



System Messages

This appendix lists Cisco MetroPlanner system messages ([Table C-1](#)).

Table C-1 Error Messages

Message Type	Error Message
Traffic mapping	Wavelength {0} ¹ may require additional ASE filtering.
Traffic mapping	50GHz scalability is supported only with {0} design rules.
Traffic mapping	The network is broken: please connect all the sites together.
Traffic mapping	The traffic model is empty: please add at least one service request.
Traffic mapping	Number of Add/Drop nodes exceeded the maximum ({0}) allowed in the network.
Traffic mapping	ONS15454 DWDM platform supports up to {0} non-pass-through sites.
Traffic mapping	Line+ sites can't support DMX-O units due to layout constraints.
Traffic mapping	Line+ sites can't support Individual Shelf with DCC chain option due to layout constraints.
Traffic mapping	Client {0} is not available in the equipment list.
Traffic mapping	Any to Any traffic is not supported by {0} rules.
Traffic mapping	Any to Any traffic requires ROADM units but ROADM is not allowed by restricted equipment list.
Traffic mapping	Can't place ROADM units in site {0} to support Any to Any traffic.
Traffic mapping	ROADM configuration is not allowed by restricted equipment list.
Traffic mapping	Mux Demux configuration is not allowed by restricted equipment list.
Traffic mapping	Only ROADM configuration is allowed with selected design rules.
Traffic mapping	ROADM is not allowed by the selected design rules.
Traffic mapping	ROADM-O is not allowed with L band.
Traffic mapping	Line+ or Terminal+ site topologies are not allowed by selected design rules.
Traffic mapping	Line+ or Terminal+ site topologies require ROADM units but ROADM is not allowed by restricted equipment list.

Table C-1 Error Messages (continued)

Message Type	Error Message
Traffic mapping	OADM unit {0} defined in {1} is not allowed by restricted equipment list.
Traffic mapping	Can't find a valid aggregating client.
Traffic mapping	Can't find a valid client.
Traffic mapping	Client {0} can't be tuned on wavelength {1}.
Traffic mapping	Forced wavelength {0} is outside selected band.
Traffic mapping	Forced client {0} can't be tuned on selected band.
Traffic mapping	Interface Type {0} is not supported by the selected Design Rules.
Traffic mapping	Add/Drop not available in site {0}.
Traffic mapping	Maximum wavelength re-usage reached for ITU channel {0}.
Traffic mapping	All solutions exceed {0} wavelengths. See the “C.1.1 Wavelength Exceeded” section on page C-6.
Traffic mapping	The anti ASE option is available only in sites with add/drop capability.
Traffic mapping	More than one anti ASE site was selected.
Traffic mapping	No specific anti-ASE node is required for this traffic matrix requirement.
Traffic mapping	Protected services are not allowed with linear networks.
Traffic mapping	In a network with hub nodes protected services are allowed only between hub sites.
Traffic mapping	Invalid routing (out of network boundary). See the “C.1.2 Invalid Routing” section on page C-6.
Traffic mapping	Can't route service with optical bypass in {0}.
Traffic mapping	Can't find alternate route due to multiple HUB nodes along the path. See the “C.1.3 Cannot Find Alternate Route” section on page C-7.
Traffic mapping	Can't route service through HUB node {0}. See the “C.1.4 Cannot Route Service” section on page C-7.
Traffic mapping	Overlapped services assigned to the same wavelength. See the “C.1.5 Overlapped Services Assigned to the Same Wavelength” section on page C-8.
Traffic mapping	Protected services assigned to the same wavelength. See the “C.1.6 Protected Services Assigned to the Same Wavelength” section on page C-8.
Traffic mapping	Can't route service due to add drop equipment constraints. See the “C.1.7 Cannot Route Service Because of Add/Drop Constraints” section on page C-9.
Traffic mapping	Design requires forcing a site as ROADM or Full Mux/Demux but no valid site was found.
Traffic mapping	Design requires forcing site as ROADM or Full Mux/Demux: remove equipment constraints.

Table C-1 Error Messages (continued)

Message Type	Error Message
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, can't force a demux if it is not supported by site type.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, can't force an inline attenuator if it is not supported by site type.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, can't force an inline attenuator because of presence of OADMs in the other side.
Amplifier algorithm	Invalid forcing in amplifier node of {0} because of Pass-through site forcing.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, can't force unplaced OSC card in a non Pass-through site.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, can't force OSCM without an amplifier forced.
Amplifier algorithm	Can't force power output or tilt in {0} without the related amplifier forced.
Amplifier algorithm	Cannot force input attenuator in {1} without the related amplifier forced.
Amplifier algorithm	Can't force DCUs in {0} without forcing an amplifier that supports them. See the “C.2.1 Incompatible DCUs (C-Band)” section on page C-10.
Amplifier algorithm	Incompatible types for DCU couple in {0}. See the “C.2.1 Incompatible DCUs (C-Band)” section on page C-10.
Amplifier algorithm	Incompatible dispersion modules in {0}. See the “C.2.1 Incompatible DCUs (C-Band)” section on page C-10.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, MMU presence requires OPT-AMP-L forcing in bst and pre position. See the “C.2.2 MMU Does Not Have Correct Amplifier (L-Band)” section on page C-11.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, MMU presence requires OPT-PRE and OPT-BST-E forcing. See the “C.2.3 MMU Does Not Have Correct Amplifier (C-Band)” section on page C-11.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, output power is out of limits of amplifier selected. See the “C.2.4 Output Power or Tilt are Out of Range” section on page C-12.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, amplifier tilt is out of limits. See the “C.2.4 Output Power or Tilt are Out of Range” section on page C-12.
Amplifier algorithm	Couple between {1} and {2} has an invalid value in {0}. See the “C.2.5 Invalid Fiber Values, Types, and Loss Values” section on page C-12.
Amplifier algorithm	Couple between {0} and {1} is of invalid type. See the “C.2.5 Invalid Fiber Values, Types, and Loss Values” section on page C-12.
Amplifier algorithm	Fibre between {1} and {2} has an invalid value in {0}. See the “C.2.5 Invalid Fiber Values, Types, and Loss Values” section on page C-12.
Amplifier algorithm	Fibre between {0} and {1} has SOL total loss greater than EOL total loss. See the “C.2.5 Invalid Fiber Values, Types, and Loss Values” section on page C-12.

Table C-1 Error Messages (continued)

Message Type	Error Message
Amplifier algorithm	Can't respect forcing on {0} attenuator (on channel {1}) in {2} {3} {4}. No A/D ports are available. See the “C.2.6 Attenuator Forcing Not Allowed” section on page C-13.
Amplifier algorithm	A {0} attenuator (on channel {1}) in {2} {3} {4} was present, but A/D ports on this channel are no longer available. See the “C.2.7 Unavailable Add/Drop Channels” section on page C-13.
Amplifier algorithm	Tilt forced on {0} in {1} {2} {3} when no-tilt design option is selected. See the “C.2.8 Tilt Forced When No Tilt Design is Selected” section on page C-14.
Amplifier algorithm	Can't change DMX with DMX-O as needed in {1} because user forcing. See the “C.2.9 Cannot Replace 32-DMX with 32DMX-O” section on page C-14.
Amplifier algorithm	Low threshold on channels power in {0} {1} {2} because passive user forcing on OPT-BST position.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, {1} is working in an invalid mode. See the “C.2.10 Preamplifier Working in Invalid Mode” section on page C-15.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, {1} is working with a gain of {2} dBm: this is too low. See the “C.2.11 Gain Too Low for an Amplifier” section on page C-16.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, {1} will be work (in EOL condition) with a gain of {2} dBm: this is too low. See the “C.2.11 Gain Too Low for an Amplifier” section on page C-16.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, {1} is working with a gain of {2} dBm: this is too high. See the “C.2.12 Gain Too High for an Amplifier” section on page C-17.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, {1} will be work (in EOL condition) with a gain of {2} dBm: this is too high. See the “C.2.12 Gain Too High for an Amplifier” section on page C-17.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, {1} cannot respect user forcing. See the “C.2.13 User Forcing Overridden” section on page C-17.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, {1} cannot respect user forcing due to {2}. See the “C.2.13 User Forcing Overridden” section on page C-17.
Amplifier algorithm	Unsupported configuration due to excessive number of amplifiers (max {0} per directions). See the “C.2.14 Unsupported Configuration” section on page C-18.
Amplifier algorithm	Unsupported configuration due to excessive number of OSC regen sites (max {0}). See the “C.2.14 Unsupported Configuration” section on page C-18.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, channel power is near the fail threshold. See the “C.2.15 Channel Power Near the Fail Threshold” section on page C-18.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, channel power is below the fail threshold. See the “C.2.16 Channel Power Below the Fail Threshold” section on page C-18.

Table C-1 Error Messages (continued)

Message Type	Error Message
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, OSC channel power is near the fail threshold. See the “C.2.15 Channel Power Near the Fail Threshold” section on page C-18.
Amplifier algorithm	In {0}, OSC channel power is below the fail threshold. See the “C.2.17 OSC Channel Power Below the Fail Threshold” section on page C-19.
Amplifier algorithm	Network unfeasible due to OSC channel. See the “C.2.17 OSC Channel Power Below the Fail Threshold” section on page C-19.
Amplifier algorithm	Try to unfreeze amplifier or dcus in site {0}, interface {1}, {2} position
Amplifier algorithm	Transmission error. Please contact custom design.
Amplifier algorithm	Transmission error on channel {0}. Please contact custom design.
Amplifier algorithm	Excessive ROADM crossTalk penalty on channel {0}. Try to lower the output power of the preamplifier in the Roadm site in which the failed channels are added.
Amplifier algorithm	Excessive filtering penalty on channel {0}. Please contact custom design.
Amplifier algorithm	Filtering problem on channel {0}. Please contact custom design.
Amplifier algorithm	Excessive PMD on channel {0}. Please contact custom design.
Layout messages	MSTP shelves number in site {0} exceeds maximum MultiShelf configuration (8).
Layout messages	No linecards placed in Hybrid site {0} optical shelf.
Layout messages	Release 4.7/5.0 does not support MultiShelf.
Layout messages	No PRE/BST card present with OSCM in site {0}.
Layout messages	Layout not feasible for {0} Individual Shelf configuration - No room in the optical shelf to host all the OTS units.
Layout messages	No space for DCU: unlock Site {0} layout.
Layout messages	Hybrid Layout in Site {0} is allowed with Individual Shelf only.
Layout messages	Node protection is not allowed in Terminal Site {0}.
Layout messages	DCC Chain in Site {0} is allowed with Individual Shelf only.
Layout messages	Node protection in Site {0} is not allowed with Individual Shelf.
Layout messages	Cable DB part not identified in Site {0}.
Layout messages	Site {0} layout must be unlocked to allow Patch Panel/DCU insertion.
Layout messages	Layout in site {0} cannot be built due an internal error. Other reports for the same site may be wrong or incomplete. Please contact support.

1. Cisco MetroPlanner will replace {n} with a specific unit name.

C.1 Traffic Mapping Troubleshooting

The following procedures help you resolve traffic mapping problems with the network design.

C.1.1 Wavelength Exceeded

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that all network analysis solutions exceed the wavelengths.

[Table C-2](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-2 *Wavelength Exceeded*

Possible Problem	Solution
A span in the ring must carry more than 32 wavelengths to implement the traffic demands.	Remove the forced path routing on unprotected channels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Service Demands folder, right-click the appropriate demand and choose Edit from the shortcut menu. 2. In the Path column, choose Auto from the drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.
A span in the ring must carry more than 16/8 wavelengths.	Change the traffic mapping design rules under the related subnet and choose an option that allows a greater number of channels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Subnets folder, expand Traffic Mapping and click System Release. 2. In the Properties pane, choose the new rules option from the C-Band Rules or L-Band Rules drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.1.2 Invalid Routing

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you of invalid routing (out of network boundary).

[Table C-3](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-3 *Invalid Routing*

Possible Problem	Solution
In a linear network, the direction of each service demand is restricted by the topology but the user applied an unfeasible direction forcing.	Remove the forced path routing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Service Demands folder, right-click the appropriate demand and choose Edit from the shortcut menu. 2. In the Path column of the Edit <demand> dialog box, choose Auto from the drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.1.3 Cannot Find Alternate Route

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that it cannot find an alternate route due to multiple hub nodes along the path.

Table C-4 describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-4 Cannot Find Alternate Route

Possible Problem	Solution
Because a hub node does not allow express channels, if multiple hub nodes are present, not all point-to-point connections are possible.	Remove the hub functionality constraints: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band or L-Band for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Functionality drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.1.4 Cannot Route Service

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that it cannot route service through a hub node.

Table C-5 describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-5 Cannot Route Service

Possible Problem	Solution
Since a hub node does not allow express channels, not all service routes are possible.	Remove the path routing forcing or the hub functionality constraints. <p>To remove the path routing forcing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Service Demands folder, right-click the appropriate demand and choose Edit from the shortcut menu. 2. In the Path column of the Edit <demand> dialog box, choose Auto from the drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network. <p>To remove the hub functionality constraints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band or L-Band for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Functionality drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.1.5 Overlapped Services Assigned to the Same Wavelength

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that overlapped services are assigned to the same wavelength.

[Table C-6](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-6 *Overlapped Services Assigned to the Same Wavelength*

Possible Problem	Solution
Some unprotected channels with assigned wavelengths and directions overlap along the ring.	<p>Remove path routing forcing and/or wavelengths on the specific channels.</p> <p>To remove the path routing forcing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Service Demands folder, right-click the appropriate demand and choose Edit from the shortcut menu. 2. In the Path column of the Edit <demand> dialog box, choose Auto from the drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network. <p>To remove the wavelength forcing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Service Demands folder, right-click the appropriate demand and choose Edit from the shortcut menu. 2. In the Wavelength column of the Edit <demand> dialog box, choose Auto from the drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.1.6 Protected Services Assigned to the Same Wavelength

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that protected services are assigned to the same wavelength.

[Table C-7](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-7 *Protected Services Assigned to the Same Wavelength*

Possible Problem	Solution
In ring networks, each protected/P-Ring request allocates one wavelength. If more than one protected service is forced on the same wavelength and aggregation is not possible, the network is not feasible.	<p>Remove forced wavelengths on the specific channels:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Service Demands folder, right-click the appropriate demand and choose Edit from the shortcut menu. 2. In the Wavelength column of the Edit <demand> dialog box, choose Auto from the drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.1.7 Cannot Route Service Because of Add/Drop Constraints

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that it cannot route service because of add/drop equipment constraints.

[Table C-8](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-8 *Cannot Route Service Because of Add/Drop Constraints*

Possible Problem	Solution
Add/drop equipment forcing may prevent express channels in a node, which makes unfeasible some channel routes.	Remove add/drop equipment constraints. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band or L-Band for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Functionality drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.1.8 Design Requires a ROADM or Full Mux/Demux Site

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that the design requires a ROADM or full mux/demux site, but no valid site was found.

[Table C-9](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-9 Cannot Route Service Because of Add/Drop Constraints

Possible Problem	Solution
The traffic mapping algorithm may not be able to find a valid solution that respects both the user forcing and the system specifications (in terms of maximum site losses and layout constraints). In such cases, the only possible countermeasure for the algorithm is to upgrade one node to a full capacity node (ROADM or full Mux/Demux). If no valid node is found due to user forcing or equipment locking, the process stops and the network is unfeasible.	<p>Remove any forcing/locking that prevents at least one node to be upgraded to ROADM or Full Mux/Demux. Conditions that prevent upgrading a node to ROADM or Full Mux/Demux are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site functionality is forced to Add/Drop and site type is forced to OADM • During an upgrade procedure, OADM equipment is locked if the site <p>To change site functionality and type forcing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band or L-Band for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Functionality drop-down list. 3. Choose Auto from the Type drop-down list. 4. Reanalyze the network. <p>To unlock OADM equipment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click Add/Drop under the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the OADM Forcing drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2 Amplifier Troubleshooting

The following procedures help you resolve amplifier-related problems with the network design.

C.2.1 Incompatible DCUs (C-Band)

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that DCUs are incompatible.

[Table C-10](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-10 Incompatible DCUs (C-Band)

Possible Problem	Solution
If the DCUs in the same site are both SMF slope compensating, the cumulative negative dispersion should not be over 1600 ps/nm.	Remove or change one of the forced DCUs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer, click C-Band Amplifiers. 2. In the Properties pane, choose the desired DCU from the DCU1 and/or DCU2 drop-down lists. 3. Reanalyze the network.
If the DCUs in the same site belong to different types, only the following DCU combinations are allowed: DCU-E-200 and DCU-100, or DCU-E-350, and DCU-100.	
Two E-LEAF slope compensating DCUs are not allowed at the same site.	

C.2.2 MMU Does Not Have Correct Amplifier (L-Band)

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that an L-band node with an MMU requires that the OPT-AMP-L card is forced as the preamplifier (PRE) and booster (BST).

Table C-11 describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-11 MMU Does Not Have the Correct Amplifier (L-Band)

Possible Problem	Solution
In L-band, a node with an MMU installed has amplifier forcing other than two OPT-AMP-L amplifier units, one as PRE and one as BST.	Remove any amplifier forcing in the node: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the PRE and BST drop-down lists. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.3 MMU Does Not Have Correct Amplifier (C-Band)

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that a C-band node with an MMU requires both a preamplifier (OPT-PRE) and a booster (OPT-BST).

Table C-12 describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-12 MMU Does Not Have the Correct Amplifier (C-Band)

Possible Problem	Solution
In C-band, a node with an MMU installed requires both OPT-PRE and OPT-BST.	Remove any amplifier forcing in the node: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the PRE and BST drop-down lists. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.4 Output Power or Tilt are Out of Range

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that the output power or tilt are out of range for the amplifier selected.

[Table C-13](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-13 Output Power or Tilt are Out of Range

Possible Problem	Solution
The output power or tilt forced by the user is not within the allowed range based on the algorithm selected and the type of amplifier selected.	Remove or change the forced value: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Tilt drop-down list in the From Fibre and To Fibre areas. If you force a value, the tilt value limits are -3.0 to +3.0. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.5 Invalid Fiber Values, Types, and Loss Values

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you of one of the following:

- Fiber pairs are of invalid types or values
- Fibers have a start of life (SOL) total loss greater than an end of life (EOL) total loss

[Table C-14](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-14 Invalid Fiber Values, Types, and Loss Values

Possible Problem	Solution
An attenuator is forced in a site where there is no place to connect.	<p>Remove the attenuator forcing or verify that the attenuator is inserted on the correct side and wavelength:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, complete one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose Auto from the Attenuator drop-down list in the From Fibre area to remove the forcing. • Verify that the attenuator is inserted on the correct side and wavelength. If not, revise accordingly. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.6 Attenuator Forcing Not Allowed

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that attenuator forcing on channels is not allowed; no add/drop ports are available.

[Table C-15](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-15 Attenuator Forcing Not Allowed

Possible Problem	Solution
Cisco MetroPlanner has an attenuator forced in a site where there is no place to connect.	<p>Remove the attenuator forcing or verify that the attenuator is inserted on the correct side and wavelength:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, complete one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose Auto from the Attenuator drop-down list for the appropriate amplifier. • Verify that the attenuator is inserted on the correct side and wavelength. If not, revise accordingly. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.7 Unavailable Add/Drop Channels

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that an attenuator was present, but add/drop channels are no longer available.

[Table C-16](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-16 Unavailable Add/Drop Channels

Possible Problem	Solution
After a network upgrade, a client was removed but the add/drop attenuator is still forced.	Unlock the add/drop attenuator: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click Client for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the drop-down list for the appropriate Rx and Tx attenuator. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.8 Tilt Forced When No Tilt Design is Selected

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that tilt is forced for an amplifier although No Tilt Design was selected for the network.

[Table C-17](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-17 Tilt Forced When No Tilt Design is Selected

Possible Problem	Solution
The user forced one or more amplifier tilt setting, but the No Tilt Design option is also selected. Note To view that No Tilt Design is selected in the Project Explorer, click the appropriate system release under DWDM Design Rules settings in the Subnets folder.	Remove forced tilt for the amplifier: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Tilt drop-down list for the appropriate amplifier. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.9 Cannot Replace 32-DMX with 32DMX-O

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that 32-DMX cannot be replaced with 32DMX-O as needed because of user forcing.

[Table C-18](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-18 Cannot Replace 32-DMX with 32DMX-O

Possible Problem	Solution
Cisco MetroPlanner attempts to use the 32DMX-O card but the 32-DMX card is forced by the user. This could cause an overload of alarms or, if no channel is alarmed, problems during network installation.	<p>If channels dropped at the site are alarmed, allow the use of add/drop attenuators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Subnets folder, expand DWDM Design Rules and click System Release. 2. In the Properties pane, uncheck No TXT/Line-Card RX Bulk Attenuator Design. 3. Reanalyze the network. <p>If no channel is alarmed, remove the 32-DMX forcing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click Add/Drop for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Demux drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.10 Preamplicifier Working in Invalid Mode

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that a preamplicifier is working in an invalid mode.

[Table C-19](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-19 Preamplifier Working in Invalid Mode

Possible Problem	Solution
A preamplifier is working in power control mode. Based on the traffic matrix, channel survivability might not be guaranteed if the fiber is cut or the equipment fails.	<p>If the booster preceding the preamplifier is forced as None by the user, remove the None forcing on the booster:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Tilt drop-down list for the From Fibre (BST) amplifier. 3. Reanalyze the network. <p>If the span preceding the preamplifier is within the 27 to 30 dB range, use a higher powered C- or L-band rules algorithm (such as, 32 Chs + 5 dBm/ch):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Subnets folder, expand Traffic Mapping and click System Release. 2. In the Properties pane, choose the new rules option from the C-Band Rules or L-Band Rules drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network. <p>If span is greater than 30 dB, the error is unavoidable.</p>

C.2.11 Gain Too Low for an Amplifier

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that an amplifier is working with a gain that is too low.

[Table C-20](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-20 Gain Too Low for an Amplifier

Possible Problem	Solution
An amplifier is working with a gain lower than its minimum capabilities. This could be caused by a span that is too short or by compensation problems (L-band only) coupled with the “Use in-line attenuator” option not selected.	<p>If attenuators are forced or inline attenuators were disabled, remove the forcing on the attenuators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click Add/Drop for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Attenuator drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.12 Gain Too High for an Amplifier

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that an amplifier is working with a gain that is too high.

[Table C-21](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-21 Gain Too High for an Amplifier

Possible Problem	Solution
An amplifier is working with a gain that is greater than its physical capabilities.	Remove the forcing on the attenuators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click Add/Drop for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the Attenuator drop-down list. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.13 User Forcing Overridden

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that user forcing will not be allowed.



Note

This is a warning and does not prevent the network from being fully functional.

[Table C-22](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-22 User Forcing Overridden

Possible Problem	Solution
If the warning appears during a network upgrade, this means the installation parameters must be updated because the upgrade is traffic affecting. This warning could also appear after importing a Cisco MetroPlanner 2.5.x network with all output as forcings.	For a network upgrade, unlock the site with the warning. For a 2.5.x import, if you cannot update the installation parameters, open the design in Cisco MetroPlanner 2.5.x.

C.2.14 Unsupported Configuration

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that the configuration is unsupported because of an excessive number of amplifiers or OSC regeneration sites.

[Table C-23](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-23 *Unsupported Configuration*

Possible Problem	Solution
The system is working over its specifications.	Revise the design and reanalyze.

C.2.15 Channel Power Near the Fail Threshold

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that the channel power is near the fail threshold.

[Table C-24](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-24 *Channel Power Near the Fail Threshold*

Possible Problem	Solution
Some thresholds are set to the minimum value allowed; this could lead to some false alarms during network life.	Remove the forcing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the PRE and BST drop-down lists. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.16 Channel Power Below the Fail Threshold

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that the channel power is below the fail threshold.

[Table C-25](#) describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-25

Possible Problem	Solution
The channel power received by the site is too low, and the fail threshold cannot be set.	Remove the forcing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site. 2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the PRE and BST drop-down lists. 3. Reanalyze the network.

C.2.17 OSC Channel Power Below the Fail Threshold

Symptom : Cisco MetroPlanner warns you that the OSC channel power is below the fail threshold and that the network is not feasible.

Table C-26 describes the potential causes of the symptom and the solution.

Table C-26 OSC Channel Power Below the Fail Threshold

Possible Problem	Solution
The OSC channel is not working.	Remove the forcing: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the Project Explorer under the Sites folder, click C-Band Amplifiers or L-Band Amplifiers for the appropriate site.2. In the Properties pane, choose Auto from the OSC drop-down list.3. Reanalyze the network. <p>If the span where the OSC fails is longer than 37 dB, the error is unavoidable.</p>

