
14	Actv	Ready	0	0	1085	33831	13910	1162759
15	Actv	Ready	0	0	1085	33360	13367	1081370
16	Actv	Conn	0	0	4	921	0	0
17	Actv	Ready	0	0	1100	35009	13789	1138089
18	Actv	Ready	0	0	1092	33953	13980	1126028
19	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	916	0	0
20	Actv	Conn	0	0	5	918	0	0
21	Actv	Ready	0	0	1098	33521	13636	1108875
22	Actv	Ready	0	0	1090	34464	14529	1263419

## 解决方案

这与思科缺陷跟踪系统(CDETS)[CSCvz9749](#)相关。修复程序已集成到21.22.ua4.82694及更高版本中。

## 解决方法

在UPF419上，必须使用隐藏命令task kill facility sessmgr instance <>重新启动未在Actv Ready中的会话管理器实例，这就解决了问题。

```
[local]UPF419# show srp checkpoint statistics verbose
```



Wednesday November 03 16:44:57 UTC 2021

smgr inst	state	peer conn	recovery records	pre-alloc calls	chk-point full	rcvd micro	chk-point full	sent micro
1	Actv	Ready	0	0	1108	34001	38319	2267162
2	Actv	Ready	0	0	1086	33879	40524	2428315
3	Actv	Ready	0	0	1114	34491	39893	2335889
4	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	12275	1049616
5	Actv	Ready	0	0	1106	34406	37240	2172748
6	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	13302	1040480
7	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	12636	1062146
8	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	11446	976169
9	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	11647	972715
10	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	11131	950436
11	Actv	Ready	0	0	1099	34442	36696	2225847
12	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	10739	919316
13	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	11140	970384
14	Actv	Ready	0	0	1085	33831	37206	2226049
15	Actv	Ready	0	0	1085	33360	38135	2225816
16	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	11159	946364
17	Actv	Ready	0	0	1100	35009	37775	2242427
18	Actv	Ready	0	0	1092	33953	37469	2181043
19	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	13066	1055662
20	Actv	Ready	0	0	0	0	10441	938350
21	Actv	Ready	0	0	1098	33521	37238	2165185
22	Actv	Ready	0	0	1090	34464	38227	2399415

## 在UPF故障导致切换时要收集的日志

**注意：**确保在RCM中启用调试日志（在启用任何调试日志之前请求批准）。请参阅日志记录建议。

## RCM运营中心日志记录级别

```
logging level application debug
logging level transaction debug
logging level tracing off
logging name infra.config.core level application warn
logging name infra.config.core level transaction warn
logging name infra.resource_monitor.core level application warn
logging name infra.resource_monitor.core level transaction warn
```

## 分步数据收集

1. 问题摘要：问题语句必须清晰。指示有问题的节点名称/ip，以便更轻松地查找日志中必要信息。例如，在发生切换问题时，如果提到IP x.x.x.x是源UPF，x.x.x.y是目标UPF，则很有帮助。
2. 如果有多种方法可以重现问题，请提及这些。
3. RCM版本信息：在从RCM VM部署RCM VM时，从运营中心部署cat/etc/smi/rcm-image-versionshow helm。在RCM CN部署中，从运营中心显示helm。
4. 发生问题时的RCM Tac调试CN或RCM日志。在某些情况下，您还可以要求从POD刚启动时开始使用日志。
5. 指出哪个RCM是主RCM或备份RCM。对于CN，共享两个RCM对的信息。
6. 从所有实例共享RCM运行中心的运行配置。
7. 收集RCM SNMP陷阱。

8. 无论是否发生切换故障，最好收集一个活动UP SSD和一个备用UP SSD。
9. RCM控制器、configmgr、检查点管理器、切换和switchover-verbose statistics命令用于提及确切的CLI。  
**rcm show-statistics controller**  
**rcm show-statistics configmgr**  
**rcm show-statistics checkpointmgr**  
**rcm show-statistics switchover**  
**rcm show-statistics switchover-verbose**
10. UPF或RCM的系统日志。
11. 如果问题与切换故障有关，则需要新的活动UPF SSD和旧的UPF活动SSD。在某些情况下，旧活动会因切换而重新启动。在这种情况下，您必须重现问题，并且在问题发生之前，您需要收集旧的活动UP SSD。
12. 在切换故障情况下，在问题重现时从旧活动和新活动收集vpn、sessmgr、sess-gr和sxdemux调试日志也很有帮助。  
**logging filter active facility sxdemux level debug**  
**logging filter active facility sessmgr level**  
**logging filter active facility sess-gr level debug**  
**logging filter active facility vpn level**
13. 如果sessmgr/vpnmgr中出现错误/问题，则需要Vpnmgr/Sessmgr核心。  
sessmgr\_instance\_id是发现问题的实例。vpnmgr\_instance\_id是RCM上下文的上下文编号。  
**task core facility sessmgr instance <sessmgr\_instance\_id**  
**任务核心设施vpnmgr实例<vpnmgr\_instance\_id**
14. 如果RCM HA出现问题，请从两个实例共享RCM TAC调试/Pod日志。

## 相关信息

- <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/wireless/ultra-cloud-core-user-plane-function/products-installation-and-configuration-guides-list.html>
- [技术支持和文档 - Cisco Systems](#)