



Avaya CallPilot® 1005r Server Maintenance and Diagnostics

5.0
NN44200-704, 01.12
December 2010

Notice

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the information in this document is complete and accurate at the time of printing, Avaya assumes no liability for any errors. Avaya reserves the right to make changes and corrections to the information in this document without the obligation to notify any person or organization of such changes.

Documentation disclaimer

"Documentation" means information published by Avaya in varying mediums which may include product information, operating instructions and performance specifications that Avaya generally makes available to users of its products. Documentation does not include marketing materials. Avaya shall not be responsible for any modifications, additions, or deletions to the original published version of documentation unless such modifications, additions, or deletions were performed by Avaya. End User agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Avaya, Avaya's agents, servants and employees against all claims, lawsuits, demands and judgments arising out of, or in connection with, subsequent modifications, additions or deletions to this documentation, to the extent made by End User.

Link disclaimer

Avaya is not responsible for the contents or reliability of any linked Web sites referenced within this site or documentation provided by Avaya. Avaya is not responsible for the accuracy of any information, statement or content provided on these sites and does not necessarily endorse the products, services, or information described or offered within them. Avaya does not guarantee that these links will work all the time and has no control over the availability of the linked pages.

Warranty

Avaya provides a limited warranty on its Hardware and Software ("Product(s)"). Refer to your sales agreement to establish the terms of the limited warranty. In addition, Avaya's standard warranty language, as well as information regarding support for this Product while under warranty is available to Avaya customers and other parties through the Avaya Support Web site: <http://support.avaya.com>. Please note that if you acquired the Product(s) from an authorized Avaya reseller outside of the United States and Canada, the warranty is provided to you by said Avaya reseller and not by Avaya.

Licenses

THE SOFTWARE LICENSE TERMS AVAILABLE ON THE AVAYA WEBSITE, [HTTP://SUPPORT.AVAYA.COM/LICENSEINFO/](http://support.avaya.com/licenseinfo/) ARE APPLICABLE TO ANYONE WHO DOWNLOADS, USES AND/OR INSTALLS AVAYA SOFTWARE, PURCHASED FROM AVAYA INC., ANY AVAYA AFFILIATE, OR AN AUTHORIZED AVAYA RESELLER (AS APPLICABLE) UNDER A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH AVAYA OR AN AUTHORIZED AVAYA RESELLER. UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED TO BY AVAYA IN WRITING, AVAYA DOES NOT EXTEND THIS LICENSE IF THE SOFTWARE WAS OBTAINED FROM ANYONE OTHER THAN AVAYA, AN AVAYA AFFILIATE OR AN AVAYA AUTHORIZED RESELLER; AVAYA RESERVES THE RIGHT TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST YOU AND ANYONE ELSE USING OR SELLING THE SOFTWARE WITHOUT A LICENSE. BY INSTALLING, DOWNLOADING OR USING THE SOFTWARE, OR AUTHORIZING OTHERS TO DO SO, YOU, ON BEHALF OF YOURSELF AND THE ENTITY FOR WHOM YOU ARE INSTALLING, DOWNLOADING OR USING THE SOFTWARE (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO INTERCHANGEABLY AS "YOU" AND "END USER"), AGREE TO THESE TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND CREATE A BINDING CONTRACT BETWEEN YOU AND AVAYA INC. OR THE APPLICABLE AVAYA AFFILIATE ("AVAYA").

Copyright

Except where expressly stated otherwise, no use should be made of materials on this site, the Documentation, Software, or Hardware provided by Avaya. All content on this site, the documentation and the Product provided by Avaya including the selection, arrangement and design of the content is owned either by Avaya or its licensors and is protected by copyright and other intellectual property laws including the sui generis rights relating to the protection of databases. You may not modify, copy, reproduce, republish, upload, post, transmit or distribute in any way any content, in whole or in part, including any code and software unless expressly authorized by Avaya. Unauthorized reproduction, transmission, dissemination, storage, and or use without the express written consent of Avaya can be a criminal, as well as a civil offense under the applicable law.

Third-party components

Certain software programs or portions thereof included in the Product may contain software distributed under third party agreements ("Third Party Components"), which may contain terms that expand or limit rights to use certain portions of the Product ("Third Party Terms"). Information regarding distributed Linux OS source code (for those Products that have distributed the Linux OS source code), and identifying the copyright holders of the Third Party Components and the Third Party Terms that apply to them is available on the Avaya Support Web site: <http://support.avaya.com/Copyright>.

Trademarks

The trademarks, logos and service marks ("Marks") displayed in this site, the Documentation and Product(s) provided by Avaya are the registered or unregistered Marks of Avaya, its affiliates, or other third parties. Users are not permitted to use such Marks without prior written consent from Avaya or such third party which may own the Mark. Nothing contained in this site, the Documentation and Product(s) should be construed as granting, by implication, estoppel, or otherwise, any license or right in and to the Marks without the express written permission of Avaya or the applicable third party.

Avaya is a registered trademark of Avaya Inc.

All non-Avaya trademarks are the property of their respective owners, and "Linux" is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.

Downloading Documentation

For the most current versions of Documentation, see the Avaya Support Web site: <http://support.avaya.com>.

Contact Avaya Support

Avaya provides a telephone number for you to use to report problems or to ask questions about your Product. The support telephone number is 1-800-242-2121 in the United States. For additional support telephone numbers, see the Avaya Web site: <http://support.avaya.com>.

Japan Denan statement

The following applies to server models 1006r, 1005r, 703t, and 1002rp:

 **Warning**

Please be aware of the following while installing the equipment:

- Please use the connecting cables, power cord, and AC adaptors shipped with the equipment or specified by Avaya to be used with the equipment. If you use any other equipment, it may cause failures, malfunctioning or fire.
 - Power cords shipped with this equipment must not be used with any other equipment. If the above guidelines are not followed, it may lead to death or severe injury.
-

 **警告**

本製品を安全にご使用頂くため、以下のことにご注意ください。

- 接続ケーブル、電源コード、ACアダプタなどの部品は、必ず製品に同梱されております。添付品または指定品をご使用ください。添付品・指定品以外の部品をご使用になると故障や動作不良、火災の原因となることがあります。
- 同梱されております付属の電源コードを他の機器には使用しないでください。上記注意事項を守らないと、死亡や大怪我など人身事故の原因となることがあります。

Japan VCCI statement

The following applies to server models 1006r, 1005r, 703t, 201i, and 1002rp:

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会 (VCCI) の規定に基づくクラスA装置です。この装置を家庭環境で使用すると電波障害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を取るようにより要求されることがあります。

This is a Class A product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio disturbance may occur, in which case, the user may be required to take corrective action.

Contents

Chapter 1: Customer service	9
Getting technical documentation	9
Getting product training	9
Getting help from a distributor or reseller	9
Getting technical support from the Avaya Web site	10
Chapter 2: Outlining maintenance and diagnostics activities	11
In this chapter	11
1005r server features	11
Front control panel and features	11
Back panel controls and features	12
Maintenance and diagnostics overview	14
Replacement parts	14
Preparing for maintenance activities	15
Customer Documentation Map	15
Chapter 3: Troubleshooting your Avaya CallPilot® system	19
In this chapter	19
Startup diagnostics overview	19
Types of startup diagnostics	19
Basic hardware check	20
Power-On Self-Test diagnostics	21
Interpreting POST diagnostics	22
POST beep codes	22
Interpreting BIOS error messages	23
BIOS error messages	23
When a processor in the 1005r server is disabled	25
What to do when the server fails to boot into service	25
Interpreting hard drive LEDs	26
Performing a hardware shutdown	26
Chapter 4: Using Windows online diagnostic tools	27
In this chapter	27
Overview	27
Viewing event logs	28
Types of Windows event logs	28
Using TCP/IP diagnostic tools	31
The ipconfig command	31
ipconfig default	31
ipconfig command syntax	31
The ping command	32
Ping command syntax	32
The tracert command	33
How tracert works	34
Tracert syntax	34
Tracert parameters	34
The arp command	35
ARP command syntax	35
ARP command parameters	36

The nbtstat command.....	36
Nbtstat command syntax.....	37
nbstat command parameters.....	37
The netstat command.....	38
Netstat command syntax.....	38
netstat command parameters.....	38
Using the chkdsk utility.....	39
Chkdsk utility syntax.....	39
Chksdsk utility parameters.....	39
Chapter 5: Monitoring server hardware.....	41
In this chapter.....	41
ISM overview.....	41
Chapter 6: Monitoring multimedia hardware.....	43
In this chapter.....	43
Understanding fault management.....	43
Event processing.....	43
Alarm notification.....	44
Component dependencies.....	44
Detecting hardware problems.....	44
Alarm Monitor.....	45
About alarms.....	45
Event Browser.....	46
About events.....	46
Channel and Multimedia Monitors.....	47
Disabling call channels.....	47
The Maintenance screen.....	47
What the Maintenance screen provides.....	47
Maintenance activities for each component.....	48
Viewing component states.....	49
Component states.....	49
Alert icons.....	50
Starting and stopping components.....	51
Stop versus courtesy stop.....	51
Courtesy stop.....	52
Stop.....	52
Components that you can start and stop.....	52
Running integrated diagnostics.....	54
Before you begin.....	54
Components with diagnostic tests available.....	54
Diagnostic tests available for each component.....	55
If a diagnostic test fails or cannot be run.....	55
Viewing the last diagnostics result.....	56
Working with the Multimedia Monitor.....	57
Working with the Channel Monitor.....	58
Chapter 7: Using Avaya CallPilot® system utilities.....	59
In this chapter.....	59
Overview.....	59
Accessing the system utilities.....	60
Diagnostics Tool.....	60

PEP Maintenance utility.....	61
Session Trace.....	61
CallPilot System Monitor.....	63
Channel Monitor tab.....	64
CallPilot services.....	64
DSPs.....	65
DS30X links.....	66
System Info tab.....	66
Legend/Help tab.....	67
Chapter 8: Replacing basic chassis components.....	69
In this chapter.....	69
Removing and replacing the front bezel.....	69
Removing and replacing the server cover.....	70
Removing and replacing the processor air duct.....	72
Requirements.....	72
Replacing the power supply.....	73
When to hot-swap the power supply.....	74
Replacing a hard drive.....	75
Replacing the four-fan assembly.....	77
When to replace the cooling fan assembly.....	77
Replacing the dual NIC card.....	78
Requirements.....	79
Replacing the DVD combo drive.....	83
Requirements.....	84
Replacing memory DIMMs.....	85
Replacing the software feature key.....	87
Chapter 9: RAID operations.....	89
In this chapter.....	89
Outlining RAID functions.....	89
RAID configuring and splitting.....	89
Verifying the RAID firmware.....	90
Configuring RAID using LSI320-1 controller and Ctrl+M.....	92
Verifying consistency on the drives.....	94
RAID splitting.....	95
RAID synchronization after installing a PEP.....	96
Replacing the RAID card.....	97
Requirements.....	98
Chapter 10: Replacing or adding voice processing boards.....	103
In this chapter.....	103
M1/Avaya Communication Server 1000 switch connectivity.....	103
Taking safety precautions.....	104
Locating the voice processing boards.....	104
DSP numbering and location.....	105
DSP numbering MPB96 boards.....	105
Replacing an MPB96 board.....	107
Requirements.....	108
Upgrading to high capacity.....	113
Requirements.....	114

Chapter 11: Maintaining the BIOS and system board firmware.....121

- In this chapter.....121
- Configuring the 1005r BIOS and firmware.....121
- When to upgrade the BIOS.....122
- When to reconfigure the BIOS.....122
- Requirements for upgrading or reconfiguring the BIOS.....122
- BIOS settings.....124
- Using system event logs.....126
- Maintaining the onboard video and network cards.....128
- Network card failure.....128
- Video card failure.....128
- Indicators for video card failure.....128

Index.....129

Chapter 1: Customer service

Visit the Avaya Web site to access the complete range of services and support that Avaya provides. Go to www.avaya.com or go to one of the pages listed in the following sections.

Navigation

- [Getting technical documentation](#) on page 9
- [Getting product training](#) on page 9
- [Getting help from a distributor or reseller](#) on page 9
- [Getting technical support from the Avaya Web site](#) on page 10

Getting technical documentation

To download and print selected technical publications and release notes directly from the Internet, go to www.avaya.com/support.

Getting product training

Ongoing product training is available. For more information or to register, you can access the Web site at www.avaya.com/support. From this Web site, you can locate the Training contacts link on the left-hand navigation pane.

Getting help from a distributor or reseller

If you purchased a service contract for your Avaya product from a distributor or authorized reseller, contact the technical support staff for that distributor or reseller for assistance.

Getting technical support from the Avaya Web site

The easiest and most effective way to get technical support for Avaya products is from the Avaya Technical Support Web site at www.avaya.com/support.

Chapter 2: Outlining maintenance and diagnostics activities

In this chapter

[1005r server features](#) on page 11

[Maintenance and diagnostics overview](#) on page 14

1005r server features

 **Note:**

To comply with the EU (European Union) RoHS directive, some of the part numbers now contain an E5 or E6 suffix. For example, part number NTRH2014 is now NTRH2014E6. The part numbers in this guide do not contain a suffix.

Front control panel and features

The following diagram shows the front view of the 1005r server chassis with the bezel cover removed. When the bezel cover is on, the DVD connections, controls, alarm LEDs, and status LEDs are visible. With the bezel cover removed, both hard drives, the peripheral DVD/CD/CDRW drive, the antistatic connection, and the front serial port are accessible.

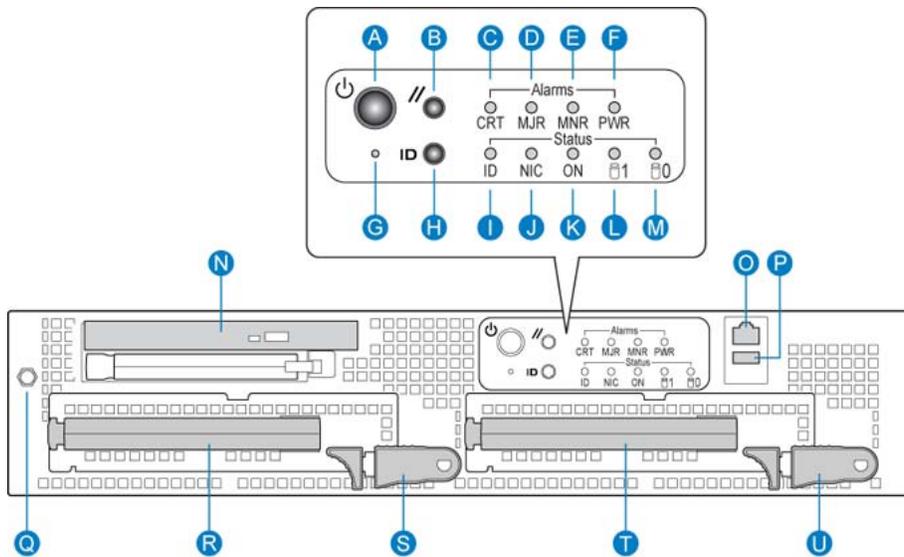


Figure 1: Front panel controls

Label	Control or feature	Label	Control or feature
A	Power switch	L	HDD1 activity
B	Reset switch	M	HDD0 activity
C	Critical alarm LED	N	DVD/CD/CDRW LED and eject button
D	Major alarm LED	O	Front connection to comm 2 serial port
E	Minor alarm LED	P	USB 2
F	Power alarm LED	Q	Electrostatic discharge (ESD) connection
G	NMI switch (not used)	R	Hard drive 1 pull handle
H	ID switch	S	Hard drive 1 release lever
I	ID LED	T	Hard drive 0 pull handle
J	NIC activity LED	U	Hard drive 0 release lever
K	Status LED		

Back panel controls and features

The following diagram shows the back panel controls. The features on the right are the AC power supply banks. The PCI card brackets are in the middle of the back panel while the connectors and ports are along the bottom and left side.

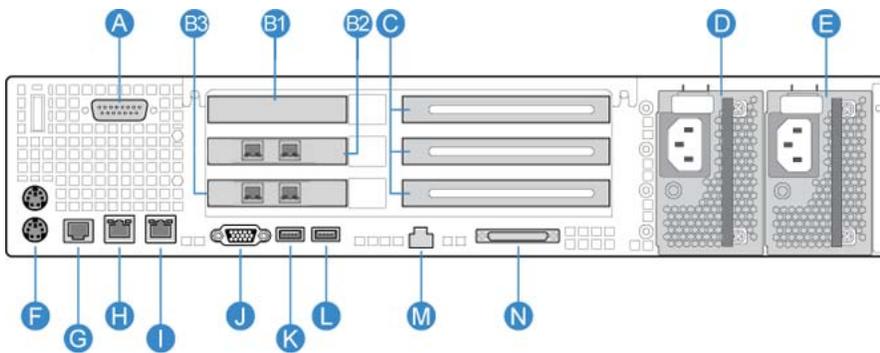


Figure 2: Back panel controls and features

Label	Control or feature	Label	Control or feature
A	DB15 Telco alarm connector (not used)	G	Rear connection to comm 2 serial port
B1	RAID	H	RJ45 NIC 1 connector
B2	PCI card #2 dual NIC for High Availability (HA) configuration. For more information about HA, see High Availability: Installation and Configuration (NN44200-311).	I	RJ45 NIC 2 connector
B3	PCI card #3 dual NIC for HA configuration. For more information about HA, see High Availability: Installation and Configuration (NN44200-311).	J	Video connector
C	PCI full-size card brackets. Numbered (1, 2, 3) from top to bottom.	K	USB 1
D	Power supply 1	L	USB 0
E	Power supply 2	M	Server management LAN port
F	PS/2 mouse and keyboard connectors	N	External SCSI tape drive

Maintenance and diagnostics overview

The maintenance and diagnostic activities discussed in this guide are divided into two groups of activities:

- troubleshooting and diagnostics (identifying the cause of system problems and resolving them)
- performing hardware maintenance

This guide is for administrators, technicians, and engineers responsible for maintaining an Avaya CallPilot® server. This guide assumes that you have basic computing skills and are familiar with the necessary safety procedures.

If you cannot resolve your system problems with the resources described in this guide, you can also refer to the Troubleshooting Reference Guide (NN44200-700).

 **Note:**

Avaya continually updates the Troubleshooting Guide. Updates are available at www.avaya.com/support.

For information about restarting, shutting down, and powering up the CallPilot server, see the Installation and Configuration Task List (NN44200-306). You can be asked to perform one or more of these tasks while maintaining your server.

Your Avaya CallPilot server comes preinstalled with the Windows operating system and CallPilot server software. If your CallPilot server no longer functions because of a software problem, you may need to reinstall the CallPilot software or rebuild the system.

 **Note:**

If you load the firmware on the server, both power supplies and hard drives must be connected and the hard drives must be online. If a failure occurs on any of these components it is not reported by the server LEDs or by ISM.

Replacement parts

Before replacing any parts on your server, refer to the Avaya product catalog for the part codes.

 **Caution:**

Risk of system damage

The use of parts that are not supplied by Avaya can cause serious system problems or void your Avaya warranty.

Preparing for maintenance activities

Before you proceed with hardware maintenance activities, review the 1005r Server Hardware Installation (NN44200-308) guide for the following information:

- required tools and equipment
 - recommended safety precautions for electrostatic discharge, handling cards, and handling your server
-

Customer Documentation Map

The following diagram shows the overall organization and content of the CallPilot documentation suite.

Table 1: CallPilot Customer Documentation Map

Fundamentals
Avaya CallPilot® Fundamentals Guide (NN44200-100)
Avaya CallPilot® Library Listing (NN44200-117)
Planning and Engineering
Avaya CallPilot® Planning and Engineering Guide (NN44200-200)
Avaya CallPilot® Network Planning Guide (NN44200-201)
Avaya Communication Server 1000 Converging the Data Network with VoIP Fundamentals (NN43001-260)
Solution Integration Guide for Avaya Communication Server 1000/CallPilot®/NES Contact Center/Telephony Manager (NN49000-300)
Installation and Configuration
Avaya CallPilot® Upgrade and Platform Migration Guide (NN44200-400)
Avaya CallPilot® High Availability: Installation and Configuration (NN44200-311)
Avaya CallPilot® Geographic Redundancy Application Guide (NN44200-322)
Avaya CallPilot® Installation and Configuration Task List Guide (NN44200-306)
Avaya CallPilot® Quickstart Guide (NN44200-313)
Avaya CallPilot® Installer Roadmap (NN44200-314)
Server Installation Guides

Avaya CallPilot® 201i Server Hardware Installation Guide (NN44200-301)

Avaya CallPilot® 202i Server Hardware Installation Guide (NN44200-317)

Avaya CallPilot® 202i Installer Roadmap (NN44200-319)

Avaya CallPilot® 703t Server Hardware Installation Guide (NN44200-304)

Avaya CallPilot® 1002rp Server Hardware Installation Guide
(NN44200-300)

Avaya CallPilot® 1002rp System Evaluation (NN44200-318)

Avaya CallPilot® 1005r Server Hardware Installation Guide
(NN44200-308)

Avaya CallPilot® 1005r System Evaluation (NN44200-316)

Avaya CallPilot® 1006r Server Hardware Installation Guide
(NN44200-320)

Avaya CallPilot® 600r Server Hardware Installation Guide
(NN44200-307)

Avaya CallPilot® 600r System Evaluation (NN44200-315)

Configuration and Testing Guides

Avaya Meridian 1 and Avaya CallPilot® Server Configuration Guide
(NN44200-302)

Avaya T1/SMDI and Avaya CallPilot® Server Configuration Guide
(NN44200-303)

Avaya Communication Server 1000 System and Avaya CallPilot® Server
Configuration Guide (NN44200-312)

Unified Messaging Software Installation

Avaya CallPilot® Desktop Messaging and My CallPilot Installation and
Administration Guide (NN44200-305)

Administration

Avaya CallPilot® Administrator Guide (NN44200-601)

Avaya CallPilot® Software Administration and Maintenance Guide (NN44200-600)

Avaya Meridian Mail to Avaya CallPilot® Migration Utility Guide (NN44200-502)

Avaya CallPilot® Application Builder Guide (NN44200-102)

Avaya CallPilot® Reporter Guide (NN44200-603)

Maintenance

Avaya CallPilot® Troubleshooting Reference Guide (NN44200-700)

Avaya CallPilot® Preventative Maintenance Guide (NN44200-505)

Server Maintenance and Diagnostics

Avaya CallPilot® 201i Server Maintenance and Diagnostics Guide
(NN44200-705)

Avaya CallPilot® 202i Server Maintenance and Diagnostics Guide
(NN44200-708)

Avaya CallPilot® 703t Server Maintenance and Diagnostics Guide
(NN44200-702)

Avaya CallPilot® 1002rp Server Maintenance and Diagnostics Guide
(NN44200-701)

Avaya CallPilot® 1005r Server Maintenance and Diagnostics Guide
(NN44200-704)

Avaya CallPilot® 1006r Server Maintenance and Diagnostics Guide
(NN44200-709)

Avaya CallPilot® 600r Server Maintenance and Diagnostics Guide
(NN44200-703)

Avaya NES Contact Center Manager Communication Server 1000/
Meridian 1 & Voice Processing Guide (297-2183-931)

End User Information

End User Cards

Avaya CallPilot® Unified Messaging Quick Reference Card
(NN44200-111)

Avaya CallPilot® Unified Messaging Wallet Card (NN44200-112)

Avaya CallPilot® A-Style Command Comparison Card (NN44200-113)

Avaya CallPilot® S-Style Command Comparison Card (NN44200-114)

Avaya CallPilot® Menu Interface Quick Reference Card (NN44200-115)

Avaya CallPilot® Alternate Command Interface Quick Reference Card
(NN44200-116)

Avaya CallPilot® Multimedia Messaging User Guide (NN44200-106)

Avaya CallPilot® Speech Activated Messaging User Guide
(NN44200-107)

Avaya CallPilot® Desktop Messaging User Guide for Microsoft Outlook
(NN44200-103)

Avaya CallPilot® Desktop Messaging User Guide for Lotus Notes
(NN44200-104)

Avaya CallPilot® Desktop Messaging User Guide for Novell Groupwise
(NN44200-105)

Avaya CallPilot® Desktop Messaging User Guide for Internet Clients
(NN44200-108)

Avaya CallPilot® Desktop Messaging User Guide for My CallPilot
(NN44200-109)

Avaya CallPilot® Voice Forms Transcriber User Guide (NN44200-110)

The Map was created to facilitate navigation through the suite by showing the main task groups and the documents contained in each category. It appears near the beginning of each guide, showing that guide's location within the suite.

Chapter 3: Troubleshooting your Avaya CallPilot® system

In this chapter

[Startup diagnostics overview](#) on page 19

[Basic hardware check](#) on page 20

[Power-On Self-Test diagnostics](#) on page 21

[Interpreting BIOS error messages](#) on page 23

[What to do when the server fails to boot into service](#) on page 25

[Interpreting hard drive LEDs](#) on page 26

[Performing a hardware shutdown](#) on page 26

Startup diagnostics overview

This section contains procedures for interpreting the startup diagnostics on the 1005r server.

Types of startup diagnostics

The following types of startup diagnostics are available on the server:

- basic hardware check (front panel LEDs)
- Power-On Self-Test (POST) diagnostics
- SCSI hard drive controller diagnostics or RAID controller diagnostics

These diagnostics are available at initial system startup or after any 1005r server reset.

Basic hardware check

This section describes some basic checks that you can do when you start up the server.

To run the startup test

1. Ensure the system is powered down and the AC cords are disconnected. Wait 5 seconds before applying power again.
2. Apply AC power to the server by plugging in the first AC cord then the second AC cord. Observe the front panel display.

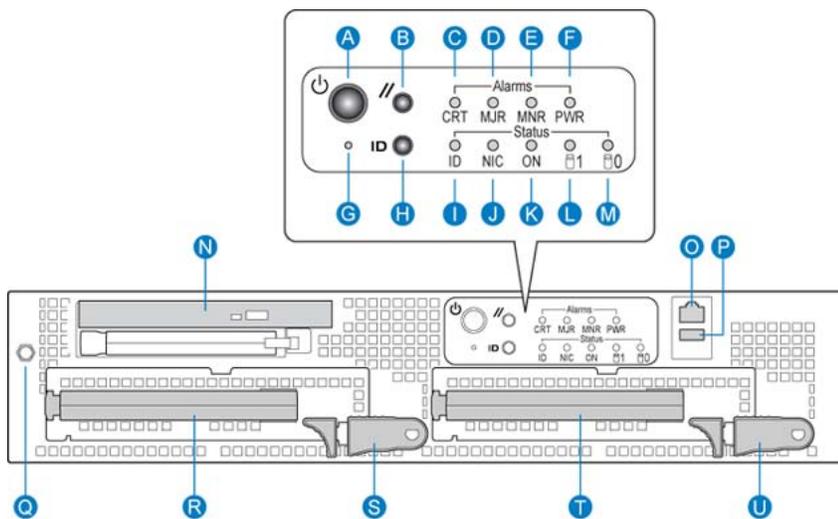


Figure 3: 1005r front panel.

Result: All the alarm LEDs on the front panel illuminate for a fraction of a second.

*** Note:**

The back panel LEDs on each power supply start blinking green when AC power is applied and turn solid green after a few seconds. When AC power is removed from one power supply, the LED turn amber. If there is a hardware problem with the supply or it is not functioning properly, the power supply LED is red.

*** Note:**

Refer to [Front control panel and features](#) on page 11 for details of the front panel.

3. Check that all the alarm LEDs (C to F) are illuminated amber for a few seconds. If not, refer to the following table for functional descriptions of fault LEDs.

Table 2: Alarm fault LEDs

LED	Functional description
CRT	A critical system fault is an error or event with a fatal system impact. The system cannot continue to operate.
MJR	A major system fault is an error or event with a discernible impact on system operation. The system can continue to operate but with reduced performance or features.
MNR	A minor system fault is an error or event with little impact on system operation. The system continues to operate.
PWR	A power supply fault indicates that one of the power supplies is not providing power. The MJR LED is also lit.

4. Boot the server by pressing the power button on the front of the Avaya CallPilot 1005r server.
5. Observe the following server actions:
 - The hard drives (R and T) spin up, and the amber hard drive activity LEDs on the front panel display (HDD0 and HDD1) extinguish, and then flash with activity.
 - The DVD combo LED illuminates temporarily as the system checks the DVD combo drive (N).
6. Check the monitor for any error messages as the server counts RAM and completes a POST.

For more information about POST, see [Power-On Self-Test diagnostics](#) on page 21.

Power-On Self-Test diagnostics

The Power-On Self-Test (POST) is a system diagnostic program (stored in the BIOS (Basic Input/Output)) that runs each time the 1005r server starts. The function of the POST is to test system components and display status messages.

To run the POST

1. Power up the CallPilot server and monitor.

Result: After a few seconds, the POST begins to run.

After the memory test, various screen prompts and messages appear. The screen prompts can be accompanied by a single beep.
2. Observe the screen for any error messages and listen for POST beep codes. When the POST is complete, the server beeps once.

If the server halts before the POST is finished, the server emits a beep code indicating that a fatal system error requires immediate attention. For more information, see [Interpreting POST diagnostics](#) on page 22.

If the POST can display a message on the monitor, the server emits two beeps as the message appears.

Record the message that appears on the monitor and the beep code that you hear. This information is useful if you need assistance from your technical support representative.

Interpreting POST diagnostics

This section provides an explanation of the POST diagnostic codes.

POST beep codes

If an error occurs before video initialization, the POST emits beep codes that indicate errors in hardware, software, or firmware.

A beep code is a series of separate tones, each equal in length.

 **Important:**

If your system emits POST beep codes, record the beep code sequence and then call Avaya technical support before attempting to correct the problem. Ensure you have the required system information. Some POST beep codes are fatal and can require that you replace the server.

Table 3: POST beep codes

Beep count	Description
1, 2, or 3	Memory error.
4 – 7 or 9 – 11	A fatal error indicates a possible serious system problem occurred.
8	A problem with the onboard video card occurred indicating a fault on the server board.

Interpreting BIOS error messages

When a recoverable error occurs during the POST, an error message appears describing the problem.



Important:

If BIOS error messages appear, record the error messages and then call Avaya technical support before attempting to correct the problem.

BIOS error messages

BIOS error messages appear on the video monitor. Refer to the following table for a description of the messages.

Table 4: BIOS error messages

Error message	Description
GA20 Error	An error occurred with Gate A20 when switching to protected mode during the memory test.
Pri Master HDD Error Pri Slave HDD Error Sec Master HDD Error Sec Slave HDD Error	Could not read sector from corresponding drive.
ATAPI Incompatible Drive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pri Master Drive • Pri Slave Drive • Sec Master Drive • Sec Slave Drive 	The corresponding drive is not an ATAPI (Advanced Technology Attachment Packet Interface) device. Run Setup to make sure the device is selected correctly.
A: Drive Error	No response from the disk drive.
CMOS Battery Low	The battery is losing power. Replace the battery soon.
CMOS Display Type Wrong	The display type is different from that stored in CMOS. Check Setup to make sure the type is correct

Error message	Description
CMOS Checksum Bad	The CMOS checksum is incorrect. CMOS memory can be corrupted. Run Setup to reset the values.
CMOS Settings Wrong	The CMOS values are not the same as the last boot. Either these values are corrupted or the battery failed.
CMOS Date/Time Not Set	The time or date values stored in CMOS are invalid. Run Setup to set the correct values.
DMA Error	An error occurred during the read/write test of the DMA (Direct Memory Access) controller.
FDC Failure	An FDC Failure error occurred while trying to access the diskette drive controller.
HDC Failure	An error occurred trying to access the hard disk controller.
Checking NVRAM....	The NVRAM (Non-Volatile Random Access Memory) is being checked to see if it is valid.
Update OK!	The NVRAM is invalid and has been updated.
Updated Failed	The NVRAM is invalid and cannot be updated.
Keyboard Error	An error in the keyboard connection. Make sure the keyboard is connected properly.
KB/Interface Error	The keyboard interface test failed.
Memory Size Decreased	The memory size has decreased since the last boot. If you have not removed any memory, then the memory can be faulty.
Memory Size Increased	The memory size has increased since the last boot. If you have not added any memory, there is a problem with the system.
Memory Size Changed	The memory size has changed since the last boot. If you did not add or remove any memory, then the memory can be faulty.
No Boot Device Available.	The system did not find a device to boot from.
Off Board Parity Error	A parity error occurred on an offboard card. This error is followed by the card address.
On Board Parity Error	A parity error occurred in onboard memory. This error is followed by the card address.

Error message	Description
Parity Error	A parity error occurred in onboard memory at an unknown address.
NVRAM / CMOS / PASSWORD cleared by Jumper	NVRAM, CMOS, and passwords have been cleared. Power the system down and remove the jumper.
<CTRL_N> Pressed	The CMOS is ignored and NVRAM is cleared. You must enter Setup.

When a processor in the 1005r server is disabled

In some cases, where the server is recovering from the system error, you may see two red lines appearing at the bottom of the screen.

To clear system error message from the log

1. Reboot the system.
2. Press F2 so that the system boots into the BIOS.
3. Set Re-test to Enabled in the BIOS under Advanced Processor Configuration > Processor.
4. Exit BIOS and power down.
5. Disconnect both power cords for about 1 minute to allow complete reset of the firmware module.
6. Re-connect the power cords.
7. Power on the system.
8. Boot into service.

What to do when the server fails to boot into service

This section suggests tasks you can perform to determine why the server fails the bootup cycle.

To determine why the server fails to boot to Windows

If CallPilot fails to boot to Windows, follow these steps:

1. Make a note of any diagnostic codes.
2. Press the power switch to restart the server.
3. View the diagnostic codes for failures during the boot sequence.

4. Retrieve the system event log. Refer to [To save system event logs to a USB media drive](#) on page 127.
5. Refer to the Troubleshooting Guide (NN44200-700) for other suggestions. If you still cannot determine the cause of the startup failure, call your Avaya technical support representative.

To determine why CallPilot fails to come into service

If CallPilot fails to come into service, follow these steps:

1. Make a note of any diagnostic codes.
2. Press the power switch to restart the server.
3. View the diagnostic codes for failures during the boot sequence.
4. View the event logs. For instructions, see [Viewing event logs](#) on page 28.
5. Refer to the Troubleshooting Guide (NN44200-700) for other suggestions. If you still cannot determine the cause of the startup failure, call your Avaya technical support representative.

Interpreting hard drive LEDs

Refer to L and M in [Figure 3: 1005r front panel](#) on page 20 for the location of the hard drive LEDs for drive 0 and drive 1.

LED color	Hard drive status
Green/blinking green	Normal
Amber	Critical but recoverable condition. Often during a controlled condition such as a RAID split.
Red	Failure. This LED color is a major event, and the server must be attended to immediately.

Performing a hardware shutdown

If you cannot shut the server down using Windows, press the power switch on the front panel and hold it in for more than 1 second. The server saves all system data and then powers off.

Chapter 4: Using Windows online diagnostic tools

In this chapter

[Overview](#) on page 27

[Viewing event logs](#) on page 28

[Using TCP/IP diagnostic tools](#) on page 31

[Using the chkdsk utility](#) on page 39

Overview

This section describes how to access the run-time online diagnostic tools provided by the Windows server software. Use the following tools when a serious problem prevents the use of the Avaya CallPilot® diagnostic tools that are available in Avaya CallPilot Manager:

- Windows Event Viewer
- TCP/IP diagnostics
- chkdsk utility

 **Caution:**

Risk of software corruption

Do not run any utilities that are not documented in this guide.

Viewing event logs

If one or more messages appear on the monitor during the server startup cycle, use the following diagnostic tools to determine what event or fault occurred.

- Hardware system event log
- Windows Event Viewer on the 1005r server
- Avaya CallPilot Event Browser or Alarm Monitor in CallPilot Manager

 **Note:**

The Event Browser and Alarm Monitor include online Help for events to help you resolve the problem. If you cannot log on to the CallPilot system using a Web browser due to server problems, then use the Windows Event Viewer.

You can view the Hardware system event log from ISM, or by booting from the CallPilot image DVD and selecting the system event log from the menu.

If the server does not boot up, use the Avaya CallPilot Image Utilities on the DVD to view system event logs. Refer to [Using system event logs](#) on page 126.

Types of Windows event logs

Three types of event logs are available from the Windows Event Viewer, as follows:

Log type	Description
System	Logs events by Windows components, including RRAS or other Windows services.
Security	Logs security events, such as logons, logoffs, and illegal access. This option is available to users with Administrative access.
Application	Logs events by application, such as database file errors.

To use the operating system Event Viewer

1. Click Start > Programs > Administrative Tools > Event Viewer.

Result: The Event Viewer window appears.

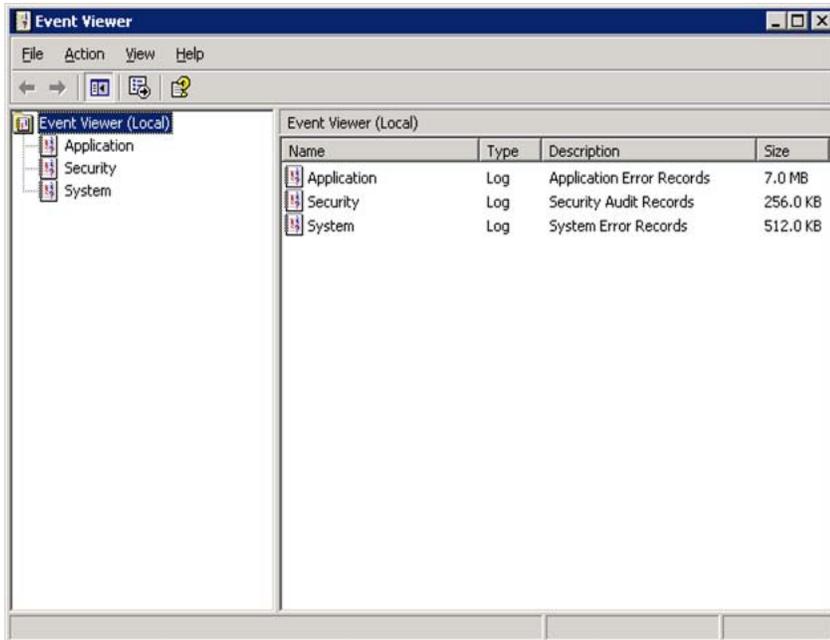


Figure 4: Event Viewer

- To view a log, click the name of the log in the left pane of the window.
The following illustration shows an example of the Application log.

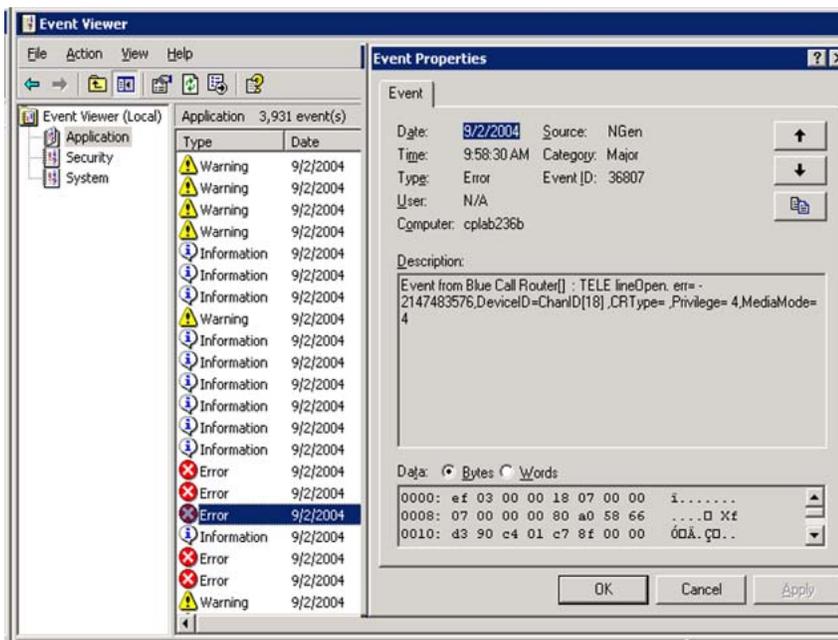


Figure 5: Application log

The following illustration shows an example of the System log.

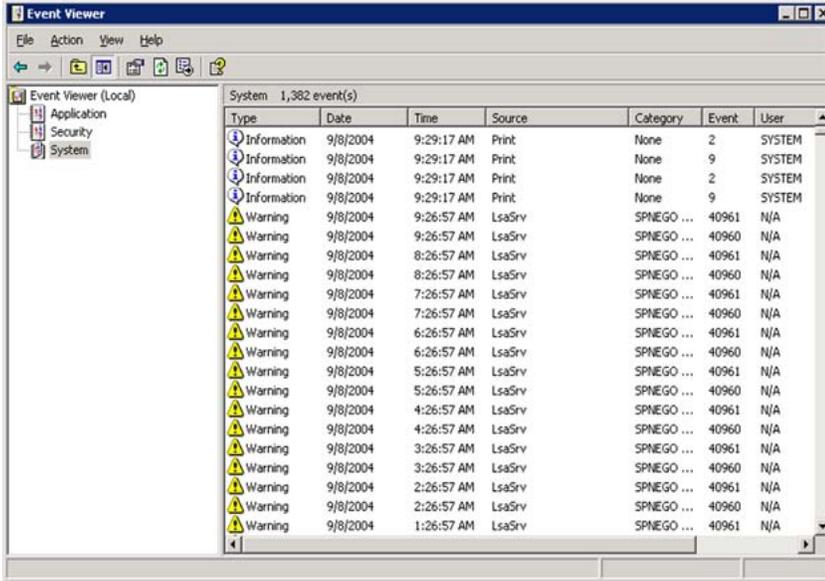


Figure 6: System log



Note:

The Security log, which is available to administrators, is not shown.

3. Look for error codes flagged with or that have occurred since the last startup.



Note:

Each error is date- and time-stamped. indicates major or critical errors. indicates minor errors, and indicates information.

 Major or critical errors

 Minor errors

 Information

4. Double-click an error to determine the cause of the error.

Result: An Event Properties dialog box appears detailing the description of the error. Use the description to help determine how to resolve errors.



Note:

If the error persists or the error description does not suggest a solution, contact your Avaya support representative.

5. Click OK.

Result: The Event Properties dialog box disappears.

6. Click File > Exit.

Result: The Event Viewer closes.

Using TCP/IP diagnostic tools

This section describes the following TCP/IP diagnostic tools that are available for the network adapter:

- ipconfig
- ping
- tracert
- arp
- nbtstat
- netstat

These utilities help you to verify network connectivity, test the network interface, and isolate any configuration problems.

The ipconfig command

The ipconfig command displays IP configuration information.

ipconfig default

If you run the command without flags, it displays the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for each adapter bound to TCP/IP.

ipconfig command syntax

The ipconfig command uses the following syntax:

```
ipconfig /[ ]
```

The following flags are available for the ipconfig command.

Table 5: ipconfig command extensions

Flag	Description
/?	Displays Help information.
/all	Displays full configuration information.
/release	Releases the IP address for the specified adapter.
/renew	Renews the IP address for the specified adapter.

To run the ipconfig command from Windows

1. Click Start > Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.
Result: The Command Prompt dialog box appears.
2. Type ipconfig <parameters>.
Example: ipconfig /all
3. Press Enter.
Result: The system runs the ipconfig utility.
4. Type Exit to exit the Command Prompt dialog box and return to Windows.

The ping command

The ping command sends an echo request to a specified host. Use this command to verify network connectivity to the remote device.

Ping command syntax

The ping command uses the following syntax:

```
ping [-t] [-a] [-n count] [-l size] [-f] [-i TTL] [-v TOS] [-r count]
[-s count] [[-j host-list] | [-k host-list]] [-w timeout]
destination-list
```

Table 6: ping command extensions

Parameter	Description
-t	Pings the specified host until interrupted.

Parameter	Description
-a	Resolves addresses to host names.
-n count	Specifies the number of echo requests to send.
-l size	Sends buffer size.
-f	Sets Don't Fragment flag in packet.
-i TTL	Specifies the Time To Live.
-v TOS	Specifies the Type Of Service.
-r count	Specifies the number of Record route for count hops.
-s count	Specifies the number of Time stamp for count hops.
-j host-list	Specifies the Loose source route along host list.
-k host-list	Specifies the Strict source route along host list.
-w timeout	Specifies the Timeout in milliseconds to wait for each reply.

To run the ping command from Windows

1. Click Start > Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.
Result: The Command Prompt dialog box appears.
2. Type ping <destination IP address> (for example, ping 200.286.32.0) or ping <computer name>.
3. Press Enter.
Result: The system displays the ping results.
4. Type Exit to exit the Command Prompt dialog box and return to Windows.

The tracert command

This utility determines the route taken to a destination.

How tracer works

The tracer utility follows several steps to complete its task:

- Tracer sends Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo packets with varying Time-To-Live (TTL) values to the destination.
- Each router along the path must decrement the TTL on a packet by at least 1 before forwarding it, so the TTL is effectively a hop count.
- When the TTL on a packet reaches 0, the router sends back an ICMP Time Exceeded message to the source system.
- Tracer determines the route by sending the first echo packet with a TTL of 1, and incrementing the TTL by 1 each subsequent transmission until the target responds or the maximum TTL is reached.
- Tracer then examines the ICMP Time Exceeded messages sent back by intermediate routers.

Tracer syntax

The tracer command uses the following syntax:

```
tracert [-d] [-h maximum_hops] [-j host_list] [-w timeout]
[target_name]
```

Tracer parameters

The following table shows the tracer parameters.

Table 7: Tracer parameters

Parameter	Description
-d	Specifies not to resolve addresses to host names.
-h maximum_hops	Specifies the maximum number of hops to search for the target.
-j host-list	Specifies a loose source route along the host list.
-w timeout	Waits the number of milliseconds specified by the timeout for each reply.

Parameter	Description
target_name	Specifies the name of the target host.

To run the tracert command from Windows

1. Click Start > Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.

Result: The Command Prompt dialog box appears.

2. Type the following command:

```
tracert [-d] [-h maximum_hops] [-j host_list] [-w timeout]
[target_name]
```

Example: tracert 200.286.0.32

3. Press Enter.

Result: The system runs the tracert utility.

4. Type Exit to exit the Command Prompt dialog box and return to Windows.

The arp command

The arp command displays and modifies the IP-to-physical address translation tables used by Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

ARP command syntax

The ARP command uses the following syntax:

```
arp -s inet_addr eth_addr [if_addr]
```

```
arp -d inet_addr [if_addr]
```

```
arp -a [inet_addr] [-N if_addr]
```

ARP command parameters

Table 8: ARP command parameters

Parameter	Description
-a	Displays current arp entries by interrogating the current protocol data. If inet_addr is specified, the IP and physical addresses for the specified computer appear. If more than one network interface uses arp, entries for each arp table appear.
-g	Same as -a.
inet_addr	Specifies an Internet address.
if_addr	Specifies the Internet address of the interface where the address translation table can be modified. If not present, the first applicable interface is used.
eth_addr	Specifies a physical address.
-N if_addr	Displays the arp entries for the network interface specified by if_addr.
-d	Deletes the host specified by inet_addr.
-s	Adds the host and associates the Internet address inet_addr with the physical address eth_addr. The physical address is given as six hexadecimal bytes separated by hyphens. The entry is permanent.

To run the arp command from Windows

1. Click Start > Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.
Result: The Command Prompt dialog box appears.
2. Type arp with the required parameters (for example, arp -g 200.286.0.32).
3. Press Enter.
Result: The system runs the arp command.
4. Type Exit to exit the Command Prompt dialog box and return to Windows.

The nbtstat command

The nbtstat command displays protocol statistics and current TCP/IP connections using NBT.

Nbtstat command syntax

The nbtstat command uses the following syntax:

```
nbtstat [-a remotename] [-A IP address] [-c] [-n] [-R] [-r] [-S] [-s]
[interval]
```

nbtstat command parameters

Table 9: nbtstat command parameters

Parameter	Description
-a remotename	Lists the remote computer name table using its name.
-A IP address	Lists the remote computer name table using its IP address.
-c	Lists the contents of the NetBIOS name cache giving the IP address of each name.
-n	Lists local NetBIOS names. Registered indicates that the name is registered by broadcast (Bnode) or WINS (other node types).
-R	Reloads the LMHOSTS file after purging all names from the NetBIOS name cache.
-r	Lists name resolution statistics for Windows networking name resolution. Windows computer configured to use WINS, this option returns the number of names resolved and registered through broadcast or through WINS.
-S	Displays both client and server sessions, and lists the remote hosts by IP address.
-s	Displays both client and server sessions and attempts to convert the remote host IP address to a name using the HOSTS file.
interval	Displays selected statistics, pausing interval seconds between each display. Press Ctrl+C to stop displaying statistics. Without this parameter, nbtstat prints the current configuration information once.

To run the nbtstat command from Windows

1. Click Start > Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.
Result: The Command Prompt dialog box appears.
2. Type nbtstat with the required parameters.

3. Press Enter.
Result: The system runs the nbtstat utility.
4. Type Exit to exit the Command Prompt dialog box and return to Windows.

The netstat command

The netstat command displays current TCP/IP network connections and protocol statistics.

Netstat command syntax

The netstat command uses the following syntax:

```
netstat [-a] [-e] [-n] [-s] [-p proto] [-r] [interval]
```

netstat command parameters

Table 10: netstat command parameters

Parameter	Description
-a	Displays all connections and listening ports.
-e	Displays Ethernet statistics. This can be combined with the -s option.
-n	Displays addresses and port numbers in numeric form.
-s	Displays statistics for each protocol.
-p proto	Shows connections for the protocol specified by proto. Proto can be tcp or udp. If used with the -s option, proto can be tcp, udp, or ip.
-r	Displays the contents of the routing table.
interval	Re-displays selected statistics, pausing between each display. Press Ctrl +C to stop re-displaying.

To run the netstat command from Windows

1. Click Start > Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.
Result: The Command Prompt dialog box appears.
2. Type netstat with the required parameters.

3. Press Enter.

Result: The system runs the netstat utility.

4. Type Exit to exit the Command Prompt dialog box and return to Windows.

Using the chkdsk utility

The chkdsk utility checks a specified disk on the server and displays a status report. You can run the utility on drives C, D, E, or F. It is an online utility, but it reduces system performance while it runs.

The chkdsk utility checks for errors at the Windows file system level. CallPilot can be affected by errors at both the Windows and CallPilot file system levels. The chkdsk utility does not detect CallPilot file system level errors.

Note:

A version of this utility, called autocheck, automatically runs during Windows startup. Output from this utility appears on the blue startup screen.

Chkdsk utility syntax

The chkdsk utility uses the following syntax:

```
chkdsk [drive:][path]filename] [/F] [/V] [/R]
```

Chkdsk utility parameters

Table 11: Chksdsk utility parameters

Parameter	Description
drive:	Drive letter of the drive that you want to check.
filename	Names of files to check for fragmentation.
/F	Optional parameter to fix errors on the disk.
/V	Optional parameter to display the full pathname of every file on the disk.
/R	Optional parameter to locate bad sectors and to recover readable information.

To run the chkdsk utility from Windows

1. Click Start > Programs > Accessories > Command Prompt.

Result: The Command Prompt dialog box appears.

2. Type chkdsk <drive letter:> (for example, chkdsk c:).

3. Press Enter.

Result: The system runs the chkdsk utility.

4. Type Exit to exit the Command Prompt dialog box and return to Windows.

Chapter 5: Monitoring server hardware

In this chapter

[ISM overview](#) on page 41

ISM overview

Intel Server Manager (ISM) is a server management tool installed on your 1005r server. Use ISM to monitor hardware health and server performance. Set up the following types of tasks using ISM:

- Monitor the hardware sensors on the managed server.
- Monitor the performance of the server using data collected from the operating system.
- Receive alert messages when the sensor values are out of range, or when a performance threshold is reached.

Refer to the Help files in the ISM screen for more information.

Chapter 6: Monitoring multimedia hardware

In this chapter

[Understanding fault management](#) on page 43

[Alarm Monitor](#) on page 45

[Event Browser](#) on page 46

[Channel and Multimedia Monitors](#) on page 47

[The Maintenance screen](#) on page 47

[Viewing component states](#) on page 49

[Starting and stopping components](#) on page 51

[Running integrated diagnostics](#) on page 54

[Viewing the last diagnostics result](#) on page 56

[Working with the Multimedia Monitor](#) on page 57

[Working with the Channel Monitor](#) on page 58

Understanding fault management

Fault management is a subsystem within Avaya CallPilot® that detects and notifies you of potential or real hardware problems with the multimedia hardware. Avaya CallPilot monitors events in the multimedia hardware and raises an alarm when a fault occurs.

Event processing

An event is any change in system configuration or operational state. An event is also any action taken by the system that requires user notification such as a faulty MPB96 board switching to disabled status.

All events are reported to the fault management server. The fault management server lets the CallPilot server listen and respond to its clients. The interaction is called event processing and the server detects hardware faults in the multimedia hardware.

Alarm notification

Alarms are warnings generated by events. Alarms communicate the same information as events. However, alarms are reported in the Alarm Monitor instead of the Event Browser and are managed differently than events.

When an alarm appears in the Alarm Monitor, you must investigate the problem, isolate it, and then fix the cause of the problem. When you fix the problem, the alarm is cleared from the Alarm Monitor.

Component dependencies

The status of some components is dependent on the operational status of other components. If a component fails or is stopped, the dependent components go out of service.

 **Note:**

The components in your system are based on your CallPilot server type and switch type. Disregard dependencies for components not in your system.

Component	Dependent components
Media bus	All MPBs, all multimedia channels, and all call channels.
MPB board	All multimedia and call channels associated with the MPB board.
Time switch	All multimedia and call channels associated with the same MPB as the time switch.
MPB96	All multimedia channels on the MPB96 board.
DS30X or DS30	All DS30X or DS30 channels associated with the DS30X or DS30 link. (depending on MPB96 board version)

Detecting hardware problems

Typically, you first become aware of a hardware problem when an alarm is raised. All hardware faults produce an alarm (or series of alarms, depending on the problem) in the Alarm Monitor.

Other indications of a hardware problem include the following:

- user complaints
- call processing difficulties, such as busy signals, static, dropped calls, connection problems, and cross talk (hearing other conversations)
- system administrator logon difficulties
- alert icons on the Maintenance screen

Alarm Monitor

Use the Alarm Monitor to investigate one or more raised alarms.

About alarms

Alarms are warnings generated by events. Alarms communicate the same information as events. However, alarms are reported in the Alarm Monitor instead of the Event Browser and are managed differently than events:

- Alarms appear in the Alarm Monitor for Minor, Major, and Critical events (not Information events). All events can be reported in the Event Browser (depending on the filtering criteria defined in the Event Browser).
- The first time an event occurs, it generates an alarm that appears in the Alarm Monitor. If the same event continues to occur, a new alarm is not generated. Instead, the time and date assigned to the original generated alarm is updated.
- Alarms can be cleared from the Alarm Monitor, but the event that generated the alarm is not cleared from the event log or the Event Browser.

Each alarm in the Alarm Monitor has Help text that often provides a solution to the problem. If the solution is not apparent, use the Event Browser or the Maintenance screen to further investigate the problem.

To investigate using the Alarm Monitor

1. Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click System > Alarm Monitor.
Result: The Alarm Monitor screen appears.
3. Click the Event Code for the first Critical or Major alarm.
Result: A description of the event appears in a new Web browser window.
4. Review the description and recovery action.

5. Repeat steps [3](#) on page 45 and [4](#) on page 45 for more alarms, if necessary.
6. If the solution to the problem is not apparent, make a note of the event codes and continue the investigation by using the Event Browser (see [Event Browser](#) on page 46).

Event Browser

Use the Event Browser to investigate a series of events that occurred around the time an alarm was raised. The event listing can help you determine the root cause of a problem.

About events

The Event Browser displays events that are recorded in the server log. Each event identifies the time the event occurred, the object that generated the event, and the cause of the event.

Events are classified as Information, Minor, Major, or Critical. By default, the Event Browser displays the latest 100 critical events.

To investigate using the Event Browser

1. Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click System > Event Browser.
Result: The Event Browser screen appears.
3. Click an event that appears to be related to the problem, or click an event that occurred near the time the alarm was raised.
Result: A description of the event appears in a new Web browser window.
4. View the description and recovery action.
5. Repeat steps [3](#) on page 46 and [4](#) on page 46 for more events, if necessary.
6. If the solution to the problem is not apparent, contact your Avaya technical support representative.

 **Note:**

For information about how to use the Event Browser, see the CallPilot Manager online Help.

Channel and Multimedia Monitors

The Channel Monitor shows the status of call channels. The call channels are the connections between the server and the switch that carry the call signals to CallPilot.

The Multimedia Monitor shows the status of multimedia channels. The multimedia channels are the DSP ports that process the calls. They are the voice, fax, and speech recognition channels.

Disabling call channels

If you must take the CallPilot system out of service to perform software or hardware maintenance, Avaya recommends that you disable all call channels first. There are two ways to disable the call channels:

- Courtesy stop the channels (preferred method).

When you courtesy stop call channels, CallPilot waits until the channels are no longer active before disabling them, instead of suddenly terminating active calls.

- Stop the channels.

When you stop channels, you suddenly disable them and terminate all active calls.

The Maintenance screen

Use the Maintenance screen in CallPilot Manager to do the following:

- Obtain general information about components.
- View component states.
- Start and stop components.
- Run integrated diagnostic tests.
- View the results of the last diagnostic test run against a component.

What the Maintenance screen provides

The Maintenance screen identifies the server platform and switch connectivity type. It also provides a navigation tree that, when expanded, lists the physical and logical hardware

components down the left side of the screen. To list the server hardware components, click the plus sign (+) at the top of the tree. To list the subcomponents for each component, click the plus sign (+) beside the component.

 **Note:**

The components that are listed on the Maintenance screen are based on the CallPilot server type and the switch that is connected to CallPilot.

When you click a component, the screen refreshes to show the details about that component. Details are divided into the sections described in the following table.

Table 12: Component sections

Section	Description
General	<p>This section shows general technical information about the selected component. This typically includes the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the name, class, type, series, or version of a component • various capabilities of a component (for example, whether a component is removable) <p> Note: This section does not appear for all components.</p>
Maintenance	<p>This section shows the state of the selected component. Use this section to start and stop a component before running a diagnostic test. For more information about working with component states, see the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewing component states on page 49 • Starting and stopping components on page 51
Diagnostics	<p>Use the Diagnostics section to run one or more diagnostic tests, or to view the results of the last diagnostic tests that were run on the selected component. For more information about running diagnostics, see the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running integrated diagnostics on page 54 • Viewing the last diagnostics result on page 56

Maintenance activities for each component

The following table identifies the maintenance activities you can perform for each component that is listed in the component tree.

Table 13: Maintenance activities

Component	Start / stop?	Courtesy stop?	Diagnostics available?	Replaceable?
Media Bus	Yes	No	No	No
MPB96 board	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Time Switch	No	No	No	No
DSPs (embedded MPB boards)	Yes	No	Yes	No (embedded)
Multimedia channels	Yes	Yes	No	No
Call channels	Yes	Yes	No	No
DS30X link	Yes	No	No	No

 **Note:**

The MGate card and DS30X cable are replaceable. If you are having problems with the DS30X link, determine if either one or both of these items are causing the problem and need to be replaced.

Viewing component states

View a component state to determine the general condition of the component, including whether the component is disabled or off duty. The component state is shown in the Maintenance section of the Maintenance screen.

Component states

You can determine the state of a component by looking at the State box in the Maintenance section.

State	Description
Active	The component is working and currently involved in processing a call.
Disabled	The diagnostic failed.

State	Description
Idle	The component is working but not currently involved in processing a call.
InTest	A diagnostic is running on the resource or device.
Loading	The component has started and takes it out of the Off Duty state. This state occurs quickly and is immediately followed by Idle.
Local (Red) Alarm	A Receive Loss of Synchronization error occurred on incoming data over a T1 link and lasted more than 2.5 seconds. This condition exists until synchronization is recovered and remains recovered for 12 seconds.
No resources	The hardware required for the component to operate is not installed or is not operating properly.
Not Configured	The device is not configured in CallPilot. For example, a DSP is not being used because it was not allocated in the Configuration Wizard.
Off Duty	The component has been stopped.
Remote Off Duty	The component has been taken out of service at the switch.
Remote (Yellow) Alarm	A red alarm exists at the receiving device. This alarm is sent by the receiving T1 device to CallPilot, and it remains in effect until the red alarm is cleared at the receiving device.
Shutting Down	The component is in the process of stopping. This state occurs quickly and is immediately followed by Off Duty.
Uninitiated	The call processing component has not initialized the resource.

Alert icons

If one of the following icons appears next to a component in the tree, then the component or one of its subcomponents is experiencing a problem:

Icon	Description
	A problem exists with a subcomponent of the selected component. Expand the tree to locate the subcomponent with the problem.
	A problem exists with the selected component.

To view the state of a hardware component

1. Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click Maintenance > Maintenance Admin.

Result: The Maintenance screen appears.

3. Click the plus signs (+) beside the CallPilot server to expand the component tree.
4. Continue clicking the plus sign (+) until the component you want to work with is visible.
5. Click the hardware component you want to work with.

Result: The Maintenance screen refreshes to show details about the component.

6. Scroll down to the Maintenance section.
7. View the state of the selected component in the State box.

Starting and stopping components

When you stop a component, you take it out of service and prevent it from operating. You must stop a component before you can replace it (if the component is replaceable) or run a diagnostic test on it.

To bring an out-of-service component back into service, you must start it.

Start and stop components from the Maintenance section on the Maintenance screen.

Important:

Avaya recommends that, if possible, you courtesy stop a component. Courtesy stop is available at the individual channel level.

To courtesy stop CallPilot, use the following:

- Multimedia Monitor - to courtesy stop a range of multimedia channels
- Channel Monitor - to courtesy stop a range of call (DS30X, also known as DS0) channels

Stop versus courtesy stop

The following two methods of taking a component out of service allow you to choose how active calls are affected.

Courtesy stop

A courtesy stop takes the component out of service after the component finishes processing the active calls.

- If the component is currently processing a call, the call is not dropped; the component remains active until the call is finished.
- If the component is not currently in use, it is taken out of service immediately.

Courtesy stop is the preferred method for taking a component out of service.

Stop

A stop takes the component out of service immediately, regardless of whether the component is currently processing calls. All active calls are dropped. Typically, you perform a stop only when severe problems that are affecting a large number of incoming calls occur or if your organization determines a special need for it.

Components that you can start and stop

Only the following components can start and stop.

 **Note:**

If you want to start or stop more than one or two multimedia (DSP) or call (DS30X) channels, use the Multimedia Monitor or Channel Monitor.

Component	Effect of stopping
Media Bus	Takes all call processing resources out of service.
MPB board	Takes all call processing resources on the selected board out of service.
Time switch	You cannot perform maintenance administration on the time switch.
Multimedia Channel	Takes the selected multimedia channel out of service.

Component	Effect of stopping
Channels	Takes the selected DS30X channel out of service.
DS30X link	Takes the selected DS30X link out of service.

To start or stop a component

1. Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click Maintenance > Maintenance Admin.
Result: The Maintenance screen appears.
3. Click the plus sign (+) beside the CallPilot server to expand the component tree.
4. Continue clicking the plus signs (+) until the component you want to work with is visible.
5. Click the hardware component that you want to start or stop.
Result: The Maintenance screen refreshes to show details about the component.
6. Scroll down to the Maintenance section.
7. Click Courtesy Stop or Start as required.

Button	Description
Start	If the selected component is out of service, click this button to put it into service.
Courtesy Stop	<p>Click this button to take the selected component out of service. CallPilot waits for calls to be completed before disabling the component.</p> <p> Important: If you are courtesy stopping all components (that is, you are taking the entire system down), ensure that you inform all administrators, desktop messaging users, and Web messaging users so that they can log off their sessions before you proceed. The system asks you to confirm the courtesy stop. If you click OK, the component is put out of service after all calls are finished.</p>
Stop	<p>Click this button to take the selected component out of service immediately. All calls that are in progress are disconnected immediately.</p> <p> Important: If you are stopping all components (that is, you are taking the entire system down), ensure that you inform all administrators, desktop messaging users, and Web messaging users so that they can log off their sessions before you proceed.</p>

Running integrated diagnostics

Run diagnostic tests from the Diagnostics section on the Maintenance screen in the following circumstances:

- You want to ensure that a component is operating properly after installing or reinstalling it.
- The CallPilot server is having trouble processing incoming calls and you are hoping that diagnostic results can tell you why.

Problems include static, dropped calls, and cross talk (hearing another conversation).

Before you begin



Important:

Take the component out of service before you run the diagnostic test. See [Starting and stopping components](#) on page 51.

Components with diagnostic tests available

The following table identifies the components on which you can run diagnostics.

Component	Diagnostics available?	Replaceable?
Media Bus	No	No
MPB96 board	Yes	Yes
Time switch	No	No
Multimedia channels	No	No
Channels	No	No
DS30X link (cable)	No	Yes

Diagnostic tests available for each component

The diagnostic tests that are available for each component are listed in the Diagnostic section of the Maintenance screen. To view the list of diagnostic tests for a particular component, click the component in the component tree.

If a diagnostic test fails or cannot be run

If a warning message appears, you cannot run the diagnostic test because a prerequisite condition has not been met. If a diagnostic test fails, a message appears in a new browser window.

In both cases, check the Alarm Monitor to determine the reason and the appropriate action to take.

If the Alarm Monitor and Event Browser do not provide a solution to a hardware problem, you may need to replace or service a component. If the problem is with a component that is not replaceable because it is not a physical entity (such as the Time Switch), you must either replace its parent component or contact your Avaya technical support representative, depending on the component.

To run a diagnostic test

1.  **Important:**
Avaya recommends that you courtesy stop rather than stop a component if possible. For instructions, see [Starting and stopping components](#) on page 51.
Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click Maintenance > Maintenance Admin.
Result: The Maintenance screen appears.
3. Click the plus sign (+) beside the CallPilot server to expand the component tree.
4. Continue clicking the plus signs (+) until the component you want to work with is visible.
5. Click the hardware component for which you want to run diagnostics with.
Result: The Maintenance screen refreshes to show details about the component.
6. Scroll down to the Maintenance section, and ensure that the component is out of service.
7. Scroll down to the Diagnostics section.

8. Select the check box for each diagnostic that you want to run.



Note:

If you want to run all of the diagnostics, select the Diagnostic Description check box at the top of the list.

9. Click Run.

Result: A new Web browser window appears with the progress and results of the diagnostics.



Note:

The Diagnostic Results box in the Diagnostics section appears when you click Get Last Result.

Viewing the last diagnostics result

You can review the results of diagnostics by clicking the Get Last Results button for a component.

To view the last diagnostics result

1.  **Important:**
Avaya recommends that you courtesy stop rather than stop a component if possible. For instructions, see [Starting and stopping components](#) on page 51.
Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click Maintenance > Maintenance Admin.
Result: The Maintenance screen appears.
3. Click the plus sign (+) beside the CallPilot server to expand the component tree.
4. Continue clicking the plus signs (+) until the component you want to work with is visible.
5. Click the hardware component for which you want to run diagnostics with.
Result: The Maintenance screen refreshes to show details about the component.
6. Scroll down to the Diagnostics section.
7. Select the check box for each diagnostic for which you want to review results.
8. Click Get Last Result.

Result: The results appear in the Diagnostic Results box with the following information:

- diagnostic title

- diagnostic result: pass or fail
- the date and time the test was completed

Working with the Multimedia Monitor

The Multimedia Monitor shows the status of multimedia channels. The multimedia channels are the DSP ports that process the calls. They are the voice, fax, and speech recognition channels.

To view or work with multimedia channel states

1. Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click Maintenance > Multimedia Monitor.

Result: The Multimedia Monitor screen appears, showing the channels associated with each DSP.

 **Note:**

For an explanation of the channel states, see the CallPilot Manager online Help.

3. Do one of the following:

IF you want to stop or start	THEN
all of the channels associated with a DSP	select the check box to the left of the DSP that you want to stop or start. Repeat this step for each DSP.
only one or several channels that are associated with a DSP	select the check box for each channel that you want to stop or start.

4. Click Courtesy Stop or Start as required.

Result: If you click Courtesy Stop or Start, you are asked to confirm the Courtesy Stop or Start. Click OK.

The selected channels change to off-duty or idle status, according to the action you chose.

 **Note:**

If the buttons are not available, wait a few seconds for the screen to refresh.

Working with the Channel Monitor

The Channel Monitor shows the status of call channels. The call channels are the connections between the server and the switch that carry the call signals to CallPilot.

To view or work with call channel states

1. Run CallPilot Manager and log on.
2. In CallPilot Manager, click Maintenance > Channel Monitor.

Result: The Channel Monitor screen appears, showing the DS30X (also known as DS0) channels associated with each DS30X link.

 **Note:**

For an explanation of the channel states, see the CallPilot Manager online Help.

3. Do one of the following:

IF you want to stop or start	THEN
all of the channels associated with a DS30X link	select the check box to the left of the DS30X link that you want to stop or start. Repeat this step for each DS30X link.
only one or several channels that are associated with a DS30X link	select the check box for each channel that you want to stop or start.

4. Click Courtesy Stop or Start as required.

Result: If you click Courtesy Stop or Start, you are asked to confirm the Courtesy Stop or Start. Click OK.

The selected channels change to off-duty or idle status, according to the action you chose.

 **Note:**

If the buttons are not available, wait a few seconds for the screen to refresh.

Chapter 7: Using Avaya CallPilot® system utilities

In this chapter

[Overview](#) on page 59

[Diagnostics Tool](#) on page 60

[PEP Maintenance utility](#) on page 61

[Session Trace](#) on page 61

[CallPilot System Monitor](#) on page 63

Overview

The following table lists the Avaya CallPilot system utilities.

Utility	Description
Diagnostics Tool	Allows CallPilot startup diagnostics to be enabled or disabled (turned on or off).
PEP Maintenance	Displays a list of installed PEPs and enables PEP removal.
Session Trace	Displays detailed information about the activity in a user's mailbox and the state of the message waiting indicator (MWI).
CallPilot System Monitor	Displays the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the status of all CallPilot channels• the status of all CallPilot services



Note:

This status is more accurate than the status provided in the Services Control Panel.

- particulars about the CallPilot system, such as names, keycodes, serial numbers, IP addresses, and system numbers
-

Accessing the system utilities

You can access all CallPilot utilities from the CallPilot server in the Start > Programs > CallPilot > System Utilities menu.

Diagnostics Tool

Use the Diagnostics Tool to enable or disable CallPilot startup diagnostics. CallPilot startup diagnostics automatically identify hardware problems that can exist when the system and its services are started. When you disable startup diagnostics, you can save time during system maintenance operations where restarts or call processing services restarts are required. There are three recommended steps:

- Use the Diagnostics Tool to turn off CallPilot startup diagnostics.
- Perform system maintenance.
- Use the Diagnostics Tool to turn on CallPilot startup diagnostics.

To access the Diagnostics Tool

On the Windows desktop, click Start > Programs > CallPilot > System Utilities > Diagnostic Tool.

Result: The Diagnostics Tool dialog box appears.

To enable startup diagnostics

From the Diagnostics Tool dialog box, select Configuration > Maintenance Startup Diag > Enable.

To disable startup diagnostics



Important:

Avaya recommends that you leave the startup diagnostics turned on. When you disable CallPilot startup diagnostics, you prevent CallPilot from automatically

identifying hardware problems that can exist when the system and its services are started (for example, DSP, time switch, or Media Bus).

On the Diagnostics Tool dialog box, select Configuration > Maintenance Startup Diag > Disable.

PEP Maintenance utility

The PEP Maintenance utility displays a list of all installed PEPs on the server and lets you uninstall PEPs. For information about installing or uninstalling PEPs, see the Installation and Configuration Task List (NN44200-306).

To access the PEP Maintenance utility

From the Windows desktop, click Start > Programs > CallPilot> System Utilities > PEP Maintenance Utility.

Result: The DMI Viewer dialog box appears.

To view a list of all installed PEPs

1. Click the component for which you want to display the PEP list.
2. Click Show PEPs.

Result: A list of all installed PEPs appears in the left pane.

3. If you want to review the readme file associated with a PEP, click the PEP, and then click Read.

Result: The readme file appears in Notepad.

Session Trace

The Session Trace tool displays detailed information about the activity in a user's mailbox and the state of the message waiting indicator (MWI). The session information includes:

- voice messaging
- call answering
- express messaging activity (messages composed and sent or left in a mailbox)
- the number of messages played or unplayed at the beginning, middle, and end of a session
- the number of deleted read messages
- the number of deleted unread messages

- messages and personal distribution lists restored to a mailbox
- the last change to the MWI (turned on or off, or untouched)

With the Session Trace information, an administrator or technician can study the state of a user's mailbox and MWI to track user complaints. For example, a user can complain that the MWI is on, but no voice messages are in the mailbox when the user logs on. The session information can tell the administrator why the MWI is turned on.

 **Warning:**

The Session Trace Tool is a resource intensive tool. It is strongly recommended to use this utility during off-peak hours. If the CP database or OMs are large, it may require a significant amount of time to perform this activity. To minimize the search time, OM data should be collected for no more than 1–2 days.

To access the session trace tool

From the Windows desktop, click Start > Programs > CallPilot > System Utilities > Session Trace Tool.

Result: The MCE Session Trace dialog box appears.

To find a session

1. From the Session Type list, choose the type of session. To display a list of all session types, select All Session Types.
2. Enter as much information in the search criteria boxes to identify the session you want to view. To display a list of all users for the selected session type, leave the search criteria boxes blank.
3. Click Search to initiate the search.
 - a. If you did not enter any user information, a list of users matching the session type appears at the bottom of the window. To select a user from the list, double-click the user name to display session type information.
 - b. If you selected All Session Types for a user, the session type information appears in the right of the window.
4. Double-click the session type to display the session information.

Result: The session type information appears at the bottom of the window. The following example shows Call Answering session type information.

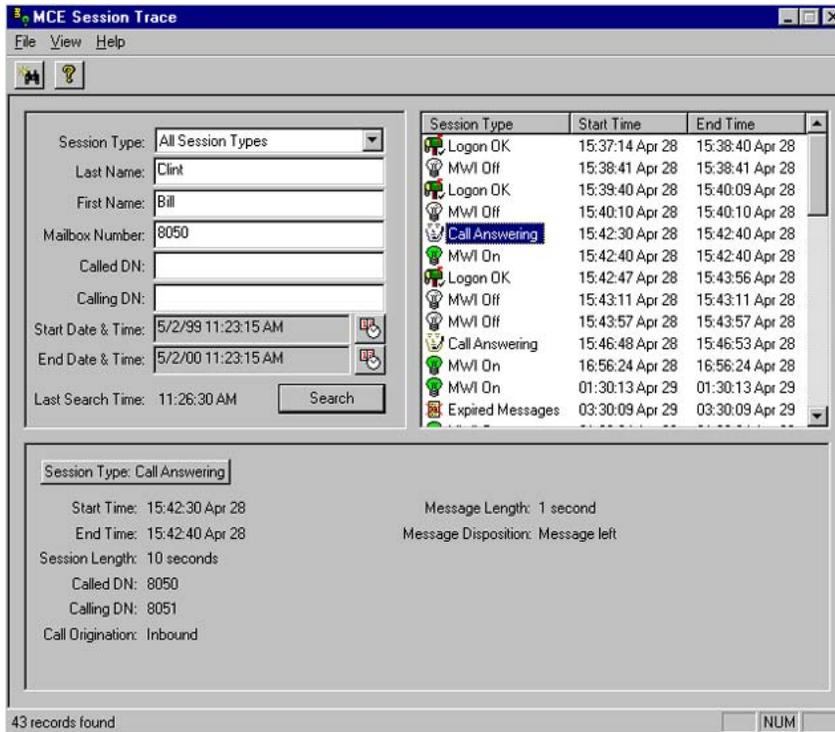


Figure 7: Call Answering session

CallPilot System Monitor

The System Monitor consists of three tabs, as described in the following table.

Table 14: System Monitor tabs

Tab	Description
Channel Monitor	Shows the status of all CallPilot services, multimedia channels, and call channels (DS30X channels).
System Info	Displays details about the CallPilot system, such as features purchased, keycode, serial number, and CallPilot server IP addresses.
Legend/Help	Provides a description of icons and terminology displayed in the System Monitor window.

System Monitor is a nondestructive tool that does not alter the behavior of any CallPilot components.

To access the CallPilot System Monitor

On the Windows desktop, click Start → Programs → CallPilot → System Utilities → System Monitor.

Result: The CallPilot System Monitor window appears. By default, the Channel Monitor tab appears at the top. Click the other tabs to view the information on those tabs.

Channel Monitor tab

The following is an example of the Channel Monitor tab when connected to a Meridian 1.

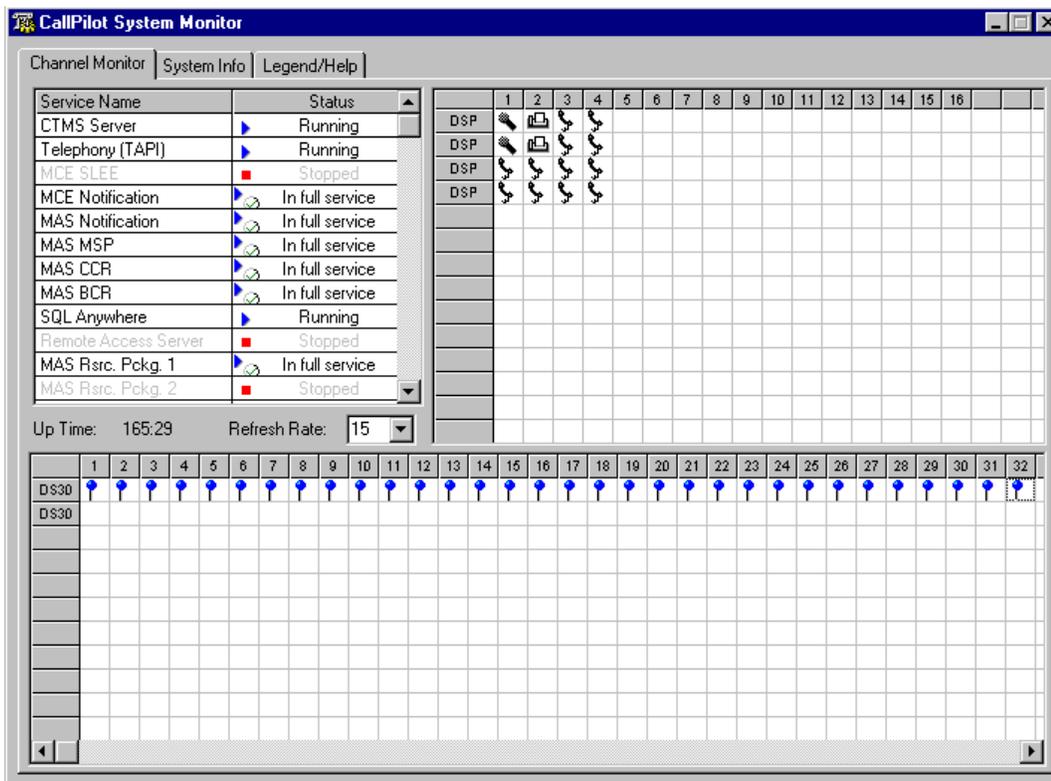


Figure 8: Channel Monitor with M1

CallPilot services

The Service Name pane shows the status of services from a CallPilot perspective. The Windows Services Control Panel can show that a service is running, but it may not be fully running or in service from a CallPilot perspective. Refer to the Channel Monitor tab in the Systems Monitor for the true status.

The services listed under Service Name can be either running or in full service when CallPilot is functioning optimally. If any CallPilot services are stopped, investigate the cause of this. Call Avaya technical support for assistance.

 **Note:**

While you can investigate any stopped services, some services are not critical. CallPilot can continue to handle call processing even with some services stopped.

The critical services that are required for basic CallPilot call answering are listed in the following table. For your reference, the equivalent names as they appear in the Windows Control Panel are also listed.

CallPilot System Monitor	Windows Control Panel equivalent
CTMS Server	CTMS Server
Telephony (TAPI)	Telephony Services
MCE SLEE	CallPilot SLEE Service
MCE Notification	CallPilot MWI Service
MAS Notification	CallPilot Notification Service
MAS CCR	CallPilot Call Channel Router
MAS BCR	CallPilot Blue Call Router
SQL Anywhere	Adaptive Server Anywhere - %ComputerName%_SQLANY
MAS MltmediaCache	CallPilot Multimedia Cache
MAS MltmediaVol1	CallPilot Multimedia Volume 1
MAS MltmediaVol2 (TRP only)	CallPilot Multimedia Volume 102 (TRP only)
MAS MltmediaVol3 (TRP only)	CallPilot Multimedia Volume 103 (TRP only)
MAS Rsrc. Pckg. 1	CallPilot Resource Package1

DSPs

In the DSP pane, each DSP is represented in a separate row. Each box in the row is one DSP channel or multimedia channel. Click the Legend/Help tab to view descriptions of the multimedia channel icons.

Your 1005r server has either one or three MPB96 boards. Each MPB96 board has 12 DSP sections embedded on the board.

DS30X links

In the DS30X link pane, each DS30 row represents a separate DS30X link (also referred to as a DS30 link). Each box in the row represents one DS30X channel.

The DS30X links connect the CallPilot server to the MGate card in the Meridian 1 switch or Avaya Communication Server 1000 system. The DS30X link to the switch is supported by the connection of the server to the switch backplane.

 **Important:**

if your server has NTRH40AA cards, you must connect the DS30X-1 cable to an MGate card to receive the clock source for the MPB96 board. Failure to connect the DS30X-1 cable to an MGate card can result in noise interference on the remaining voice channels.

This restriction does not apply to the NTRH40CA MPB96 boards.

System Info tab

[Figure 9: System Info tab](#) on page 67 shows an example of the System Info tab.

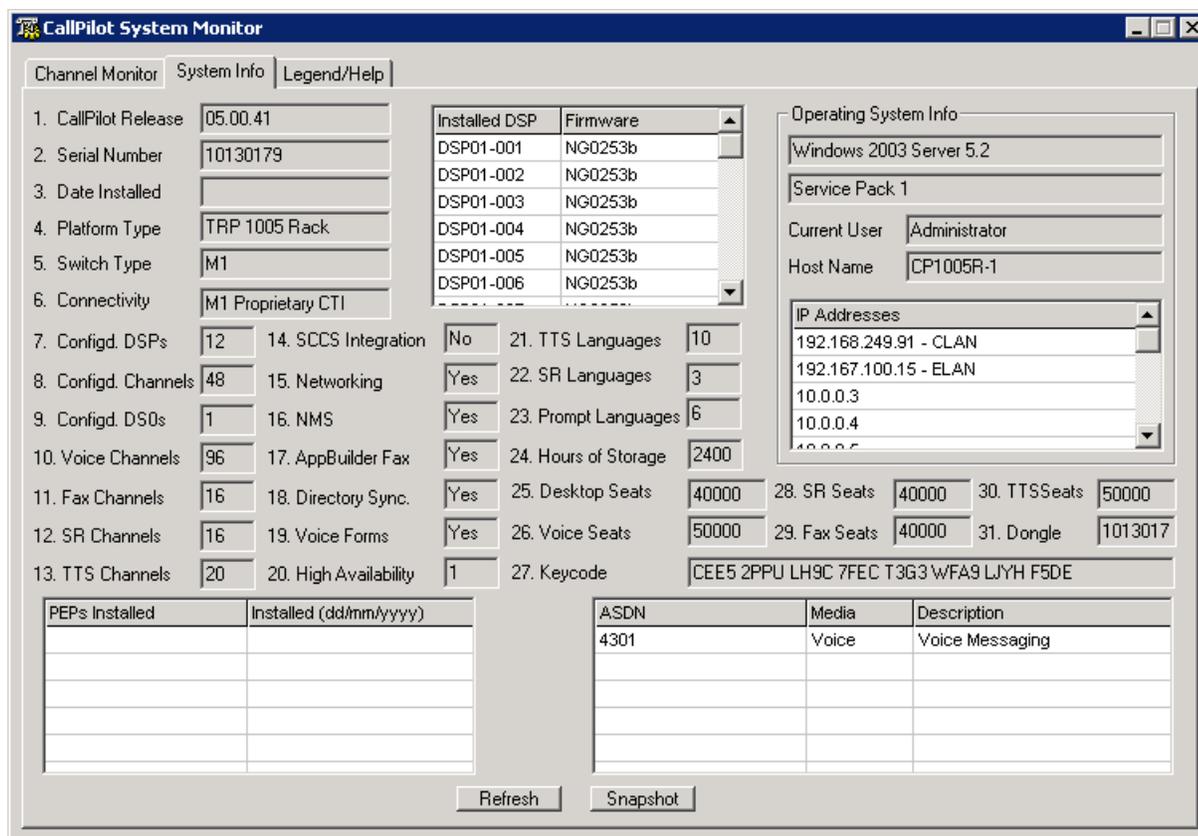


Figure 9: System Info tab

The numbered items provide information about the features purchased. Information about the underlying operating system appears in the top right corner, including the server IP addresses.

PEP information and configured Service DNS appear in the bottom part of the window.

Legend/Help tab

[Figure 10: Legend/Help tab](#) on page 68 shows an example of the Legend/Help tab. Consult this window for descriptions of the icons found on the Channel Monitor tab.

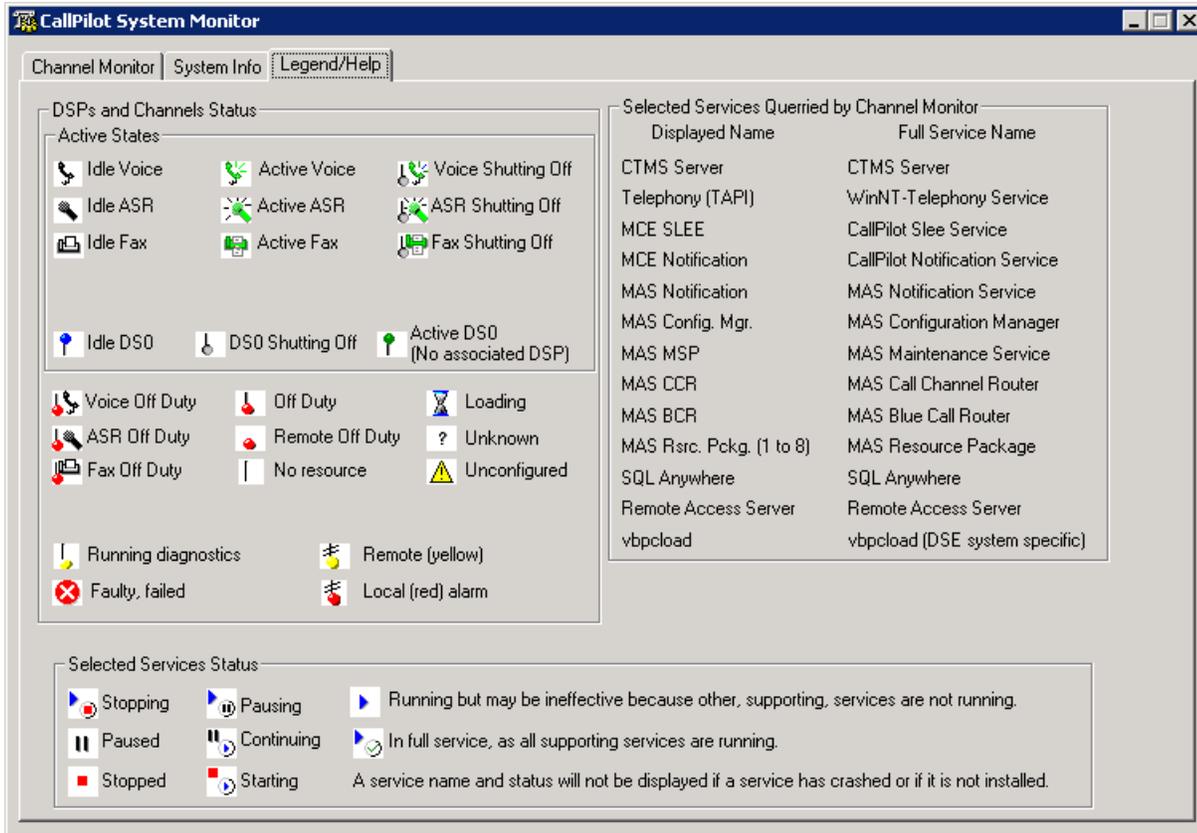


Figure 10: Legend/Help tab

Chapter 8: Replacing basic chassis components

In this chapter

- [Removing and replacing the front bezel](#) on page 69
- [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70
- [Removing and replacing the processor air duct](#) on page 72
- [Replacing the power supply](#) on page 73
- [Replacing a hard drive](#) on page 75
- [Replacing the four-fan assembly](#) on page 77
- [Replacing the dual NIC card](#) on page 78
- [Replacing the DVD combo drive](#) on page 83
- [Replacing memory DIMMs](#) on page 85
- [Replacing the software feature key](#) on page 87

Removing and replacing the front bezel

Remove the front bezel to service the hard drives and DVD combo drive.

To remove the front bezel

- 1.

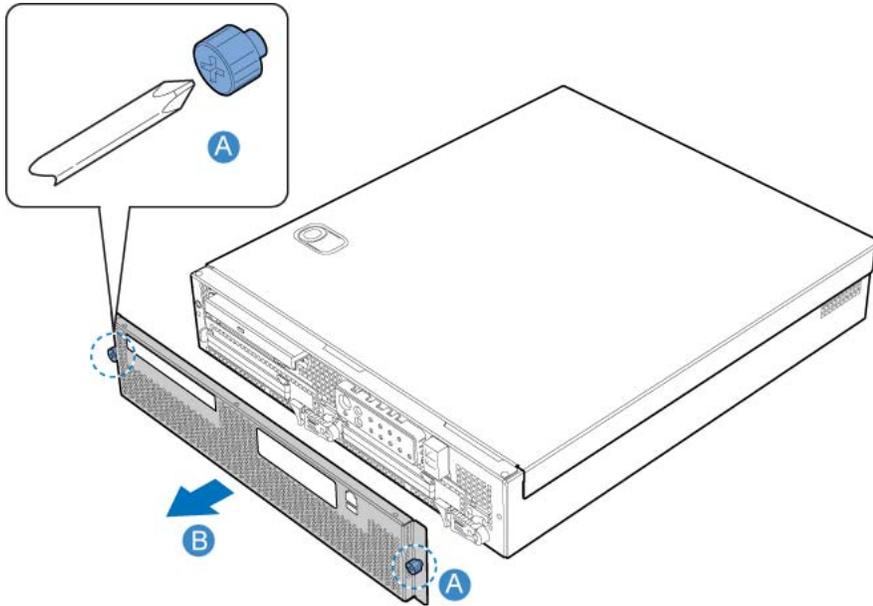


Figure 11: Front bezel

Loosen the captive screws (A) on both sides of the front bezel. The screws cannot be removed from the front bezel. Refer to [Figure 11: Front bezel](#) on page 70.

⚠ Caution:

Risk of equipment damage

Support the front bezel while loosening the captive screws as the front bezel is not held onto the front panel with another mechanism.

2. Hold the front bezel by the captive screws and lift it toward you. Place it in a secure location while you service the server.

To replace the front bezel

When the Avaya CallPilot® server maintenance is complete, replace the front bezel.

1. Align the captive screws on the front bezel with the threaded holes in the front panel.
2. Tighten the captive screws.

Removing and replacing the server cover

Remove the server cover if you must service the interior of the server.

*** Note:**

If a component has a:

Blue tab	Power down the server before replacing it.
Green tab	It can be replaced while the server is powered on.
Black tab	It is non-replaceable, or not important.

To remove the server cover

1.  **Voltage:**
Risk of electric shock
High current inside the chassis can cause severe injury.

 **Caution:**
Risk of equipment damage
Take precautions to protect internal components. Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage boards and make them unusable.

Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and Ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
2. Turn off all peripheral devices connected to the server.
3. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
4. While holding the blue button at the top of the chassis in, slide the top cover back until it stops.

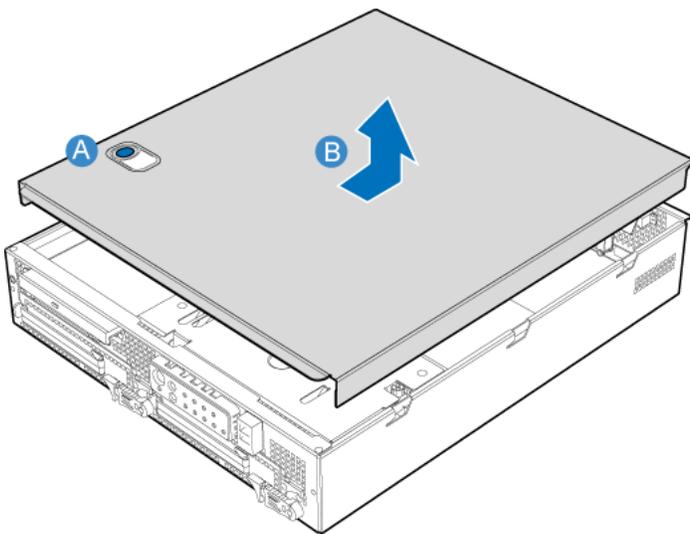


Figure 12: Server cover

5. Lift the cover straight up to remove it from the platform.

To replace the server cover

1. Place the cover over the chassis so that the side edges of the cover sit just inside the chassis sidewalls. The front of the cover is about an eighth of an inch from the sheet metal at the front of the chassis. Refer to [Figure 12: Server cover](#) on page 71.
2. Press down slightly on the chassis cover behind the DVD combo drive area and slide the cover forward until it clicks into place.

Removing and replacing the processor air duct

You must remove the air duct to access the processor assembly, four-fan assembly, and the memory modules. Because the processor air duct channels the airflow within the chassis, be sure to reinstall the air duct before installing the chassis cover.

Requirements

You need a Phillips (cross head) screwdriver, #1 and #2 bit.

To remove the processor air duct

1. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and Ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
2. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
3. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70.
4. Remove the screws at the top of the air duct.

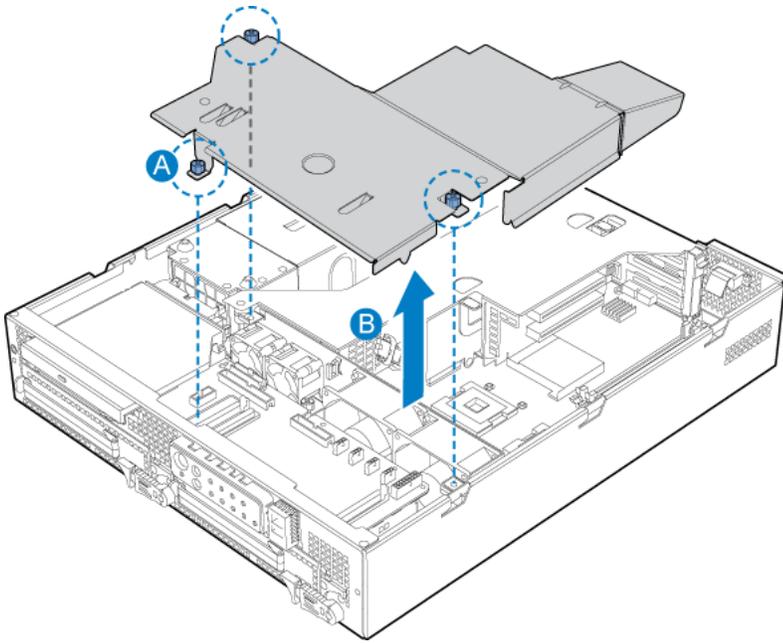


Figure 13: Processor air duct

5. Lift the air duct from the server platform and store it in a safe location.

To replace the processor air duct

1. Place the processor air duct over the processor socket and four-fan assembly. Make sure you do not pinch any wires beneath the edges of the air duct. Refer to [Figure 13: Processor air duct](#) on page 73.
2. Tighten the screws at the top of the air duct. The top of the installed air duct must be flush with the top surface of the PCI adapter assembly.
3. Replace the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70.
4. Take the ESD strap off.

Replacing the power supply

The power supplies are hot-swappable and you can replace each power supply without powering down the server.

! Important:

Do not remove both power supplies while the system is running. Shut down the multimedia channels by using the Courtesy Stop in Avaya CallPilot Manager. Shut down the server using the Windows Shut Down option, and unplug the power supplies before removing both power supplies at the same time.

When to hot-swap the power supply

A green LED on the power supply indicates that the power supply is working properly. If the green LED on the power supply module is unlit or red, the module is failing or has failed. If the PWR alarm LED on the front panel is red, this also indicates a problem with one of the power supplies.

*** Note:**

A power supply will not be used by the system if it is not installed when the firmware is updated.

To hot-swap a power supply

1.



Voltage:

Risk of electric shock

High current inside the chassis can cause severe injury.

Depress and hold the green lever (A) to disengage the power supply.

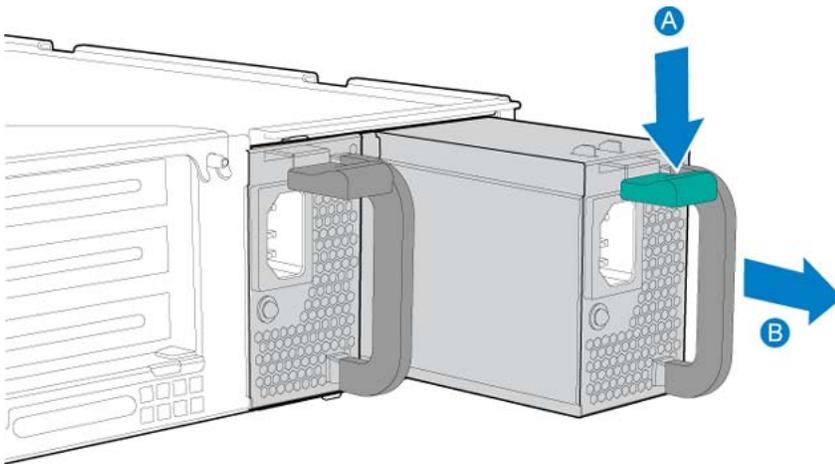


Figure 14: Power supplies

2. Grasp the black handle (B) and pull the power supply from the chassis.
3. Insert the replacement power supply. When inserting the new power supply, make sure the green handle (A) is pressed downward while sliding the module into the power supply cage.
4. Plug the new power supply into the AC mains.

Result: The power supply LED illuminates green.

Replacing a hard drive

Two hot-swappable SCSI drives are installed in your chassis. You do not need to remove the chassis cover to add or replace a hot-swap hard drive, but you must remove the front bezel to access the hard drives.

! Important:

The replacement hard drive must be the same size or larger than the drive being replaced.

To replace a SCSI hard drive

1. Remove the front bezel. Refer to [Removing and replacing the front bezel](#) on page 69 for instructions.
2. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
3. Locate the faulty hard drive. Refer to the following diagram of the front panel.

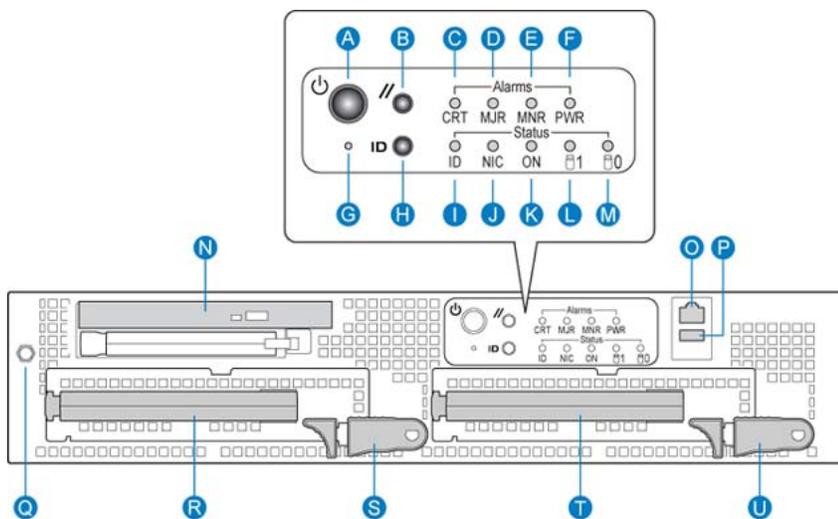


Figure 15: Front panel

- Hard drive 0 is on the right (T). The status LED of hard drive 0 is marked with the hard drive symbol and the number 0 (M).
 - Hard drive 1 is on the left (R). The status LED of hard drive 1 is marked with the hard drive symbol and the number 1 (L).
4. Press the green latch (A) on the front of the hard drive carrier as shown in the following diagram.

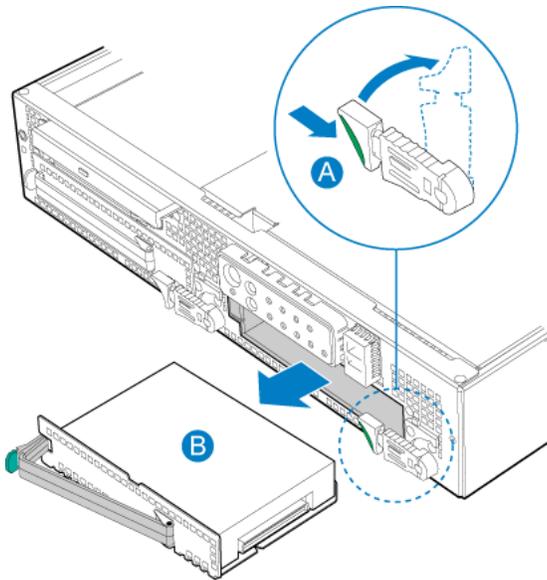


Figure 16: SCSI hard drive carrier

5. Pivot the latch (A) into the upright position.
6. Pull out on the black lever to slide the carrier from the chassis (B).
7. Remove the new hard drive from its wrapper and place it on an antistatic surface.
8. With the drive circuit-side down, position the connector end of the drive so that it is facing the rear of the drive carrier.
9. Align the holes in the drive to the holes in the drive carrier and attach it to the carrier using four screws that meet the drive vendor's recommendation.

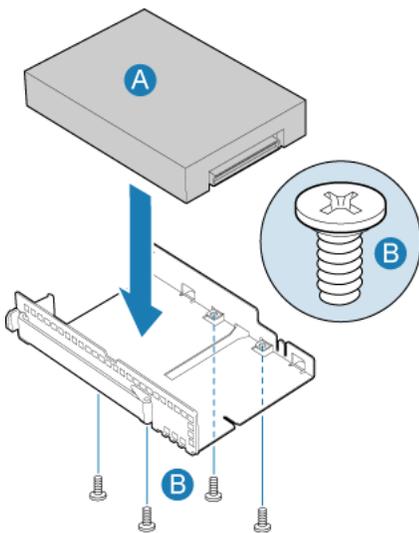


Figure 17: Hard disk drive location in carrier

10. With the black lever in the fully open position, slide the drive assembly into the chassis.

11. Insert the replacement drive in the bay. The green latch at the front of the drive carrier must be to the right. Do not push on the black drive carrier lever until the lever begins to close by itself.
12. When the black drive carrier lever begins to close by itself, push on it to lock the drive assembly into place.
13. Take the ESD strap off.
14. Replace the front bezel.
15. Resynchronize the new hard disk. Refer to [To synchronize the RAID after a successful PEP installation](#) on page 96.

Replacing the four-fan assembly

The four-fan cooling assembly is not hot-swappable. You must power down the server and disconnect it from the power supply.

When to replace the cooling fan assembly

When one or more of the four cooling fans is not turning, the remaining fans rotate faster to maintain the same volume of air flow through the chassis. The hum of a cooling fan rotating faster is both louder and higher in pitch than normal and indicates that the assembly must be replaced. You cannot replace just one fan in the assembly.

To replace the four-fan assembly

1. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and Ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
2. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
3. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70 for instructions.
4. Remove the processor air duct. Refer to [Removing and replacing the processor air duct](#) on page 72 for instructions.
5. Disconnect the fan connectors (A) from the front panel I/O board. Make note of the order in which the fans are plugged into the board.

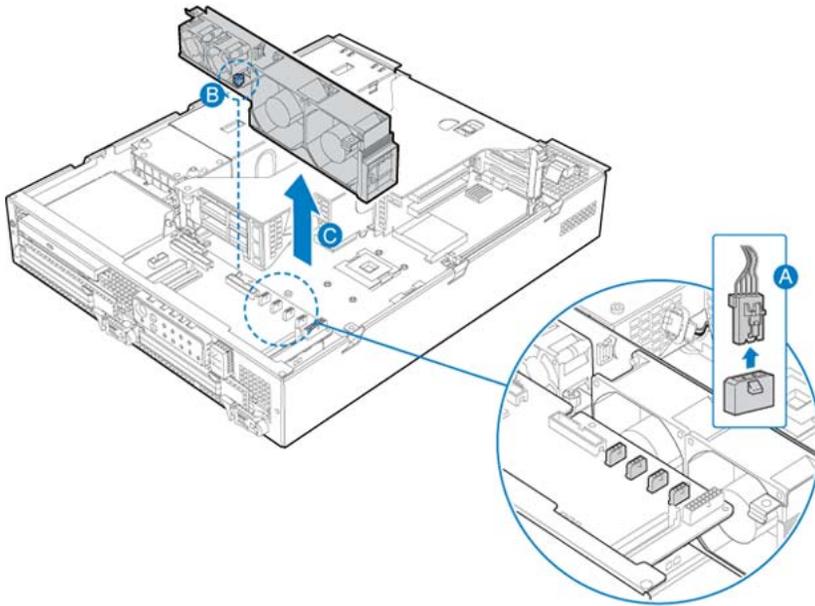


Figure 18: Cooling fan assembly

6. Loosen the captive screw (B) that attaches the four-fan assembly to the chassis.
7. Lift the fan module straight up and remove it from the chassis.
8. Lower the new fan module into place.
9. Tighten the captive screw (B).
10. Connect the fan cables to the correct fan connectors on the front panel I/O board. The fan connectors are labeled on the front panel I/O board.
11. Replace the processor air duct.
12. Replace the chassis cover.
13. Take the ESD strap off.
14. Connect the AC power cords, peripheral devices, and restart the server.

Replacing the dual NIC card

Your server has three low-profile PCI add-in cards. The RAID card is in slot 1 and the two dual NIC cards are in slots 2 and 3 (counting from top to bottom). The two dual NIC cards are reserved for future use.

**Caution:****Risk of electrical damage**

- Wear an antistatic ESD wrist strap when handling cards or boards, or when working inside the server.
- Do not touch the components or gold-edge connectors of the cards.
- Place the card on an antistatic surface until you are ready to install it.

PCI add-in cards are not hot-swappable and you must power down the system before adding or replacing the cards.

**Caution:****Risk of physical equipment damage**

Remove the 1005r from the rack, and place it on a solid surface when replacing or adding cards. The PCI riser assembly requires considerable force when inserting it into the connector, and physical damage can result if the assembly is not properly aligned.

Placing the server on a solid surface such as a workbench gives you a better view of the card alignment, and lets you exert the necessary force when inserting the assembly into the connector.

Requirements

- Phillips (cross head) screwdriver, #1 and #2 bit
- replacement dual NIC card
- electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap

To replace a dual NIC card

1. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and Ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power. Ensure all cables are labeled.
2. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
3. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70 for instructions.
4. Disconnect the red power cable from the PCI riser assembly.
5. Disconnect the DS30X cable or the DS30 cables from the MPB96 board in the full-size side of the PCI riser.



Figure 19: DS30X cables for high capacity

! Important:

If you have the high capacity configuration with three MPB96 boards, label each cable with the MPB96 slot number before disconnecting them. Incorrectly connected MPB96 boards do not answer calls.

6. Disconnect the SCSI cable attached to the RAID card.



Figure 20: SCSI cable attached to RAID card

7. Lift the blue tabs and pull up on the riser to remove the riser card assembly from the chassis.

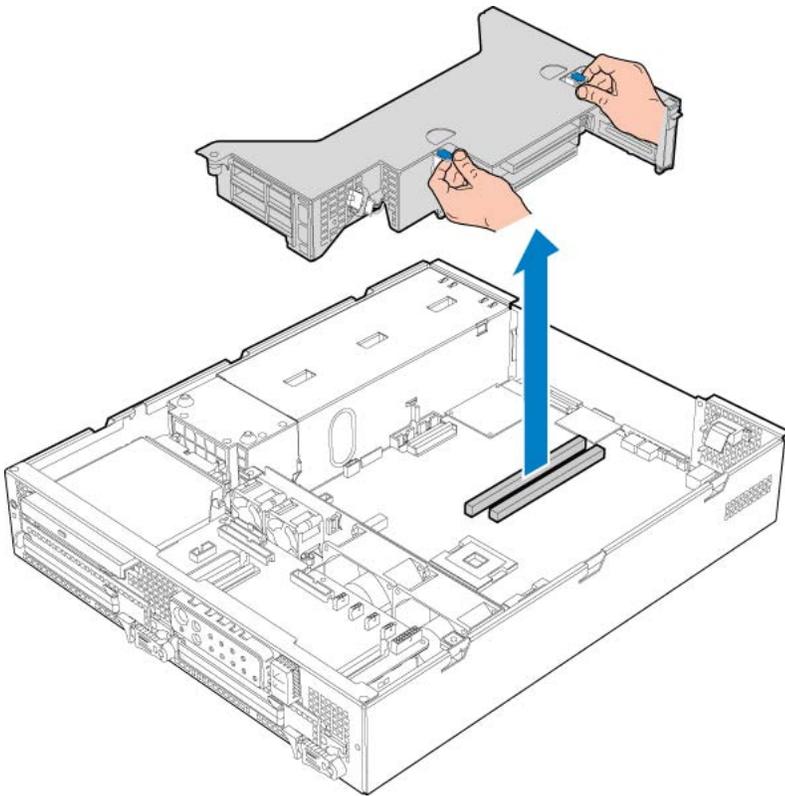


Figure 21: PCI riser card assembly

8. Turn the riser card upside down and place it on a table.

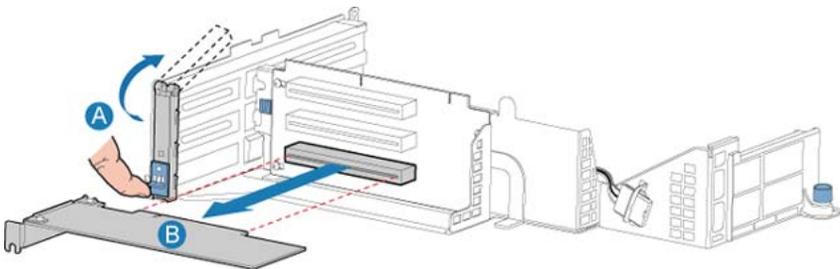


Figure 22: Low-riser PCI card

9. Release the retention bar (A).
10. Replace the card in either slot 2 or 3 (the two upper slots in the preceding diagram and not the lower slot as shown).
11. Lock the retention bar in place.
12. Turn the PCI riser card right-side up.
13. Arrange the PCI riser assembly red power cable as shown in the following illustration to avoid pinching the cable when you put the riser assembly into the chassis.

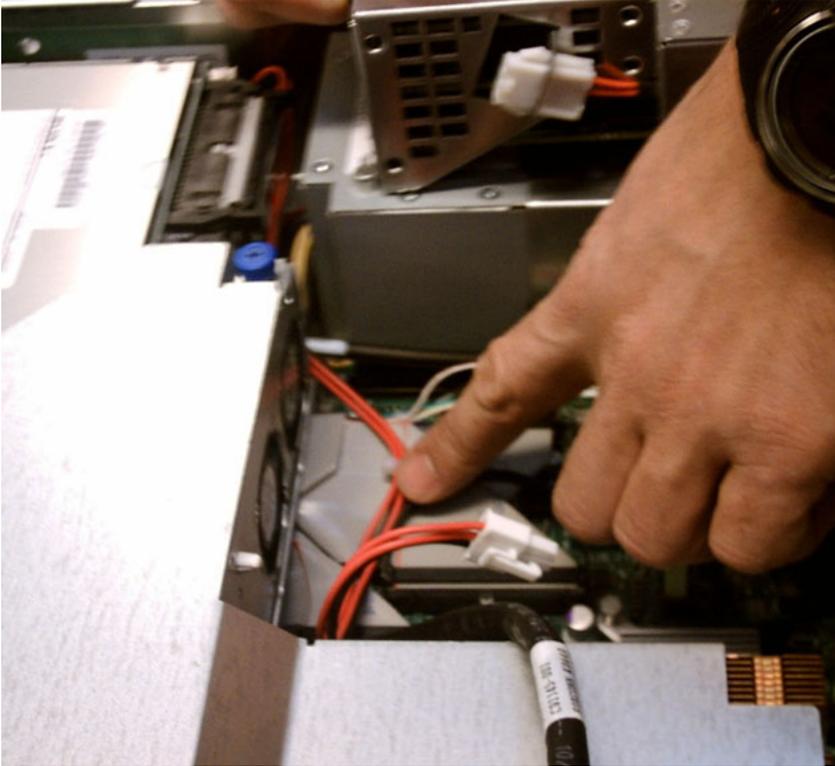


Figure 23: PCI riser assembly power cord

14. Hold the PCI riser assembly by the two blue handles (A) and push the assembly into the server board. Refer to [Figure 21: PCI riser card assembly](#) on page 81.
15. Line up the two grooves on the back lip of the PCI riser assembly with the pins on the rear panel as shown in the following illustration.

! **Important:**

If the PCI riser assembly is not fully seated, the server can malfunction.



Figure 24: PCI riser assembly rear grooves

16. Reconnect the PCI riser assembly power cord.
17. Reconnect the SCSI cable to the RAID card.
18. Reconnect all cables.
19. Replace the chassis cover.
20. Take the ESD strap off.
21. Power up the server and log onto Windows.

Result: The Windows New Hardware Found Wizard screen appears.

22. Click Next.
23. Select the presented driver (there is only one).
24. Run the Configuration Wizard to detect the new hardware.

For instructions, see the Installation and Configuration Task List (NN44200-306).

Result: The board replacement is complete.

25. Test the system to ensure the new board is functioning properly.

For instructions, see "Testing the CallPilot installation" in the Installation and Configuration Task List (NN44200-306).

Replacing the DVD combo drive

The DVD combo drive is not hot-swappable. You must power down the system to replace the DVD combo drive.

Requirements

You need a Phillips (cross head) screwdriver, #1 and #2 bit.

To replace the DVD combo drive

1. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and Ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
2. Remove the front bezel. Refer to [Removing and replacing the front bezel](#) on page 69.
3. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
4. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70 for instructions.
5. Pull out on the drive carrier handle (A) as shown in the following diagram.

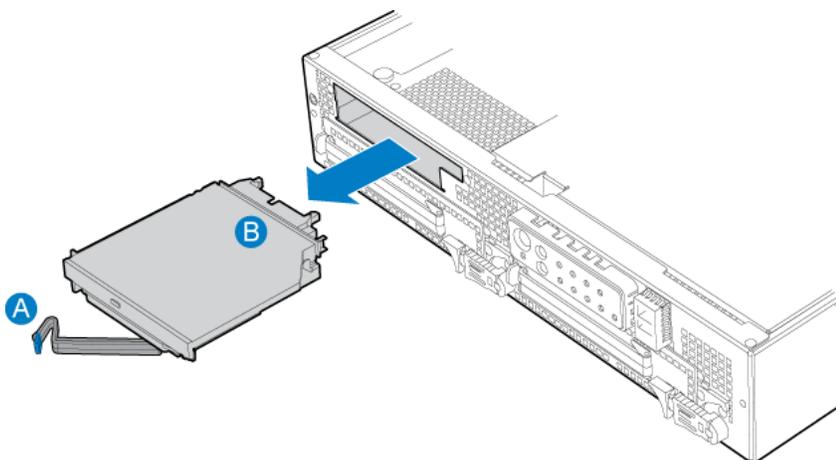


Figure 25: DVD combo drive assembly

6. Slide the DVD combo drive assembly from the chassis.

*** Note:**

There are no cables to disconnect.

7. Remove the screw on the left side of the drive assembly and save it for installing the new DVD combo.
8. Remove the DVD combo drive from the carrier.
 - a. Open the two latches holding the DVD combo drive in the carrier.
 - b. Disconnect the ribbon cable.
 - c. Disconnect the power cable from the DVD combo drive.

- d. Remove the three screws that fasten the carrier around the DVD combo drive.
 - e. Gently pry open the carrier and remove the DVD combo drive.
9. Install the new DVD combo drive in the carrier.
 - a. Line up the pins on each side of the bracket (two on each side) with the holes in the drive and set the replacement DVD combo drive into the drive bracket. Push gently on one side of the bracket to push the pins into place.
 - b. Screw the carrier shut with the three screws.
 - c. Reconnect the power and ribbon cables.
10. Slide the DVD combo drive assembly into the chassis.
11. With the black drive carrier handle in the fully open position, slide the drive assembly back into the chassis.
12. Attach the drive power and data cables at the rear of the drive. When the cables are firmly installed, the cable retention clips lock into place.
13. Replace the chassis cover.
14. Take the ESD strap off.
15. Replace the front bezel.
16. Reconnect the power cables and peripheral devices.
17. Restart the server.

Replacing memory DIMMs

Four Dual Inline Memory Modules (DIMMs) are installed on your server. You must replace all four memory DIMMs with those in the Avaya replacement pack. Avaya does not support more than four DIMM modules in the 1005r server.

 **Caution:**

Risk of equipment damage

Take precautions to protect internal components. Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can damage cards and make them unusable.

To replace the DIMM cards

1. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and Ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
2. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.

3. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70 for instructions.
4. Remove the processor air duct. Refer to [To remove the processor air duct](#) on page 72 for instruction.
5. Locate memory banks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B on the server board. Refer to the following diagram.

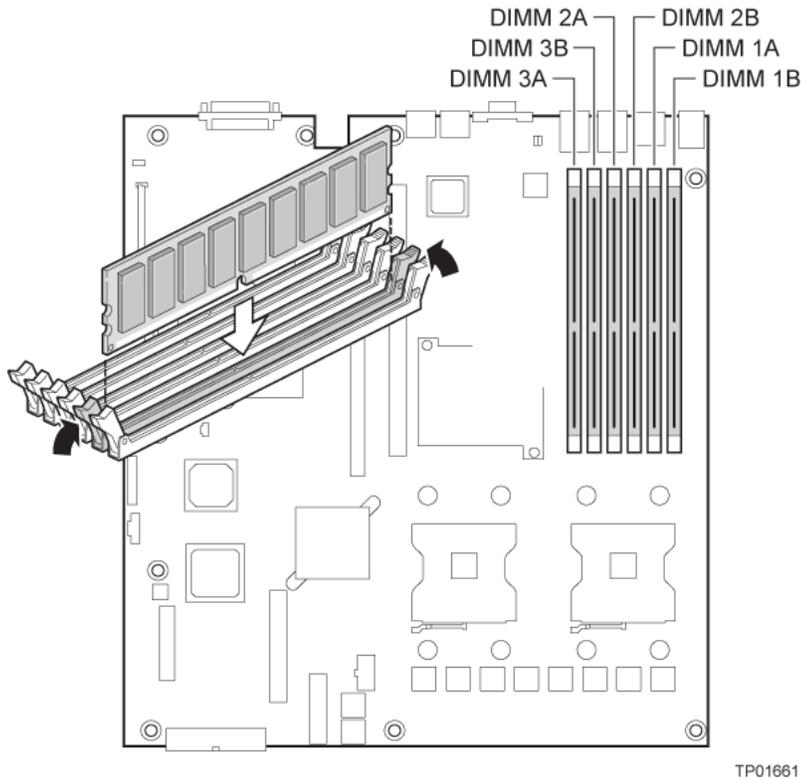


Figure 26: Memory DIMM locations

6. Push the clips at each end of the DIMM sockets outward to the open position.
7. Remove all the DIMMs.
8. Holding each DIMM by the edges, remove it from the antistatic envelope.
9. Position the DIMM above the socket and align the small notch in the bottom edge of the DIMM with the keys in the socket.
10. Insert the bottom edge of the DIMM into the socket.
11. Push down on the top edge of the DIMM until the retaining clips snap into place. The retaining clips must be fully closed for the DIMM to make proper contact with the server board.
12. Install the other three DIMMs.
13. Replace the processor air duct.
14. Replace the chassis cover.

15. Plug in all peripheral devices and AC power.
16. Restart the server.

Replacing the software feature key

If you upgrade your system or convert it to high capacity, you must replace the software feature key with a new key.

To replace the software feature key

1. Remove the new software feature key from the plastic bag.
2. Eject the old software feature key by inserting a straightened paper clip into the side access hole.
3. Push the paper clip in the direction of the software feature key.
4. Insert the new software feature key into the software feature slot on the dongle with the data contact facing down and away from the embossed i.



Figure 27: Dongle with open slot

In the following figure, label 1 is the data contact and label 2 is the ground.



Figure 28: Inserting the feature key

Chapter 9: RAID operations

In this chapter

[Outlining RAID functions](#) on page 89

[Verifying the RAID firmware](#) on page 90

[Configuring RAID using LSI320-1 controller and Ctrl+M](#) on page 92

[Verifying consistency on the drives](#) on page 94

[RAID splitting](#) on page 95

[Replacing the RAID card](#) on page 97

Outlining RAID functions

Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) is a technology that can combine two or more drives for fault tolerance and continuous service. The CallPilot RAID controller is a PCI RAID SCSI card that provides high-performance disk mirroring with RAID Level 1.

With Level 1 mirroring, two equal-capacity disk drives mirror one another. One disk drive serves as the backup copy of the other disk drive. If one disk drive fails, the other continues to run.

RAID configuring and splitting

Working with RAID involves the following:

- verifying the RAID firmware version
- upgrading or downgrading the RAID firmware
- configuring RAID using the LSI320-1 controller and the Ctrl+M menu at server bootup
- ensuring that your system is working and the RAID hardware is properly configured

- performing RAID splitting
- synchronizing RAID after installing Avaya CallPilot® software upgrades (PEPs)
 - Resynchronizing RAID if the installation is successful
 - Resynchronizing RAID if the installation is not successful



Warning:

Avaya strongly recommends that you do not perform low level formatting. Performing low level formatting results in the drives becoming unusable.

Verifying the RAID firmware

You require the following minimum RAID firmware version:

1L37

To verify the RAID firmware version

To determine what the current RAID firmware version is on the RAID LSI320-1 controller, use either of the following procedures: Press Ctrl+M

1. Turn on the server and press Ctrl+M when prompted during system bootup.



Note:

The Ctrl+M utility can take up to 1 minute to launch with 1L37 firmware. The system can appear frozen. Do not reset.

2. Select Objects menu → Adapter → Other Adapter Information.
3. Review the information on the screen. The LSI320-1 controller firmware must be 1L37.

Launch MegaRAID Power Console Plus

1. Launch the MegaRAID client by clicking Start > Programs> Power Console Plus > Launch Client.
2. From the MegaRAID Power Console Plus - Server Selection window, select Access Mode > Full Access to view or change configuration information and click OK.
3. From the MegaRAID console, choose Adapter > Properties.
4. Review the information on the screen. The LSI320-1 controller firmware must be 1L37.

If the firmware is not correct, perform a firmware update. For instructions, see [To upgrade or downgrade the RAID firmware](#) on page 91.

 **Important:**

Perform the following procedure only if the firmware version is not the version identified in this section.

To upgrade or downgrade the RAID firmware

The firmware of the RAID card is upgraded through a flash process. The flash process is initiated by running the RAID card firmware update utility on the Avaya CallPilot DVD.

1. Insert the CallPilot Image DVD for the platform into the DVD combo drive.
2. Power down the CallPilot server.
3. Restart the CallPilot server.

Result: The server boots from the DVD and the Startup Menu appears.

```
1.Install CallPilot 5.0 1005r server image and exit to DOS (recommended).
2.Install CallPilot 5.0 1005r server image and exit to DOS (FACTORY ONLY).
3.Utilities (BIOS, Firmware, etc...)
```

4. Enter 3 and press Enter to run Utilities (BIOS, Firmware, etc...) from the Startup.

Result: The Avaya CallPilot Image Menu appears.

```
1.1005r server BIOS update
2.1005r server FRU/SDR firmware update
3.1005r server Board Management Controller (BMC) firmware update
4.LSI320-1 RAID controller firmware update
5.1005r system Utilities and SEL Viewer
6.Go to DOS
```

5. Enter 4 to run the LSI320-1 RAID card firmware update from the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu.

Result: The system prompts you to confirm the RAID firmware update.

6. Enter Y to confirm.

Result: The system displays the valid image for the RAID card firmware update and asks the following:

```
Do you wish to continue (y/n)?
```

7. Type Y and press Enter.

Result: The system states that you are flashing the Firmware (it displays the version), and asks the following:

```
Do you wish to continue (y/n)?
```

8. Type Y and press Enter.

Result: The Flash programming is performed. Once complete, the system prompts for you to reboot the system.

9. Manually reboot the CallPilot 1005r.

Result: The system reboots and the Startup Menu appears.

10. Remove the DVD from the DVD combo Drive.
11. Restart the server.

Configuring RAID using LSI320-1 controller and Ctrl+M

The configuration of the RAID card is stored on both the card and the hard drive. Typically you are not required to reconfigure RAID unless you are making a change to the RAID system (for example, if you replace the hard drives with higher capacity hard drives).



Caution:

Risk of data loss

This procedure requires that the logical drive be initialized. When you initialize the logical drive, all data on the hard drives is erased.

Do not perform this procedure unless you are replacing the hard drives or you are rebuilding the CallPilot system (that is, reinstalling the Windows operating system and CallPilot software).

To configure an LSI320-1 RAID system

To configure RAID, do the following:

1. Turn on the server and press Ctrl+M when prompted during system bootup.



Note:

The Ctrl+M utility can take up to 1 minute to launch with 1L37 firmware. The system can appear frozen. Do not reset.

2. From the Management menu, select Objects and press Enter.
3. From the Objects menu, select Adapter and press Enter.
4. From the Adapter menu, select Factory Default and press Enter.
5. Select Yes to confirm the selection and press Enter.

Result: The system displays ForceBoot Option is Enabled Press Any Key.

6. Press any key.

Result: The system displays BOOT Parameters Changed. Press Ctrl-Alt-Delete to REBOOT.

7. Press Ctrl+Alt+Delete when prompted to restart system.
8. During bootup, press Ctrl+M to re-enter the RAID setup utility.
9. From the Management menu, select Objects → Adapter, and then ensure the Adapter 1 values are set as follows:

FlexRAID PowerFail: Enabled Fast Initialization: On Disk Spin up Timings: 1 disk every 6 secs Cache Flush Timings: Every 4 Seconds Rebuild Rate: 30% Alarm Control: Enabled (There is no audible alarm) Other Adapter Options: Emulation:

Mass Storage — Auto Rebuild: Disabled — Initiator ID: 7 — Multiple PCI Delayed Trans: Disabled — Force Boot: On — Coercion Algorithm: 1GB-way — CC Restoration: Enabled

 **Note:**

The Coercion Algorithm must be set properly. When changed, it cannot be changed again without clearing the configuration.

10. From the Configure menu, select New Configuration. Click Yes to proceed.

Result: The system displays the SCSI channel with two drives. SCSI IDs are automatically assigned for each of the two drives. All disk drives must be in READY state.

 **Note:**

Do not use the Load command on the Configure menu. This command is not for RAID operations.

11. Create the logical drive by selecting Channel-1 A01-0 and pressing the spacebar.

Result: The display changes to ONLIN A01-01.

12. Select A01-02 and press the Spacebar.

 **Note:**

The drives blink when you select them.

13. Press Enter to End the Array.

Result: The blinking stops.

14. Press F10 to configure the logical drive.

15. Press the spacebar to select Configuration Array.

Result: Span-1 appears in the box opened for the A01 logical drive.

16. Press F10 to configure the logical drive.

Result: The system prompts you for the logical drive to consecutively select:

RAID 1; Size: accept the size displayed Accept SPAN = NO

Change the last value to NOSPAN, if required.

17. Select Accept and press Enter to accept these new values.

Result: The system prompts you to save the configuration.

18. Select YES and press Enter.

Result: The configuration is saved. Press any key to continue.

19. Press ESC to exit the submenus.

20. In the Management menu, choose the Initialize submenu.

21. Press F2 to select the logical drive.

22. Press F10 and consecutively select YES to initialize the drive pack.
23. When the initialization is complete, press any key to return to the Management menu.
24. Press ESC to exit the utility. Select Yes and press Enter.
25. Press Ctrl+Alt+Delete as indicated by the menu to reboot.

Verifying consistency on the drives

This optional consistency check on the logical drive of the RAID system ensures that the data on the drives is identical. If any errors are found, they are corrected automatically. Avaya strongly recommends that you do a consistency check before you split the RAID system pack. If possible, perform the consistency check the day before the scheduled maintenance. A good data backup on an offline drive is important if you need to revert to the CallPilot system from an unsuccessful upgrade or update.

**Note:**

The consistency check can take up to 2 hours to complete and has no significant impact on system performance.

To perform a consistency check

1. In Windows, click Start > Programs > Power Console Plus > Launch Client.
Result: The MegaRAID Power Console Plus Server Selection dialog box appears.
2. Ensure that Access Mode > Full Access is selected, and click OK.
Result: The MegaRAID Power Console Plus dialog box appears displaying the Logical View of the Physical Devices and the Logical Devices. The status bar at the bottom of the window indicates that RAID channels are being scanned. When scanning is done, the screen refreshes and the Physical and Logical Devices screen appears.
3. In the Logical Devices section, right-click the logical drive, and then choose Check Consistency from the shortcut menu.
Result: The Check Consistency status dialog box appears. You are informed when the check is finished. If any errors are found, a window with an error message appears.
4. Select Configuration > Exit to close the MegaRAID console.
Result: An end of session message appears.
5. Click OK.

RAID splitting

Ensure that your system is in full working order and the RAID hardware configuration is set up properly as described on [Configuring RAID using LSI320-1 controller and Ctrl+M](#) on page 92.

Split the RAID before you install software upgrades (PEPs). If you are performing a platform upgrade or migration, refer to the Upgrade and Platform Migration Guide (NN44200-400) for complete instructions.

Important:

As an extra precaution, Avaya recommends that you perform a full system backup prior to performing a RAID-split. For more information about system backups, see the CallPilot Manager online Help.

To split the RAID

1. Load the MegaRAID console. Select Start > Programs > Power Console Plus > Launch Client.
2. Ensure that Access Mode > Full Access is selected.
3. Click OK.

Result: The MegaRAID Power Console Plus window appears.

4. Ensure all drives are in ONLINE state (marked green).
5. In the Physical Devices section, right-click the first drive. The drives are displayed as follows:
(0)A1-1-OnIn
(1)A1-2-OnIn
6. Select Tools → Fail Drive from the shortcut menu.

Result: A message appears advising that marking the online drive Failed results in changes.

7. Ignore the warning and click OK. The drive status changes to FAILED and the color of the icon changes to red (for example, A01-2-Failed).

At this point, the RAID is split, and the drive marked FAILED is the backup drive and is no longer written to. You can install a PEP on the system and use the backup drive to back out of the installation.

Important:

Do not make the failed drive online at this point, or data corruption can occur. If you failed the wrong drive by mistake, you must select rebuild to bring it back into service.

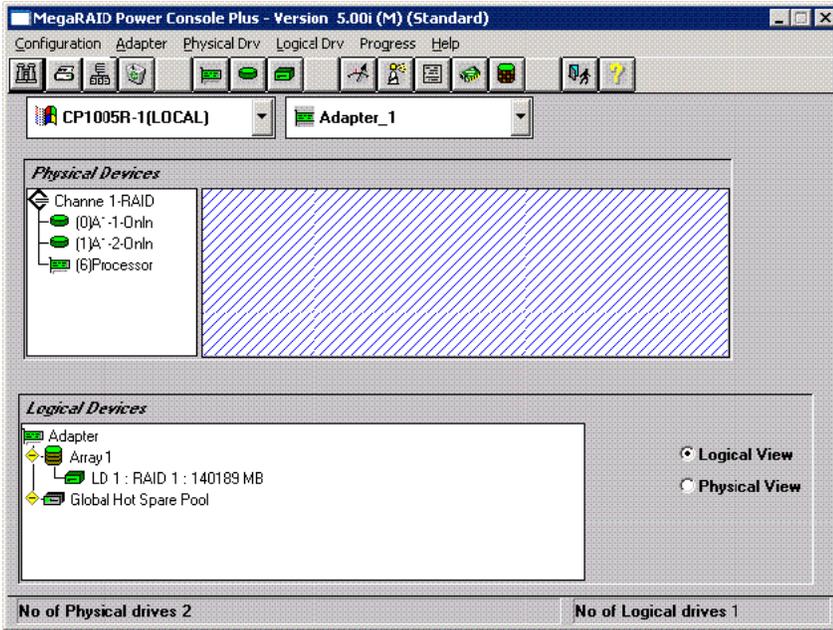


Figure 29: MegaRAID Power Console Plus drive status

RAID synchronization after installing a PEP

Resynchronize the RAID after you perform a software upgrade with a PEP.

To synchronize the RAID after a successful PEP installation

To restore RAID to full service after a successful PEP installation:

1. Without shutting down the server, from Windows, click Start > Programs > Power Console Plus > Launch Client.

 **Note:**

Ensure that Access Mode > Full Access is selected.

2. Click OK.

Result: The MegaRAID Power Console Plus window appears.

3. In the Physical Devices section, right-click the hard disk drive that is marked FAILED.

Example: A01-2-Failed.

 **Important:**

Do not make the failed drive online at this point, or data corruption can occur. If you failed the wrong drive by mistake, you must select rebuild to bring it back into service.

4. From the right mouse shortcut menu, select Rebuild.

Result: When the rebuild is complete, the drive status changes to ONLINE and the color of the icon changes to green.

The rebuild process takes between 3 to 6 hours depending on the drives. Individual drive testing resulted in 3 hours for 147 GB drives and 6 hours for 320 GB drives. If the server reboots during the rebuild process, the rebuild continues when the server restarts. However, a power down or reboot is not recommended during the rebuild process.

To synchronize the RAID after an unsuccessful PEP installation

If the PEP installation fails, you must return the system to the original configuration.

 **Important:**

Do not use the Power Console for the following procedure, or data corruption can occur.

1. Restart the server and enter the Ctrl+M utility when prompted during system bootup.
2. From the Management menu, select Objects and press Enter.
3. Select Objects > Physical Drive and press Enter.
4. Select FAIL Drive for the drive that is online (A01-1-OnIn).

Result: The drive shows as failed.

5. Select the second drive (previously taken offline as the backup drive and marked failed) and make it ONLINE. Ignore the warning message.

Result: The second drive is marked ONLINE and the first drive is marked failed.

6. Exit the utility and press Ctrl+Alt+Delete to reboot the server.

Result: The system boots up to the original configuration before the PEP installation.

7. When the system is fully booted, open the Windows MegaRAID console and rebuild the failed drive using the same process described in [To synchronize the RAID after a successful PEP installation](#) on page 96.

Result: The system is now in the original configuration.

Replacing the RAID card

The RAID card is in low-profile slot 1 (counting from the top down) of the PCI riser assembly.



Caution:

Risk of electrical damage

- Wear an antistatic ESD wrist strap when handling cards or boards, or when working inside the server.
- Do not touch the components or gold-edge connectors of cards or boards.
- Place the card on an antistatic surface until you are ready to install it.

PCI add-in cards are not hot-swappable. You must power down the system and remove the power cords before replacing the card.



Caution:

Risk of physical equipment damage

Remove the 1005r from the rack, and place it on a solid surface when replacing or adding cards. The PCI riser assembly requires considerable force when inserting it into the connector, and physical damage can result if the assembly is not properly aligned.

Placing the server on a solid surface such as a workbench gives you a better view of the card alignment and lets you exert the necessary force when inserting the assembly into the connector.

Requirements

- Phillips (cross head) screwdriver, #1 and #2 bit
- RAID card replacement kit
- electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap

To replace the RAID card

1. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
2. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a grounded connection away from the server.
3. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70 for instructions.
4. Disconnect the red power cable from the PCI riser assembly.
5. Disconnect the DS30X cable from the MPB96 board in the full-size side of the PCI riser. If you have an NTRH40CA MPB96 board or boards, disconnect the DS30 cables from the RJ-45 connectors.



Figure 30: DS30X cables for high capacity

! Important:

If you have the high capacity configuration with three MPB96 boards, label each cable with the MPB96 slot number before disconnecting them. Incorrectly connected MPB96 boards do not answer calls. If you have an NTRH40CA MPB96 board, label each DS30 cable according to its RJ-45 connector.

6. Disconnect the SCSI cable from the RAID card.



Figure 31: SCSI cable to RAID card

7. Lift the blue tabs and pull up on the riser to remove the riser card assembly from the chassis.

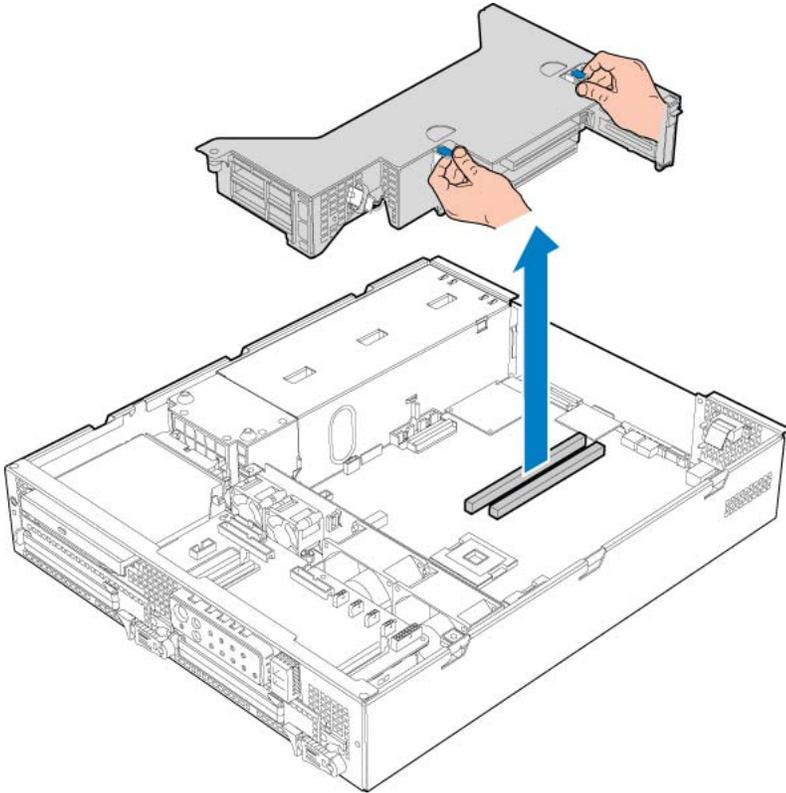


Figure 32: PCI riser card assembly

8. Turn the riser card upside down and place it on a table.

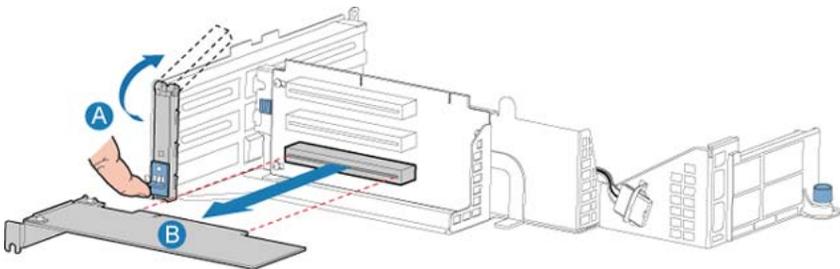


Figure 33: Low-riser PCI card

9. Release the retention bar (A).
10. Replace the card (B).
11. Lock the retention bar in place.
12. Turn the PCI riser card right-side up and place it on a table.
13. Arrange the PCI riser assembly red power cable as shown in the following illustration to avoid pinching the cable when you put the riser assembly into the chassis.

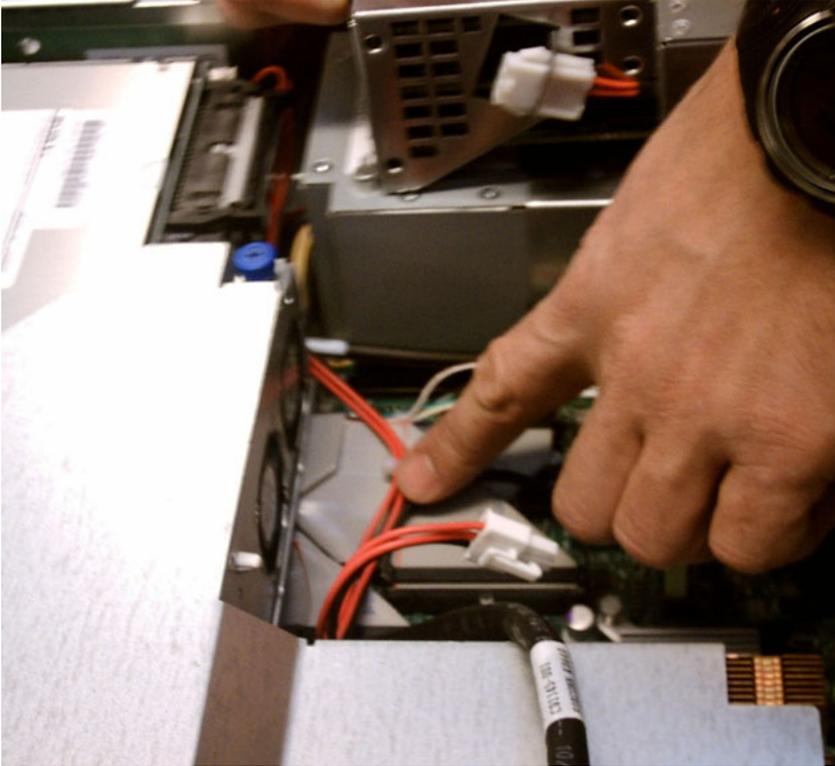


Figure 34: PCI riser assembly power cord

14. Reconnect the DS30X or DS30 cable or cables to the MPB96 board or boards. You must reconnect each cable to the same MPB96 board to which it was previously connected. Use the labels you applied in step 4
15. Hold the PCI riser assembly by the two blue handles (A) and push the assembly into the server board. Refer to [Figure 32: PCI riser card assembly](#) on page 100.
16. Line up the two grooves on the back lip of the PCI riser assembly with the pins on the rear panel as shown in the following illustration.

! **Important:**

If the PCI riser assembly is not fully seated, the server can malfunction.



Figure 35: PCI riser assembly rear grooves

17. Reconnect the PCI riser assembly power cord.
18. Reconnect the SCSI cable to the RAID card.
19. Replace the chassis cover.
20. Take the ESD strap off.
21. Power up the server and log on to Windows.
Result: The Windows New Hardware Found Wizard screen appears.
22. Click Next.
23. Select the presented driver.
24. Check that the RAID firmware is version 1L37. Refer to [To verify the RAID firmware version](#) on page 90.
25. Upgrade the RAID firmware, if required. Refer to [To upgrade or downgrade the RAID firmware](#) on page 91.
26. Configure the new RAID card. Refer to [To configure an LSI320-1 RAID system](#) on page 92.
27. Test the system to ensure the new board is functioning properly.

For instructions, see "Testing the CallPilot installation" in the *Installation and Configuration Task List* (NN44200-306).

Chapter 10: Replacing or adding voice processing boards

In this chapter

- [M1/Avaya Communication Server 1000 switch connectivity](#) on page 103
- [Locating the voice processing boards](#) on page 104
- [DSP numbering and location](#) on page 105
- [Replacing an MPB96 board](#) on page 107
- [Upgrading to high capacity](#) on page 113

M1/Avaya Communication Server 1000 switch connectivity

There are two valid configurations for MPB96 boards with M1/Avaya CS 1000 switch connectivity. The following table shows valid configurations.

Table 15: MPB96 with M1/ CS1000 switch

MPB96 boards	Slot number	Max. channels	MPU
1	1	96	96
3 (high capacity)	1, 2, 3	192	288

Determine which configuration applies to your system.



Important:

You must use one of the valid configurations for the system to function properly.

Taking safety precautions

Before you make any changes to the server hardware, follow these safety precautions:

- Respect appropriate electrostatic discharge (ESD) rules.
- Power down the system.
- Do not drop and leave screws inside the server.
- Do not drop hard objects (such as screwdrivers) inside the server as this can damage the server.

Locating the voice processing boards

[Figure 36: 1005r server rear panel](#) on page 105 shows the rear panel of the 1005r server with the three full-height PCI card slots (C). The MPB96 voice processing boards occupy one or three full-height slots. In the following diagram, the card slots are numbered from 1 to 3 starting at the top.



Important:

There are two versions of MPB96 boards: NTRH40AA and NTRH40CA.

- The NTRH40AA has a single DB-44 faceplate connector, and connects to the Communication Server 1000 or Meridian 1 using an NTRH2014 DS30X cable.
- The NTRH40CA has three RJ-45 faceplate connectors, and connects to the Communication Server 1000 or Meridian 1 using standard DS30 Ethernet-type CAT5e (or greater) cables. These DS30 cables can be up to 600 metres in length. The RJ-45 connectors are numbered from 1 to 3 starting from the right side of the server as you face the back panel (next to the power supplies).

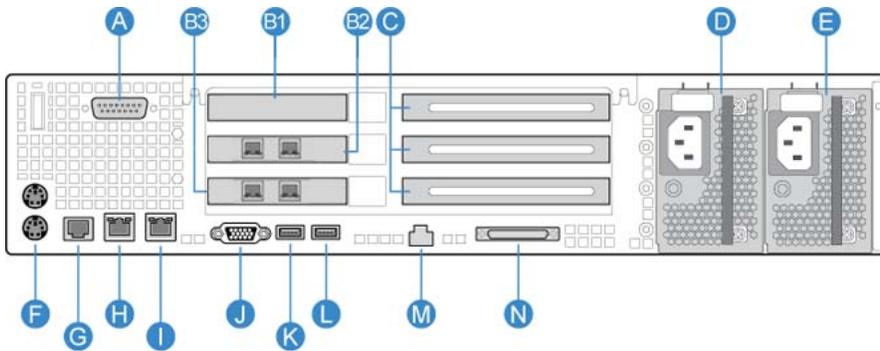


Figure 36: 1005r server rear panel

Refer to the 1005r Server Hardware Installation (NN44200-308) guide to identify the other features on the 1005r rear panel.

DSP numbering and location

DSPs are the built-in voice processing components on MPB boards. DSPs are numbered to distinguish them in Avaya CallPilot® maintenance programs, such as the Maintenance screen in Avaya CallPilot Manager. Each DSP supports up to eight multimedia channels.

DSP numbering MPB96 boards

The MPB96 board has 12 embedded DSPs. MPC-8 cards are not required. If an embedded DSP is faulty, you must replace the entire MPB96 board.

Replacing or adding voice processing boards

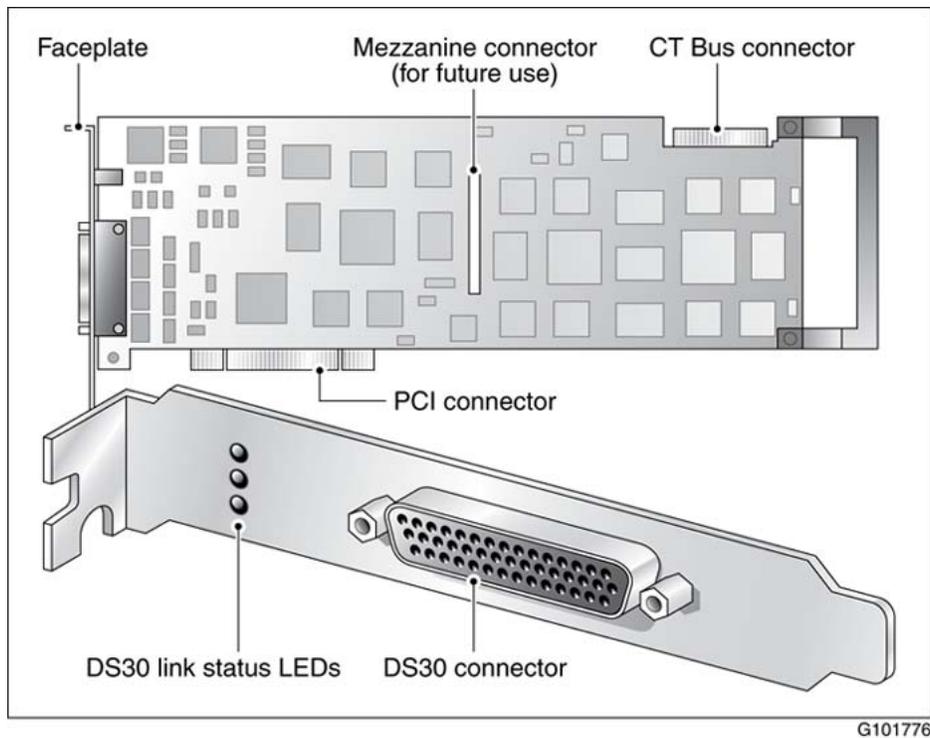


Figure 37: MPB96 board (NTRH40AA)

The following illustration shows an NTRH40CA MPB96 board, and faceplate. Note that there are link status LEDs on each RJ-45 connector.

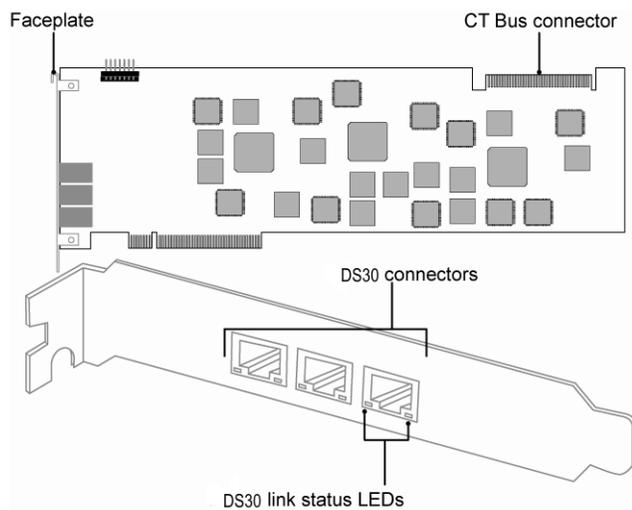


Figure 38: MPB96 board (NTRH40CA)

Replacing an MPB96 board

This section describes how to replace an MPB96 board.

You must replace an MPB96 board:

- if the board becomes faulty
- when the PCI firmware needs to be updated, and the board must be sent back to the factory

Important:

If you are replacing an NTRH40AA MPB96 board with an NTRH40CA, make sure you have the following:

- NTRB18DA MGate cards. The NTRH40CA MPB96 board only connects to NTRB18DA and later MGate cards.
- CAT5e cables to connect from the MPB96 board to the MGate Cards. You require one CAT5e cable for each MGate card.

Caution:

Risk of electrical damage

- Wear an antistatic ESD wrist strap when handling cards or boards, or when working inside the server.
- Do not touch the components or gold-edge connectors of cards or boards.
- Place the board on an antistatic surface until you are ready to install it.

MPB96 boards are not hot-swappable and you must power down the system before replacing the cards.

Caution:

Risk of physical equipment damage

Remove the 1005r from the rack, and place it on a solid surface when replacing or adding cards. The PCI riser assembly requires considerable force when inserting it into the connector, and physical damage can result if the assembly is not properly aligned.

Placing the server on a solid surface such as a workbench gives you a better view of the card alignment and lets you exert the necessary force when inserting the assembly into the connector.

Requirements

- Phillips (cross head) screwdriver, #1 and #2 bit
- MPB96 replacement board
- electrostatic discharge (ESD) grounding strap

To replace an MPB96 board

1. Courtesy stop all Avaya CallPilot channels. Refer to [Starting and stopping components](#) on page 51.
2. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
3. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
4. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70 for instructions.
5. Disconnect the red power cable from the PCI riser assembly.
6. Disconnect the DS30X cable or DS30 cables from the MPB96 board in the full-size side of the PCI riser.



Figure 39: DS30X cables for high capacity

! Important:

Before disconnecting your DS30X or DS30 cables, make sure each cable is labeled according to its location. Incorrectly connected MPB96 boards do not answer calls.



Figure 40: DS30 (CAT5e) cables for high capacity

7. Disconnect the SCSI cable attached to the RAID card.

10. Disconnect the CT bus cable from the MPB96 boards (high capacity configuration only).

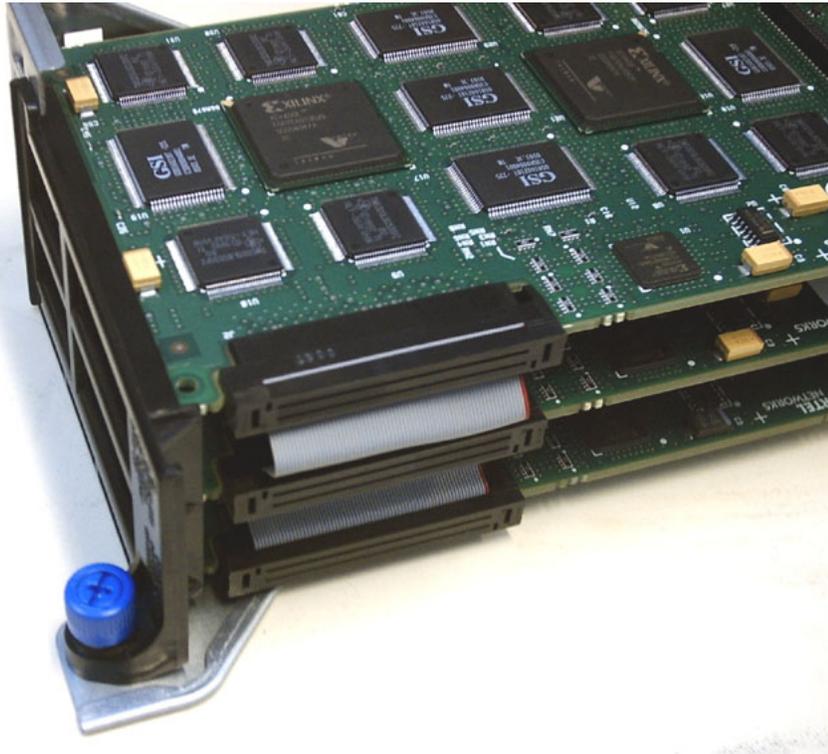


Figure 43: CT bus cable attached to MPB96 boards.

11. Release the retention clip by loosening the blue captive screw (A) as shown in the following diagram.

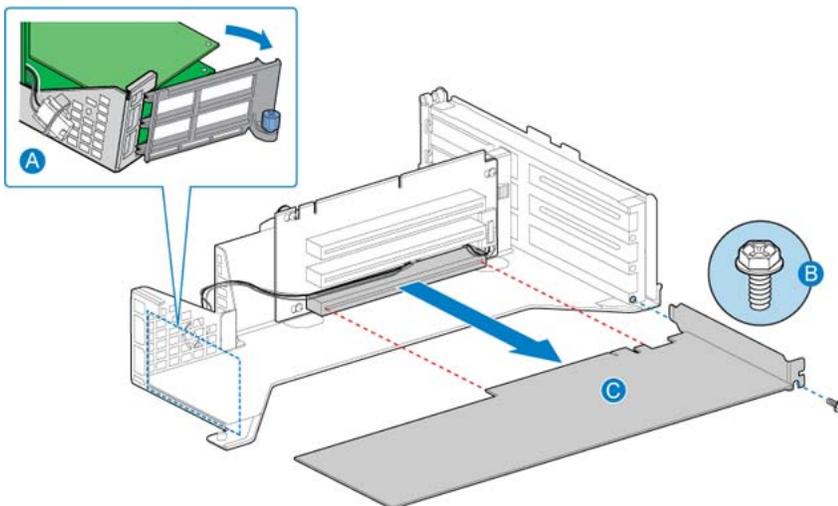


Figure 44: Full-height PCI card

Replacing or adding voice processing boards

12. Remove the rear retention screw (B) as shown in the previous diagram.
13. Replace the card and tighten the screws. Make sure the red power cable to the full-size PCI riser card is not pinched.
14. Reconnect the 3-drop CT bus cable (high capacity configuration only).
15. Turn the PCI riser card right-side up.
16. Arrange the PCI riser assembly short red power cable inside the riser assembly as shown in the following illustration to avoid pinching the cable when you put the riser assembly into the chassis.



Figure 45: Full-size PCI riser card red power cable

17. Arrange the PCI riser assembly power cable as shown in the following illustration.

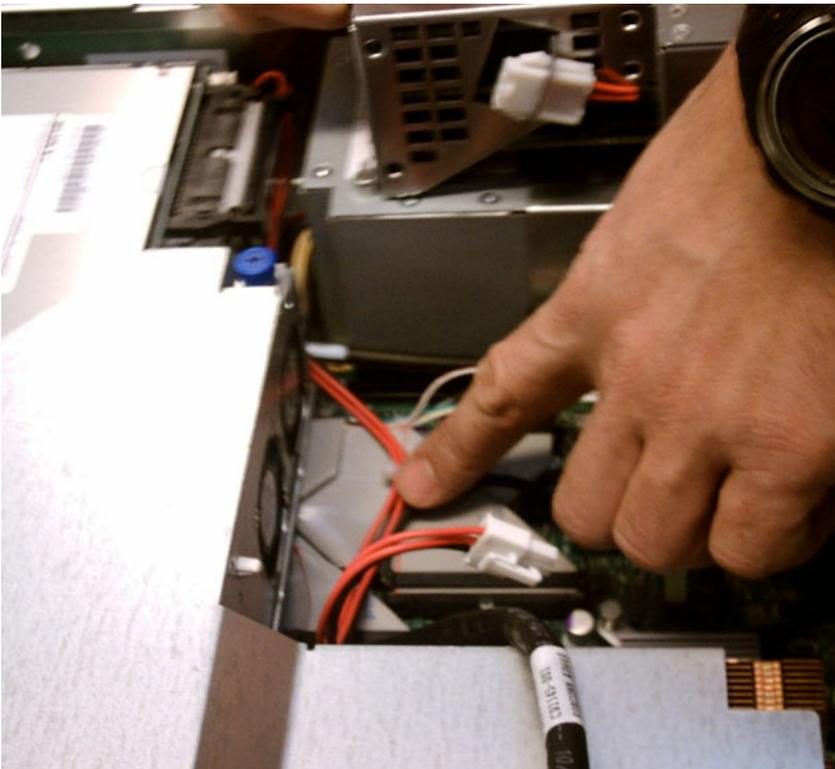


Figure 46: PCI riser assembly power cable

18. Line up the two grooves on the back lip of the PCI riser assembly with the pins on the rear panel as shown in the following illustration.

19. Hold the PCI riser assembly by the two blue handles (A) and push the assembly into the server board. Refer to [Figure 42: PCI riser card assembly](#) on page 110.

! **Important:**

If the PCI riser assembly is not fully seated, the server can malfunction.



Figure 47: PCI riser assembly rear studs and slots

20. Reconnect all MPB96 cables. If you are replacing an NTRH40AA MPB96 with an NTRH40CA, see Meridian 1 and CallPilot Server Configuration (NN44200-302) or CS1000 and CallPilot Server Configuration (NN44200-312) for information about connecting the DS30 cables.
21. Reconnect the SCSI cable to the RAID card
22. Replace the chassis cover.
23. Take the ESD strap off.
24. Power up the server and log on to Windows.
25. Run the Configuration Wizard to configure the new hardware.

For instructions, see Meridian 1 and CallPilot Server Configuration (NN44200-302) or CS1000 and CallPilot Server Configuration (NN44200-312).

Result: The MPB96 board replacement is complete.

26. Test the multimedia channels to ensure the new MPB96 board is functioning properly.

For instructions, see "Testing the CallPilot installation" in the Installation and Configuration Task List (NN44200-306).

Upgrading to high capacity

This section describes how to upgrade your server hardware to the high capacity configuration. You need three MPB96 boards to support the high capacity feature.

For more information about MPB96 board versions and cables see [Locating the voice processing boards](#) on page 104.



Important:

The NTRH40CA MPB96 board only connects to NTRB18DA or later MGate cards.



Caution:

Risk of electrical damage

- Wear an antistatic ESD wrist strap when handling cards or boards, or when working inside the server.
- Do not touch the components or gold-edge connectors of cards or boards.
- Place the board on an antistatic surface until you are ready to install it.

MPB96 boards are not hot-swappable and you must power down the system before adding boards.

Requirements

- Phillips (cross head) screwdriver, #1 and #2 bit
- High capacity upgrade kit (two or three MPB96 boards, and a CT bus cable)



Important:

DS30 cables are not supplied with the upgrade kit. The NTRH40CA uses standard CAT5e (or greater) Ethernet-type cables. For a detailed description of these cables see CS 1000 and CallPilot Server Configuration guide (NN44200-312).



Note:

To add MPB96 boards

1. Courtesy stop all CallPilot channels. Refer to [Starting and stopping components](#) on page 51.
2. Power down the server, unplug all peripheral devices and ethernet cables, and disconnect the AC power.
3. Attach the ESD strap to your wrist and attach the other end to a known grounded connection.
4. Remove the chassis cover. Refer to [Removing and replacing the server cover](#) on page 70 for instructions.
5. Disconnect the red power cable from the PCI riser assembly.
6. Disconnect the DS30X cable from the MPB96 board in the full-size side of the PCI riser. Mark the cable as number 1.

If the MPB96 board is an NTRH40CA, disconnect the three DS30 cables from the RJ-45 faceplate connectors. Mark the cables as 1, 2, and 3. The RJ-45 connectors

are numbered from the right of the server as you face the back panel next to the power supplies.

7. Disconnect the SCSI cable attached to the RAID card.

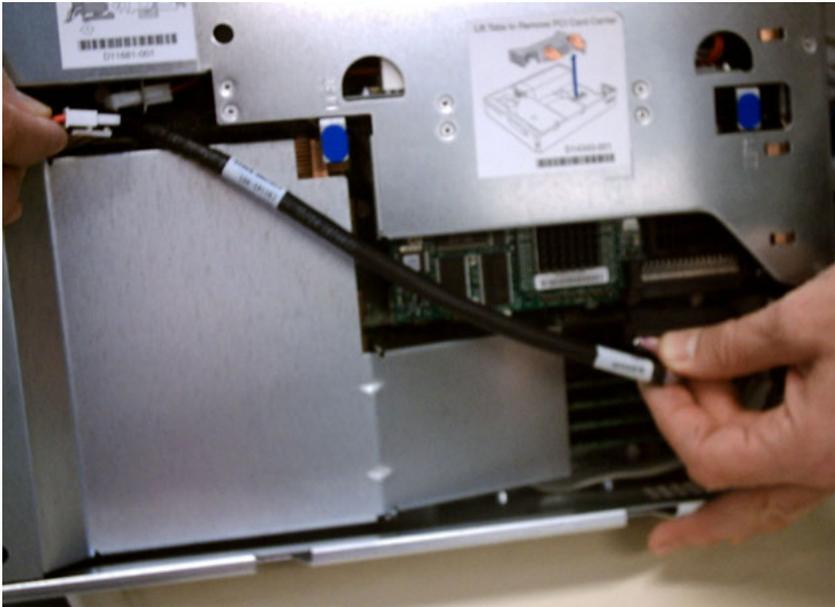


Figure 48: SCSI cable attached to RAID card

8. Lift the blue tabs and pull up on the riser to remove the riser card assembly from the chassis.

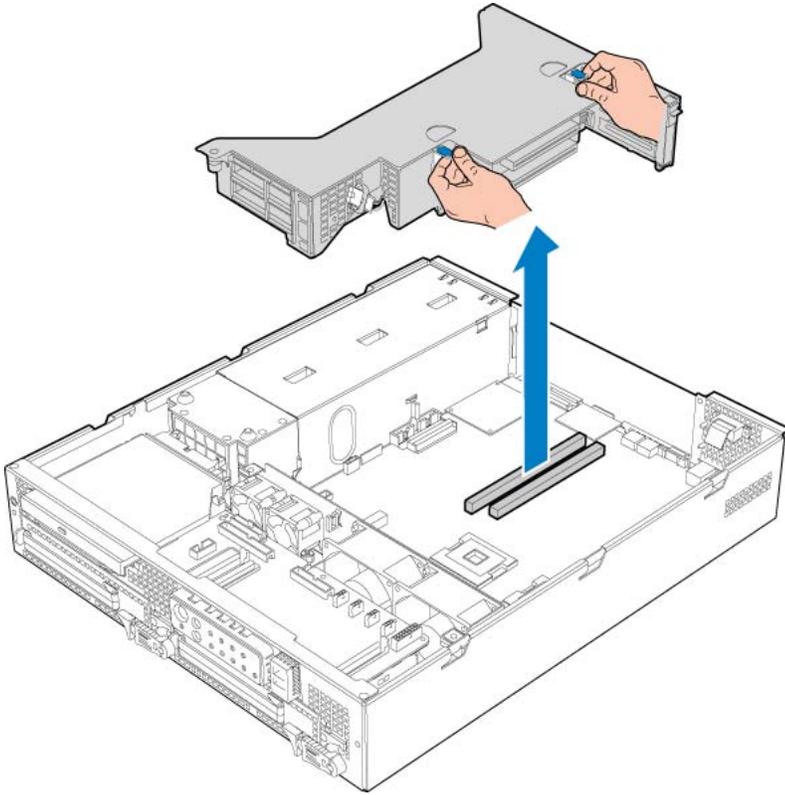


Figure 49: PCI riser card assembly

9. Turn the riser card upside down and place it on a table.
10. Release the retention clip by loosening the blue captive screw (A).
11. Remove the rear retention screw (B).
12. If the existing MPB96 board is an NTRH40AA, move the board to slot 3.
13. Add the two new boards to the two vacant slots.. Insert and tighten the retaining screws (B). Make sure the red power cable is not pinched.

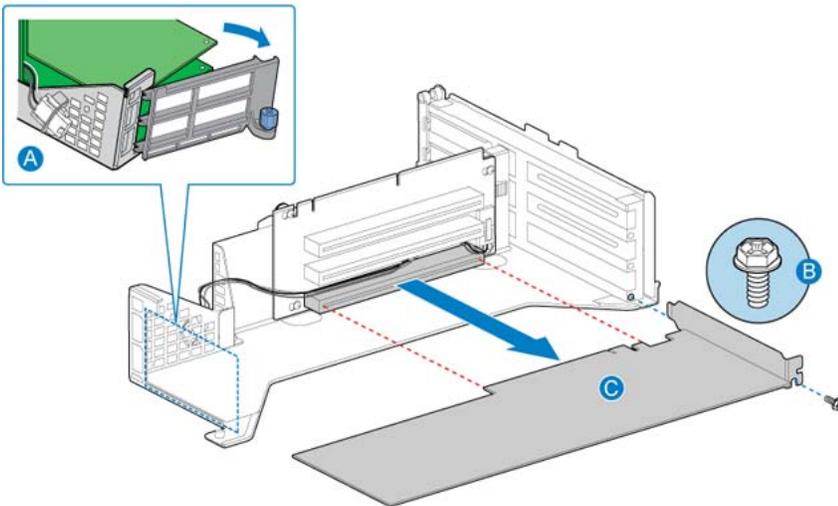


Figure 50: Full-height PCI card

14. Connect the 3-drop CT bus cable to the MPB96 boards as shown in the following illustration.

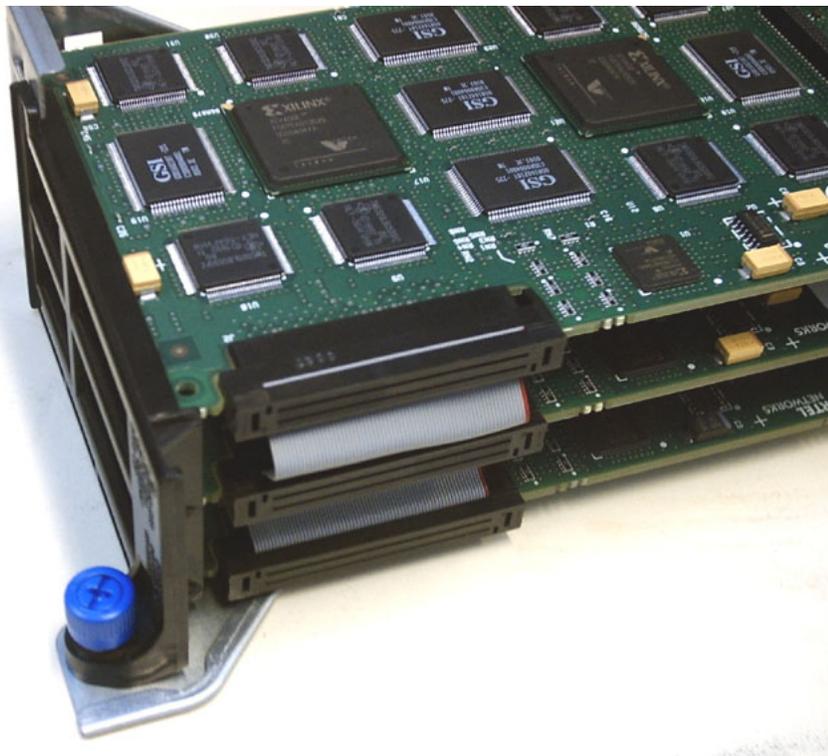


Figure 51: CT bus cable attached to MPB96 boards

15. Turn the PCI riser card right-side up.

Replacing or adding voice processing boards

16. Arrange the PCI riser assembly red power cable inside the riser assembly as shown in the following illustration to avoid pinching the cable when you put the riser assembly into the chassis.

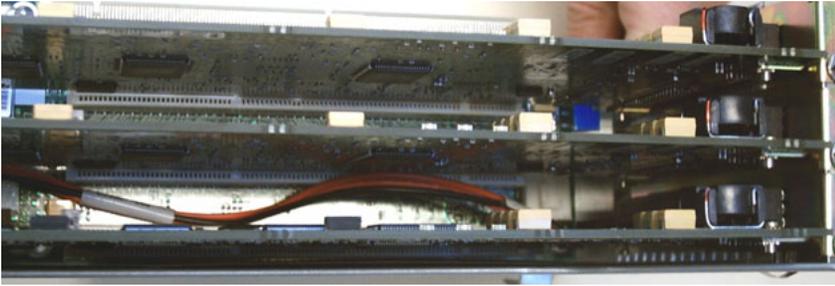


Figure 52: PCI riser assembly inside power cable

17. Arrange the PCI riser assembly long red power cable that plugs into the short red cable as shown in the following illustration.

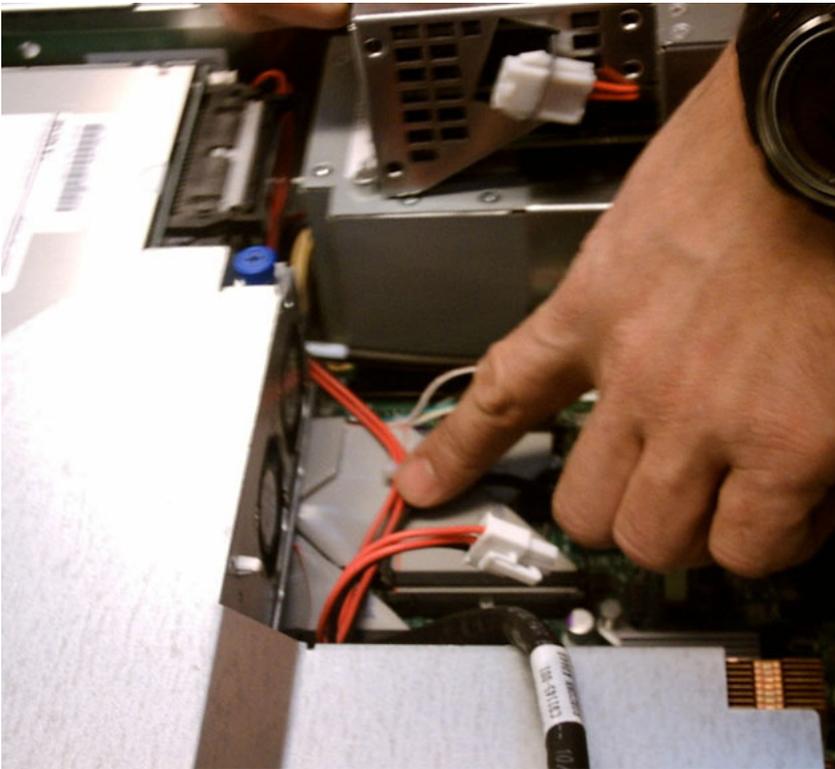


Figure 53: PCI riser assembly power cable

18. Line up the two grooves on the back lip of the PCI riser assembly with the pins on the rear panel.



Figure 54: Replacing the riser assembly

19. Hold the PCI riser assembly by the two blue handles (A) and push the assembly into the server board. Refer to [Figure 42: PCI riser card assembly](#) on page 110.
20. Reconnect the PCI riser assembly power cord.
21. Reconnect the CT bus cable.
22. Connect the cables to the MPB96 boards



Figure 55: High capacity rear view

The RJ-45 connectors are numbered from 1 to 3 starting at the right side of the server next to the power supplies as you face the back panel.

23. Reconnect the SCSI cable to the RAID card.
24. Replace the chassis cover.
25. Take the ESD strap off.
26. Power up the server and log on to Windows.

Result: The Windows New Hardware Found Wizard screen appears.
27. Click Next.
28. Select the presented Avaya MPB driver (there is only one).
29. The Windows New Hardware Found Wizard screen appears again.
30. Click Next.
31. Select the presented Avaya MPB driver (there is only one).

If you are upgrading a pair of High Availability servers, do not complete the next two steps. Return to the Procedure "Performing a High Capacity upgrade".

32. Run the Configuration Wizard to configure the new hardware.

For instructions, see Meridian 1 and CallPilot Server Configuration (NN44200-302) or CS1000 and CallPilot Server Configuration (NN44200-312).

Result: The high capacity expansion is complete.

33. Test the multimedia channels to ensure the new MPB96 boards are functioning properly.

For instructions, see "Testing the CallPilot installation" in the Installation and Configuration Task List (NN44200-306).

Chapter 11: Maintaining the BIOS and system board firmware

In this chapter

[Configuring the 1005r BIOS and firmware](#) on page 121

[BIOS settings](#) on page 124

[Using system event logs](#) on page 126

[Maintaining the onboard video and network cards](#) on page 128

Configuring the 1005r BIOS and firmware

The Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) of your 1005r server is flash ROM-based code. Upgrade or reconfigure the BIOS using the utilities on the CallPilot Image DVD. The utility programs write updated code to the Flash ROM chips. The following table shows the latest BIOS and firmware versions.

Table 16: BIOS and firmware versions

Description	Version
System board BIOS	87
FRU/SDR	Avaya customized based on Intel FRU/SDR 6.55
BMC	0.50

Upgrading the BIOS and firmware is a four step process:

1. Boot off the Image DVD and display the Image Menu.
2. Update the BIOS firmware.
3. Update the FRU/SDR firmware.
4. Update the BMC firmware.



Important:

You must complete all steps in the correct order for your system to function properly.

When to upgrade the BIOS



Caution:

Risk of data loss

Perform this procedure only if specifically instructed to do so by your Avaya representative.

The Avaya CallPilot® server is shipped to you with the required minimum BIOS and system board firmware versions. Upgrade the BIOS and system board firmware only if your Avaya representative deems this necessary to solve a system problem.

When to reconfigure the BIOS

The initial BIOS configuration is performed at the factory before the Avaya CallPilot server is shipped to you. Reconfigure the BIOS only after you recover from a BIOS or CMOS failure.

Requirements for upgrading or reconfiguring the BIOS

CallPilot Image DVD



Important:

You must have all of the hardware components of your system installed and connected before you upgrade the firmware.

To display the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu

1. Insert the CallPilot Image DVD for the platform into the DVD combo drive.
2. Power down the CallPilot server.
3. Restart the CallPilot server.

Result: The server boots from the DVD and the Startup Menu appears.

```
1. Install CallPilot 5.0 1005r server image and exit to DOS (recommended)
```

```
2.Install CallPilot 5.0 1005r server image and exit to DOS (FACTORY ONLY)
3.Utilities (BIOS, Firmware, etc...)
```

4. Enter 3 to select Utilities (BIOS, Firmware, etc...) and press Enter.

Result: The Avaya CallPilot Image Menu displays.

```
1.1005r server BIOS update
2.1005r server FRU/SDR firmware update
3.1005r server Board Management Controller (BMC) firmware update
4.LSI320-1 RAID controller firmware update
5.1005r system Utilities and SEL Viewer
6.Goto DOS
```

To upgrade the BIOS and system board firmware

1. Enter 1 to run 1005r server BIOS update from the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu.

Result: The system prompts you to confirm the BIOS update.

2. Enter Y to confirm.

Result: The BIOS update progress appears with the following message:

```
System will now reboot.
Press any key to continue...
```

3. Enter any key.

Result: The system reboots and the Startup Menu appears.

4. Enter 3 to run Utilities (BIOS, Firmware, etc...) from the Startup Menu and press Enter. If the Startup Menu is not displayed, refer to [To display the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu](#) on page 122.

5. Enter 2 to run 1005r server FRU/SDR firmware update from the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu.

Result: The system prompts you to confirm the FRU/SDR update.

6. Enter Y to confirm.

Result: The FRU/SDR update progress dialog box appears with the following message:

```
System will now reboot.
Press any key to continue...
```

7. Enter any key.

Result: The system reboots and the Startup Menu appears.

8. Enter 3 to run Utilities (BIOS, Firmware, etc...) from the Startup Menu and press Enter. If the Startup Menu is not displayed, refer to [To display the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu](#) on page 122.

9. Enter 3 to run 1005r server Board Management Controller (BMC) firmware update from the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu.

Result: The system prompts you to confirm the BMC update.

10. Enter Y to confirm.

Result: The BMC update progress dialog box appears with the following message:

```
System will now reboot.
Press any key to continue...
```

11. Remove the Image DVD from the DVD combo drive and enter any key.

Result: The system reboots.

12. The BIOS upgrade is complete.

BIOS settings

[Table 17: BIOS settings](#) on page 124 displays the 1005r server BIOS settings. As the system boots, press F2 to enter the 1005r BIOS. BIOS Settings that are in bold text are settings that are modified by Avaya.

Table 17: BIOS settings

Main	Set the Date and the language to English	
Advanced	Processor Configuration	Processor Re-test: Disabled CPU ID Value Limit: Disabled Hyper threading Technology: Enabled HT Technology in MPS: ENABLED Execute Disable Bit: Enabled Hardware Prefetcher: Disabled Adjacent Cache Line Prefetch: Disabled
	IDE Configuration	Onboard P-ATA Channels: PRIMARY Onboard S-ATA Channels: DISABLED Primary IDE master: ATAPI CDROM Primary IDE slave: Not Detected Secondary IDE Slave: Not Detected Third IDE Master: Not Detected Fourth IDE master: Not Detected Hard Disk write protection: Disabled IDE Detect Time Out: 35 sec ATA(PI) 80 pin Cable Detection: Host&Device
	Floppy Configuration	Onboard FDD Disabled
	Super I/O Configuration	Serial Port Trimode: Mode1 BMC Snoop SIM Tri state: Disabled Serial Port A Address: 3F8/IRQ4 Serial Port B Address: 2F8/IRQ3

	USB Configuration	USB Function: Enabled Legacy USB Support: Auto Post64/100 Emulation: Disabled USB2.0 Controller: Enabled USB2.0 Controller Mode: HiSpeed
	PCI Configuration	Onboard Video: Enabled Dual Monitor Video: Disabled Onboard NIC: Enabled Onboard NIC1 ROM: Enabled Onboard NIC2 ROM: Enabled Onboard SCSI: Enabled Onboard SCSI ROM: Enabled Onboard SCSI Mode: IM/IME PCI Priority Arbitration: Disabled MMI/ O Above4GB: Disabled
	Memory Configuration	DIMM 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B should be installed External Memory Test: Disabled Memory Re-test: Disabled Memory Re-Map feature: Enabled Memory Mirroring/ Sparring: MIRRORING
Boot	Boot Settings Configuration	Quick Boot: Enabled Quiet Boot: DISABLED Boot Up Num Lock: Off PS2 Mouse Support: Auto Post Error Pause: Enabled Hit F2 message Display: Enabled Scan User Flash Area: Disabled
	Boot Device Priority	CD/DVD PCI Bus 03 Device 9 RAID Adapter
	Hard Disk Drives	PCI Bus 03 Device 09 RAID Adapter
	Removable Media	There should be no removable media
	ATAPI CD-ROM Drive	Sony CD-ROM/DVD-ROM
Security	All Features Disabled	
Server	This is a view only menu	
	Serial Power Console	BIOS Redirection Port: Disabled Baud Rate 19.2k Flow Control: CTS/RTS Terminal Type: VT100+ ACPI Redirection: Disabled Serial Port Console: Serial B
	Event Log Configuration	Clear All Event Logs: Disabled Clear event Log When Full: Disabled BIOS Event Logging: Enabled Critical Event Logging:

	Enabled ECC Event Logging: Enabled PCI Error Logging: Enabled FSB Error Logging: Enabled Hublink Error Logging: Enabled Time Stamp clock sync Event: Enabled
Power Management Features	Wake On LAN (S5 Only): Enabled
Assert NMI on SERR: DISABLED	
Assert NMI on PERR: Enabled	
Resume on AC Power Loss: POWER ON	
FRB -2 Policy: Disable BSP	
Late POST Timeout: Disabled	
Hard Disk OS Boot Timeout: Disabled	
PXE OSBoot Timeout: Disabled	
OS Watchdog Timer policy: RESET	
Platform Event Filtering: Enabled	

Using system event logs

The system event logs record all the hardware events that take place while the system boots up and functions. You can view these logs even when the system is not operational through the utilities on the CallPilot Image DVD.

 **Important:**

This tool is only intended for use by authorized level 2 support personnel under Avaya supervision.

The system event logs can only hold 2000 events and display a warning message when full. You must clear the logs to turn off the warning message. Refer to [To clear system event logs](#) on page 127.

Even if your system is not operational, you can save the system event logs to an optional USB media drive. Your support representative can use the logs to diagnose hardware faults. Refer to [To save system event logs to a USB media drive](#) on page 127.

To view system event logs

1. Boot from the CallPilot Image DVD and display the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu that lists the utilities. Refer to [To display the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu](#) on page 122.
2. Enter 5 to run the 1005r system utility and SEL viewer from the Avaya CallPilot Image Menu.
3. Enter Y to confirm that you want to run the utility.

Result: The Intel GUI screen appears.



Note:

The Intel GUI is not a Windows-based screen.

4. Click Continue.
 5. Choose Server Configuration Utilities and click Continue.
 6. Choose Run SEL Viewer Utility and click Continue.
- Result: The SEL Viewer screen appears.
7. Use the arrow keys to scroll through the system events. The details of the currently selected event appear on the bottom of the screen.
 8. When you finish viewing events, select File > Exit from the menu bar.

Result: The Intel GUI appears.

9. Click Exit to close the GUI.

To save system event logs to a USB media drive

1. Connect a USB drive media to the USB port on the front of the server.
2. Restart the server.
3. Display the SEL Viewer. Refer to [To view system event logs](#) on page 127.
4. Select File > Save as.
5. Enter the file name and destination (usually a:) to save the system event logs to the USB media drive.

To clear system event logs

1. Display the SEL Viewer. Refer to [To view system event logs](#) on page 127.
2. Select SEL > Clear SEL from the menu bar.

Result: The list of events is now empty.

3. After clicking Clear SEL, the system asks the following:

```
Are you sure you want to clear the SEL?
```

Select OK.

4. Select File > Exit from the menu bar.

Result: The Intel GUI appears.

5. Click Exit to close the GUI.

If you do not have the image DVD, you can clear the system event logs from BIOS with the following procedure:

1. Restart the PC, and press F2 when prompted.
2. When the BIOS window appears, select Server > Event Log configuration > Clear All Event Logs.

Maintaining the onboard video and network cards

Network card failure

The network cards are integrated into the server board. If the network cards fail, you must replace the server.

Video card failure

The video card is integrated into the server board. If the video card fails, you must replace the server.

Indicators for video card failure

If the monitor appears to be functioning but no display is visible, look for the following indicators of video card malfunction:

- Brightness and contrast are set at normal level.
- The server is powered on, and one long beep is followed by two short beeps.
- The DVD combo drive light goes on when the server is powered, but no display is visible on the monitor.
- The DVD combo drive light comes on when you type dir D: and press Enter, but no display is visible on the monitor.

Index

A

alarm board
 replacement of[85](#)
Alarm Monitor[45](#)
alarms
 about[44](#), [45](#)
 investigating[45](#)
alert icons, component states[50](#)
application event log
 definition[28](#)
arp command[35](#), [36](#)
 parameters and descriptions[36](#)
 running from Windows[36](#)
 syntax[35](#)

B

bezel, front[69](#), [70](#)
 removal of[69](#)
 replacement of[69](#)
BIOS
 requirements for upgrading[121](#)
boot failure
 CallPilot
 what to do[25](#)
 Windows
 what to do[25](#)

C

call channels
 disabling[47](#)
 working with[58](#)
CallPilot
 utilities
 Diagnostics Tool[59](#)
 PEP Maintenance[59](#), [61](#)
 Session Trace[61](#)
 System Monitor[59](#)
CallPilot Manager
 alarms
 about[44](#), [45](#)
 investigating[45](#)
 alert icons, component states[50](#)
 Channel Monitor, using[47](#), [58](#)

Event Browser, using[46](#), [47](#)
events
 about[43](#), [46](#)
 investigating[46](#)
fault management
 alarm notification[44](#)
 event processing[43](#)
Maintenance screen
 Diagnostics section[47](#)
 General section[47](#)
 Maintenance section[47](#)
 purpose[47](#)
Multimedia Monitor, using[47](#), [57](#)
CallPilot services
 Channel Monitor tab[64](#)
Channel Monitor tab[64](#)–[66](#)
 CallPilot services[64](#)
 critical[64](#)
 DS30X links pane in[66](#)
 DSP pane in[65](#)
Channel Monitor, using[47](#), [58](#)
channels
 call, working with[58](#)
 disabling[47](#)
 multimedia, working with[57](#)
chkdsk utility[39](#)
 parameters and descriptions[39](#)
 running from Windows[39](#)
 syntax[39](#)
commands, TCP/IP
 arp[35](#)
 ipconfig[31](#)
 nbtstat[36](#)
 netstat[38](#)
 ping[32](#)
 tracert[33](#)
components
 CallPilot Manager maintenance activities[48](#)
 dependencies[44](#)
 diagnostics that can be run[55](#)
 diagnostics-eligible[54](#)
 replacing[14](#)
 states
 Alert icons[50](#)
 description[49](#)
 viewing[50](#)
Courtesy stop, description[52](#)

critical services, CallPilot	64
customer service	9

D

diagnostics	
integrated	
running	54, 55
troubleshooting failures	55
when to run	54
last results	
viewing	56
TCP/IP	31–33, 35, 36, 38
arp	35
ipconfig	31
nbtstat	36
netstat	38
ping	32
tracert	33
Diagnostics section, Maintenance screen	47
diagnostics tool	
TCP/IP	31
Diagnostics Tool	59
diagram	
rear panel	
slot locations	12
distributor	9
documentation	9, 15
map	15

E

Event Browser, using	46, 47
event log	
application	28
security	28
system	28
event logs	
types, description	28
viewing	28
events	
about	43, 46
investigating	46

F

fan, hot-swap	77
fault management	
alarm notification	44
event processing	43
Firmware revision	

verifying	90
flashing the	90

G

General section, Maintenance screen	47
---	--------------------

H

hardware problems, detecting	44
------------------------------------	--------------------

I

indicators	128
integrated diagnostics	
running	55
troubleshooting failures	55
when to run	54
ipconfig command	31
flags and descriptions	31
running from Windows	31
syntax	31
ipconfig default	31

L

LED, non-illumination of	74
Legend/Help tab	67
location	
MPB96 DSP	105
logs	
event types	
viewing	28
event, viewing	28

M

maintenance	
activities by component	48
preparing for	15
Maintenance screen, CallPilot Manager	
Diagnostics section	47
General section	47
Maintenance section	47
purpose	47
MPB96 board	105, 108, 114
replacing or adding	108, 114
multimedia channels, working with	57
Multimedia Monitor, using	47, 57

N

nbtstat command	36 , 37
parameters and descriptions	37
running from Windows	37
syntax	37
netstat command	38
parameters and descriptions	38
syntax	38
network card	
failure	128

P

parts, obtaining replacement	14
PEP Maintenance utility	59 , 61
ping command	32
parameters and descriptions	32
running from Windows	32
syntax	32
POST error codes and messages	23
POST message formats	21
power supply, hot-swap	74
Power-On Self-Test	
See POST	21

R

RAID	89 , 90
upgrading	90
RAID system	
configuring	92
Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID)	89
replacement parts, obtaining	14
reseller	9

S

SCSI controller	
error messages	23
security event log	
definition	28

server cover	70
removal of	70
Session Trace utility	61
startup problems	
what to do	25
Stop, description	52
system event log	
definition	28
System Info tab	66
System Monitor	59 , 64 , 66 , 67
Channel Monitor tab	64
Legend/Help tab	67
System Info tab	66
System Monitor utility	63
system utilities	
System Monitor	63

T

TCP/IP diagnostics	31–33 , 35 , 36 , 38
arp	35
ipconfig	31
nbtstat	36
netstat	38
ping	32
tracert	33
tracert command	33 , 34
parameters and descriptions	34
running from Windows	34
syntax	34
training	9

U

utilities	
chkdsk	39
Diagnostics Tool	59
PEP Maintenance	59 , 61
Session Trace	61
System Monitor	59 , 63

V

video card, failure	128
viewing	28

W

Windows	
viewing	28

