

Troubleshooting

From "AllStarLink Wiki"

This section describes common problems, things to try, and hints to solve the problem.

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Allstar Link registration fails when behind a NAT router

Some NAT-routers do not honor source-port preservation. Registration (by default) requires that the source port be preserved. The URL `register.allstarlink.org` expects the source port to be 4569 by default. With some NAT routers, source-port preservation is not guaranteed. For example, the Dlink DI series is one such router which does not preserve source port numbers and there is a 100% chance that when the registration packet exits your router, it will use a different (high 60,000 range) port number.

There are two ways to resolve this issue:

1. Send an email to the list requesting your port number be forced to 4569, and one of the network maintainers will do this for you.
2. Change the router to a brand which is known to preserve source port numbers.

Breaking the keying loop between two simplex nodes

Back and forth keying (aka as "Ping Ponging" or "Relay Racing") can occur when two simplex nodes are linked together. This is caused by COR or squelch noise glitches from certain types of radios. To fix, the COR must be ignored for a small amount of time after a simplex node releases PTT. To accommodate this, edit `/etc/asterisk/usbradio.conf` and add the following statement in the `[usb]` stanza or other port-specific stanza:

```
rxondelay=25
```

This will instruct the usbradio driver to ignore the COR line for a specified number of 20mSec intervals following the release of PTT.

Cannot Receive Connections or Make Connections to Other Allstar Nodes

Hint	Thing(s) to try
Is Asterisk Running?	Type <code>asterisk -r</code> at the shell prompt, and see if you can access the Asterisk CLI. If you can access the asterisk CLI, then watch the console output while trying to connect and note what happens. if there is no output, proceed to the next thing to try. If there is output, not what errors or warnings you see on the console and ask a question about them on the mailing list. Please note that the error message: WARNING[5765]: file.c:xxxx waitstream_core: Unexpected control subclass '13' is a expected warning
Connectivity issues?	Try issuing a <code>ping</code> command from the shell to something on your local network. If that works, try pinging <code>google.com</code> . If you get an error that <code>google.com</code> can't be found, check your DNS server settings in <code>/etc/resolv.conf</code> to see if they are correct. If they are incorrect, correct them, save the file, and reboot. If you are running Limey Linux and you change the IP addresses in <code>/etc/resolv.conf</code> , don't forget to run the <code>svcfg</code> command from the shell prompt.
Do you have a current <code>rpt_extnodes</code> file?	Check to see that <code>rpt_extnodes</code> exists in the <code>/var/lib/asterisk</code> directory. Change directories to <code>/var/lib/asterisk</code> : <code>cd /var/lib/asterisk</code> . Type <code>ls</code> and make sure the file <code>rpt_extnodes</code> is listed. If it is not listed, you may have a problem with node registration, an invalid node number or bad password. Check your registration settings in <code>/etc/iax.conf</code> to see if they are correct.
Registration issues?	Does your node number show on a green background on <code>allstarlink.org</code> ?. If not, your node may not be registering properly to <code>register.allstarlink.org</code> . Check the registration statement in <code>/etc/asterisk/iax.conf</code> and make sure the node number and password are correct

Cannot Receive Incoming Connections From Other Allstar Link Nodes

Hint	Thing(s) to Try
Do you have the correct port forwarding settings configured in your firewall?	Allstar Link requires that UDP traffic on port 4569 be forwarded from the public (WAN) IP address to the private (LAN) IP address running Limey Linux or ACID. Please check the settings in your router using its instruction manual to make sure port 4569 UDP is set up to be forwarded to the correct internal (private) IP address. If the port forwarding settings are correct in your router, please send a message to the <code>app_rpt-users</code> list requesting help, and we will check to see if your system is properly registering with our registration server. Please include your node number in the message A small number of NAT routers require that we force the port setting to port 4569 on the registration server. This is a manual process and requires intervention from one of the system administrations.

RTCM Choppy Audio

The RTCM voter protocol is UDP which of course means packets can be dropped causing holes in the audio. Here are a couple of things to look for if the audio is choppy.

Network Problems

The server (chan_voter) sends a keep-alive packet to the RTCM once a second. Likewise, the RTCM sends a keep-alive packet to chan_voter once a second. Timeouts will occur if excessive packets are dropped.

- Start the asterisk console with verbose set to 3 (asterisk -rvvv) and watch for disconnect messages. -- Voter client nameOfClient disconnect (timeout) This means the chan_voter has missed 3 keep-alive packets in a row, or said another way, 3 seconds has passed since the last keep-alive was received.
- If the RTCM off-line fail over message is heard over the air (perhaps quickly followed by the on-line message) the RTCM has missed 6 keep-alive packets in a row. In other words 6 seconds has passed since the last keep-alive was received.

Either of these indicate a network problem that can not be compensated for with RTCM or voter.conf settings. The problem must be fixed using traditional network trouble shooting techniques, ie traceroute and ping. Try running a ping with a count of 100 or more to insure there is no packet loss.

Buffer Size

Voter ping is useful for end-to-end network evaluation when ICMP ping is turned off and/or the RTCM is behind a firewall and is not ICMP reachable. It can help with finding the correct RTCM and voter.conf buffer settings. See Setting Voter Buffers and look at oos (out of sequence) and packet loss. Both should be zero. If not, adjusting the buffer size may reduce oos or packet loss.

URI: TX Audio clipping using composite (tone and voice combined) on same output

Ensure the sum of the SUM of txtone and txvoice should never exceed 1000. If more gain is needed, split the tone and voice outputs. To split the outputs use the following configuration in usbradio.conf:

```
-----  
; voice on left channel  
txmixa=voice  
; tone on right channel  
txmixb=tone  
-----
```

URI: radio tune rxnoise fails

Ensure you have enough audio output from the receiver. Check with a AC voltmeter or scope. You need to have at least 100mV peak of audio for the rxnoise command to complete successfully.

Some radios do not produce enough high frequency noise (above 3kHz) to drive the noise detection DSP. In this case switching to simple usb is recommended.

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- This page was last modified on 20 January 2019, at 23:00.