



Troubleshooting and fixing networks

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Contents

Methods for maintenance

- Proactive
 - FCAPS
 - ITIL
 - TMN
- Reactive

FCAPS

- Fault management
- Configuration management
- Accounting management
- Performance management
- Security management

Routine management tasks

- Configuration changes
- Replacement of older and failed hardware
- Scheduled backups
- Updating software
- Monitoring network performance

Managing network changes

- Impacts productivity
- Don't make changes during business hours
- Make users aware of changes
- Urgent tasks might need to be dealt with immediately

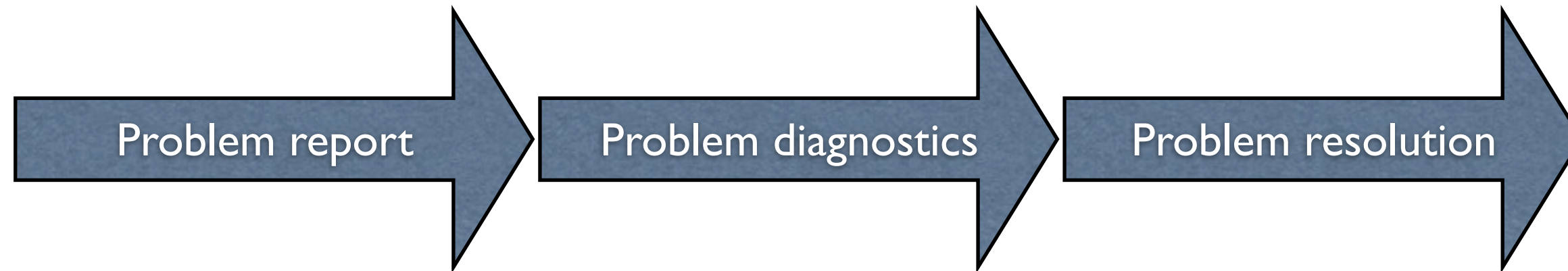
Documenting the network

- Logical topology diagram
- Physical topology diagram
- Listing of interconnections
- Inventory of network equipment
- IP address assignment
- Configuration information
- Original design documents

Restoration after failure

- Duplicate hardware
- Operating system and application software
- Backup of device configuration information

Troubleshooting methods



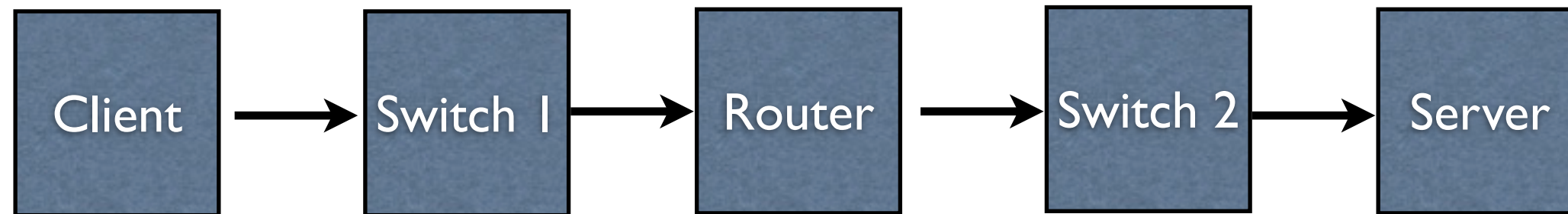
- Collect information
- Examine collected information
- Eliminate potential causes
- Hypothesize underlying cause
- Verify hypothesis

The value of a structured approach

- Random
- “Shoot from the hip”-method

Methods

OSI model



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Selecting method

- A computer lab at a university contains 48 PCs. 24 of the PCs cannot access the Internet, the other 24 can. The 24 PCs that can't access the Internet today could yesterday. Which troubleshooting method would be appropriate to use?

Problem reporting

- Identify indicators pointing to the underlying cause of the problem
- Find evidence that can be used to eliminate potential causes
- What is occurring on the network?
- What should be occurring on the network?

Troubleshooting in network maintenance

- Relationship between maintenance and troubleshooting tasks
- Maintaining current network documentation
- Establishing a baseline
- Change management