

Telchemy

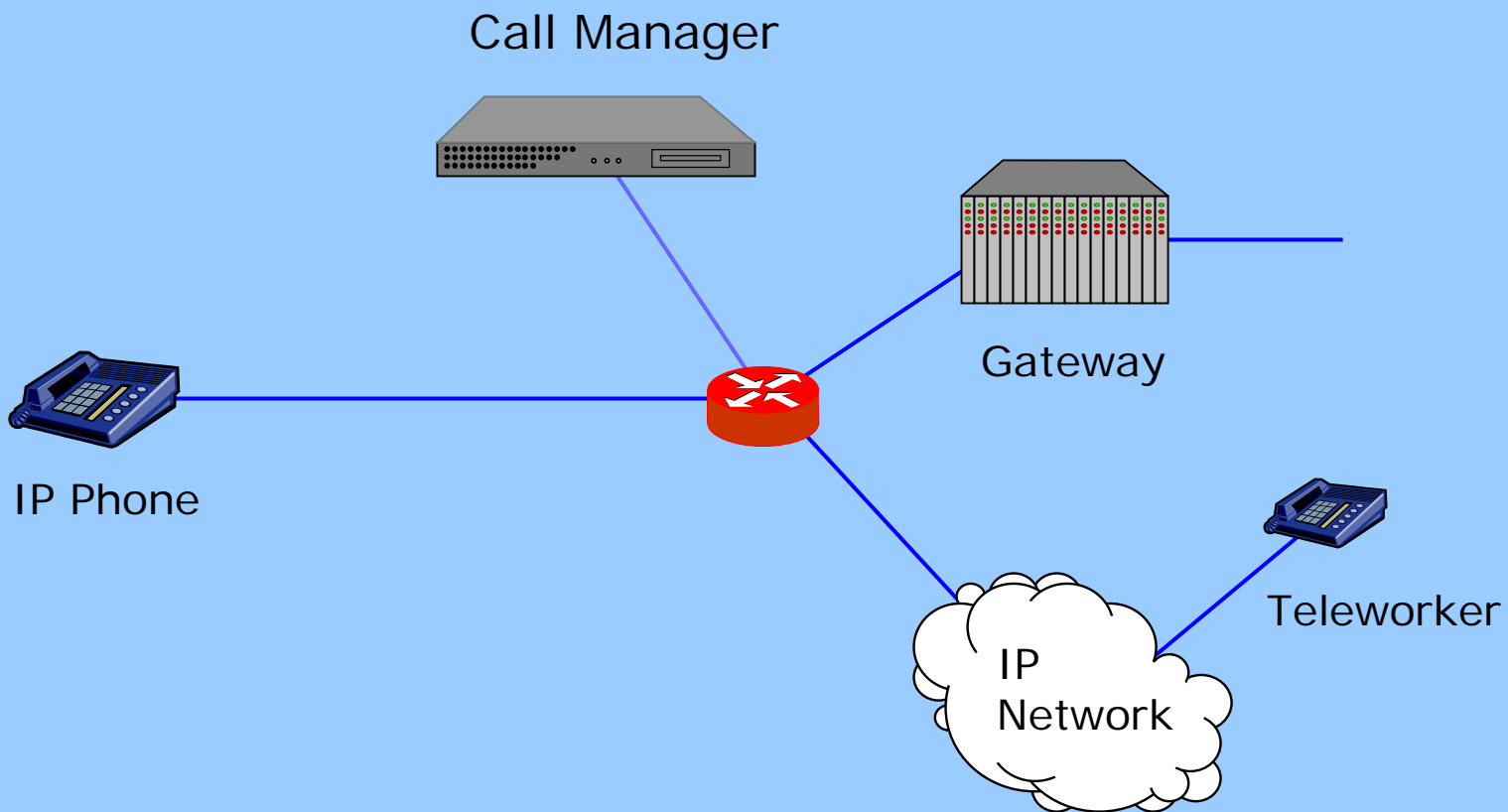
Actively Managing Multimedia

Managing and Troubleshooting Enterprise IP Telephony

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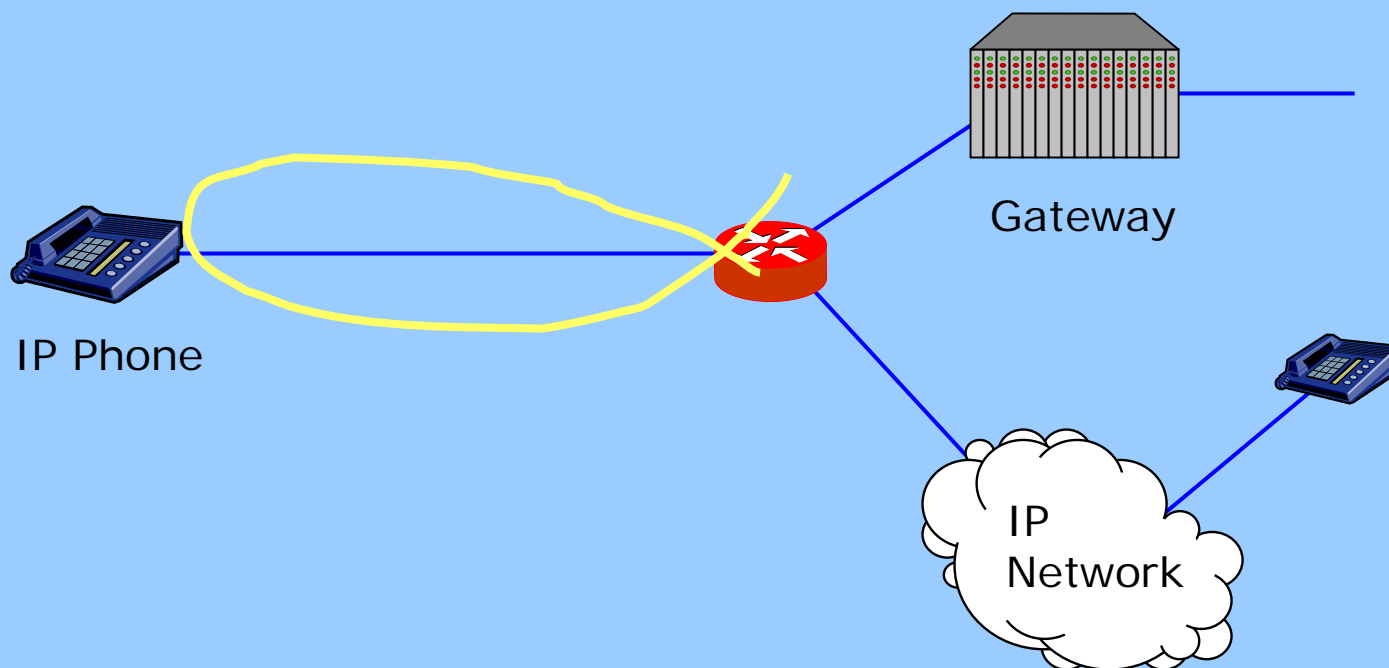
Typical IP PBX System



VoIP Performance Problems

LAN problems:

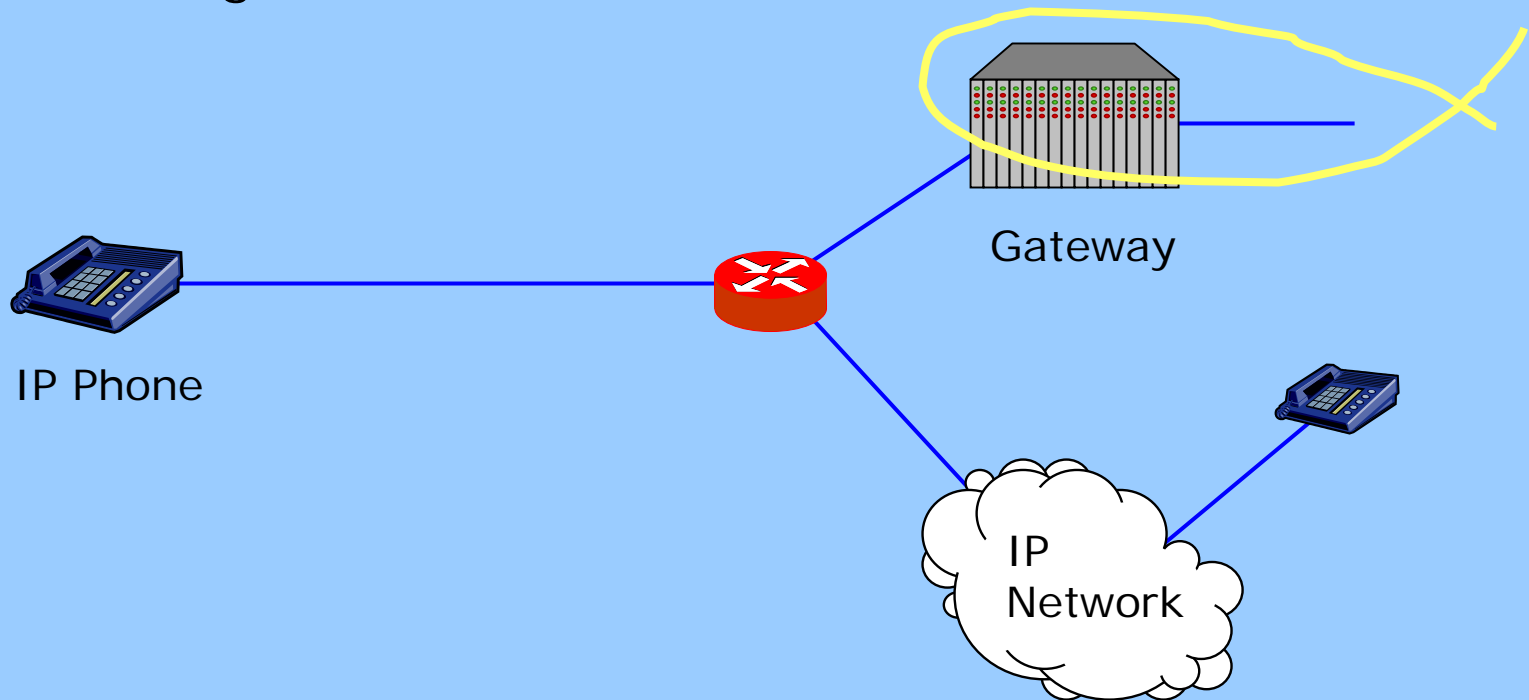
- Duplex mismatch
- Bad cables/connectors



VoIP Performance Problems

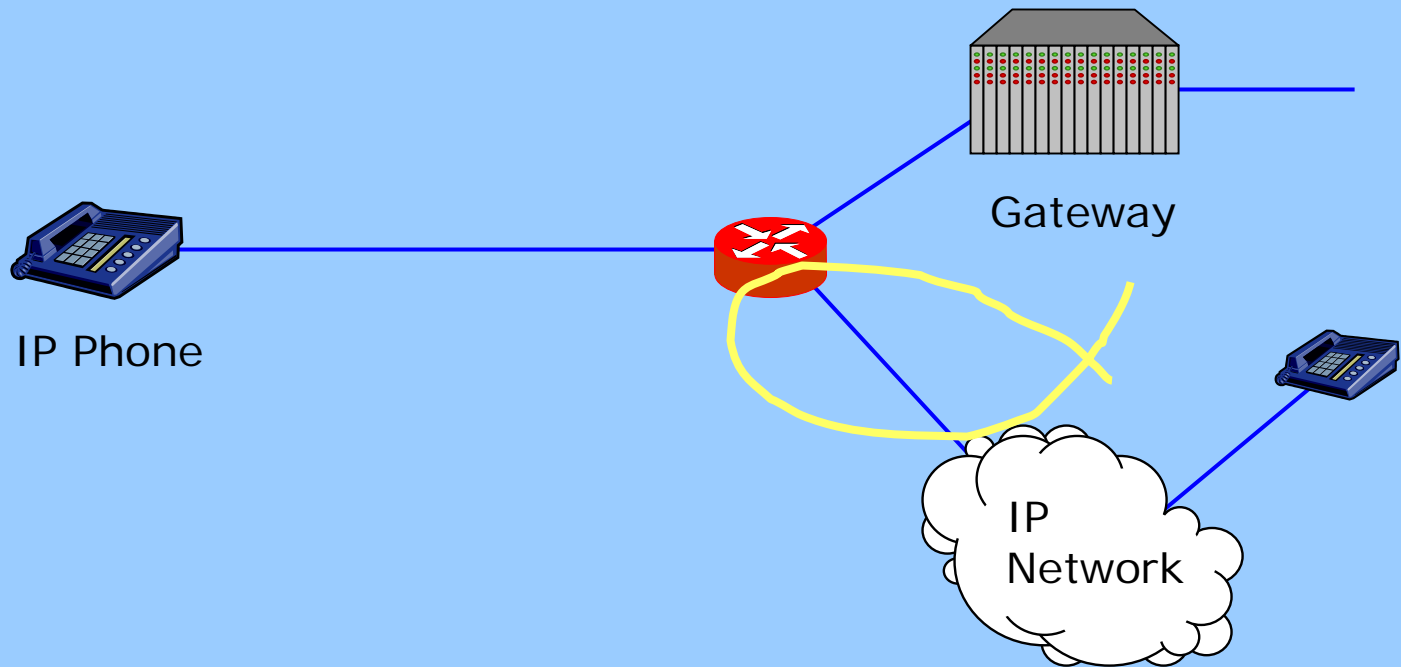
PSTN:

- Line Echo
- Signal Level



VoIP Performance Problems

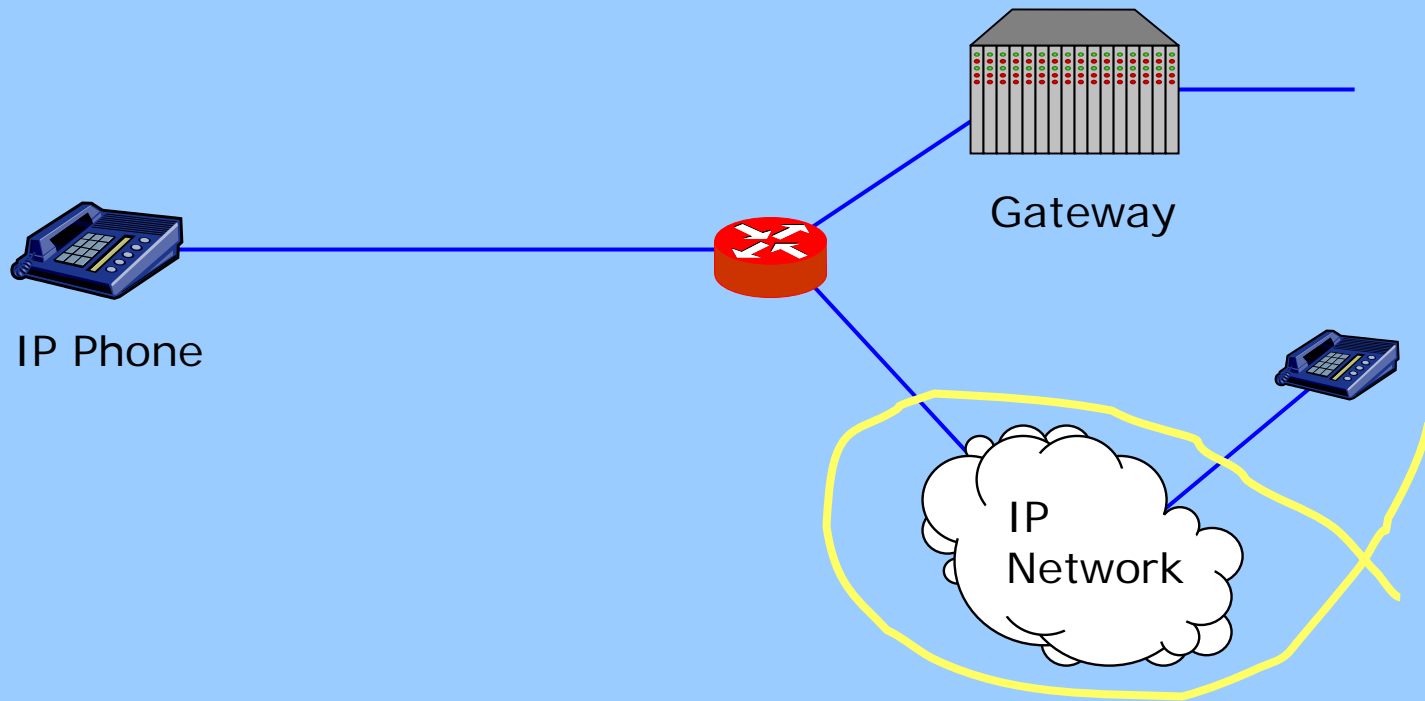
Access Link:
- Congestion



VoIP Performance Problems

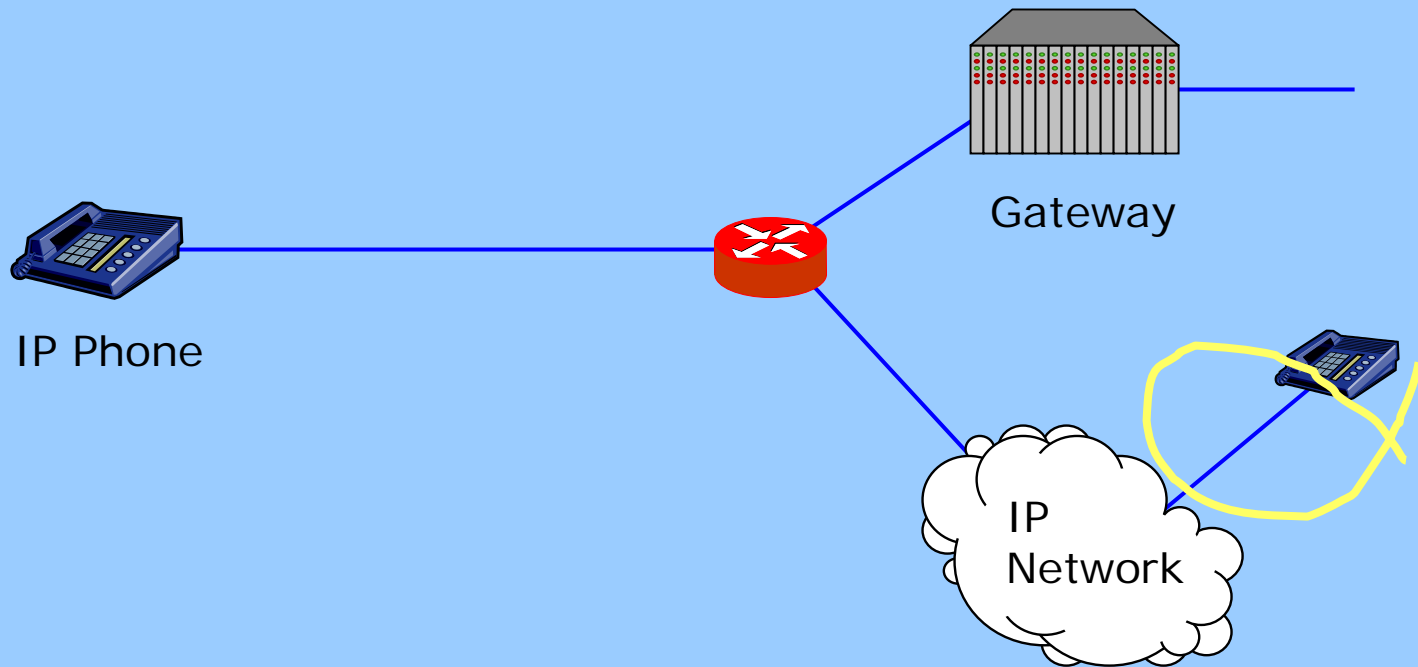
Core IP Network:

- Congestion
- Delay

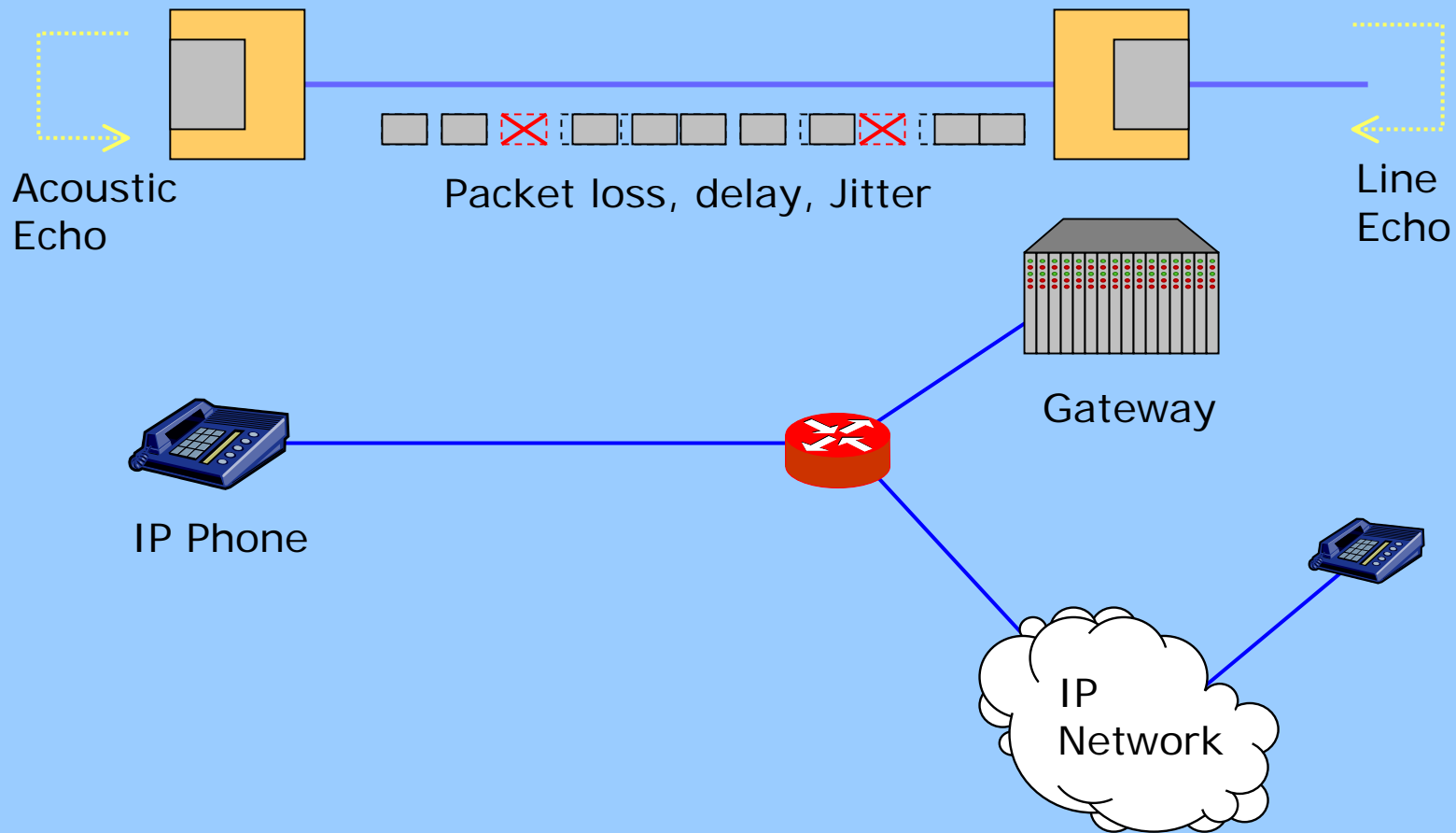


VoIP Performance Problems

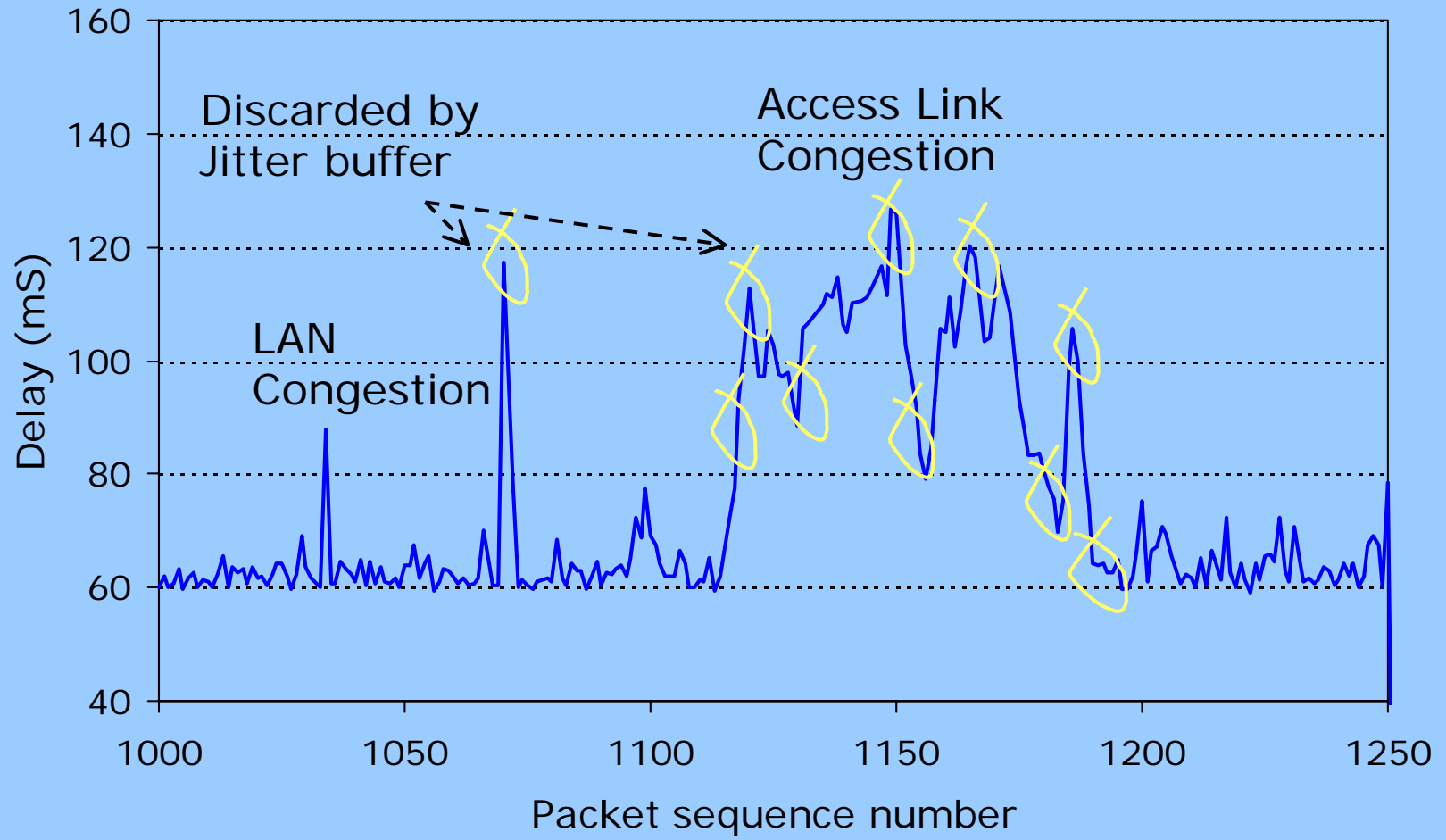
Teleworker:
- Cable/DSL Congestion



VoIP Performance Problems



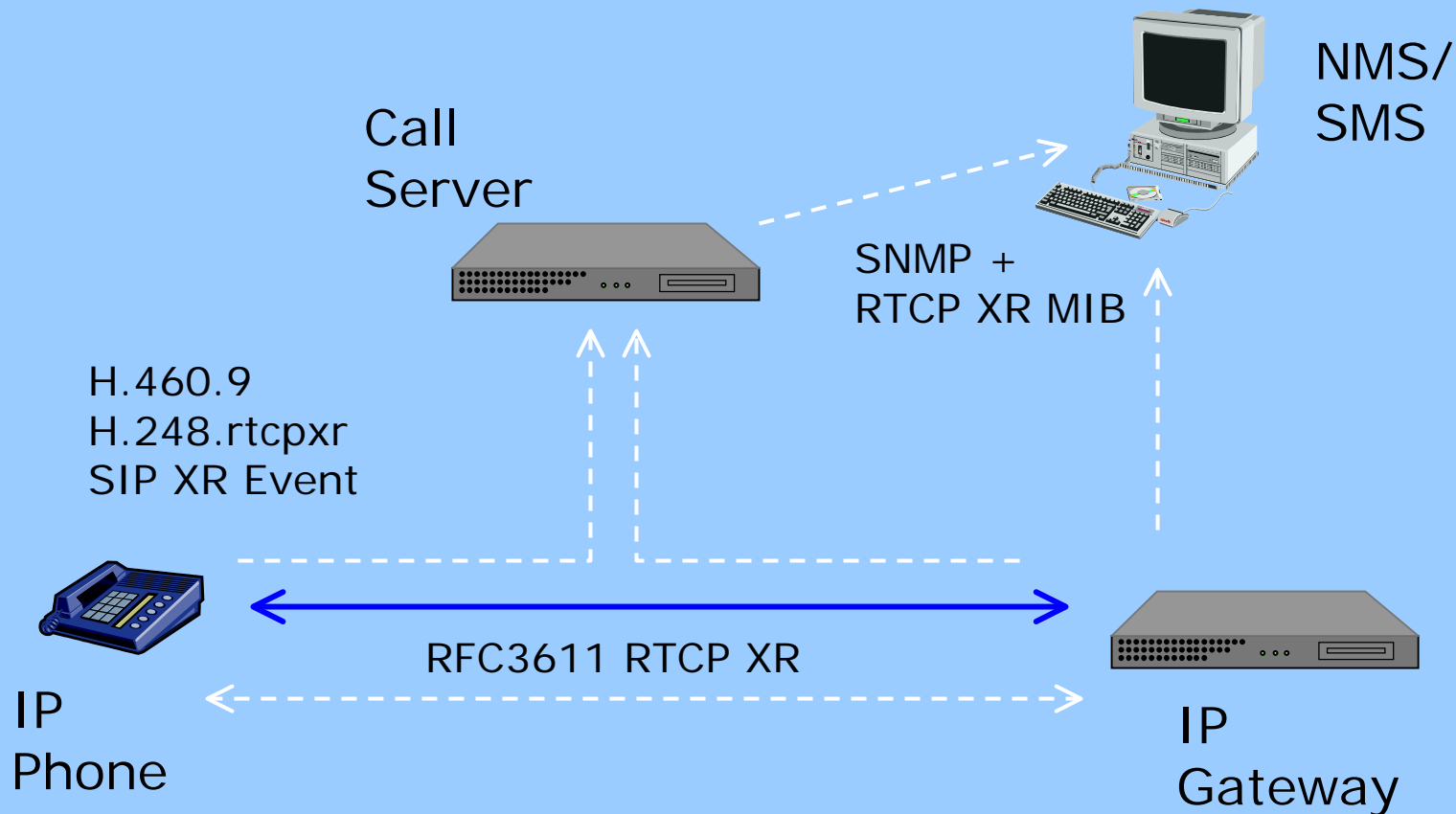
Impairments are time varying



Diagnosing Problems

1. Packet loss is bursty and bursts are “sparse”
 - Use tools that measure bursty loss
2. Jitter results in packet discard
 - Measure “discards” not “jitter”
3. Problems are transient
 - Use non-intrusive monitoring to capture information about problems when they occur
4. Monitor = Manage = Diagnose
 - Use the same basic tools/ technologies for monitoring performance and diagnosis

Management Architecture



All these protocols based on *Unified VoIP Performance Metrics*

Unified VoIP Performance Metrics

Packet Loss/ Discard

- Packet Loss rate, Packet Discard Rate
- Burst length/density, Gap length/ density

Delay

- Round trip delay
- End system delay

Analog

- Signal level, Noise level
- Echo return loss

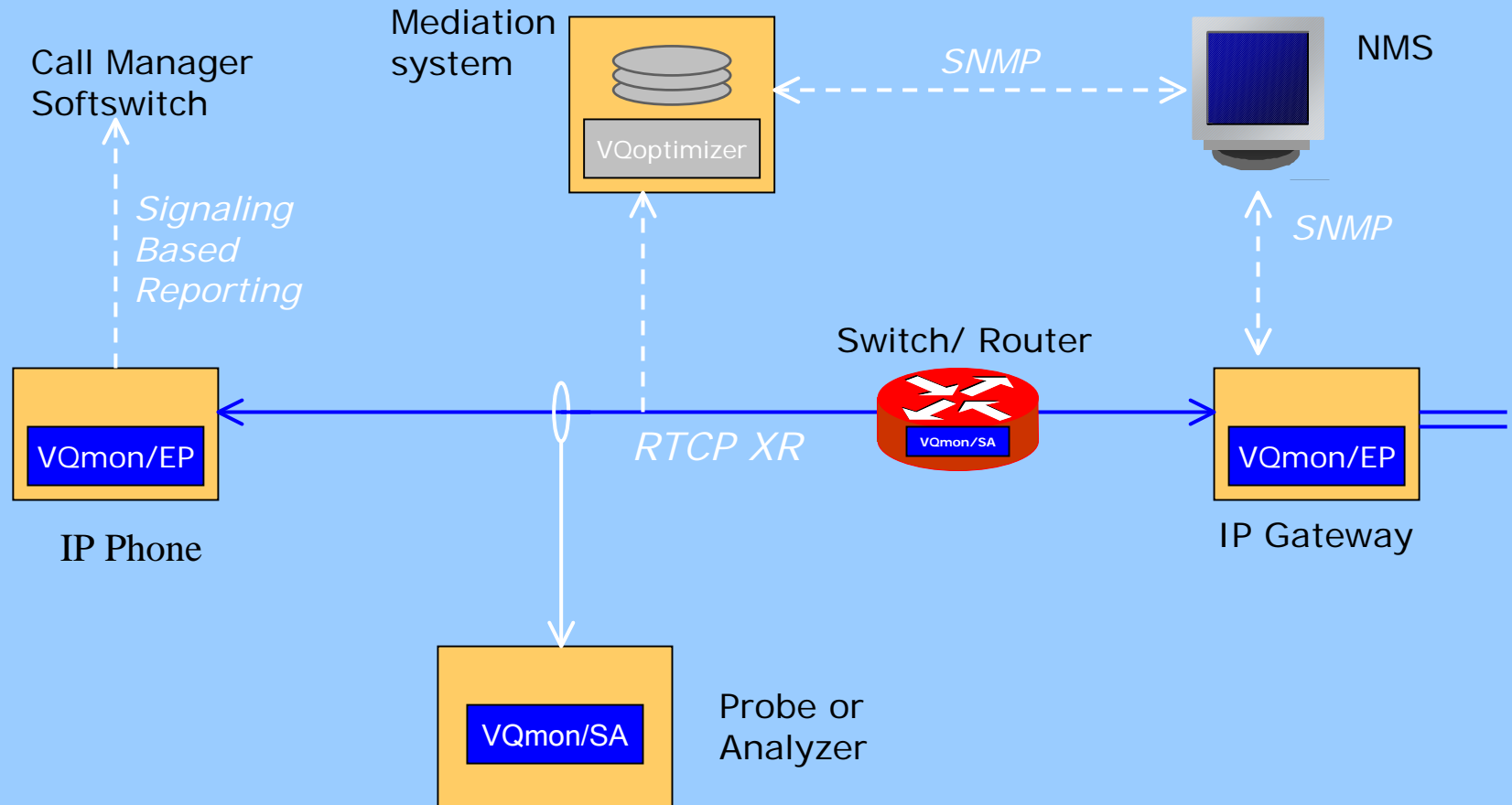
Call Quality

- R Factor
- Conversational and Listening Quality MOS

Configuration

- Jitter buffer configuration
- PLC algorithm

Example Management Architecture



Summary

- Packet loss, jitter and delay are not enough - use tools that understand VoIP performance