Introduction

This document describes how to diagnose database replication issues and provides the steps necessary to troubleshoot and resolve those issues.

Steps to Diagnose the Database Replication

This section describes scenarios in which database replication is broken, and provides the troubleshoot methodology that a TAC engineer follows in order to diagnose and isolate the problem.

Step 1. Verify database replication is broken

In order to determine whether your database replication is broken, you must know the various states of the Real Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT) for the replication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Initialization State</td>
<td>Replication is in the process of setting up. A setup failure might have occurred if replication is in this state for more than an hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Number of replicates is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>incorrect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Replication is good</td>
<td>Logical connections are established and the tables are matched with the other servers on the cluster. Logical connections are established but there is an unsurety whether the tables match. In versions 6.x and 7.x, all servers could show state 3 even if one server is down in the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mismatched tables</td>
<td>This issue can occur because the other servers are unsure whether there is an update to the User Facing Feature (UFF) that has not been passed from the subscriber to the other device in the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Setup Failed/Dropped</td>
<td>Server no longer has an active logical connection in order to receive any database table across the network. No replication occurs in this state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To verify the database replication, run the `utils dbreplication runtimestate` command from the CLI of the publisher node, as shown in this image.

![Database replication output](image)

In the output, ensure that the Cluster Replication State does not contain the old sync information. Check the same using the Timestamp.

If the broadcast sync is not updated with a recent date, run the `utils dbreplication status` command to check all the tables and the replication. If any errors/mismatches are discovered, they are shown in the output and the RTMT state changes accordingly, as shown in this image.

![Database replication status](image)

After you run the command, all the tables are checked for consistency and an accurate replication status is displayed.

**Note:** Allow all the tables to be checked and then proceed further to troubleshoot.

![Database replication runtimestate output](image)

Once an accurate replication status is displayed, check the Replication Setup (RTMT) and details as shown in the first output. You must check the status for every node. If any node has a state other than 2, continue to troubleshoot.

**Step 2. Collect the CM database status from the Cisco Unified Reporting page on the CUCM**
1. After you complete Step 1, select the Cisco Unified Reporting option from the Navigation drop-down list in the Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) publisher, as shown in this image.

2. Navigate to System Reports and click Unified CM Database Status as shown in this image.

3. Generate a new report using the Generate New Report option or click the Generate New Report icon as shown in this image.

4. Once it is generated, download and save the report so that it can be provided to a TAC engineer in case a service request (SR) needs to be opened.

Step 3. Review the Unified CM Database Report any component flagged as an error

If there are any errors in the components, the errors will be flagged with a red cross icon, as shown in this image.

- Ensure the Local and the Publisher databases are accessible.

- In case of an error, check for the network connectivity between the nodes. Verify if the A Cisco DB service is running from the CLI of the node using the `utils service list` command.

- If the A Cisco DB service is down, run the `utils service start A Cisco DB` command to start the service. If this fails, contact the Cisco TAC.

- Ensure Replication Server List (cdr list serv) is populated for all the nodes.

This image illustrates an ideal output.
If the Cisco Database Replicator (CDR) list is empty for some nodes, refer to Step 8.

- Ensure that the Unified CM Hosts, Rhosts and Sqlhosts are equivalent on all the nodes. This is an important step. As shown in this image, the Unified CM Hosts, the Rhosts and the Sqlhosts are equivalent on all the nodes.

The Hosts files are mismatched:

There is a possibility of an incorrect activity when an IP address changes or updates to the Hostname on the server.

Refer to this link in order to change IP address to the Hostname for the CUCM.

IP Address and Hostname Changes

Restart the following services from the CLI of the publisher server a

Cluster Manager ( utils service restart Cluster Manager)
A Cisco DB ( utils service restart A Cisco DB)

The Rhosts files are mismatched:

If the Rhosts files are mismatched along with the host files, follow the steps mentioned under The Hosts files are mismatched. If only the Rhosts files are mismatched, run the commands from the CLI:

A Cisco DB ( utils service restart A Cisco DB )
Cluster Manager ( utils service restart Cluster Manager)

Generate a new report and check if the Rhost files are equivalent on all the servers. If yes, go to Step 8. If no, contact the Cisco TAC.

The Sqlhosts are mismatched:

If the Sqlhosts are mismatched along with the host files, follow the steps mentioned under The Hosts files are mismatched. If only the Sqlhosts files are mismatched, run the command from
the CLI:

```
utils system restart A Cisco DB
```

Generate a new report and check if the Sqlhost files are equivalent on all the servers. If yes, go to Step 8. If no, contact the Cisco TAC

- Ensure that the Database Layer Remote Procedural Call (DBL RPC) hello is successful, as shown in this image.

![Unified CM DBL RPC Service](image)

If the RPC hello does not work for a particular node:

- Ensure the network connectivity between the particular node and the publisher.

- Ensure that the port number 1515 is allowed on the network.

Refer to this link for details on TCP/UDP port usage:


- Ensure that the network connectivity is successful between the nodes, as shown in this image:

![Unified CM Connectivity](image)

If the network connectivity fails for the nodes:

- Ensure that the network reachability is present between the nodes.

- Ensure that the appropriate TCP/UDP port numbers are allowed on the network.
Generate a new report, and check for a successful connection. In case of an unsuccessful connection, go to Step 8.

**Step 4. Check the individual components using the utils diagnose test command**

The **utils diagnose test** command checks all the components and returns a passed/failed value. The components that are essential for the proper functioning of the database replication are:

- **Network Connectivity:**
The **validate_network** command checks all aspects of the network connectivity with all the nodes in the cluster. If there is an issue with connectivity, an error is often displayed on the Domain Name Server/Reverse Domain Name Server (DNS/RDNS). The **validate_network** command completes the operation in 300 seconds. The common error messages as seen in the network connectivity tests:

1. Error, Intra-cluster communication is broken, as shown in this image.

```
> test - validate_network : Error, intra-cluster communication is broken, unable to connect to [172.18.192.29]
```

- **Cause**

This error is caused when one or more nodes in the cluster have a network connectivity problem. Ensure that all the nodes have ping reachability.

- **Effect**

If the intra-cluster communication is broken, database replication issues occur.

2. Reverse DNS lookup failed.

- **Cause**

This error is caused when the reverse DNS lookup fails on a node. However, you can verify whether the DNS is configured and functions properly using these commands:

```
utils network eth0 all - Shows the DNS configuration (if present)
utils network host <ip address/Hostname> - Checks for resolution of ip address/Hostname
```

- **Effect**

If the DNS does not functions correctly, it can cause the database replication issues when the servers are defined using the hostnames.

- **Network Time Protocol (NTP) Reachability:**
The NTP is responsible for keeping the server’s time in sync with the reference clock. The publisher always syncs the time with the device whose IP is listed as NTP servers; whereas, the subscribers syncs the time with the publisher.

It is extremely important for the NTP to be fully functional in order to avoid any database replication issues.

It is essential that the NTP stratum (Number of hops to the parent reference clock) must be less
than 5 or else it will deem it unreliable.

Complete these steps in order to check NTP status:

1. Use the **utils diagnose test** command to check the output, as shown in this image.

   ![NTP test output](image)

2. Additionally, you can run the following command:

   ```
   utils ntp status
   ```

   ![NTP status output](image)

   **Step 5. Check the connectivity status from all the nodes and ensure they are authenticated**

   1. After you complete Step 4, if there are no issues reported, run the **utils network connectivity** command on all the nodes to check the connectivity to the databases is successful, as shown in this image.

   ![Network connectivity output](image)

   2. If you recieve **Cannot send TCP/UDP packets** as an error message, check your network for any retransmissions or block the TCP/UDP ports. The **show network cluster** command checks for authentication of all nodes.

   3. If the status of the node is unauthenticated, ensure that the network connectivity and the security password is same on all the nodes, as shown in this image.
Refer to the links to change/recover the security passwords:

How to reset passwords on CUCM

CUCM Operating System Administrator Password Recovery

Step 6. The utils dbreplication runtimestate command shows out of sync or not requested statuses

It is important to understand that the database replication is a network intensive task as it pushes the actual tables to all the nodes in the cluster. Ensure that:

- The nodes are in the same Data Center/Site: All the nodes are reachable with a lower Round Trip Time (RTT). If the RTT is unusually high, check network performance.

- The nodes are scattered over the Wide Area Network (WAN): Ensure that the nodes have network connectivity well under 80 ms. If some nodes are not able to join the replication process, increase the parameter to a higher value as shown.

```bash
utils dbreplication setprocess <1-40>
```

**Note:** Changing this parameter improves the replication setup performance, but consumes additional system resources.

- The replication timeout is based on the number of nodes in the cluster: The replication timeout (Default: 300 Seconds) is the time that the publisher waits for all the subscribers in order to send their defined messages. Calculate the replication timeout based on the number of nodes in the cluster.

  ```
  Server 1-5 = 1 Minute Per Server
  Servers 6-10 = 2 Minutes Per Server
  Servers >10 = 3 Minutes Per Server.
  Example: 12 Servers in Cluster: Server 1-5 * 1 min = 5 min, + 6-10 * 2 min = 10 min, + 11-12 * 3 min = 6 min, Repltimeout should be set to 21 Minutes.
  ```

Commands to check/set the replication timeout:

```
show tech repltimeout ( To check the current replication timeout value )
utils dbreplication setrepltimeout ( To set the replication timeout )
```

**The Steps 7 and 8 must be performed after the checklist is fulfilled:**

Checklist:

- All the nodes have the connectivity to each other. Refer to Step 5.

- RPC is reachable. Refer to Step 3.

- Consult the Cisco TAC before proceeding with Step 7 and 8 in case of nodes greater than 8.

- Perform the procedure in the off business hours.

**Step 7. Repair all/selective the tables for database replication**

If the `utils dbreplication runtimestate` command shows that there are error/mismatched tables, run the command:
Utils dbreplication repair all

Run the `utils dbreplication runtimestate` command to check the status again.

Proceed to Step 8, if the status does not change.

**Step 8. Reset the database replication from the scratch**

Refer to the sequence to reset the database replication and start the process from the scratch.

```bash
utils dbreplication stop all  # (Only on the publisher)
utils dbreplication dropadmindb  # (First on all the subscribers one by one then the publisher)
utils dbreplication reset all  # (Only on the publisher)
```

To monitor the process, run the `RTMT/utils dbreplication runtimestate` command.

Refer to the sequence to reset the database replication for a particular node:

```bash
utils dbreplication stop <sub name/IP>  # (Only on the publisher)
utils dbreplication dropadmindb  # (Only on the affected subscriber)
utils dbreplication reset <sub name/IP>  # (Only on the publisher)
```

In case you reach the Cisco TAC for further assistance, ensure that the following outputs and the reports are provided:

```bash
utils dbreplication runtimestate
utils diagnose test
utils network connectivity
```

Reports:

- The Cisco Unified Reporting CM Database Report (Refer to Step 2)
- The `utils create report database` command from CLI. Download the .tar file using a SFTP server.

For further information refer to the link:

[Troubleshooting CUCM Database Replication Linux Appliance Model](#)