

Fault Recovery

If the SAE cannot reach SRC-ACP, the SAE will deny all service activation requests. As soon as it reaches SRC-ACP, the SAE again sends authorization requests to SRC-ACP.

SRC-ACP keeps the state of the congestion points in persistent storage, and if SRC-ACP becomes unavailable, the service authorization can continue in the correct state. Because service activation requests are automatically denied when the SAE cannot reach SRC-ACP, SRC-ACP does not miss any active service sessions. The SAE will resend all service deactivation requests after SRC-ACP is reachable again.

SRC-ACP monitors SAE synchronization events for information about VR availability and SAE availability. If a VR reboots or an SAE becomes unavailable, SRC-ACP updates the states of congestion points associated with those devices accordingly.

If the SAE becomes unavailable, the router will automatically reestablish connection to either the redundant SAE or, if a redundant SAE is not available, to the original SAE when it again becomes available. The new SAE notifies SRC-ACP that the original SAE failed and specifies which subscriber and service sessions were logged during this time. SRC-ACP uses this information to update its state.

- Related Topics**
- Overview of SRC-ACP
 - Interactions Between SRC-ACP and Other Components
 - Allocating Bandwidth to Applications Not Controlled by SRC-ACP
 - Use of Multiple SRC-ACPs

