

Oracle® Communications

Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Troubleshooting Guide



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Acronyms

The following table provides information about the acronyms and terms used in this document:

Table Acronyms

Acronym	Description
AMF	Access and Mobility Management Function
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
NF	Network Function
NRF	Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Repository Function
NSSAI	Network Slice Selection Assistance Information
NSSF	Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function
Network Slice	A logical network that provides specific network capabilities and network characteristics.
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
Requested NSSAI	NSSAI provided by the UE to the serving PLMN during registration.
SMF	Session Management Function
S-NSSAI	Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information
TAI	Tracking Area Identifier
UE	User Equipment

What's New in This Guide

This section lists the documentation updates for Release 24.1.x in *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Troubleshooting Guide*.

Release 24.1.1- F91239-02, June 2024

There are no updates to this document in this release.

Release 24.1.0- F91239-01, April 2024

There are no updates to this document in this release.

1

Introduction

This document provides information about troubleshooting Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function (NSSF).

1.1 Overview

Network slices enable the operators to provide customized networks for:

- various functionalities such as mobility
- various performance requirements such as latency, availability, and reliability.

Network slices can differ for supported features and network function optimizations. Network Slices can have different S-NSSAIs with different Slice or Service Types.

The operator can deploy multiple instances of Network Slices that deliver the same features but for different groups of User Equipments (UEs). For example, when the operator delivers various committed services dedicated to a customer, the Network Slices can have different Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information (S-NSSAIs) with the same Slice or Service Type but different Slice Differentiators.

NSSF fulfills the requirement for determining the individual network function of a slice.

This guide provides information about resolving problems you might experience while installing and configuring NSSF. This document also provides information about tools available to help you collect and analyze diagnostic data.

After identifying the issue, perform the steps to resolve the issue.

Note

The performance and capacity of the NSSF system may vary based on the call model, Feature or Interface configuration, and underlying CNE and hardware environment.

1.2 References

For more information, see the following documents:

- *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*
- *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function User Guide*
- *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function NIR Guide*
- *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide*

2

Logs

This chapter explains the process to retrieve the logs and status that can be used for effective troubleshooting. Logs register system events along with their date and time of occurrence. They also provide important details about a chain of events that could have led to an error or problem.

2.1 Log Levels

This section provides information on log levels supported by Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function (NSSF).

A log level helps in defining the severity level of a log message. Using this information, the logs can be filtered based on the system requirements. For example, if you want to filter the critical information about your system from the informational log messages, set a filter to view messages with only **WARN** log level in Kibana.

Supported Log Levels

For NSSF, you can set the log level for a microservice to any of the following valid values:

- **TRACE:** This log level describes events showing step-by-step execution of your code. You may ignore this log during the standard operation. However, it may be useful during extended debugging sessions.
- **DEBUG:** This log level is useful while debugging an event and when more granular information is required.
- **INFO:** This is the standard log level indicating an event has occurred. For example, when the application enters a certain state.
- **WARN:** This log level indicates that some unexpected behavior has occurred in the application, but the application has not failed. Even with this unexpected behavior, the code can continue running.
- **ERROR:** This log level indicates an issue has occurred in the application that prevents one or more functionalities from working correctly.

Configuring Log Levels

Use the `logLevel` parameter to view and update the logging level configurations in the `ocnssf-custom-values.yaml` file. For example, see the following snippet from the `ocnssf-custom-values.yaml` file for Helm test hook related configuration.

```
test:
  config:
    logLevel: WARN
    timeout: 120
```

Examples with various Log Level Values

The following section provides examples for log messages containing different log level values:

For level ERROR:

```
{
  "instant": {
    "epochSecond": 1635408023,
    "nanoOfSecond": 739237045
  },
  "thread": "XNIO-1 task-1",
  "level": "ERROR",
  "loggerName":
    "com.oracle.cgbu.cne.nssf.nsavailability.service.NsAvailabilityService",
  "message": "Unsupported PLMN/S received , supported plmn list: [Plmn
[mcc=100, mnc=101], Plmn [mcc=100, mnc=02], Plmn [mcc=101, mnc=101], Plmn
[mcc=102, mnc=102], Plmn [mcc=100, mnc=100], Plmn [mcc=200, mnc=200], Plmn
[mcc=100, mnc=102], Plmn [mcc=100, mnc=001], Plmn [mcc=103, mnc=103]]",
  "endOfBatch": false,
  "loggerFqn": "org.apache.logging.log4j.spi.AbstractLogger",
  "contextMap": {
    "ocLogId": "1635408023716_15768_ocnssf-ingress-gateway-6d554c596-q86hp"
  },
  "threadId": 1446,
  "threadPriority": 5,
  "ts": "2021-10-28 08:00:23.739+0000",
  "ocLogId": "1635408023716_15768_ocnssf-ingress-gateway-6d554c596-q86hp",
  "pod": "ocnssf-nsavailability-5f858b7745-mk2pv",
  "processId": "1",
  "vendor": "Oracle",
  "application": "ocnssf",
  "engVersion": "1.0.0",
  "mktgVersion": "1.0.0.0.0",
  "microservice": "nsavailability",
  "namespace": "ocnssf",
  "node_name": "remote-setup-kamal"
}
```

For level INFO:

```
{
  "instant": {
    "epochSecond": 1635408080,
    "nanoOfSecond": 653030110
  },
  "thread": "scheduling-1",
  "level": "INFO",
  "loggerName": "com.oracle.common.scheduler.ReloadConfig",
  "message": "All configurations intact, no updation in the configuration",
  "endOfBatch": false,
  "loggerFqn": "org.apache.logging.log4j.spi.AbstractLogger",
  "contextMap": {},
  "threadId": 28,
  "threadPriority": 5,
  "ts": "2021-10-28 08:01:20.653+0000",
  "ocLogId": "${ctx:ocLogId}",
  "pod": "ocnssf-nsavailability-5f858b7745-mk2pv",
  "processId": "1",
}
```

```
"vendor": "Oracle",  
"application": "ocnssf",  
"engVersion": "1.0.0",  
"mktgVersion": "1.0.0.0.0",  
"microservice": "nsavailability",  
"namespace": "ocnssf",  
"node_name": "remote-setup-kamal"  
}
```

2.2 Collecting Logs

This section describes how to collect logs from pods and containers. The steps are as follows:

Collect the NSSF Logs to check the error scenarios

Problem: The error scenarios are checked by collecting the NSSF logs.

Solution:

Perform the following steps to get the logs from nssf:

1. Run the following command to get the pod details:

```
kubectl -n <ocnssf_namespace> get pods
```

2. Collect the logs from the specific pods or containers:

```
kubectl logs <podname> -n <ocnssf_namespace> -c <containername>
```

3. Store the log in a file using the following command:

```
kubectl logs <podname> -n <ocnssf_namespace> > <filename>
```

Example:

```
kubectl logs ocnssf-nselection-57cff5665c-skk4l -n ocnssf >  
ocnssf_logs1.log
```

4. (Optional) Run the following command for the log stream with file redirection starting with last 100 lines of log:

```
kubectl logs <podname> -n <ocnssf_namespace> -f --tail <number of lines> >  
<filename>
```

For more information on kubectl commands, see Kubernetes website.

2.3 Understanding Logs

This section provides information on how to read logs for various services of NSSF in Kibana.

The log message format is same for all the NSSF services. The following table describes key attributes of a log message:

Table 2-1 Log Attributes

Attribute	Description
level	Log level of the log printed
loggerName	Class or Module which printed the log
message	Message related to the log providing brief details
loggerFqcn	Log4j2 Internal, Fully Qualified class name of logger module
thread	Thread name
threadId	Thread ID generated internally by Log4j2
threadPriority	Thread priority generated internally by Log4j2
messageTimeStamp	Time stamp of log from application container
kubernetes.labels.application	NF Application Name
kubernetes.labels.engVersion	Engineering version of software
kubernetes.labels.mktgVersion	Marketing version of software
kubernetes.labels.microservice	Name of the microservice
kubernetes.namespace_name	Namespace of NSSF deployment
kubernetes.host	Worker node name on which container is running
kubernetes.pod_name	Pod Name
kubernetes.container_name	Container Name
Docker.container_id	Process ID internally assigned
kubernetes.labels.vendor	Vendor of product

Sample Logs

Sample log statement of nsconfig:

```
{
  "instant": {
    "epochSecond": 1645187968, "nanoOfSecond": 864222104, "thread": "main", "level": "INFO",
    "loggerName": "com.oracle.cgbu.cne.nssf.nsconfig.Application", "message": "Started Application in 21.489 seconds (JVM running for 23.688)",
    "endOfBatch": false, "loggerFqcn": "org.apache.commons.logging.LogAdapter$Log4jLog",
    "contextMap": {}, "threadId": 1, "threadPriority": 5, "ts": "2022-02-18 12:39:28.864+0000",
    "ocLogId": "${ctx:ocLogId}", "pod": "ocnssf-nsconfig-85bd697b74-kxrfv",
    "processId": "1", "vendor": "Oracle", "application": "ocnssf", "engVersion": "22.1.1",
    "mktgVersion": "22.1.1.0.0", "microservice": "nsconfig", "namespace": "nssf",
    "node_name": "bumblebee-k8s-node-15"}
}
```

3

Debug Tool

Overview

The Debug Tool provides third-party troubleshooting tools for debugging the runtime issues in a lab environment. Following are the available tools:

- tcpdump
- ip
- netstat
- curl
- ping
- nmap
- dig

Prerequisites

This section explains the preconfiguration steps for using the debug tool:

Note

- For CNE 23.2.0 and later versions, follow Step a of Configuration in CNE.
- For CNE versions prior to 23.2.0, follow Step b of Configuration in CNE.

1. Configuration in CNE

Perform the following configurations in the Bastion Host. You need admin privileges to perform these configurations.

- a. When NSSF is installed on CNE version 23.2.0 or above

Note

- In CNE version 23.2.0 or above, the default CNE 23.2.0 Kyverno policy, disallow-capabilities, do not allow NET_ADMIN and NET_RAW capabilities that are required for debug tool.
- To run Debug tool on CNE 23.2.0 and above, the user must modify the existing Kyverno policy, disallow-capabilities, as below.

Adding a Namespace to an Empty Resource

- i. Run the following command to verify if the current disallow capabilities cluster policy has namespace in it.

Example:

```
$ kubectl get clusterpolicies disallow-capabilities -oyaml
```

Sample output:

```
apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1
kind: ClusterPolicy
...
spec:
  rules:
    -exclude:
      any:
        -resources: {}
```

- ii. If there are no namespaces, then patch the policy using the following command to add <namespace> under resources:

```
$ kubectl patch clusterpolicy disallow-capabilities --type=json \
  -p='[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/rules/0/exclude/any/0/
resources", "value": {"namespaces":["<namespace>"]} }]'
```

Example:

```
$ kubectl patch clusterpolicy disallow-capabilities --type=json \
  -p='[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/rules/0/exclude/any/0/
resources", "value": {"namespaces":["ocnssf"]} }]'
```

Sample output:

```
apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1
kind: ClusterPolicy
...
spec:
  rules:
    -exclude:
      resources:
        namespaces:
        -ocnssf
```

- iii. If in case it is needed to remove the namespace added in the above step, use the following command:

```
$ kubectl patch clusterpolicy disallow-capabilities --type=json \
  -p='[{"op": "replace", "path": "/spec/rules/0/exclude/any/0/
resources", "value": {} }]'
```

Sample output:

```
apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1
kind: ClusterPolicy
```

```

...
...
spec:
  rules:
    -exclude:
      any:
        -resources: {}

```

Adding a Namespace to an Existing Namespace List

- i. Run the following command to verify if the current disallow-capabilities cluster policy has namespaces in it.

Example:

```
$ kubectl get clusterpolicies disallow-capabilities -oyaml
```

Sample output:

```

apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1
kind: ClusterPolicy
...
...
spec:
  rules:
    -exclude:
      any:
        -resources:
          namespaces:
            -namespace1
            -namespace2
            -namespace3

```

- ii. If there are namespaces already added, then patch the policy using the following command to add <namespace> to the existing list:

```
$ kubectl patch clusterpolicy disallow-capabilities --type=json \
  -p='[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/rules/0/exclude/any/0/resources/
namespaces/-", "value": "<namespace>" }]'
```

Example:

```
$ kubectl patch clusterpolicy disallow-capabilities --type=json \
  -p='[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/rules/0/exclude/any/0/resources/
namespaces/-", "value": "ocnssf" }]'
```

Sample output:

```

apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1
kind: ClusterPolicy
...
...
spec:
  rules:
    -exclude:

```

```
resources:
  namespaces:
  - namespace1
  - namespace2
  - namespace3
  - ocnsf
```

- iii. If in case it is needed to remove the namespace added in the above step, use the following command:

```
$ kubectl patch clusterpolicy disallow-capabilities --type=json \
-p='[{"op": "remove", "path": "/spec/rules/0/exclude/any/0/
resources/namespaces/<index>"}]'
```

Example:

```
$ kubectl patch clusterpolicy disallow-capabilities --type=json \
-p='[{"op": "remove", "path": "/spec/rules/0/exclude/any/0/
resources/namespaces/3"}]'
```

Sample output:

```
apiVersion: kyverno.io/v1
kind: ClusterPolicy
...
...
spec:
  rules:
  - exclude:
    resources:
      namespaces:
      - namespace1
      - namespace2
      - namespace3
```

Note

While removing the namespace, provide the index value for namespace within the array. The index starts from '0'.

- b. When NSSF is installed on CNE version prior to 23.2.0

PodSecurityPolicy (PSP) Creation

- i. Log in to the Bastion Host.
- ii. Run the following command from the Bastion Host to create a new PSP. The parameters `readOnlyRootFileSystem`, `allowPrivilegeEscalation`, `allowedCapabilities` are required by debug container.

Note

Other parameters are mandatory for PSP creation and can be customized as per the CNE environment. Default values are recommended.

```
$ kubectl apply -f - <<EOF

apiVersion: policy/v1beta1
kind: PodSecurityPolicy
metadata:
  name: debug-tool-psp
spec:
  readOnlyRootFilesystem: false
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: true
  allowedCapabilities:
  - NET_ADMIN
  - NET_RAW
  fsGroup:
    ranges:
    - max: 65535
      min: 1
    rule: MustRunAs
  runAsUser:
    rule: MustRunAsNonRoot
  seLinux:
    rule: RunAsAny
  supplementalGroups:
    rule: RunAsAny
  volumes:
  - configMap
  - downwardAPI
  - emptyDir
  - persistentVolumeClaim
  - projected
  - secret
EOF
```

Role Creation

Run the following command to create a role for the PSP:

```
kubectl apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: debug-tool-role
  namespace: cncc
rules:
- apiGroups:
  - policy
  resources:
  - podsecuritypolicies
  verbs:
  - use
EOF
```

```
resourceNames:
- debug-tool-psp
EOF
```

RoleBinding Creation

Run the following command to attach the service account for your NF namespace with the role created for the tool PSP:

```
$ kubectl apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: debug-tool-rolebinding
  namespace: ocnsf
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: debug-tool-role
subjects:
- kind: Group
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  name: system:serviceaccounts
EOF
```

2. Configuration in NF Specific Helm

Perform the following updates in `ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml` file.

- a. Log in to the NF server.
- b. Open the `ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml` file:

```
$ vim <custom_values file>
```

Example:

```
$vim ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml
```

- c. Under global configuration, add the following:

```
# Allowed Values: DISABLED, ENABLED
podSecurityPolicy: "DISABLED"
extraContainers: "DISABLED"
debugToolContainerMemoryLimit: 4Gi
extraContainersImageDetails:
  image: ocdebugtool/ocdebug-tools
  tag: debug_container_tag
  imagePullPolicy: Always
extraContainersVolumesTpl: |
- name: debug-tools-dir
  emptyDir:
    medium: Memory
    sizeLimit: {{ .Values.global.debugToolContainerMemoryLimit |
quote }}
extraContainersTpl: |-
```

```

- command:
  - /bin/sleep
  - infinity
name: tools
resources:
  requests:
    ephemeral-storage: "512Mi"
    cpu: "0.5"
    memory: {{ .Values.global.debugToolContainerMemoryLimit |
quote }}
  limits:
    ephemeral-storage: "512Mi"
    cpu: "1"
    memory: {{ .Values.global.debugToolContainerMemoryLimit |
quote }}
securityContext:
  allowPrivilegeEscalation: true
capabilities:
  drop:
  - ALL
  add:
  - NET_RAW
  - NET_ADMIN
runAsUser: 1012
volumeMounts:
- mountPath: /tmp/tools
  name: debug-tools-dir

```

Note

- Debug Tool Container comes up with the default user ID - 7000. To override the default value, use "runAsUser" field, otherwise the field can be skipped.

Default value: uid=7000 (debugtool) gid=7000 (debugtool) groups=7000 (debugtool)

- In case you want to customize the container name, replace the `name` field in the ocnssf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml file with the following:

```

name: {{ printf "%s-tools-%s" (include "getprefix" .)
(include "getsuffix" .) | trunc 63 | trimPrefix "-" |
trimSuffix "-" }}

```

This ensures that the container name is prefixed and suffixed with the necessary values.

- d. Under service specific configurations for which debugging is required, add the following:

```

# Allowed Values: DISABLED, ENABLED, USE_GLOBAL_VALUE
extraContainers: USE_GLOBAL_VALUE

```

Note

- At the global level, use `extraContainers` flag to enable or disable injection of extra containers globally. This ensures that all the services that use this global value have extra containers enabled or disabled using a single flag.
- At the service level, use `extraContainers` flag to determine whether to use the extra container configuration from the global level or enable or disable injecting extra containers for the specific service.

Run the Debug Tool

To run Debug Tool, perform the following steps:

1. Run the following command to retrieve the POD details:

```
$ kubectl get pods -n <k8s namespace>
```

Example:

```
$ kubectl get pods -n ocnsf
```

Sample Output:

NAME	READY	STATUS
ocnsf-appinfo-659745778c-58jqc	1/1	Running
6 2d		
ocnsf-egress-gateway-5d5cd8bb9-fln4w	1/1	Running
7 2d		
ocnsf-ingress-gateway-98b65b4d9-cs8jb	1/1	Running
7 2d		
ocnsf-nsavailability-8699784c8d-8wwd5	1/1	Running
9 2d		
ocnsf-nsconfig-5dd646cf76-66k9g	1/1	Running
9 2d		
ocnsf-nsselection-67b7bd9bcf-2nv56	1/1	Running
7 2d		
ocnsf-nssubscription-5c96d8b9cc-fzwnt	1/1	Running
11 2d		
ocnsf-ocnsf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-7646cfc547-5hpsd	1/1	Running
5 2d		
ocnsf-ocnsf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-7646cfc547-lc96j	1/1	Running
5 2d		
ocnsf-ocnsf-nrf-client-nfmanagement-8f7bfb98-s4b4b	1/1	Running
5 2d		
ocnsf-ocpm-config-5c475d4646-lxvzq	1/1	Running
5 2d		

2. Run the following command to enter Debug Tool Container:

```
$ kubectl exec -it <pod name> -c <debug_container name> -n <namespace> bash
```

Example:

```
$ kubectl exec -it ocnsf-nselection-67b7bd9bcf-2nv56 -c tools -n ocnsf
bash
```

3. Run the debug tools:

```
bash -4.2$ <debug_tools>
```

Example:

```
bash -4.2$ tcpdump
```

4. Copy the output files from container to host:

```
$ kubectl cp -c <debug_container name> <pod name>:<file location in
container> -n <namespace> <destination location>
```

Example:

```
$ kubectl cp -c tools ocnsf-nselection-67b7bd9bcf-2nv56:/tmp/
capture.pcap -n ocnsf /tmp/
```

Tools Tested in Debug Container

Following is the list of debug tools that are tested:

tcpdump

The details of tcpdump debug tool are as follows:

Table 3-1 tcpdump

Options Tested	Description	Details
-D	Print the list of the network interfaces available on the system and on which <i>tcpdump</i> can capture packets.	Output: tcpdump -D - eth02. - nflog (Linux netfilter log (NFLOG) interface) - nfqueue (Linux netfilter queue (NFQUEUE) interface) - any (Pseudo-device that captures on all interfaces) - lo [Loopback] Capabilities: NET_ADMIN, NET_RAW

Table 3-1 (Cont.) tcpdump

Options Tested	Description	Details
-i	Listen on <i>interface</i> .	Output: tcpdump -i eth0 tcpdump: verbose output suppressed, use -v or -vv for full protocol decode listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 bytes 12:10:37.381199 IP cncc-core-ingress-gateway-7ffc49bb7f-2kkhc.46519 > kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local.https: Flags [P], seq 1986927241:1986927276, ack 1334332290, win 626, options [nop,nop,TS val 849591834 ecr 849561833], length 3512:10:37.381952 IP cncc-core-ingress-gateway-7ffc49bb7f-2kkhc.45868 > kube-dns.kube-system.svc.cluster.local.domain: 62870+ PTR? 1.0.96.10.in-addr.arpa. (40) Capabilities: NET_ADMIN, NET_RAW
-w	Write the raw packets to file rather than parsing and printing them out.	Output: tcpdump -w capture.pcap -i eth0 Capabilities: NET_ADMIN, NET_RAW
-r	Read packets from <i>file</i> (which was created with the -w option).	Output: tcpdump -r capture.pcap reading from file /tmp/capture.pcap, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet) 12:13:07.381019 IP cncc-core-ingress-gateway-7ffc49bb7f-2kkhc.46519 > kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local.https: Flags [P], seq 1986927416:1986927451, ack 1334332445, win 626, options [nop,nop,TS val 849741834 ecr 849711834], length 3512:13:07.381194 IP kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local.https > cncc-core-ingress-gateway-7ffc49bb7f-2kkhc.46519: Flags [P], seq 1:32, ack 35, win 247, options [nop,nop,TS val 849741834 ecr 849741834], length 3112:13:07.381207 IP cncc-core-ingress-gateway-7ffc49bb7f-2kkhc.46519 > kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local.https: Flags [P], ack 32, win 626, options [nop,nop,TS val 849741834 ecr 849741834], length 0 Capabilities: NET_ADMIN, NET_RAW

ip

The details of ip debug tool are as follows:

Table 3-2 ip

Options Tested	Description	Details
addr show	Look at protocol addresses.	Output: ip addr show - lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group defaultlink/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lovalid_lft forever preferred_lft forever - tunl0@NONE: <NOARP> mtu 1480 qdisc noop state DOWN group defaultlink/ipip 0.0.0.0 brd 0.0.0.0 - eth0@if190: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1440 qdisc noqueue state UP group defaultlink/ether aa:5a:27:8d:74:6f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff link-netnsid 0inet 192.168.219.112/32 scope global eth0valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
route show	List routes.	Output: ip route show default via 169.254.1.1 dev eth0 169.254.1.1 dev eth0 scope link
addrlabel list	List address labels	Output: ip addrlabel list prefix ::1/128 label 0 prefix ::/96 label 3 prefix ::ffff:0.0.0.0/96 label 4 prefix 2001::/32 label 6 prefix 2001:10::/28 label 7 prefix 3ffe::/16 label 12 prefix 2002::/16 label 2 prefix fec0::/10 label 11 prefix fc00::/7 label 5 prefix ::/0 label 1

netstat

The details of netstat debug tool are as follows:

Table 3-3 netstat

Options Tested	Description	Details
-a	Show both listening and non-listening sockets. For TCP, this means established connections.	Output: netstat -a Active Internet connections (servers and established) Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:tpoxy 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:websm 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN tcp 0 0 ocnssf-ingress:websm 10-178-254-194.ku:47292 TIME_WAIT tcp 0 0 ocnssf-ingress:46519 kubernetes.default:https ESTABLISHED tcp 0 0 ocnssf-ingress:websm 10-178-254-194.ku:47240 TIME_WAIT tcp 0 0 ocnssf-ingress:websm 10-178-254-194.ku:47347 TIME_WAIT udp 0 0 localhost:59351 localhost:ambit- lm ESTABLISHED Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established) Proto RefCnt Flags Type State I-Node Path unix 2 [] STREAM CONNECTED 576064861
-l	Show only listening sockets.	Output: netstat -l Active Internet connections (only servers)Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:tpoxy 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:websm 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN Active UNIX domain sockets (only servers)Proto RefCnt Flags Type State I-Node Path

Table 3-3 (Cont.) netstat

Options Tested	Description	Details
-s	Display summary statistics for each protocol.	Output: netstat -s Ip: 4070 total packets received 0 forwarded 0 incoming packets discarded 4070 incoming packets delivered 4315 requests sent out Icmp: 0 ICMP messages received 0 input ICMP message failed. ICMP input histogram: 2 ICMP messages sent 0 ICMP messages failed ICMP output histogram: destination unreachable: 2
-i	Display a table of all network interfaces.	Output: netstat -i Kernel Interface table:face MTU RX-OK RX-ERR RX-DRP RX-OVR TX-OK TX-ERR TX-DRP TX-OVR Flg:eth0 1440 4131 0 0 0 4355 0 0 0 BMRUlo 65536 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 LRU

curl

The details of curl debug tool are as follows:

Table 3-4 curl

Options Tested	Description	Details
-o	Write output to <file> instead of stdout.	Output: curl -o file.txt http://abc.com/file.txt
-x	Use the specified HTTP proxy.	Output: curl -x proxy.com:8080 -o http://abc.com/file.txt
--http2	HTTP/2	--

ping

The details of ping debug tool are as follows:

Table 3-5 ping

Options Tested	Description	Details
<ip>	Run a ping test to see whether the target host is reachable or not.	Output: ping 10.178.254.194 PING 10.178.254.194 (10.178.254.194) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.047 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.057 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.046 ms Capabilities: NET_ADMIN, NET_RAW
-c	Stop after sending 'c' number of ECHO_REQUEST packets.	Output: ping -c 5 10.178.254.194 PING 10.178.254.194 (10.178.254.194) 56(84) bytes of data. 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.051 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.036 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.037 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.037 ms 64 bytes from 10.178.254.194: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.049 ms --- 10.178.254.194 ping statistics --- 5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 3999ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.036/0.042/0.051/0.006 ms Capabilities: NET_ADMIN, NET_RAW

Table 3-5 (Cont.) ping

Options Tested	Description	Details
-f (with non zero interval)	Flood ping. For every ECHO_REQUEST sent a period "." is printed, while for every ECHO_REPLY received a backspace is printed.	Output: ping -f -i 2 10.178.254.194 PING 10.178.254.194 (10.178.254.194) 56(84) bytes of data. --- 10.178.254.194 ping statistics --- 251 packets transmitted, 251 received, 0% packet loss, time 75ms rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.029/0.048/0.210/0.019 ms, ipg/ewma 300.001/0.044 ms Capabilities: NET_ADMIN, NET_RAW

nmap

The details of nmap debug tool are as follows:

Table 3-6 nmap

Options Tested	Description	Details
<ip>	Scan for Live hosts, Operating systems, packet filters, and open ports running on remote hosts.	Output: nmap 10.178.254.194 Starting Nmap 6.40 (http://nmap.org) at 2020-09-29 05:54 UTC Nmap scan report for 10-178-254-194.kubernetes.default.svc.cluster.local (10.178.254.194) Host is up (0.00046s latency). Not shown: 995 closed ports PORT STATE SERVICE 22/tcp open ssh 179/tcp open bgp 6666/tcp open irc 6667/tcp open irc 30000/tcp open unknown Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.04 seconds

Table 3-6 (Cont.) nmap

Options Tested	Description	Details
-v	Increase verbosity level	Output: nmap -v 10.178.254.194 Starting Nmap 6.40 (http://nmap.org) at 2020-09-29 05:55 UTC Initiating Ping Scan at 05:55 Scanning 10.178.254.194 [2 ports] Completed Ping Scan at 05:55, 0.00s elapsed (1 total hosts) Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 05:55 Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 05:55, 0.00s elapsed Initiating Connect Scan at 05:55 Scanning 10-178-254-194.kubernetes.default.svc.cl uster.local (10.178.254.194) [1000 ports] Discovered open port 22/tcp on 10.178.254.194 Discovered open port 30000/tcp on 10.178.254.194 Discovered open port 6667/tcp on 10.178.254.194 Discovered open port 6666/tcp on 10.178.254.194 Discovered open port 179/tcp on 10.178.254.194 Completed Connect Scan at 05:55, 0.02s elapsed (1000 total ports) Nmap scan report for 10-178-254-194.kubernetes.default.svc.cl uster.local (10.178.254.194) Host is up (0.00039s latency). Not shown: 995 closed ports PORT STATE SERVICE 22/tcp open ssh 179/tcp open bgp 6666/tcp open irc 6667/tcp open irc 30000/tcp open unknown Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/ nmap Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.04 seconds

Table 3-6 (Cont.) nmap

Options Tested	Description	Details
-iL	Scan all the listed IP addresses in a file. Sample file localhost 10.178.254.194	Output: nmap -iL sample.txt Starting Nmap 6.40 (http://nmap.org) at 2020-09-29 05:57 UTC Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1) Host is up (0.00036s latency). Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): 127.0.0.1 Not shown: 998 closed ports PORT STATE SERVICE 8081/tcp open blackice-icecap 9090/tcp open zeus-admin Nmap scan report for 10-178-254-194.kubernetes.default.svc.cl uster.local (10.178.254.194) Host is up (0.00040s latency). Not shown: 995 closed ports PORT STATE SERVICE 22/tcp open ssh 179/tcp open bgp 6666/tcp open irc 6667/tcp open irc 30000/tcp open unknown Nmap done: 2 IP addresses (2 hosts up) scanned in 0.06 seconds

dig

The details of dig debug tool are as follows:

Table 3-7 dig

Options Tested	Description	Output
<ip>	It performs DNS lookups and displays the answers that are returned from the name server(s) that were queried.	Output: dig 10.178.254.194 Note: The IP should be reachable from inside the container.

Table 3-7 (Cont.) dig

Options Tested	Description	Output
-x	Query DNS Reverse Look-up.	Output: dig -x 10.178.254.194 ; <<>> DiG 9.9.4-RedHat-9.9.4-61.el7 <<>> -x 10.178.254.194 ;; global options: +cmd ;; Got answer: ;; ->HEADER<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 59845 ;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL: 1 ;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION: ; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096 ;; QUESTION SECTION: ;194.254.178.10.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR ;; ANSWER SECTION: 194.254.178.10.in-addr.arpa. 0 IN PTR master.openstack.internal. ;; Query time: 1 msec ;; SERVER: 10.178.254.131#53(10.178.254.131) ;; WHEN: Tue Sep 29 08:08:29 GMT 2020 ;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 95

3.1 Debug Tool Configuration Parameters

Following are the parameters used to configure NSSF debug tool.

CNE Parameters

Table 3-8 CNE Parameters

Parameter	Description
apiVersion	apiVersion defines the version schema of this representation of an object.
kind	Kind is a string value representing the REST resource this object represents.
metadata	Standard object's metadata.
metadata.name	Name must be unique within a namespace.
spec	spec defines the policy enforced.
spec.readOnlyRootFilesystem	Controls whether the containers run with a read-only root filesystem (i.e. no writable layer).

Table 3-8 (Cont.) CNE Parameters

Parameter	Description
<code>spec.allowPrivilegeEscalation</code>	Gates whether or not a user is allowed to set the security context of a container to <code>allowPrivilegeEscalation=true</code> .
<code>spec.allowedCapabilities</code>	Provides a list of capabilities that are allowed to be added to a container.
<code>spec.fsGroup</code>	Controls the supplemental group applied to some volumes. <code>RunAsAny</code> allows any <code>fsGroup</code> ID to be specified.
<code>spec.runAsUser</code>	Controls which user ID the containers are run with. <code>RunAsAny</code> allows any <code>runAsUser</code> to be specified.
<code>spec.seLinux</code>	<code>RunAsAny</code> allows any <code>seLinuxOptions</code> to be specified.
<code>spec.supplementalGroups</code>	Controls which group IDs containers add. <code>RunAsAny</code> allows any <code>supplementalGroups</code> to be specified.
<code>spec.volumes</code>	Provides a list of allowed volume types. The allowed values correspond to the volume sources that are defined when creating a volume.

Role Creation Parameters**Table 3-9 Role Creation**

Parameter	Description
<code>apiVersion</code>	<code>apiVersion</code> defines the versioned schema of this representation of an object.
<code>kind</code>	<code>Kind</code> is a string value representing the REST resource this object represents.
<code>metadata</code>	Standard object's metadata.
<code>metadata.name</code>	Name must be unique within a namespace.
<code>metadata.namespace</code>	Namespace defines the space within which each name must be unique.
<code>rules</code>	<code>Rules</code> holds all the Policy Rules for this Role
<code>apiGroups</code>	<code>apiGroups</code> is the name of the API Group that contains the resources.
<code>rules.resources</code>	<code>Resources</code> is a list of resources this rule applies to.
<code>rules.verbs</code>	<code>Verbs</code> is a list of verbs that apply to ALL the <code>ResourceKinds</code> and <code>AttributeRestrictions</code> contained in this rule.
<code>rules.resourceNames</code>	<code>ResourceNames</code> is an optional white list of names that the rule applies to.

Table 3-10 Role Binding Creation

Parameter	Description
<code>apiVersion</code>	<code>apiVersion</code> defines the versioned schema of this representation of an object.
<code>kind</code>	<code>kind</code> is a string value representing the REST resource this object represents.
<code>metadata</code>	Standard object's metadata.
<code>metadata.name</code>	Name must be unique within a namespace.
<code>metadata.namespace</code>	Namespace defines the space within which each name must be unique.
<code>roleRef</code>	<code>RoleRef</code> can reference a Role in the current namespace or a ClusterRole in the global namespace.

Table 3-10 (Cont.) Role Binding Creation

Parameter	Description
roleRef.apiGroup	apiGroup is the group for the resource being referenced
roleRef.kind	Kind is the type of resource being referenced
roleRef.name	Name is the name of the resource being referenced
subjects	Subjects hold references to the objects the role applies to.
subjects.kind	Kind of object being referenced. Values defined by this API group are "User", "Group", and "ServiceAccount".
subjects.apiGroup	APIGroup holds the apiGroup of the referenced subject.
subjects.name	Name of the object being referenced.

Debug Tool Configuration Parameters

Table 3-11 Debug Tool Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
extraContainers	Container for debug
debugToolContainerMemoryLimit	Indicates the memory assigned for the debug tool container.
extraContainersVolumesTpl	Specifies the extra container template for the debug tool volume.
extraContainersVolumesTpl.name	Indicates the name of the volume for debug tool logs storage.
extraContainersVolumesTpl.emptyDir.medium	Indicates the location where emptyDir volume is stored.
extraContainersVolumesTpl.emptyDir.sizeLimit	Indicates the emptyDir volume size.
command	String array used for container command.
image	Docker image name
imagePullPolicy	Image Pull Policy
name	Name of the container
resources	Compute Resources required by this container
resources.limits	Limits describe the maximum amount of compute resources allowed
resources.requests	Requests describe the minimum amount of compute resources required
resources.limits.cpu	CPU limits
resources.limits.memory	Memory limits
resources.limits.ephemeral-storage	Ephemeral Storage limits
resources.requests.cpu	CPU requests
resources.requests.memory	Memory requests
resources.requests.ephemeral-storage	Ephemeral Storage requests
securityContext	Security options the container should run with.
securityContext.allowPrivilegeEscalation	AllowPrivilegeEscalation controls whether a process can gain more privileges than its parent process. This directly controls if the no_new_privs flag will be set on the container process
securityContext.readOnlyRootFilesystem	Whether this container has a read-only root filesystem. Default is false.
securityContext.capabilities	The capabilities to add or drop when running containers. Defaults to the default set of capabilities granted by the container runtime.

Table 3-11 (Cont.) Debug Tool Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
securityContext.capabilities.drop	Removed capabilities
securityContext.capabilities.add	Added capabilities
securityContext.runAsUser	The UID to run the entry point of the container process. Debug Tool Container comes up with the default <user-id> as 7000 . If the operator wants to override this default value, it can be done using the `runAsUser` field. Otherwise, the field can be skipped. Default value: uid=7000(debugtool) gid=7000(debugtool) groups=7000(debugtool)
volumeMounts.mountPath	Indicates the path for volume mount.
volumeMounts.name	Indicates the name of the directory for debug tool logs storage.

4

Troubleshooting NSSF

This section provides information about how to identify problems and a systematic approach to resolve the identified issues. It also includes a generic checklist to help identify the problem.

Note

The performance and capacity of the NSSF system may vary based on the call model, Feature or Interface configuration, and underlying CNE and hardware environment.

4.1 Generic Checklist

The following sections provide a generic checklist for troubleshooting tips.

Deployment related tips

- Are NSSF deployment, pods and services created, running and available?

Run the following command:

```
# kubectl -n <namespace> get deployments,pods,svc
```

Inspect the output, check the following columns:

- AVAILABLE of deployment
- READY, STATUS, and RESTARTS of pods
- PORT(S) of service

- Is the correct image used and the correct environment variables set in the deployment?
Run following the command:

```
# kubectl -n <namespace> get deployment <deployment-name> -o yaml
```

Inspect the output, check the environment and image.

```
# kubectl -n nssf-svc get deployment ocnssf-nfregistration -o yaml
apiVersion: extensions/v1beta1
kind: Deployment
metadata:
  annotations:
    deployment.kubernetes.io/revision: "1"
    kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: |
      {"apiVersion":"apps/v1","kind":"Deployment","metadata":{
        {"annotations":{},"name":"ocnssf-
nfregistration","namespace":"nssfsvc"},
        "spec":{"replicas":1,"selector":{"matchLabels":{"app":"ocnssf-
nfregistration"}}},
        "template":{"metadata":{"labels":{"app":"ocnssf-
```

```

nfregistration"}},
  "spec": {"containers":[{"env":
[{"name":"MYSQL_HOST","value":"mysql"},
  {"name":"MYSQL_PORT","value":"3306"},
  {"name":"MYSQL_DATABASE","value":"nssfdb"},

{"name":"nssf_REGISTRATION_ENDPOINT","value":"ocnssfregistration"},

{"name":"nssf_SUBSCRIPTION_ENDPOINT","value":"ocnssfsubscription"},
  {"name":"NF_HEARTBEAT","value":"120"},
  {"name":"DISC_VALIDITY_PERIOD","value":"3600"}],
  "image":"dsrmaster0:5000/ocnssfregistration:latest",

"imagePullPolicy":"Always","name":"ocnssfregistration","ports":
[{"containerPort":8080,"name":"server"}]}]}]}
creationTimestamp: 2018-08-27T15:45:59Z generation: 1
name: ocnssf-nfregistration namespace: nssf-svc
resourceVersion: "2336498"
selfLink: /apis/extensions/v1beta1/namespaces/ nssf-svc/
deployments/ocnssf-nfregistration
uid: 4b82fe89-aa10-11e8-95fd-fa163f20f9e2
spec: progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
replicas: 1
revisionHistoryLimit: 10
selector:
matchLabels:
app: ocnssf-nfregistration
strategy:
rollingUpdate:
maxSurge: 25%
maxUnavailable: 25%
type: RollingUpdate
template:
metadata:
creationTimestamp: null
labels:
app: ocnssf-nfregistration
spec:
containers:
- env:
- name: MYSQL_HOST
value: mysql
- name: MYSQL_PORT
value: "3306"
- name: MYSQL_DATABASE
value: nssfdb
- name: nssf_REGISTRATION_ENDPOINT
value: ocnssf-nfregistration
- name: nssf_SUBSCRIPTION_ENDPOINT
value: ocnssf-nfsubscription

- name: NF_HEARTBEAT
value: "120"
- name: DISC_VALIDITY_PERIOD
value: "3600"
image: dsr-master0:5000/ocnssf-nfregistration:latest

```

```

imagePullPolicy: Always
name: ocnssf-nfregistration
ports:          - containerPort: 8080
name: server
protocol: TCP
resources: {}
terminationMessagePath: /dev/termination-log
terminationMessagePolicy: File
dnsPolicy: ClusterFirst
restartPolicy: Always
schedulerName: default-scheduler
securityContext: {}
terminationGracePeriodSeconds: 30
status:
  availableReplicas: 1
  conditions: - lastTransitionTime: 2018-08-27T15:46:01Z
               lastUpdateTime: 2018-08-27T15:46:01Z
               message: Deployment has minimum availability.
               reason: MinimumReplicasAvailable
               status: "True"
               type: Available
               - lastTransitionTime: 2018-08-27T15:45:59Z
               lastUpdateTime: 2018-08-27T15:46:01Z
               message: ReplicaSet
                 "ocnssf-nfregistration-7898d657d9" has successfully
progressed.
               reason: NewReplicaSetAvailable
               status: "True"
               type: Progressing
               observedGeneration: 1
               readyReplicas: 1
               replicas: 1
               updatedReplicas: 1

```

- Check if the microservices can access each other through a REST interface. Run the following command:

```
# kubectl -n <namespace> exec <pod name> -- curl <uri>
```

Example:

```

# kubectl -n nssf-svc exec $(kubectl -n nssf-svc get pods -o name|cut -
d'/' -f2|grep nfs) -
    curl http://ocnssf-nfregistration:8080/nnssf-nfm/v1/nfinstances
# kubectl -n nssf-svc exec $(kubectl -n nssf-svc get pods -o name|cut -
d'/' -f2|grep nfr) -
    curl http://ocnssf-nfsubscription:8080/nnssf-nfm/v1/nfinstances

```

Note

These commands are in their simple form and display the logs only if there is 1 nssf<registration> and nssf<unscription> pod deployed.

Application related tips

- Run the following command to check the application logs and look for exceptions:

```
# kubectl -n <namespace> logs -f <pod name>
```

You can use '-f' to follow the logs or 'grep' for specific patterns in the log output.

Example:

```
# kubectl -n nssf-svc logs -f $(kubectl -n nssf-svc get pods -o name|cut -d '/' -f2|grep nfr)
# kubectl -n nssf-svc logs -f $(kubectl -n nssf-svc get pods -o name|cut -d '/' -f2|grep nfs)
```

Note

These commands are in their simple form and display the logs only if there is 1 nssf<egistration> and nfs<subscription> pod deployed.

4.2 Deployment Related Issues

This section describes the most common deployment related issues and their resolution steps. Users are recommended to attempt the resolution steps provided in this guide before contacting Oracle Support.

4.2.1 Preinstallation

This section describes the common preinstallation issues and their resolution steps.

4.2.1.1 Debugging General CNE

Problem: The environment is not working as expected.

Solution:

Run the following command to get all the events:

```
kubectl get events -n <ocnssf_namespace>
```

4.2.1.1.1 The Environment is Not Working As Expected

Problem: The environment is not working as expected.

Solution:

1. Check if kubectl is installed and working as expected.
2. Check if kubectl version command works. This displays the Kubernetes client and server versions.
3. Check if kubectl create namespace test command works.
4. Check if kubectl delete namespace test command works.
5. Check if helm is installed and working as expected.

6. Check if `helm version` command works. This displays the helm client and server versions.

4.2.1.2 Curl HTTP2 Not Supported

Problem

The system does not support Curl HTTP2.

Error Code or Error Message

Unsupported protocol error is thrown or connection is established with HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Symptom

If unsupported protocol error is thrown or connection is established with HTTP1.1, it is an indication that Curl HTTP2 support is unavailable on your machine.

Solution

Following is the procedure to install Curl with HTTP2 support:

1. Make sure git is installed:

```
$ sudo yum install git -y
```

2. Install nghttp2:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/tatsuhiro-t/nghttp2.git
$ cd nghttp2 $ autoreconf -i
$ automake
$ autoconf
$ ./configure
$ make
$ sudo make install
$ echo '/usr/local/lib' > /etc/ld.so.conf.d/custom-libs.conf
$ ldconfig
```

3. Install the latest Curl:

```
$ wget http://curl.haxx.se/download/curl-7.46.0.tar.bz2 (NOTE: Check for
latest version during Installation)
$ tar -xvzf curl-7.46.0.tar.bz2
$ cd curl-7.46.0
$ ./configure --with-nghttp2=/usr/local --with-ssl
$ make
$ sudo make install
$ sudo ldconfig
```

4. Run the following command to verify that HTTP2 is added in features:

```
$ curl --http2-prior-knowledge -v "<http://10.75.204.35:32270/nnrf
disc/v1/nf-instances?requester-nf-type=AMF&target-nf-type=SMF>"
```

4.2.2 Installation

This section describes the common installation related issues and their resolution steps.

4.2.2.1 Helm Install Failure

This section describes the various scenarios in which `helm install` might fail. Following are some of the scenarios:

- Incorrect image name in `ocnssf-custom-values` files
- Docker registry is configured incorrectly
- Continuous Restart of Pods

4.2.2.1.1 Incorrect image name in `ocnssf-custom-values` files

Problem

`helm install` might fail if an incorrect image name is provided in the `ocnssf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml` file.

Error Code/Error Message

When `kubectl get pods -n <ocnssf_namespace>` is performed, the status of the pods might be `ImagePullBackOff` or `ErrImagePull`.

For example:

```
$ kubectl get pods -n ocnssf
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
ocnssf-appinfo-7969c9fbf7-4fmgj	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-config-server-54bf4bc8f9-s82cv	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-egress-6b6bff8949-2mf7b	1/1	ImagePullBackOff	0	18m
ocnssf-ingress-68d76954f5-9fsfq	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-l4q2q	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-vmt5v	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nrf-client-nfmanagement-7db4598fbb-672hc	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsavailability-644999bbfb-9gcm5	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsconfig-577446c487-dzsh6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsdb-585f7bd7d-tdth4	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsselection-5dfcc94bc7-q9gct	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nssubscription-5c898fbbb9-fqcw6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-performance-6d75c7f966-qm5fq	1/1	Running	0	18m

Solution

Perform the following steps to verify and correct the image name:

1. Check `ocnssf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml` file has the release specific image name and tags.

```
vi ocnssf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml
```

For NSSF images details, see "**Customizing NSSF**" in *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.

2. Edit `ocnssf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml` file in case the release specific image name and tags must be modified.
3. Save the file.
4. Run the following command to delete the deployment:

```
helm delete --purge <release_namespace>
```

Sample command:

```
helm delete --purge ocnssf
```

5. In case the helm purge does not clean the deployment and Kubernetes objects completely, then see the "**Cleaning NSSF deployment**" section in *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.
6. Run `helm install` command. For helm install command, see the "**Customizing NSSF**" section in *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.
7. Run `kubectl get pods -n <ocnssf_namespace>` to verify if the status of all the pods is **Running**.

For example:

```
$ kubectl get pods -n ocnssf
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
ocnssf-appinfo-7969c9fbf7-4fmgj	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-config-server-54bf4bc8f9-s82cv	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-egress-6b6bff8949-2mf7b	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-ingress-68d76954f5-9fsfq	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-l4q2q	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-vmt5v	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nrf-client-nfmanagement-7db4598fbb-672hc	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsavailability-644999bbfb-9gcm5	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsconfig-577446c487-dzsh6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsdb-585f7bd7d-tdth4	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nssselection-5dfcc94bc7-q9gct	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-nsssubscription-5c898fbbb9-fqcw6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnssf-performance-6d75c7f966-qm5fq	1/1	Running	0	18m

4.2.2.1.2 Docker registry is configured incorrectly

Problem

`helm install` might fail if the docker registry is not configured in all primary and secondary nodes.

Error Code/Error Message

When `kubectl get pods -n <ocnssf_namespace>` is performed, the status of the pods might be `ImagePullBackOff` or `ErrImagePull`.

For example:

```
$ kubectl get pods -n ocnsf
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
ocnsf-appinfo-7969c9fbf7-4fmgj	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-config-server-54bf4bc8f9-s82cv	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-egress-6b6bff8949-2mf7b	1/1	ImagePullBackOff	0	18m
ocnsf-ingress-68d76954f5-9fsfq	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-l4q2q	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-vmt5v	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nrf-client-nfmanagement-7db4598fbb-672hc	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsavailability-644999bbfb-9gcm5	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsconfig-577446c487-dzsh6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsdb-585f7bd7d-tdth4	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsselection-5dfcc94bc7-q9gct	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nssubscription-5c898fbbb9-fqcw6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-performance-6d75c7f966-qm5fq	1/1	Running	0	18m

Solution

Configure docker registry on all primary and secondary nodes. For more information on configuring the docker registry, see *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Cloud Native Environment Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.

4.2.2.1.3 Continuous Restart of Pods

Problem

helm install might fail if the MySQL primary and secondary hosts are not configured properly in ocnsf-custom-values.yaml.

Error Code/Error Message

When kubectl get pods -n <ocnsf_namespace> is performed, the pods restart count increases continuously.

For example:

```
$ kubectl get pods -n ocnsf
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
ocnsf-appinfo-7969c9fbf7-4fmgj	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-config-server-54bf4bc8f9-s82cv	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-egress-6b6bff8949-2mf7b	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-ingress-68d76954f5-9fsfq	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-l4q2q	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nrf-client-nfdiscovery-cf48cd8d8-vmt5v	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nrf-client-nfmanagement-7db4598fbb-672hc	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsavailability-644999bbfb-9gcm5	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsconfig-577446c487-dzsh6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsdb-585f7bd7d-tdth4	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nsselection-5dfcc94bc7-q9gct	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-nssubscription-5c898fbbb9-fqcw6	1/1	Running	0	18m
ocnsf-performance-6d75c7f966-qm5fq	1/1	Running	0	18m

Solution

MySQL servers(s) may not be configured properly according to the pre-installation steps. For configuring MySQL servers, see the "**Configuring MySQL Database and User**" section in *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.

4.2.2.1.4 Tiller Pod Failure

Problem

Tiller Pod is not ready to run helm install.

Error Code/Error Message

The error 'could not find a ready tiller pod' message is received.

Symptom

When you run helm ls command and receive, 'could not find a ready tiller pod' message error.

Solution

Following is the procedure to install helm and tiller using the below commands:

1. Delete the preinstalled helm:

```
kubectl delete svc tiller-deploy -n kube-system kubectl delete deploy tiller-deploy -n kube-system
```

2. Install helm and tiller using these commands:

```
helm init --client-only
helm plugin install https://github.com/rimusz/
helm-tiller helm tiller install
helm tiller start kube-system
```

4.2.2.2 Custom Value File Parsing Failure

This section explains troubleshooting procedure in case of failure while parsing ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml file.

Problem

Not able to parse ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml, while running helm install.

Error Code/Error Message

Error: failed to parse ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml: error converting YAML to JSON: yaml

Symptom

While creating the ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml file, if the aforementioned error is received, it means that the file is not created properly. The tree structure may not have been followed or there may also be tab spaces in the file.

Solution

Following the procedure as mentioned:

1. Download the latest NSSF templates zip file from [MOS](#). For more information, see the **"Downloading the NSSF Package and Custom Template ZIP file"** section in *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.
2. Follow the steps mentioned in the **"Installation Tasks"** section in *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.

4.2.3 Post installation

This section describes the common post installation issues and their resolution steps.

4.2.3.1 Helm Test Error Scenarios

Identify error scenarios using the helm test as follows:

1. Run the following command to get the Helm Test pod name:

```
kubectl get pods -n <deployment-namespace>
```

2. Check for the Helm Test pod that is in the error state.
3. Run the following command to get the logs:

```
kubectl logs <podname> -n <namespace>
```

Example:

```
kubectl get <helm_test_pod> -n ocnsf
```

Depending on the failure reasons, perform the resolution steps.

For further assistance, collect the logs and contact [MOS](#).

4.3 Upgrade or Rollback Failure

When Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function (NSSF) upgrade or rollback fails, perform the following procedure.

1. Check the pre or post upgrade logs or rollback hook logs in Kibana as applicable. Users can filter upgrade or rollback logs using the following filters:
 - For upgrade: lifeCycleEvent=9001
 - For rollback: lifeCycleEvent=9002

```
{  
  "time_stamp": "2021-08-23 06:45:57.698+0000",  
  "thread": "main",  
  "level": "INFO",  
}
```

```
"logger":"com.oracle.cgbu.cne.ocnssf.hooks.releases.ReleaseHelmHook_1_14_1"
,
  "message":{"logMsg=Starting Pre-Upgrade hook Execution,
lifeCycleEvent=9001 | Upgrade, sourceRelease=101400,
targetRelease=101401}",

"loc":"com.oracle.cgbu.ocnssf.common.utils.EventSpecificLogger.submit(Event
SpecificLogger.java:94)"
}
```

2. Check the pod logs in Kibana to analyze the cause of failure.
3. After detecting the cause of failure, do the following:
 - For upgrade failure:
 - If the cause of upgrade failure is a database or network connectivity issue, then resolve the issue and rerun the upgrade command.
 - If the cause of failure is not related to a database or network connectivity issue and is observed during the preupgrade phase, then do not perform rollback because NSSF deployment remains in the source or older release.
 - If the upgrade failure occurs during the postupgrade phase, for example, post upgrade hook failure due to target release pod not moving to ready state, then perform a rollback.
 - For rollback failure: If the cause of rollback failure is a database or network connectivity issue, contact your system administrator. When the issue is resolved, rerun the rollback command.
4. If the issue persists, contact [My Oracle Support](#).

4.3.1 Replication Channel Breaks While Rolling Back cnDBTier from 23.4.x to 23.3.x.

Scenario

Replication Channel has broken while doing a rollback of cnDBTier from 23.4.x to 23.3.x.

Problem

Intermittently, during rollback of cnDBTier from 23.4.x to 23.3.x in georedundant scenario, the replication is going down.

Solution

As a workaround, follow the recovery procedure explained in the sections, "Resolving Georeplication Failure Between cnDBTier Clusters in a Two Site Replication" and "Resolving Georeplication Failure Between cnDBTier Clusters in a Three Site Replication" in *Cloud Native Core, cnDBTier Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide* to recover the replication.

4.4 Database Related Issues

This section describes the most common database related issues and their resolution steps. It is recommended to attempt the resolution steps provided in this guide before contacting Oracle Support.

4.4.1 NSSF MySQL Database Access

Problem

Keyword - wait-for-db

Tags - "config-server" "database" "readiness" "init" "SQLException" "access denied"

Due to database accessibility issues from the NSSF service, pods will stay in the init state.

Even though some pods are up, they still keep receiving the following exception: "Cannot connect to database server java.sql.SQLException"

Reasons:

1. MySQL host IP address OR MySQL-service name[in case of occne-infra] is incorrect.
2. Few MySQL nodes are probably down.
3. The username or password given in the secrets are not created in the database or do not have proper grant or access to service databases.
4. Databases are not created correctly with the same name mentioned in the ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml file while installing NSSF.

Resolution Steps

To resolve this issue, perform the following steps:

1. Check if the database IP is proper and pingable from worker nodes of the Kubernetes cluster. Update the database IP and service accordingly. If required, you can use floating IP as well. If the database connectivity persists, then update the correct IP address. In the case of OCCNE-infra, instead of mentioning IP address for MySQL connection, use FQDN for mysql-connectivity-service to connect to the database.
2. Manually log in to MySQL through the same database IP as mentioned in the ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml file. In case of MySQL service name, run the following command to describe the service:

```
kubectl describe svc <mysql-servicename> -n <namespace>
```

Log in to the MySQL database with all sets of IPs described in the MySQL service. If any SQL node is down, it can lead to an intermittent database query failure. So, make sure that you can log in to MySQL from all the nodes mentioned in the IP list of MySQL service describe command.

Make sure that all the MySQL nodes are up and running before installing NSSF.

3. Check the existing user list into the database using SQL query: "select user from mysql.user;"
Check if all the mentioned users in the custom-value of NSSF installation are present in the database.

Note

Create the user with correct password as mentioned in the secret file of the NSSF.

4. Check the grants of all the users mentioned into the ocnsf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml file by SQL query: "show grants for <username>;"

If a username or password issue persists, then correctly create a user with the required password and also provide the grants as per the *Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function Installation, Upgrade, and Fault Recovery Guide*.

5. Check if the databases are created with the same name as mentioned in the `ocnssf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml` file for the services.

Note

Create the database as per the `ocnssf_custom_values_24.1.1.yaml` file.

6. Check if problematic pods are getting created on any one unique worker node. If yes, then may be the cause of the error can be the worker node. Try draining the problematic worker node and allowing pods to move to another node.

5

Alerts

This section provides information about alerts for Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function (NSSF).

5.1 System Level Alerts

This section lists the system level alerts.

5.1.1 OcnssfNfStatusUnavailable

Table 5-1 OcnssfNfStatusUnavailable

Field	Details
Description	'OCNSSF services unavailable'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }} : All OCNSSF services are unavailable.'
Severity	Critical
Condition	All the NSSF services are unavailable, either because the NSSF is getting deployed or purged. These NSSF services considered are nssfselection, nssfsubscription, nssfavailability, nssfconfiguration, appinfo, ingressgateway and egressgateway.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9001
Metric Used	'up' Note: This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.

Table 5-1 (Cont.) OcnssfNfStatusUnavailable

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared automatically when the NSSF services start becoming available. Steps: 1. Check for service specific alerts which may be causing the issues with service exposure. 2. Run the following command to check if the pod's status is in "Running" state: <pre>kubectl -n <namespace> get pod</pre> If it is not in running state, capture the pod logs and events. Run the following command to fetch the events as follows: <pre>kubectl get events --sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp -n <namespace></pre> 3. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and check for database related failures such as connectivity, invalid secrets, and so on. The logs can be filtered based on the services. 4. Run the following command to check Helm status and make sure there are no errors: <pre>helm status <helm release name of the desired NF> -n <namespace></pre> If it is not in "STATUS: DEPLOYED", then again capture logs and events. 5. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs from the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.2 OcnssfPodsRestart

Table 5-2 OcnssfPodsRestart

Field	Details
Description	'Pod <Pod Name> has restarted.
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.namespace}}, podname: {{\$labels.pod}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }} : A Pod has restarted'
Severity	Major
Condition	A pod belonging to any of the NSSF services has restarted.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9002
Metric Used	'kube_pod_container_status_restarts_total'Note: This is a Kubernetes metric. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.

Table 5-2 (Cont.) OcnssfPodsRestart

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared automatically if the specific pod is up. Steps: 1. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and filter based on the pod name. Check for database related failures such as connectivity, Kubernetes secrets, and so on. 2. Run the following command to check orchestration logs for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubect1 get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use it in the following command: <pre>kubect1 describe pod <desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 3. Check the database status. For more information, see <i>"Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, cnDBTier User Guide"</i>. 4. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs from the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.3 OcnssfSubscriptionServiceDown

Table 5-3 OcnssfSubscriptionServiceDown

Field	Details
Description	'OCNSSF Subscription service <ocnssf-nssubscription> is down'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }} : NssfSubscriptionServiceDown service down'
Severity	Critical
Condition	NssfSubscription services is unavailable.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9003
Metric Used	"up" Note: This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.

Table 5-3 (Cont.) OcnssfSubscriptionServiceDown

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the NssfSubscription services is available. Steps: 1. Check if NfService specific alerts are generated to understand which service is down. If the following alerts are generated based on which service is down OcnssfSubscriptionServiceDown 2. Run the following command to check the orchestration log nsubscription service and check for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubectl get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use it in the following command: <pre>kubectl describe pod <specific desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 3. Run the following command to check if the pod's status is in "Running" state: <pre>kubectl -n <namespace> get pod</pre> If it is not in running state, capture the pod logs and events . Run the following command to fetch events: <pre>kubectl get events --sort-by=.metadata.creationTimestamp -n <namespace></pre> 4. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and filter based on above service names. Check for ERROR WARNING logs for each of these services. 5. Check the database status. For more information, see "Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, cnDBTier User Guide". 6. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and check for the service status of the nssfConfig service. 7. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs for the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.4 OcnssfSelectionServiceDown

Table 5-4 OcnssfSelectionServiceDown

Field	Details
Description	'OCNSSF Selection service <ocnssf-nselection> is down'.

Table 5-4 (Cont.) OcnssfSelectionServiceDown

Field	Details
Summary	"kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }} : OcnssfSelectionServiceDown service down'
Severity	Critical
Condition	None of the pods of the NSSFSelection microservice is available.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9004
Metric Used	'up' Note: This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the nfsubscription service is available. Steps: 1. Run the following command to check the orchestration logs of ocnssf-nselection service and check for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubect1 get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use it in the following command: <pre>kubect1 describe pod <specific desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 2. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and filter based on ocnssf-nselection service names. Check for ERROR WARNING logs. 3. Check the database status. For more information, see <i>"Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, cnDBTier User Guide"</i>. 4. Depending on the failure reason, take the resolution steps. 5. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs for the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.5 OcnssfAvailabilityServiceDown

Table 5-5 OcnssfAvailabilityServiceDown

Field	Details
Description	'Ocnssf Availability service ocnssf-nsavailability is down'
Summary	"kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }} : NssfAvailability service down'
Severity	Critical
Condition	None of the pods of the OcnssfAvailabilityServiceDown microservice is available.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9005

Table 5-5 (Cont.) OcnssfAvailabilityServiceDown

Field	Details
Metric Used	'up' Note: This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the ocnssf-nsavailability service is available. Steps: 1. Run the following command to check the orchestration logs of ocnssf-nsavailability service and check for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubectl get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use it in the following command: <pre>kubectl describe pod <specific desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 2. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and filter based on ocnssf-nsavailability service names. Check for ERROR WARNING logs. 3. Check the database status. For more information, see "Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, cnDBTier User Guide". 4. Depending on the failure reason, take the resolution steps. 5. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs for the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.6 OcnssfConfigurationServiceDown

Table 5-6 OcnssfConfigurationServiceDown

Field	Details
Description	'OCNSSF Config service nssfconfiguration is down'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }} : OcnssfConfigServiceDown service down'
Severity	Critical
Condition	None of the pods of the NssfConfiguration microservice is available.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9006
Metric Used	'up' Note: : This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.

Table 5-6 (Cont.) OcnssfConfigurationServiceDown

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the nssfconfiguration service is available. Steps: 1. Run the following command to check the orchestration logs of nssfconfiguration service and check for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubectl get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use in the following command: <pre>kubectl describe pod <specific desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 2. Refer the application logs on Kibana and filter based on nssfconfiguration service names. Check for ERROR WARNING logs related to thread exceptions. 3. Check the database status. For more information, see <i>"Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, cnDBTier User Guide"</i>. 4. Depending on the reason of failure, take the resolution steps. 5. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs for the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.7 OcnssfAppInfoServiceDown

Table 5-7 OcnssfAppInfoServiceDown

Field	Details
Description	OCNSSF Appinfo service <i>appinfo</i> is down'
Summary	kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }} : Appinfo service down'
Severity	Critical
Condition	None of the pods of the App Info microservice is available.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9007
Metric Used	'up' Note: This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.

Table 5-7 (Cont.) OcnssfAppInfoServiceDown

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the app-info service is available. Steps: 1. Run the following command to check the orchestration logs of appinfo service and check for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubectl get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use it in the following command: <pre>kubectl describe pod <specific desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 2. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and filter based on appinfo service names. Check for ERROR WARNING logs related to thread exceptions. 3. Depending on the failure reason, take the resolution steps. 4. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs for the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.8 OcnssfIngressGatewayServiceDown

Table 5-8 OcnssfIngressGatewayServiceDown

Field	Details
Description	'Ocnssf Ingress-Gateway service <i>ingressgateway</i> is down'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }} : OcnssfIngressGwServiceDown service down'
Severity	Critical
Condition	None of the pods of the Ingress-Gateway microservice is available.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9008
Metric Used	'up' Note: This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.

Table 5-8 (Cont.) OcnssfIngressGatewayServiceDown

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the ingressgateway service is available. Steps: 1. Run the following command to check the orchestration logs of ingress-gateway service and check for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubect1 get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use it in the following command: <pre>kubect1 describe pod <specific desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 2. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and filter based on ingress-gateway service names. Check for ERROR WARNING logs related to thread exceptions. 3. Depending on the failure reason, take the resolution steps. 4. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs for the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.9 OcnssfEgressGatewayServiceDown

Table 5-9 OcnssfEgressGatewayServiceDown

Field	Details
Description	'OCNSSF Egress service <i>egressgateway</i> is down'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }} : OcnssfEgressGwServiceDown service down'
Severity	Critical
Condition	None of the pods of the Egress-Gateway microservice is available.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9009
Metric Used	'up' Note: This is a Prometheus metric used for instance availability monitoring. If this metric is not available, use the similar metric as exposed by the monitoring system.

Table 5-9 (Cont.) OcnssfEgressGatewayServiceDown

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the egressgateway service is available. Note: The threshold is configurable in the alerts.yaml Steps: 1. Run the following command to check the orchestration logs of egress-gateway service and check for liveness or readiness probe failures: <pre>kubectl get po -n <namespace></pre> Note the full name of the pod that is not running, and use it in the following command: <pre>kubectl describe pod <specific desired full pod name> -n <namespace></pre> 2. Refer to the application logs on Kibana and filter based on egress-gateway service names. Check for ERROR WARNING logs related to thread exceptions. 3. Depending on the failure reason, take the resolution steps. 4. If the issue persists, capture all the outputs for the above steps and contact My Oracle Support. Note: Use Cloud Native Core Network Function Data Collector tool for capturing the logs. For more information, see <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Function Data Collector User Guide</i>.

5.1.10 OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveMinorThreshold

Table 5-10 OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveMinorThreshold

Field	Details
Description	'Ingress traffic Rate is above the configured minor threshold i.e. 800 requests per second (current value is: {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Traffic Rate is above 80 Percent of Max requests per second(1000)'
Severity	Minor
Condition	The total Ocnssf Ingress Message rate has crossed the configured minor threshold of 800 TPS. Default value of this alert trigger point in NrfAlertValues.yaml is when Ocnssf Ingress Rate crosses 80 % of 1000 (Maximum ingress request rate).
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9010
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_requests_total'

Table 5-10 (Cont.) OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveMinorThreshold

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared either when the total Ingress Traffic rate falls below the Minor threshold or when the total traffic rate crosses the Major threshold, in which case the OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveMinorThreshold alert shall be raised. Note: The threshold is configurable in the alerts.yaml Steps: Reassess the reason why the NSSF is receiving additional traffic, for example, the mated site NSSF is unavailable in the georedundancy scenario. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer Grafana to determine which service is receiving high traffic. 2. Refer Ingress Gateway section in Grafana to determine an increase in 4xx and 5xx error codes. 3. Check Ingress Gateway logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors.

5.1.11 OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveMajorThreshold

Table 5-11 OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveMajorThreshold

Field	Details
Description	'Ingress traffic Rate is above the configured major threshold i.e. 900 requests per second (current value is: {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Traffic Rate is above 90 Percent of Max requests per second(1000)'
Severity	Major
Condition	The total Ocnssf Ingress Message rate has crossed the configured major threshold of 900 TPS. Default value of this alert trigger point in NrfAlertValues.yaml is when Ocnssf Ingress Rate crosses 90 % of 1000 (Maximum ingress request rate).
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9011
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_requests_total'
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the total Ingress traffic rate falls below the major threshold or when the total traffic rate crosses the critical threshold, in which case the alert shall be raised. OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveCriticalThreshold Note: The threshold is configurable in the alerts.yaml Steps: Reassess the reason why the NSSF is receiving additional traffic, for example, the mated site NSSF is unavailable in the georedundancy scenario. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer Grafana to determine which service is receiving high traffic. 2. Refer Ingress Gateway section in Grafana to determine an increase in 4xx and 5xx error codes. 3. Check Ingress Gateway logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors.

5.1.12 OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveCriticalThreshold

Table 5-12 OcnssfTotalIngressTrafficRateAboveCriticalThreshold

Field	Details
Description	'Ingress traffic Rate is above the configured critical threshold i.e. 950 requests per second (current value is: {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Traffic Rate is above 95 Percent of Max requests per second(1000)'
Severity	Critical
Condition	The total Ocnssf Ingress Message rate has crossed the configured critical threshold of 950 TPS. Default value of this alert trigger point in NrfAlertValues.yaml is when Ocnssf Ingress Rate crosses 95 % of 1000 (Maximum ingress request rate).
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9012
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_requests_total'
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the Ingress traffic rate falls below the critical threshold. Note: The threshold is configurable in the alerts.yaml Steps: Reassess the reason why the NSSF is receiving additional traffic, for example, the mated site NSSF is unavailable in the georedundancy scenario. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support . 1. Refer Grafana to determine which service is receiving high traffic. 2. Refer Ingress Gateway section in Grafana to determine an increase in 4xx and 5xx error codes. 3. Check Ingress Gateway logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors.

5.1.13 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove0.1Percent

Table 5-13 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove0

Field	Details
Description	'Transaction Error rate is above 0.1 Percent of Total Transactions (current value is {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Transaction Error Rate detected above 0.1 Percent of Total Transactions'
Severity	Warning
Condition	The number of failed transactions is above 0.1 percent of the total transactions.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9013
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total'

Table 5-13 (Cont.) OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove0

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the number of failure transactions are below 0.1 percent of the total transactions or when the number of failure transactions crosses the 1% threshold in which case the OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove1Percent is raised. Steps: 1. Check the Service specific metrics to understand the specific service request errors. For example: ocnssf_nsselection_success_tx_total with statusCode ~= 2xx. 2. Verify the metrics per service, per method. For example: Discovery requests can be deduced from the following metrics: Metrics="oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total" Method="GET" NFServiceType="ocnssf-nsselection" Route_path="/nnssf-nsselection/v2/*" Status="503 SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE" 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.1.14 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove1Percent

Table 5-14 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove1Percent

Field	Details
Description	'Transaction Error rate is above 1 Percent of Total Transactions (current value is {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }}: Transaction Error Rate detected above 1 Percent of Total Transactions'
Severity	Warning
Condition	The number of failed transactions is above 1 percent of the total transactions.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9014
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total'
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the number failed transactions is below 1% of the total transactions or when the number of failed transactions crosses the 10% threshold in which case the OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove10Percent shall be raised. Steps: 1. Check the Service specific metrics to understand the specific service request errors. For example: ocnssf_nsselection_success_tx_total with statusCode ~= 2xx. 2. Verify the metrics per service, per method For example: Discovery requests can be deduced from the following metrics: Metrics="oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total" Method="GET" NFServiceType="ocnssf-nsselection" Route_path="/nnssf-nsselection/v2/*" Status="503 SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE" 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.1.15 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove10Percent

Table 5-15 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove10Percent

Field	Details
Description	'Transaction Error rate is above 10 Percent of Total Transactions (current value is {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Transaction Error Rate detected above 10 Percent of Total Transactions'
Severity	Minor
Condition	The number of failed transactions has crossed the minor threshold of 10 percent of the total transactions.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9015
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total'
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the number of failed transactions crosses the 10% threshold of the total transactions or when the ailed transactions crosses the 25% threshold in which case the OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove25Percent shall be raised. Steps: 1. Check the Service specific metrics to understand the specific service request errors. For example: ocnssf_nsselection_success_tx_total with statusCode ~= 2xx. 2. Verify the metrics per service, per method For example: Discovery requests can be deduced from the following metrics: Metrics="oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total" Method="GET" NFServiceType="ocnssf-nsselection" Route_path="/nnsf-nsselection/v2/*" Status="503 SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE" 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.1.16 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove25Percent

Table 5-16 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove25Percent

Field	Details
Description	'Transaction Error rate is above 25 Percent of Total Transactions (current value is {{ \$value }})'
summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Transaction Error Rate detected above 25 Percent of Total Transactions'
Severity	Major
Condition	The number of failed transactions has crossed the minor threshold of 25 percent of the total transactions.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9016
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total'

Table 5-16 (Cont.) OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove25Percent

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the number of failed transactions crosses the 25% of the total transactions or when the number of failed transactions crosses the 50% threshold in which case the OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove50Percent shall be raised. Steps: 1. Check the Service specific metrics to understand the specific service request errors. For example: ocnssf_nsselection_success_tx_total with statusCode ~= 2xx. 2. Verify the metrics per service, per method For example: Discovery requests can be deduced from the following metrics: Metrics="oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total" Method="GET" NFServiceType="ocnssf-nsselection" Route_path="/nnssf-nsselection/v2/**" Status="503 SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE" 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.1.17 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove50Percent

Table 5-17 OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove50Percent

Field	Details
Description	'Transaction Error rate is above 50 Percent of Total Transactions (current value is {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Transaction Error Rate detected above 50 Percent of Total Transactions'
Severity	Critical
Condition	The number of failed transactions has crossed the minor threshold of 50 percent of the total transactions.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9017
Metric Used	'oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total'

Table 5-17 (Cont.) OcnssfTransactionErrorRateAbove50Percent

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the number of failed transactions is below 50 percent of the total transactions. Steps: 1. Check for service specific metrics to understand the specific service request errors. For example: ocnssf_nsselection_success_tx_total with statusCode ~= 2xx. 2. Verify the metrics per service, per method For example: Discovery requests can be deduced from the following metrics: Metrics="oc_ingressgateway_http_responses_total" Method="GET" NFServiceType="ocnssf-nsselection" Route_path="/nnsf-nsselection/v2/*" Status="503 SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE" 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.1.18 OcnssfIngressGatewayPodCongestionStateWarning

Table 5-18 OcnssfIngressGatewayPodCongestionStateWarning

Field	Details
Description	Ingress gateway pod congestion state reached DOC
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Ingress gateway pod congestion state reached DOC'
Severity	Warning
Condition	Ingress gateway pod has moved into a state of DOC for any of the aforementioned metrics. Thresholds are configured for CPU, Pending messages count.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9027
Metric Used	oc_ingressgateway_pod_congestion_state
Recommended Actions	Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, check in Grafana for the distribution of traffic among the Ingress gateway pods. Then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.1.19 OcnssfIngressGatewayPodCongestionStateMajor

Table 5-19 OcnssfIngressGatewayPodCongestionStateMajor

Field	Details
Description	Ingress gateway pod congestion state when reached CONGESTED
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: Ingress gateway pod congestion state when reached CONGESTED'
Severity	Major
Condition	Ingress gateway pod has moved into a state of CONGESTED for any of the aforementioned metrics. Thresholds are configured for CPU, Pending messages count.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9028
Metric Used	oc_ingressgateway_pod_congestion_state
Recommended Actions	Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. - For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, check in Grafana for the distribution of traffic among the Ingress gateway pods. Then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.1.20 OcnssfIngressGatewayPodResourceStateWarning

Table 5-20 OcnssfIngressGatewayPodResourceStateWarning

Field	Details
Description	The ingress gateway pod congestion state reached DOC because of excessive usage of resources
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: The ingress gateway pod congestion state reached DOC because of excessive usage of resources'
Severity	Warning
Condition	The configured threshold for resource consumption for state DOC for Ingress gateway is breached.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9029
Metric Used	oc_ingressgateway_pod_resource_state

Table 5-20 (Cont.) OcnssflIngressGatewayPodResourceStateWarning

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. - For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, check in Grafana for the distribution of traffic among the Ingress gateway pods. Then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.1.21 OcnssflIngressGatewayPodResourceStateMajor

Table 5-21 OcnssflIngressGatewayPodResourceStateMajor

Field	Details
Description	The ingress gateway pod congestion state reached CONGESTED because of excessive usage of resources
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{ end }}': The ingress gateway pod congestion state reached CONGESTED because of excessive usage of resources'
Severity	Major
Condition	The configured threshold for resource consumption for state CONGESTED for Ingress gateway is breached.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9030
Metric Used	oc_ingressgateway_pod_resource_state
Recommended Actions	Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. - For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, check in Grafana for the distribution of traffic among the Ingress gateway pods. Then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.2 Application Level Alerts

This section lists the application level alerts.

5.2.1 ocnssfPolicyNotFoundWarning

Table 5-22 ocnssfPolicyNotFoundWarning

Field	Details
Description	'Policy Not Found Rate is above warning threshold i.e. 700 mps (current value is: {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}': 'Policy Not Found Rate is above 70 Percent' rate(ocnssf_nsselection_policy_not_found_total[2m]) >= 100 < 150
Severity	Warning
Condition	Rate of messages that did not find a matching policy is above warning threshold (Threshold: <>, Current: <>).
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9018
Metric Used	ocnssf_nsselection_policy_not_found_total
Recommended Actions	This alert is cleared when the number of error transactions are below 70 percent of the total traffic. Steps: 1. Check the ocnssf_nsselection_policy_match_total rate. 2. Look into logs and find configuration mismatch: a. For failure scenario check TAI and SNSSAI in error logs. b. Look in configuration for corresponding nssai-auth and nss_rule. i. If entry is not found, add configuration. ii. If entry is found, check Grant_FileId and update to ALLOWED. 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.2.2 ocnssfPolicyNotFoundMajor

Table 5-23 ocnssfPolicyNotFoundMajor

Field	Details
Description	'Policy Not Found Rate is above major threshold i.e. 850 mps (current value is: {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}': 'Policy Not Found Rate is above 85 Percent'
Severity	Major
Condition	Rate of messages that did not find a matching policy is above major threshold.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9019
Metric Used	ocnssf_nsselection_policy_not_found_total

Table 5-23 (Cont.) ocnssfPolicyNotFoundMajor

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	This alert is cleared when the number of error transactions are below 85% of the total traffic. Steps: 1. Check the ocnssf_nsselection_policy_match_total rate. 2. Look into logs and find configuration mismatch: a. For failure scenario check TAI and SNSSAI in error logs. b. Look in configuration for corresponding nssai-auth and nss_rule. i. If entry is not found, add configuration. ii. If entry is found, check Grant_FileId and update to ALLOWED. 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.2.3 ocnssfPolicyNotFoundCritical

Table 5-24 ocnssfPolicyNotFoundCritical

Field	Description
Description	'Policy Not Found Rate is above critical threshold i.e. 950 mps (current value is: {{ \$value }})'
Summary	'timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }}: 'Policy Not Found Rate is above 95 Percent'
Severity	Critical
Condition	Rate of messages that did not find a matching policy is above critical threshold.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9020
Metric Used	ocnssf_nsselection_policy_not_found_total
Recommended Actions	This alert is cleared when the number of error transactions are below 95 percent of the total traffic. Steps: 1. Check the ocnssf_nsselection_policy_match_total rate.. 2. Look into logs and find configuration mismatch: a. For failure scenario check TAI and SNSSAI in error logs. b. Look in configuration for corresponding nssai-auth and nss_rule: i. If entry is not found, add configuration. ii. If entry is found, check Grant_FileId and update to ALLOWED. 3. If guidance is required, contact My Oracle Support.

5.2.4 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL1

Table 5-25 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL1

Field	Details
Description	'Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L1'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, podname: {{\$labels.kubernetes_pod_name}}: Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L1'
Severity	Warning
Condition	NSSF Services have breached their configured threshold of Level L1 for any of the aforementioned metrics. Thresholds are configured for CPU, svc_failure_count, svc_pending_count, and memory.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9021
Metric Used	load_level
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the Ingress Traffic rate falls below the configured L1 threshold. Note: The thresholds can be configured using REST API. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.2.5 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL2

Table 5-26 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL2

Field	Details
Description	'Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L2'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, podname: {{\$labels.kubernetes_pod_name}}: Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L2'
Severity	Warning
Condition	NSSF Services have breached their configured threshold of Level L2 for any of the aforementioned metrics. Thresholds are configured for CPU, svc_failure_count, svc_pending_count, and memory.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9022
Metric Used	load_level

Table 5-26 (Cont.) OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL2

Field	Details
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the Ingress Traffic rate falls below the configured L2 threshold. Note: The thresholds can be configured using REST API. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.2.6 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL3

Table 5-27 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL3

Field	Details
Description	'Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L3'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, podname: {{\$labels.kubernetes_pod_name}}: Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L3'
Severity	Warning
Condition	NSSF Services have breached their configured threshold of Level L3 for any of the aforementioned metrics. Thresholds are configured for CPU, svc_failure_count, svc_pending_count, and memory.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9023
Metric Used	load_level
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the Ingress Traffic rate falls below the configured L3 threshold. Note: The thresholds can be configured using REST API. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.2.7 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL4

Table 5-28 OcnssfOverloadThresholdBreachedL4

Field	Details
Description	'Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L4'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, podname: {{\$labels.kubernetes_pod_name}}: Overload Level of {{\$labels.app_kubernetes_io_name}} service is L4'
Severity	Warning
Condition	NSSF Services have breached their configured threshold of Level L4 for any of the aforementioned metrics. Thresholds are configured for CPU, svc_failure_count, svc_pending_count, and memory.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9024
Metric Used	load_level
Recommended Actions	The alert is cleared when the Ingress Traffic rate falls below the configured L4 threshold. Note: The thresholds can be configured using REST API. Steps: Reassess the reasons leading to NSSF receiving additional traffic. If this is unexpected, contact My Oracle Support. 1. Refer to alert to determine which service is receiving high traffic. It may be due to a sudden spike in traffic. For example: When one mated site goes down, the NFs move to the given site. 2. Check the service pod logs on Kibana to determine the reason for the errors. 3. If this is expected traffic, then the thresholds levels may be reevaluated as per the call rate and reconfigured as mentioned in <i>Oracle Communications Cloud Native Core, Network Slice Selection Function REST Specification Guide</i>.

5.2.8 OcnssfScpMarkedAsUnavailable

Table 5-29 OcnssfScpMarkedAsUnavailable

Field	Details
Description	'An SCP has been marked unavailable'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }} : One of the SCP has been marked unavailable'
Severity	Major
Condition	One of the SCPs has been marked unhealthy.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9025
Metric Used	'oc_egressgateway_peer_health_status'
Recommended Actions	This alert get cleared when unavailable SCPs become available.

5.2.9 OcnssfAllScpMarkedAsUnavailable

Table 5-30 OcnssfAllScpMarkedAsUnavailable

Field	Details
Description	'All SCPs have been marked unavailable'
Summary	'kubernetes_namespace: {{\$labels.kubernetes_namespace}}, timestamp: {{ with query "time()" }}{{ . first value humanizeTimestamp }}{{ end }} : All SCPs have been marked as unavailable'
Severity	Critical
Condition	All SCPs have been marked unavailable.
OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.323.5.3.40.1.2.9026
Metric Used	'oc_egressgateway_peer_count and oc_egressgateway_peer_available_count'
Recommended Actions	NF clears the critical alarm when at least one SCP peer in a peer set becomes available such that all other SCP or SEPP peers in the given peer set are still unavailable.