Configuration Guide for Cisco NCS 1002, IOS XR Releases 6.0.x, 6.1.x, and 6.2.x

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New and Changed Information

Note *This software release has reached end-of-life status. For more information, see the* End-of-Life and End-of-Sale Notices.

See the Workflow document to refer the other guides of NCS 1002.

This table summarizes new and changed information for configuration guide for Release 6.2.1, and lists where the features are documented.

Table 1: New and Changed Features - R6.2.1

Feature	Description	Where Documented
10G/40G support for MACsec	10G and 40G client rates are supported in slices configured in encrypted mode.	Configuring MACsec Encryption
GMPLS-UNI	The user can create a GMPLS optical channel trail (OCH Trail) in a network where the NCS 1002 node is connected to a NCS 2000 series node.	Configuring GMPLS UNI
Terminal-device Model	The Terminal-device model is a cross-connect model that provides a unique way to provision the Cisco NCS 1002 using YANG models that are defined for configuration data and operational data.	Terminal-device Model

Feature	Description	Where Documented
Smart Licensing	Smart Licensing support is introduced in Cisco NCS 1002. The following features are enabled on Cisco NCS 1002 using licenses. • Configuring a slice with 200G/250G DWDM traffic • Configuring a slice with encryption • Configuring streaming telemetry data	Smart Licensing

This table summarizes new and changed information for configuration guide for Release 6.1.2, and lists where the features are documented.

Table 2: New and Changed Features - R6.1.2

Feature	Description	Where Documented
LLDP Drop	LLDP Drop feature is implemented	LLDP Snoop and Drop
Breakout Patch Panel	The client ports can operate at 10G mode using an external breakout patch panel.	Configuring Breakout Patch Panel, on page 67

This table summarizes new and changed information for configuration guide for Release 6.1.1, and lists where the features are documented.

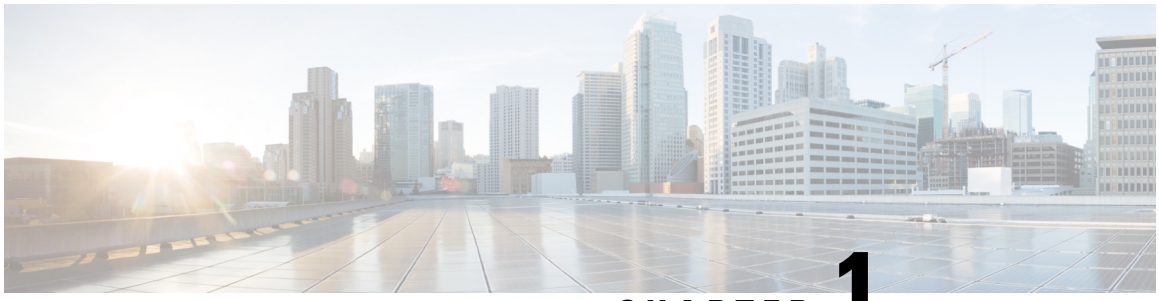
Table 3: New and Changed Features - R6.1.1

Feature	Description	Where Documented
MACsec Encryption	MAC Security (MACsec) is the IEEE 802.1AE standard for authenticating and encrypting packets between two MACsec capable devices. NCS 1002 supports MACsec encryption.	Configuring MACsec Encryption, on page 27

This table summarizes new and changed information for configuration guide for Release 6.0.1, and lists where the features are documented.

Table 4: New and Changed Features - R6.0.1

Feature	Description	Where Documented
40G Ethernet client ports	40G is supported as a client bit rate.	Configure the Slice, on page 2



CHAPTER 1

Configuring Slices

This chapter describes the procedures to configure slices and supported configurations on the client and trunk ports of each slice.

Understanding Cisco NCS 1002

Cisco NCS 1002 is a 2Tbps muxponder that addresses the growing bandwidth needs of data center DWDM applications. The muxponder is 2 RU. It provides dense, low power, and cost-optimized DWDM transport for 10G, 40G, and 100G clients. The trunk ports can operate at 100G, 200G, and 250G traffic. NCS 1002 is ROHS6 compliant.

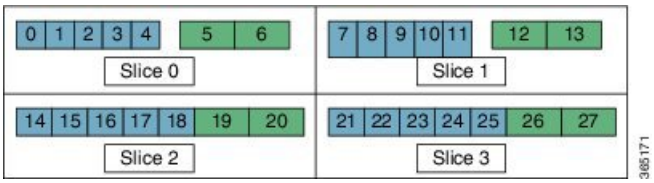
NCS 1002 has four independent slices. A slice is a group of client and trunk ports operating homogeneously. Each slice contains five QSFP+/QFSP28 client optical ports and two CFP2 DWDM trunk ports. Each slice delivers up to 500 Gbps traffic. NCS 1002 has one controller card, two Solid State Disks (SSD), 1+1 redundant 1800W AC power supply modules, and 2+1 redundant fans.

NCS 1002 delivers the following benefits:

- Supports up to 2 Tbps capacity
- Transports 100, 200, or 250Gbps per wavelength on the same platform through software provisioning
- Transports 10 GE, 40 GE, and 100 GE on the same platform through software provisioning
- Supports grid-less tuning for flex-grid dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM)
- Supports different modulation formats (PM-QPSK or PM-16QAM)
- Supports 7% or 20% Soft Decision (SD) FEC for maximum optical performance
- Allows for automated installation, configuration and monitoring
- Supports machine-to-machine (M2M) APIs based on YANG models for ease of configuration
- Supports a telemetry agent for a pub-sub model of device monitoring

Slice and Port Numbering

Figure 1: Slice and Port Numbering



The slices are numbered from 0 to 3. The ports are numbered across the different slices from 0 to 27. The port numbers against blue background represent client ports; port numbers against green background represent trunk ports.

Supported Configurations

The following configurations are supported on client and trunk ports in each slice. Each slice contains up to twenty Ethernet client ports operating at 10G, or five Ethernet client ports operating at 100G, or five Ethernet client ports operating at 40G. The client ports map to two trunk ports operating at 100G, 200G, or 250G that provides muxponder functionality.

40G client ports are supported from R6.0.1.

Client Ports	Trunk Ports
20 x 10G	2 x 100G
20 x 10G	1 x 200G
4 x 40G	2 x 100G
5 x 40G	1 x 200G
2 x 100G	2 x 100G
4 x 100G	2 x 200G
5 x 100G	2 x 250G

All configurations can be accomplished using appropriate values for client bitrate and trunk bitrate parameters of the **hw-module** command.

Configure the Slice

You can configure the slice with traffic on client and trunk ports. Both the trunk ports are always set with the same FEC mode. The slice can be configured to send encrypted traffic from R6.1.1.

See the Supported Configurations in Encrypted Mode, on page 30 section to determine the supported configurations on the client and trunk ports in each slice configured in encrypted mode

Note When the slice is configured in encrypted mode, the drop-lldp cannot be enabled.

Note When NCS 1002 is installed in a system where both the trunk interfaces in a slice are used, the two 250Gb 16QAM signals need to be co-routed on the same fiber (mandatory when the 5x100Gb client port is provisioned). Also, it is recommended to use adjacent wavelengths when the line modulation is set to 250Gb 16QAM. The reason for this is that the chromatic dispersion generates skew between wavelengths. Assuming a Dispersion of 10000 ps/nm, a span of 500 km, and using adjacent channel, the skew is evaluated in less than 200 ns and it is compensated by the deskew capability of NCS 1002. If the delta between the used channels is increased, the skew increases and it might exceed the skew compensation done by NCS 1002.

To configure the slice with unencrypted traffic, use the following commands.

configure

hw-module location *location* **slice** [*slice_number* | **all**] **client bitrate** { **10G** | **40G** | **100G** } **trunk bitrate** { **100G** | **200G** | **250G** } **fec** { **softdecision7** | **softdecision20** }

commit

To configure the slice with encrypted traffic, use the following commands.

configure

hw-module location *location* **slice** [*slice_number* | **all**] **client bitrate** { **10G** | **40G** | **100G** } **trunk bitrate** { **100G** | **200G** } **fec** { **softdecision7** | **softdecision20** } [**encrypted**]

commit

Examples

The following is a sample in which slice 0 is configured to send encrypted traffic with 100G client rate, 200G trunk rate, and FEC on the trunk ports is set to softdecision7.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 client bitrate 100G trunk bitrate 200G softdecision7
 encrypted
commit
```

The following is a sample in which slice 0 is configured to send encrypted traffic with 10G client rate, 100G trunk rate, and FEC on the trunk ports is set to softdecision20. When a slice is configured with 10G client rate in encrypted mode, ten MACsec controllers are created for each slice. When all the four slices are configured with 10G client rate in encrypted mode, forty MACsec controllers are created for NCS 1002. Two MACsec controllers are created for the middle port, four controllers for the fourth port, and four controllers for the fifth port per slice.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 client bitrate 10G trunk bitrate 100G softdecision20
 encrypted
commit
```

The following is a sample in which slice 0 is configured to send encrypted traffic with 40G client rate, 100G trunk rate, and FEC on the trunk ports is set to softdecision20.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 client bitrate 40G trunk bitrate 100G softdecision20
 encrypted
commit
```

The following is a sample to configure all the slices with a specific client rate and trunk rate.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 10G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 40G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 100G trunk bitrate 200G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

The following is a sample to remove the configuration from all the slices.

```
configure
no hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 10G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

```
configure
no hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 40G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

```
configure
no hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 100G trunk bitrate 200G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

Associated Commands

- hw-module
- show hw-module

Verify Slice Configuration

Use this procedure to verify whether the slice is correctly configured.

show hw-module { **slice** [*slicenumber* | **all**] }

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice 0
```

```
Thu Aug 11 16:16:58.935 IST
Slice ID:                0
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
LLDP Drop Enabled:       FALSE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/6
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/3                  100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/4                  100
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice 0


Sun Dec 18 13:59:18.805 IST
Slice ID:                0
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          40
Trunk Bitrate:           100
DP FPGA FW Type:         MM40
DP FPGA FW Version:      03.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
LLDP Drop Enabled:       FALSE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/6
Traffic Split Percentage

FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/3                    100
FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/4                    100
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice 1


Tue Jan  1 06:55:12.293 UTC
Slice ID:                1
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          10
Trunk Bitrate:           100
DP FPGA FW Type:         MM10
DP FPGA FW Version:      03.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
LLDP Drop Enabled:       FALSE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/13
Traffic Split Percentage

TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/9/1                            100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/9/2                            100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/1                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/2                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/3                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/4                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/1                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/2                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/3                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/4                           100
```

Displays the details of the slice such as the slice ID, client rate, trunk rate, and the traffic percentage carried on the trunk ports. The **Encryption Supported** field indicates whether the slice is provisioned with firmware that supports encryption or not.

Note The HW Status field might display "Need Upgrade" when the user needs to use the MACsec feature and upgrades from R6.0.1 to 6.1.1. Hence, the control FPGA (CTRL_BKP_UP, CTRL_BKP_LOW, CTRL_FPGA_UP, and CTRL_FPGA_LOW) needs to be upgraded to the latest firmware version provided by R6.1.1. See Verify Firmware Version for more information.

The Provisioned status does not indicate that the traffic can flow immediately. For example, use the **show controllers maCSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3** command output to view the provisioning information of the port after the slice is provisioned.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice all

Thu Aug 11 16:16:58.935 IST
Slice ID:                0
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/6
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/3                   100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/4                   100

Slice ID:                1
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/13
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/10                   100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/11                   100

Slice ID:                2
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/20
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/17                   100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/18                   100
```

```
Slice ID:               3
Status:                 Provisioned
Client Bitrate:         100
Trunk Bitrate:          200
DP FPGA FW Type:        M100
DP FPGA FW Version:     02.00
HW Status:              CURRENT

Encryption Supported:   TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/27
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/24                  100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/25                  100
```

Associated Commands

- hw-module
- show hw-module

Illustrations for Supported Configurations

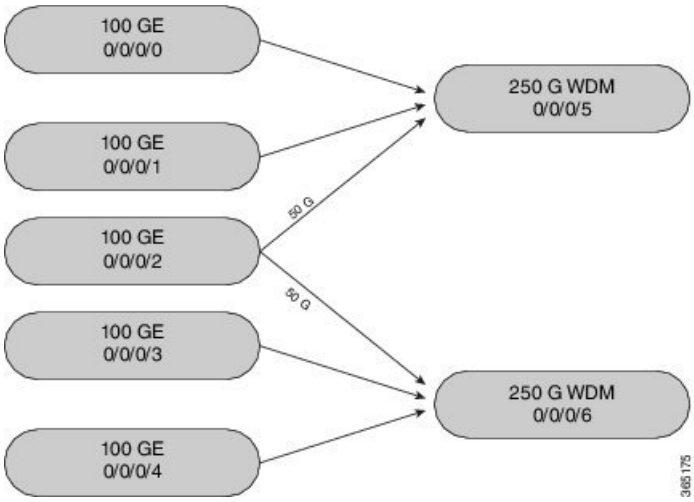
The following table describes the client and trunk ports in slice 0 that are enabled or disabled for each supported configuration.

Client Data Rate	Trunk Data Rate	Client Port 0	Client Port 1	Client Port 2	Client Port 3	Client Port 4	Trunk Port 5	Trunk Port 6
100G	100G	E	D	D	D	E	E	E
100G	200G	E	E	D	E	E	E	E
100G	250G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
10G	100G	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
10G	200G	E	E	E	E	E	D	E
40G	100G	E	E	D	E	E	E	E
40G	200G	E	E	E	E	E	D	E

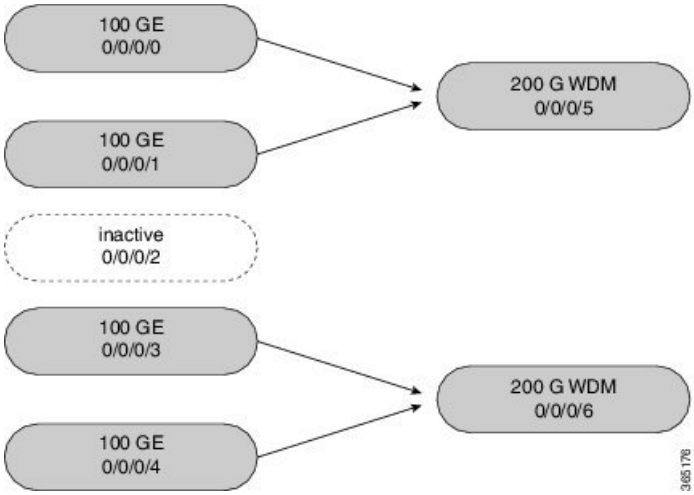
E indicates that the port is enabled; D indicates that the port is disabled.

The following illustrations describe the mapping of traffic from client to trunk ports for certain configurations.

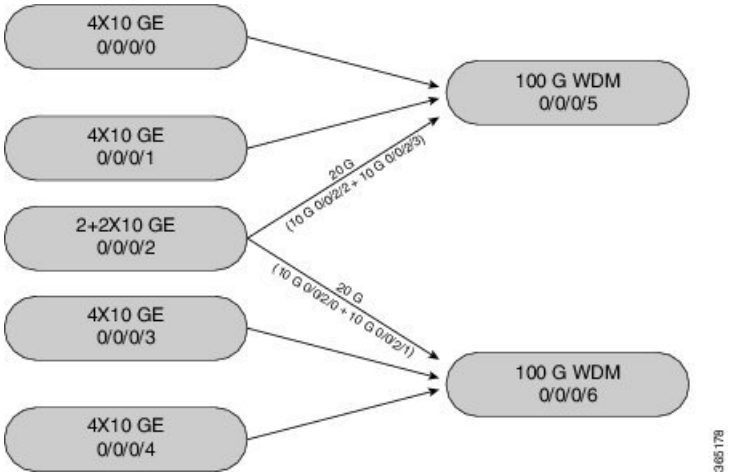
Client: 5 x 100G Trunk: 2 x 250G

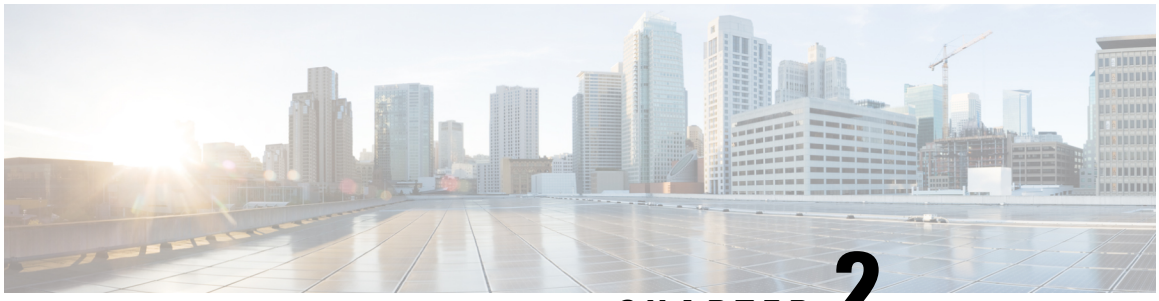


Client: 4 x 100G Trunk: 2 x 200G



Client: 20 x 10G Trunk: 2 x 100G





CHAPTER 2

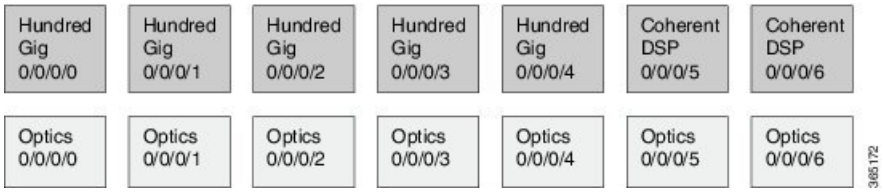
Configuring Controllers

This chapter describes controllers such as Optics controller, Ethernet controller, and Coherent DSP Controller. This chapter also describes the procedures used to configure the controllers.

Optics Controllers

Controllers are represented in the *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* format; for example, 0/0/0/1. Each port has an optics controller that is created on startup. When the slice is provisioned using the **hw-module** command, client layer controllers are created on the associated client and trunk ports. For example, HundredGig Ethernet controllers and TenGig Ethernet controllers are created on the associated client ports depending on the slice configuration; the CoherentDSP controller is created on the associated trunk ports.

The following figure describes the controller representation when the client rate is 100G and the trunk rate is 250G.



Maintenance Mode

Controllers can be placed in maintenance mode. Use the **controller optics sec-admin-state maintenance** command to place controllers in maintenance mode.

Use the **show controllers** *controllertype Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* command to view client and trunk alarms. In maintenance mode, all alarms are suppressed and the **show alarms** command does not display alarm details. However, traffic is not affected in maintenance mode.

Configure Optics Controller

You can configure parameters such as high power threshold, maximum and minimum chromatic dispersion, and wavelength for Optics controller. To configure Optics controller, use the following commands.

configure

controller *controllertype Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

rx-high-threshold *rx-high*

tx-high-threshold *tx-high*

cd-max *cd-max*

cd-min *cd-min*

dwdm-carrier {**100MHz-grid frequency** *frequency*} | {**50GHz-grid** [**frequency** *frequency* | **wavelength** *wavelength* | **itu-ch** *channel-number*]}

commit

Note To view wavelength and channel mapping for optics controllers, use the **show controllers optics** *R/S/I/P* **dwdm-carrier-map** command.

Example

The following is a sample in which the high power threshold is configured at the receive and transmit side, maximum and minimum chromatic dispersion is configured, and wavelength is configured in 50GHz grid spacing.

```
configure
controller optics 0/0/0/1
rx-high-threshold 200
tx-high-threshold 300
cd-max 10000
cd-min 2000
dwdm-carrier 50GHz-grid wavelength 1560200
commit
```

Associated Commands

- controller optics

- show controllers

Configure Wavelength

You can configure the wavelength on trunk ports. Before configuring wavelength, use the following command to determine the valid range of wavelength.

show controllers optics *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* **dwdm-carrier-map**

Displays the wavelength and channel mapping for trunk optics controllers. See Show Controllers command to view the DWDM carrier map table.

To configure wavelength, use the following commands.

configure

controller optics *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

dwdm-carrier {**100MHz-grid frequency** *frequency*} | {**50GHz-grid** [**frequency** *frequency* | **wavelength** *wavelength* | **itu-ch** *channel-number*]}

commit

In 50GHz grid spacing, enter the 7-digit wavelength value in the range of 1528773 to 1568362 nm. For example, enter 1532290 to specify 1532.29 nm. In 100MHz grid spacing, enter the 8-digit wavelength value in the range of 15667227 to 15287730 nm. For example, enter 15667227 to specify 1566.7227 nm.

Example

The following is a sample in which the wavelength is configured on the trunk port in 50GHz grid spacing.

```
show controllers optics 0/0/0/11 dwdm-carrier-map
configure
controller optics 0/0/0/0
dwdm-carrier 50GHz-grid wavelength 1560200
commit
```

Associated Commands

- dwdm-carrier
- show controllers

Breakout Mode

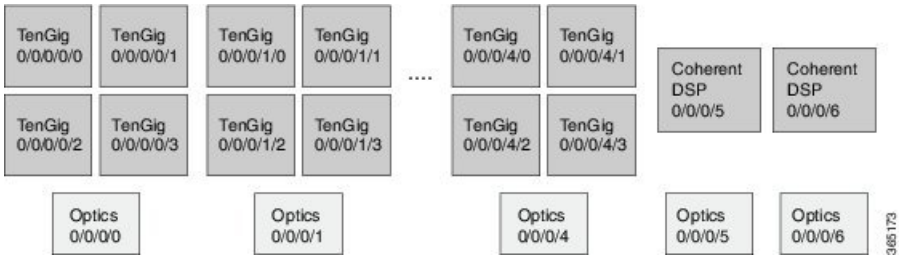
The client port can be enabled in normal mode or breakout mode. When the client bitrate is 10G, the mode is breakout mode.

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# **hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 1 client bitrate 10g trunk bitrate 100g**

The client ports can operate at 10G mode using the breakout cable or the breakout patch panel. All five client ports of the slice need to be configured at the same bitrate. The controllers are represented in the

Rack/Slot/Instance/Port/Lanenumber format; for example, 0/0/0/1/3. The range of *Lanenumber* is from 1 to 4.

Four TenGig Ethernet controllers are created for each client port in breakout mode. The following figure describes the controller representation when the client rate is 10G and the trunk rate is 100G.



When the optics controller is shutdown, all four TenGig Ethernet controllers are shut down. Individual 10G port can be turned off from the TenGig Ethernet controller.

Laser Squelching

Ethernet controllers can be configured to enable laser squelching so that laser is brought down in the event of trunk faults (LOS, LOF) and a SQUELCHED alarm is raised. For 10G Ethernet controllers, laser squelching is supported only on LR4 and QSFP+ pluggables. For more information on SQUELCHED alarm, see the *Troubleshooting Guide for Cisco NCS 1000 Series, IOS XR Release 6.0.x*.

LLDP Snooping

Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Snooping is enabled by default on all Ethernet controllers. The user can use LLDP snooping to troubleshoot problems in the client ports.

show controllers *controllertype Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* **lldp-snoop**

Note LLDP snoop and drop is not supported for VLAN-tagged LLDP packets.

Note If mandatory TLVs (Chassis ID, Port ID and TTL) are invalid or not available, then the LLDP neighbor information does not populate the LLDP packet details. The hardware drops the LLDP packet if LLDP drop is enabled.

Verify that the MAC address displayed is same as the MAC address of the traffic generating port. In Release 6.0.1, you can view more details about the LLDP neighbor.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers hundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/8 lldp-snoop
Mon Apr  2 04:37:25.603 UTC

         LLDP Neighbor Snoop Data
-----------------------------------------------
Capability codes:
        (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
```

```
        (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other

Local Controller:     HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/8

Source MAC Address:   0010.9400.0002

Chassis ID:           ABCD

Port ID:              192.0.2.254

Port Description:     descr:ABCD Port-iter2

System Name:          Name:ABCD

System Description:   descr:ABCD-iter2

Hold Time(TTL):       120 seconds

System Capabilities:  P,B,W,R,T,C

Enabled Capabilities: P,R,T

Management Address:
        IPv4 address: 192.0.2.254
```

To verify the LLDP neighbor entries, use the following command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show lldp neighbors
Thu Jul 26 15:08:27.943 IST
Capability codes:
        (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
        (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other

Device ID       Local Intf          Hold-time  Capability     Port ID
Hav             EC0/0/0/4           120        B,R             Ethernet1/1

Total entries displayed: 1
```

EC refers to Ethernet Controller.

To display detailed information about LLDP neighbor entries, use the following command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show lldp neighbors detail
Thu Jul 26 15:08:03.836 IST
Capability codes:
        (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
        (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other

------------------------------------------------
Local Interface: HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/4
Chassis id: a89d.21f8.4aa8
Port id: Ethernet1/1
Port Description: Ethernet1/1
System Name: Hav

System Description:
Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software 7.0(3)I4(7)
TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2002-2017, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

Time remaining: 103 seconds
Hold Time: 120 seconds
System Capabilities: B,R
Enabled Capabilities: B,R
```

```
Management Addresses:
  IPv4 address: 10.77.132.26

Peer MAC Address: a8:9d:21:f8:4a:a8


Total entries displayed: 1
```

To clear LLDP neighbor snoop data, use the following command:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# clear controller hundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/4  lldp-snoop
```

The **show lldp neighbors** command is supported for mac-sec- encrypt mode as well. Following is a sample output for 10GE mac-sec slice: Slice0, Slice3 in 10g client and 100g trunk with encrypt mode.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show lldp neighbors
Fri Feb  3 13:21:09.779 IST
Capability codes:
        (R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
        (W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other

Device ID       Local Intf          Hold-time  Capability     Port ID
Spirent Test Center2 EC0/0/0/11/1          60         R,S            0194.3333.3333
Spirent Test Center2 EC0/0/0/11/2          60         R,S            0194.5555.5555
Spirent Test Center2 EC0/0/0/11/3          60         R,S            0194.2020.2121
Spirent Test Center2 EC0/0/0/11/4          60         R,S            0194.8888.8888
ROSCO NCS1K EC0/0/0/25/2                   60         P,R,S          0194.4444.4444
Spirent Test Center2 EC0/0/0/25/2          60         R,S            0194.6666.6666
Spirent Test Center2 EC0/0/0/25/3          27         R,S            0194.0000.0001
Spirent Test Center2 EC0/0/0/25/4          60         R,S            0194.0000.0011
```

LLDP Snoop and Drop

LLDP Drop feature is implemented in Release 6.1.2. Cisco NCS 1002 snoops the LLDP packets at each client controller port of a slice and drops the LLDP frame in the same slice without forwarding it to the peer slice.

Limitation:

LLDP Drop functionality with MACSEC encryption on NCS 1002 is not supported in Release 6.1.2 or earlier. Hence, it is not recommended to configure LLDP Drop functionality with MACSEC encryption in these releases. The LLDP snoop does not work for VLAN tagged LLDP packets, and hence the LLDP drop functionality does not occur.

Note If LLDP drop is disabled, slices perform legacy snoop and forward functionality by simply snooping and forwarding the LLDP frames to their peer slice.

Prerequisites:

Slices should be provisioned with client/trunk rate and should indicate *Provisioned* as status.

Configuring Slices and LLDP Drop at Slice Level

You can configure the slices and LLDP drop at a single slice, or over all slices. When the LLDP drop is enabled at slice then its corresponding client controller ports will also be enabled. By default, LLDP drop status is set to False. On enabling the LLDP Drop, its status is set to True.

To enable LLDP drop at single slice, use the following commands:

configure

hw-module location *location* **slice** [*slice_number* | **all**] **client bitrate** { **10G | 40G | 100G** } **trunk bitrate** { **100G | 200G | 250G** } **fec** { **softdecision7 | softdecision20** }

hw-module location *location* **slice** *slice_number* **drop-lldp**

commit

Example:

To enable LLDP drop at slice 0, use the following commands.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 client bitrate 40G trunk
bitrate 200G fec softDecision7
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 drop-lldp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# commit
```

To enable LLDP drop over all slices, use the following commands.

configure

hw-module location *location* **slice** [*slice_number* | **all**] **client bitrate** { **10G | 40G | 100G** } **trunk bitrate** { **100G | 200G | 250G** } **fec** { **softdecision7 | softdecision20** } [**encrypted**]

hw-module location *location* **slice all drop-lldp**

commit

Example:

To enable LLDP drop over all slices, use the following commands.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 40G trunk
 bitrate 200G fec softDecision7
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all drop-lldp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# commit
```

Note You can configure LLDP drop for either on a single slice or over all slices. Both configuration commands cannot be executed together.

Associated Commands

- hwmodule
- show controllers

Verifying the Status of LLDP Drop

To verify the LLDP drop status of a slice, use the following command.

show hw-module { **slice** *slicenumber* | **all** | **fpd** }

Example:

The following is a sample in which the slice 0 is configured with 40G client bitrate, 200G trunk bitrate and LLDP drop is enabled.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# show hw-module slice 0
Thu Sep 22 10:55:35.985 UTC
Slice ID:                0
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          40
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         XMG4
DP FPGA FW Version:      01.01
HW Status:               CURRENT
Encryption Supported:    FALSE
LLDP Drop Enable: TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/6
Traffic Split Percentage
FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/0                            100
FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/1                            100
FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/2                            100
FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/3                            100
FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/4                            100
```

To verify the LLDP drop status at the client controller level, use the following command.

show controllers *controllertype Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* **lldp-snoop**

Example :

The following is a sample in which the LLDP Drop is enabled for Forty GigE controller.

Note You can use respective controller type as per slice configuration (10/40/100).

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# show controllers FortyGigECtrlr 0/0/0/0 lldp-snoop
Thu Apr 28 09:49:20.684 UTC
Capability codes:R) Router, (B) Bridge, (T) Telephone, (C) DOCSIS Cable Device
(W) WLAN Access Point, (P) Repeater, (S) Station, (O) Other
LLDP Neighbor Snoop Data
Local Controller:     FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/0
Source MAC Address:   0010.9400.0044
Chassis ID:           192.0.2.10
Port ID:              0010.9400.0044
Port Description:     Spirent Port ROSCO
System Name:          Spirent Test CenterROSCO1111111111111
System Description:   Spirent Test Center ddddddddddddd
Hold Time(TTL):       20 seconds
System Capabilities:  R
Enabled Capabilities: R
Management Address:
IPv4 address: 192.0.2.10
LLDP Packet Drop enabled: TRUE
RX LLDP Packet Count : 1
```

Note RX LLDP Packet count represents the total number of packets received at the ingress of the Ethernet controller.

Disabling LLDP Drop

To disable LLDP drop, use the following commands.

configure

hw-module location *location* **slice** [*slice_number* | **all**] **drop-lldp**

commit

Example:

To disable LLDP drop at slice 0, use the following commands.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# no hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 drop-lldp
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# commit
```

Once you disable LLDP Drop, show hw-module slice X and show controllers commands would display LLDP DROP ENABLED as FALSE.

Note When you disable LLDP Drop at slice level its corresponding client controller ports will also be disabled.

Configure Ethernet Controller

You can configure parameters such as performance monitoring, administrative state, laser squelching, and FEC for the Ethernet controller. To configure the Ethernet controller, use the following commands.

configure

controller *controllertype Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

perf-mon { **enable** | **disable** }

sec-admin-state *admin-state*

laser-squelch

fec { **none** | **standard** }

commit

Example

The following is a sample in which the performance monitoring is enabled for HundredGig Ethernet controller, administrative state is placed under maintenance, laser squelching is enabled, and standard FEC is enabled.

```
configure
controller HundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/0
perf-mon enable
sec-admin-state maintenance
laser-squelch
fec standard
commit
```

Associated Commands

- controller GigECtrlr
- show controllers

Configure the Coherent DSP Controller

You can configure parameters such as performance monitoring, administrative state, and trail trace identifier (TTI) for the Coherent DSP controller. In Release 6.0, the Coherent DSP is provisioned per slice, from Release 6.0.1, the Coherent DSP is provisioned per port. To configure the Coherent DSP controller, use the following commands.

configure

controller *controllertype Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

perf-mon { **enable** | **disable** }

sec-admin-state *admin-state*

tti { **sent** | **expected** } **ascii** *string*

commit

Example

The following is a sample in which the performance monitoring is enabled for Coherent DSP controller, administrative state is placed under maintenance, and tti is configured.

```
configure
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/12
perf-mon enable
sec-admin-state maintenance
tti sent ascii joy
commit
```

Associated Commands

- controller coherentDSP
- show controllers

Configure Loopback

You can configure the loopback on the CoherentDSP and Ethernet controllers. The loopback can be performed only in maintenance mode. Use the **controller optics sec-admin-state maintenance** command to place the controllers in maintenance mode. The line loopback on the tenGig Ethernet controller does not work when the port is squelched. To configure the loopback, use the following commands.

configure

controller *controllertype Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* **loopback** [**line** | **internal**]

commit

Example

The following is a sample in which the line loopback is configured on the Ethernet controller.

```
configure
controller HundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/0 loopback line
commit
```

Associated Commands

- controller optics
- controller GigECtrlr
- controller coherentDSP

Restore Factory Settings

You can restore factory settings. The **commit replace** command replaces the entire running configuration with the contents of the target configuration. If the target configuration is empty, all existing configurations are removed and NCS 1002 will be restored to factory configuration. To restore NCS 1002 to factory settings, use the following commands.

configure

commit replace

Example

```
configure
commit replace
```

Headless Mode

NCS 1002 can carry traffic with a non-functional CPU (headless mode) for up to 72 hours. The data path and cumulative statistics are maintained for up to 72 hours with a non-functional CPU. The fault propagation continues to operate for failures on client and trunk ports. However, the provisioning operations cannot be performed and operational data cannot be viewed with a non-functional CPU. Performance monitoring data based on 15 minutes and 24 hour intervals is not supported with a non-functional CPU. In case of CPU OIR, the CPU needs to be physically replaced within 10 minutes.

View the Headless Statistics

Use this procedure to display the statistics collected during the last headless operation.

show controllers *controllertype R/S/I/P* **headless-stats**

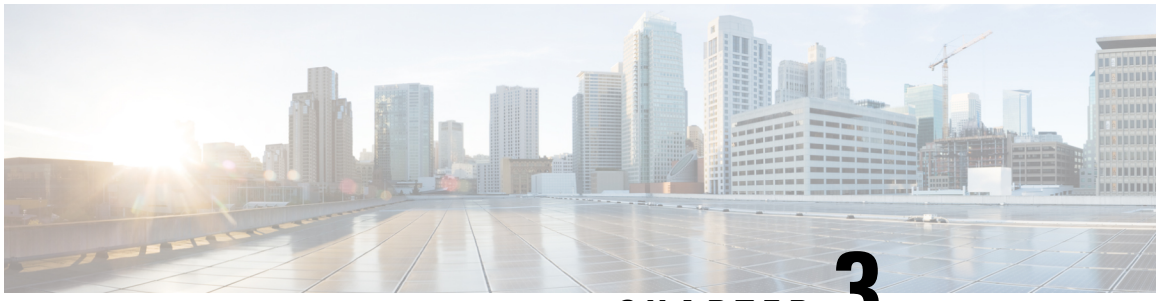
Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers hundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/11 headless-stats
```

Displays the statistics collected during the last headless operation. The collected statistics is preserved for a slice until the hw-module configuration is removed or changed on that slice or until the next headless operation. The statistics is also preserved across process restarts.

Associated Commands

- show controllers



CHAPTER 3

Configuring Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring (PM) parameters are used by service providers to gather, store, set thresholds for, and report performance data for early detection of problems. The user can retrieve both current and historical PM counters for the various controllers in 15 minutes and 1 day intervals.

PM for optical parameters include laser bias current, transmit and receive optical power, mean polarization mode dispersion, accumulated chromatic dispersion, and received optical signal-to-noise ratio (OSNR). These parameters simplify troubleshooting operations and enhance data that can be collected directly from the equipment.

Note The supported MTU of data plane is as follows:

- Range: 60 bytes to 10 kilobytes
- Jumbo: 10 kilobytes
- Undersize: 60 to 64 bytes

For descriptions of optics, Ethernet, fec, and otn parameters, see the *Command Reference for Cisco NCS 1000 Series*.

Configure PM Parameters

You can configure the performance monitoring parameters for the Optics, Ethernet, and coherent DSP controllers. The coherent DSP controller is created on the trunk port when the slice is provisioned using the **hw-module** command. To configure PM parameters, use the following commands.

configure

commit

Examples

The following is a sample in which the performance monitoring parameters of Optics controller is configured in 24 hour intervals.

```
configure
controller optics 0/0/0/0 pm 24-hour optics report cd max-tca enable
commit
```

The following is a sample in which the performance monitoring parameters of Ethernet controller is configured in 15 minute intervals.

```
configure
controller HundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/1 pm 15-min ether report 1024-1518-octets enable
commit
```

The following is a sample in which the performance monitoring parameters of Coherent DSP controller is configured in 15 minute intervals.

```
configure
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/12 pm 15-min otn threshold es-ne
commit
```

Configure FEC BER Thresholds

Pre-forward error correction (FEC) bit error rate (BER) or post-FEC BER values are represented in numerical values. BER value is multiplied by 1E-15 to derive numerical value. For example, 2.1e-4 is displayed as 210000000000(2.1e+11).

The following is a sample to enable minimum and maximum TCAs for pre-FEC BER.

```
configure
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/6 pm 30-sec fec report pre-fec-ber min-tca enable
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/6 pm 30-sec fec report pre-fec-ber max-tca enable
commit
```

The following is a sample to enable minimum and maximum TCAs for post-FEC BER.

```
configure
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/6 pm 30-sec fec report post-fec-ber min-tca enable
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/6 pm 30-sec fec report post-fec-ber max-tca enable
commit
```

The following is a sample to configure pre-FEC BER thresholds of Coherent DSP controller in 30 second intervals.

```
configure
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/6 pm 30-sec fec threshold pre-fec-ber max 320000000000
commit
```

The following is a sample to configure post-FEC BER thresholds of Coherent DSP controller in 30 second intervals.

```
configure
controller coherentDSP 0/0/0/6 pm 30-sec fec threshold post-fec-ber max 320000000000
commit
```

The following is a sample of the show controllers command.

```
show controllers coherentDSP 0/0/0/6 pm current 30-sec fec

Mon Feb 25 05:29:20.980 UTC

g709 FEC in the current interval [05:29:00 - 05:29:21 Mon Feb 25 2019]
```

```
FEC current bucket type : Valid
    EC-BITS   : 1196208549              Threshold : 903330                 TCA(enable)  :
NO
    UC-WORDS  : 0                       Threshold : 5                      TCA(enable)  :
YES

                MIN       AVG        MAX    Threshold   TCA     Threshold   TCA
                                                (min)    (enable)   (max)    (enable)
PreFEC BER  :   0E-15     0E-15     0E-15       0        NO   320000000000       YES
PostFEC BER :   0E-15     0E-15     0E-15       0        NO   320000000000       YES
```

Associated Commands

- pm
- controller optics
- controller GigECtrlr
- controller coherentDSP
- show controllers

View PM Parameters

Use this procedure to view the performance monitoring parameters for Optics, Ethernet, and coherent DSP controllers.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers optics 0/0/0/1 pm current 15-min optics 1
```

Displays the current performance monitoring parameters of the Optics controller in 15 minute intervals.

Client optics has four lanes and trunk optics has one lane.

```
Fri Aug 21 09:28:57.608 UTC

Optics in the current interval [ 9:15:00 - 09:28:57 Fri Aug 21 2015]

Optics current bucket type : Valid
             MIN       AVG       MAX     Threshold  TCA     Threshold  TCA
                                           (min)    (enable)    (max)    (enable)
LBC[% ]    : 0.0       0.0       0.0       0.0      NO        0.0      NO
OPT[dBm]   : -inf      -inf      -inf      0.00     NO        0.00     NO
OPR[dBm]   : -inf      -inf      -inf      0.00     NO        0.00     NO

Last clearing of "show controllers OPTICS" counters never
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers hundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/3 pm current 15-min ether
```

Displays the current performance monitoring parameters of the Ethernet controller in 15 minute intervals.

```
Mon Jan 28 07:20:28.170 IST
```

```
ETHER in the current interval [07:15:00 - 07:20:29 Mon Jan 28 2019]

ETHER current bucket type : Valid
RX-UTIL[%]                : 2.90                Threshold : 0.00         TCA(enable) : NO
TX-UTIL[%]                : 2.84                Threshold : 0.00         TCA(enable) : NO
RX-PKT                    : 78662810            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
STAT-PKT                  : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
OCTET-STAT                : 117994199787        Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
OVERSIZE-PKT              : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
FCS-ERR                   : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
LONG-FRAME                : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
JABBER-STATS              : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
64-OCTET                  : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
65-127-OCTET              : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
128-255-OCTET             : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
256-511-OCTET             : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
512-1023-OCTET            : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
1024-1518-OCTET           : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN-UCAST                  : 78662799            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN-MCAST                  : 11                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN-BCAST                  : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
OUT-UCAST                 : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
OUT-BCAST                 : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
OUT-MCAST                 : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
TX-PKT                    : 76889333            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
OUT-OCTET                 : 115333999500        Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IFIN-ERRORS               : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IFIN-OCTETS               : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
STAT-MULTICAST-PKT        : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
STAT-BROADCAST-PKT        : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
STAT-UNDERSIZED-PKT       : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_GOOD_BYTES             : 117994199787        Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_GOOD_PKTS              : 78662810            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_DROP_OTHER             : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_ERROR_FRAGMENTS        : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_PKT_64_OCTET           : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_PKTS_65_127_OCTETS     : 11                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_PKTS_128_255_OCTETS    : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_PKTS_256_511_OCTETS    : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_PKTS_512_1023_OCTETS   : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
IN_PKTS_1024_1518_OCTETS  : 78662799            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
TX_UNDERSIZED_PKT         : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
TX_OVERSIZED_PKT          : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
TX_FRAGMENTS              : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
TX_JABBER                 : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
TX_BAD_FCS                : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO

Last clearing of "show controllers ETHERNET" counters never
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers coherentDSP 0/0/0/13 pm current 15-min otn
```

Displays the current performance monitoring parameters of the Coherent DSP controller in 15 minute intervals.

```
Tue Feb 13 15:43:00.173 UTC

g709 OTN in the current interval [15:30:00 - 15:43:00 Tue Feb 13 2001]

OTN current bucket type : Valid
    ES-NE   : 0         Threshold : 500      TCA(enable)  : YES
    ESR-NE  : 0.00000   Threshold : 0.00000  TCA(enable)  : NO
    SES-NE  : 0         Threshold : 500      TCA(enable)  : YES
```

```
    SESR-NE : 0.00000   Threshold : 0.00000  TCA(enable)  : NO
    UAS-NE  : 0         Threshold : 500      TCA(enable)  : YES
    BBE-NE  : 0         Threshold : 10000    TCA(enable)  : YES
    BBER-NE : 0.00000   Threshold : 0.00000  TCA(enable)  : NO
    FC-NE   : 0         Threshold : 10       TCA(enable)  : YES

    ES-FE   : 0         Threshold : 500      TCA(enable)  : YES
    ESR-FE  : 0.00000   Threshold : 0.00000  TCA(enable)  : NO
    SES-FE  : 0         Threshold : 500      TCA(enable)  : YES
    SESR-FE : 0.00000   Threshold : 0.00000  TCA(enable)  : NO
    UAS-FE  : 0         Threshold : 500      TCA(enable)  : YES
    BBE-FE  : 0         Threshold : 10000    TCA(enable)  : YES
    BBER-FE : 0.00000   Threshold : 0.00000  TCA(enable)  : NO
    FC-FE   : 0         Threshold : 10       TCA(enable)  : YES

Last clearing of "show controllers OTU" counters never
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers optics 0/0/0/0 pm current flex-bin optics 1


Mon Dec  7 15:57:42.886 IST

Optics in the current interval [15:57:40 - 15:57:42 Mon Dec 7 2020]

Flexible bin interval size: 10 seconds

Optics current bucket type : Valid
           MIN    AVG    MAX  Operational   Configured       TCA  Operational  Configured    TCA
                              Threshold(min)Threshold(min)  (min)Threshold(max)Threshold(max)(max)
LBC[% ]  : 53.0   53.0   53.0   0.0            NA           NO     0.0             NA          NO
OPT[dBm] : 0.91   0.92   0.92   0.00           NA           NO     0.00            NA          NO
OPR[dBm] : -0.46  -0.41  -0.38  0.00           NA           NO     0.00            NA          NO
Last clearing of "show controllers OPTICS" counters never
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers hundredGigECtrlr 0/0/0/0 pm current flex-bin ether


Mon Dec  7 15:58:56.007 IST
ETHER in the current interval [15:58:50 - 15:58:55 Mon Dec 7 2020]
Flexible bin interval size: 10 seconds
ETHER current bucket type : Valid
 RX-UTIL[%]               : 4.89               Threshold : 0.00         TCA(enable) : NO
 TX-UTIL[%]               : 4.89               Threshold : 0.00         TCA(enable) : NO
 RX-PKT                   : 24828201           Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 STAT-PKT                 : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OCTET-STAT               : 3178009728         Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OVERSIZE-PKT             : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 FCS-ERR                  : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 LONG-FRAME               : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 JABBER-STATS             : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 64-OCTET                 : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 65-127-OCTET             : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 128-255-OCTET            : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 256-511-OCTET            : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 512-1023-OCTET           : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 1024-1518-OCTET          : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN-UCAST                 : 24828201           Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN-MCAST                 : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN-BCAST                 : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OUT-UCAST                : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OUT-BCAST                : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OUT-MCAST                : 0                  Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
```

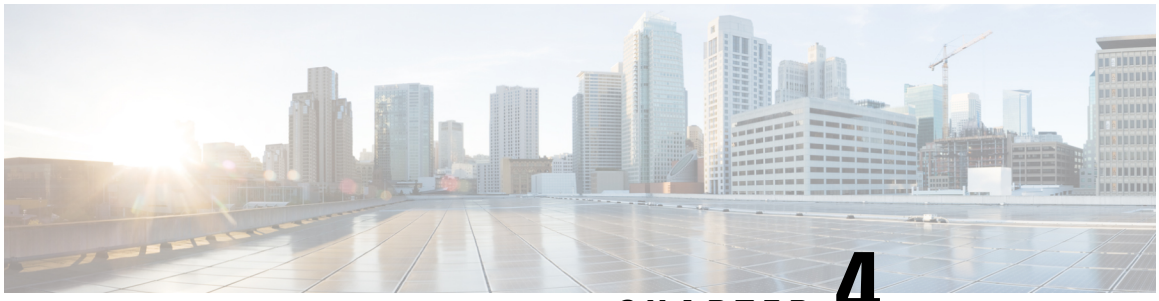
```
 TX-PKT                    : 24826715            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OUT-OCTET                 : 3177819520          Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IFIN-ERRORS               : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IFIN-OCTETS               : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 STAT-MULTICAST-PKT        : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 STAT-BROADCAST-PKT        : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 STAT-UNDERSIZED-PKT       : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_GOOD_BYTES             : 3178009728          Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_GOOD_PKTS              : 24828201            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_DROP_OTHER             : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OUT_GOOD_BYTES            : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 OUT_GOOD_PKTS             : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_ERROR_FRAGMENTS        : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_PKT_64_OCTET           : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_PKTS_65_127_OCTETS     : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_PKTS_128_255_OCTETS    : 24828201            Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_PKTS_256_511_OCTETS    : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_PKTS_512_1023_OCTETS   : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 IN_PKTS_1024_1518_OCTETS  : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 TX_UNDERSIZED_PKT         : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 TX_OVERSIZED_PKT          : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 TX_FRAGMENTS              : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 TX_JABBER                 : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO
 TX_BAD_FCS                : 0                   Threshold : 0            TCA(enable) : NO

Last clearing of "show controllers ETHERNET" counters never
```

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show controllers coherentDSP 0/0/0/5 pm current flex-bin fec


Mon Dec  7 16:00:20.005 IST
g709 FEC in the current interval [16:00:10 - 16:00:19 Mon Dec 7 2020]
Flexible bin interval size: 10 seconds
FEC current bucket type : Valid
    EC-BITS   : 24852481632            Threshold : 0                    TCA(enable)  : NO
    UC-WORDS  : 0                      Threshold : 0                    TCA(enable)  : NO

              MIN       AVG        MAX      Threshold   TCA   Threshold   TCA
                                  (min)     (enable)    (max)   (enable)
PreFEC BER    7.1E-03   7.7E-03    8.4E-03   0E-15       NO     0E-15       NO
PostFEC BER   0E-15     0E-15      0E-15     0E-15       NO     0E-15       NO
Last clearing of "show controllers OTU" counters never
```

Associated Commands

- pm
- show controllers
- controller optics
- controller GigECtrlr
- controller coherentDSP



CHAPTER 4

Configuring MACsec Encryption

MAC Security (MACsec) is the IEEE 802.1AE standard for authenticating and encrypting packets between two MACsec capable devices.

Security breaches can occur at any layer of the OSI model. Some of the common breaches at Layer 2 are MAC address spoofing, ARP spoofing, Denial of Service (DoS) attacks against a DHCP server, and VLAN hopping.

MACsec secures the data on physical media, making it impossible for data to be compromised at higher layers. As a result, MACsec encryption takes priority over any other encryption method for higher layers, such as IPsec and SSL.

MACsec provides encryption at the Layer 2, which is provided by the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm that replaces the DES algorithm. MACsec uses the MACsec Key Agreement protocol (MKA) to exchange session keys, and manage encryption keys.

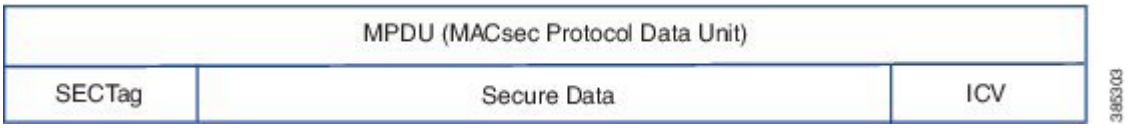
MACsec Frame Format

The MACsec header in a frame consists of three fields.

Table 5: Fields in MACsec Frame

Field	Size	Description
SECTag	8 or 16 bytes	Identifies the Security Association Key (SAK) to be used to validate the received frame. The security tag also provides replay protection when frames are received out of sequence. With Secure Channel Identifier (SCI) encoding, the security tag is 16 bytes in length, and without the encoding, 8 bytes in length (SCI encoding is optional).
Secure Data	2+ octets	Data in the frame that is encrypted using MACsec.
ICV	128 bit	Integrity Check Value (ICV) that provides the integrity check for the frame. Frames that do not match the expected ICV are dropped at the port.

Figure 2: MACsec Frame Format



MACsec SECTag Format

The MACsec SECTag header in a frame consists of the following fields.

Table 6: Fields in MACsec SECTag Frame

Field	Size	Description
ET	16 bit	MACsec EtherType value (0x88E5) for MACsec packet.
TCI	6 bit	Tag control information that indicates how frame is protected.
AN	2 bit	Association number.
SL	8 bit	Short length of MAC service data unit (MSDU).
PN	32 bit	Packet sequence number.
SCI	64 bit	(optional) Secure channel identifier.

Figure 3: MACsec SECTag Frame Format

MACsec Key Agreement

The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol, defined in IEEE 802.1X-2010, provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA is a multipoint to multipoint protocol that defines the mechanism to generate and distribute keys for MACsec.

MKA allows authorized multiple devices that possess secret key (CAK) to participate in a CA (Connectivity Association). It defines the election of Key Server (KS) that generates the Security Association Key(SAK) and distributes the SAK to all the participants. MACsec frames across the devices are secured using SAK. MKA also transports MACsec capability such as delay protection and confidentiality offset.

MACsec in NCS 1002

MACsec in NCS 1002 has the following characteristics or limitations.

- Supports 256-bit Extended Packet Numbering (XPN) according to IEEE 802.1AEbn-2011.
- Supports GCM-AES-XPN-256 as the default cipher.
- Supports AES-128-CMAC and AES-256-CMAC cryptographic algorithms.
- Supports SecY function in the data plane as specified by IEEE 802.1 AE-2006 specification.
- Supports only 2 x 100G client and 1 x 200G trunk traffic.
- Supports only cumulative statistics for MACsec counters.
- Supported only with the ncs1k-k9sec package.
- Not supported in the headless mode.
- Recommended to upgrade the nodes to R6.2.1 and bring up the 100G MACsec sessions.
- For 100G MACsec deployed in R6.1.1 and R6.1.2: If the customer migrates from R6.1.2 to R6.2.1, traffic hit occurs. The subsequent headless operations will not have any traffic drops.

Note When the user needs to use the MACsec feature and upgrades from R6.0.1 to 6.1.1, the control FPGA (CTRL_BKP_UP, CTRL_BKP_LOW, CTRL_FPGA_UP, and CTRL_FPGA_LOW) needs to be upgraded to the latest firmware version provided by R6.1.1. See Verify Firmware Version for more information.

Supported Configurations in Encrypted Mode

The following configurations are supported on client and trunk ports in each slice configured in encrypted mode.

Client Ports	Trunk Ports
2 x 100G	1 x 200G
10 x 10G	1 x 100G
2 x 40G	1 x 100G

All the configurations can be accomplished using appropriate values for client bitrate and trunk bitrate parameters of the **hw-module** command.

The following table describes the client and trunk ports in slice 0 that are enabled or disabled for each supported configuration in encrypted mode.

Client Data Rate	Trunk Data Rate	Client Port 0	Client Port 1	Client Port 2	Client Port 3	Client Port 4	Trunk Port 5	Trunk Port 6
100G	200G	D	D	D	E	E	D	E
10G	100G	D	D	Only the first and second controllers are active.	E	E	D	E
40G	100G	D	D	D	E	E	D	E

E indicates that the port is enabled; D indicates that the port is disabled.

Illustrations for Supported Configurations in Encrypted Mode

The following illustrations describe the mapping of traffic from client to trunk ports in encrypted mode for the supported configurations.

Figure 4: Client: 2 x 100G Trunk: 1 x 200G

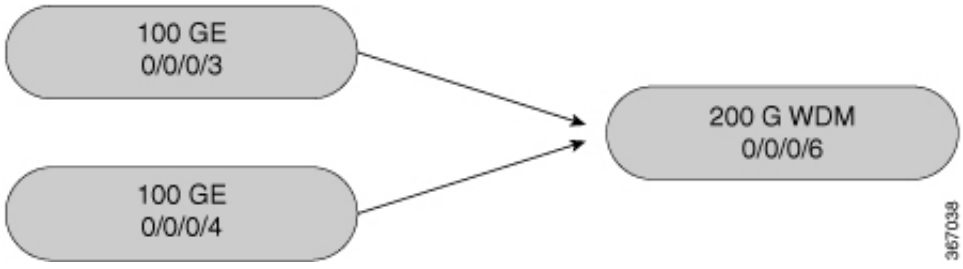


Figure 5: Client: 10 x 10G Trunk: 1 x 100G

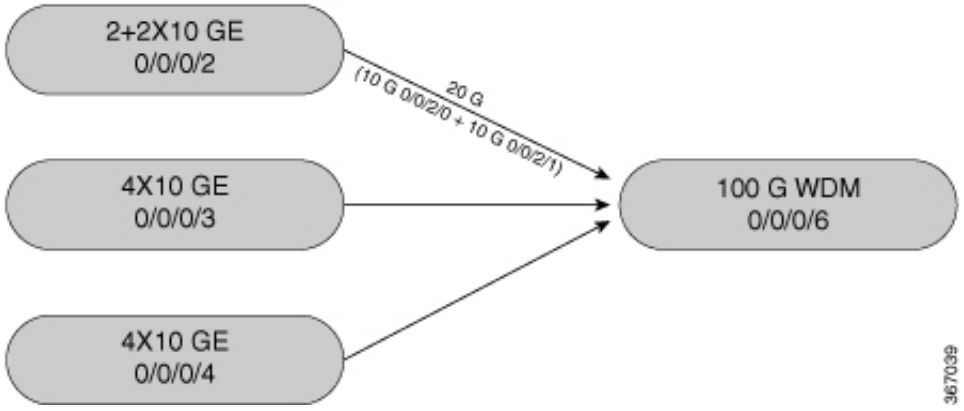
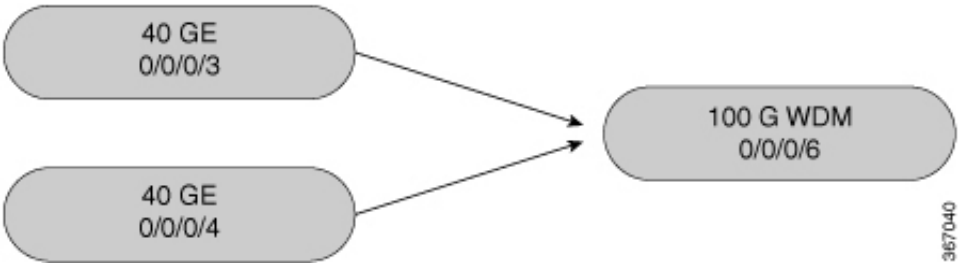


Figure 6: Client: 2 x 40G Trunk: 1 x 100G



Configure MACsec Encryption Using PSK Authenication

Configuring MACsec encryption using PSK authentication involves the following tasks:

1. Configure MACsec Key Chain, on page 32
2. Verify MACsec Key Chain, on page 34
3. Configure MACsec Policy, on page 35
4. Verify MACsec Policy, on page 37
5. Configure the Slice, on page 2
6. Verify Slice Configuration, on page 4
7. Apply MACsec Configuration on MACsec Controller, on page 42
8. Verify MACsec Configuration on MACsec Controller, on page 42

MACsec Key Chain

A MACsec key chain is a collection of keys used to authenticate peers needing to exchange encrypted information. While creating a key chain, we define the key(s), key string with password, the cryptographic algorithm, and the key lifetime.

- The key can be up to 64 characters in length.
- The key name must be of even number of characters. Entering an odd number of characters will exit the MACsec configuration mode. The key name must match on both the sides.
- The key string is 64 hexadecimal characters in length when AES 256-bit encryption algorithm is used and 32 hexadecimal characters in length when AES 128-bit encryption algorithm is used. It is recommended to create key name and provide the key-string and lifetime.
- The lifetime period (validity period of the key) can be configured, with a duration in seconds, as a validity period between two dates (for example, Jan 01 2016 to Dec 31 2016), or with infinite validity. The key is valid from the time you configure (in HH:MM:SS format). The duration is configured in seconds. The overlapping time must be configured in two keys to avoid traffic loss.
- The keys roll over to the next key within the same key chain by configuring a second key (key 02) in the key chain and configuring lifetime for the first key. When the lifetime of the first key (key 01) expires, it automatically rolls over to the next key in the list. If the same key is configured simultaneously on both sides of the link, the key rollover is hitless and the key rolls over without interruption in traffic. Based on IEEE 802.1x, the overlapping time between the keys in a key chain can be up to 20 seconds. The re-key operation can take up to 16 seconds.

Configure MACsec Key Chain

configure

key chain *key-chain-name* **macsec**

key *key-name*

key-string *password* **cryptographic-algorithm** {**aes-256-cmac** | **aes-128-cmac**}

lifetime *start_time start_date* { *end_time end_date* | **duration** *validity* | **infinite** }

exit

commit

Examples

The following is a sample in which the key chain is configured with AES 256-bit encryption algorithm and specific duration for the lifetime period.

```
configure
key chain mac_chain macsec
key 1234abcd5678
key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678
cryptographic-algorithm aes-256-cmac
lifetime 05:00:00 01 july 2016 duration 1800
exit
commit
```

The following is a sample in which the key chain is configured with AES 256-bit encryption algorithm and defined period for the lifetime period.

```
configure
key chain mac_chain macsec
```

```
key 1234abcd5678
key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678
cryptographic-algorithm aes-256-cmac
lifetime 05:00:00 20 july 2016 12:00:00 30 september 2016
exit
commit
```

The following is a sample in which the key chain is configured with AES 256-bit encryption algorithm and infinite duration for the lifetime period.

```
configure
key chain mac_chain macsec
key 1234abcd5678
key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678123456781234567812345678
cryptographic-algorithm aes-256-cmac
lifetime 05:00:00 01 January 2015 infinite
exit
commit
```

The following is a sample in which the key chain is configured with AES 128-bit encryption algorithm and specific duration for the lifetime period.

```
configure
key chain mac_chain macsec
key abc1
key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678 cryptographic-algorithm aes-128-cmac
lifetime 17:30:00 31 August 2016 duration 4000
exit
commit
```

The following is a sample in which the key chain is configured with AES 128-bit encryption algorithm and defined period for the lifetime period.

```
configure
key chain mac_chain macsec
key abc2
key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678 cryptographic-algorithm aes-128-cmac
lifetime 17:30:00 31 August 2016 12:00:00 30 september 2016
exit
commit
```

The following is a sample in which the key chain is configured with AES 128-bit encryption algorithm and infinite duration for the lifetime period.

```
configure
key chain mac_chain macsec
key abc3
key-string 12345678123456781234567812345678 cryptographic-algorithm aes-128-cmac
lifetime 05:00:00 01 January 2015 infinite
exit
commit
```

Associated Commands

- key chain
- key
- key-string
- cryptographic-algorithm

- lifetime

Verify MACsec Key Chain

show key chain

```
Wed Aug 17 14:34:00.056 IST

Key-chain: TESTMA -(MacSec)

  Key BDA123
    Key-String -- 08701E1D5D4C53404A5A5E577E7E727F6B647040534355560E080A00005B554F4E
    Cryptographic-Algorithm -- ALG_AES_256_CMAC
    Send lifetime --  19:05:00, 16 Aug 2016 - Always valid  [Valid now]

Key-chain: mac_chain -(MacSec)

  Key abc1
    Key-String -- 12485744465E5A53727A767B676074445F475152020C0E040C5F514B420C0E000B
    Cryptographic-Algorithm -- ALG_AES_128_CMAC
    Send lifetime --  17:30:00, 31 Aug 2016 - (Duration) 4000

  Key abc2
    Key-String -- 135445415F59527D73757A60617745504E5253050D0D050356524A450D0D01040A
    Cryptographic-Algorithm -- ALG_AES_128_CMAC
    Send lifetime --  17:30:00, 31 Aug 2016 - 12:00:00, 30 Sep 2016

  Key abc3
    Key-String -- 101F5B4A5142445C54557878707D65627A4255455754000E0002065D574D400E00
    Cryptographic-Algorithm -- ALG_AES_128_CMAC
    Send lifetime --  05:00:00, 01 Jan 2015 - Always valid  [Valid now]
```

MACsec Policy

You apply a defined MACsec policy to enable MKA on the controller. You can configure these parameters for MACsec policy:

- Policy name, not to exceed 16 ASCII characters.
- Confidentiality (encryption) offset of 0 bytes.
- Replay protection. You can configure MACsec window size, as defined by the number of out-of-order frames that are accepted. This value is used while installing the security associations in the MACsec. A value of 0 means that frames are accepted only in the correct order.
- The cipher suite to be used for MACsec encryption is GCM-AES-XPN-256.
- The range of **key server priority** parameter is 0 to 255. Lower the value, higher the preference to be selected as the key server.
- The **security-policy** parameter configures the type of traffic (encrypted traffic or all traffic) that is allowed through the controller configured with MACsec. The default value of **security-policy** parameter is **must-secure** that indicates unencrypted packets cannot be transmitted or received except MKA control protocol packets.

Configure MACsec Policy

configure

macsec-policy *policy-name*

cipher-suite *encryption-suite*

conf-offset *offset-value*

key-server-priority *value*

security-policy {should-secure | must-secure}

window-size *value*

exit

commit

Examples

Example 1: The following is a sample of configuring the MACsec policy.

```
configure
macsec-policy mac_policy
cipher-suite GCM-AES-XPN-256
conf-offset CONF-OFFSET-0
key-server-priority 0
security-policy must-secure
window-size 64
exit
commit
```

Example 2: If a specific setting does not apply to NCS 1002, the setting is rejected during commit.

```
configure
macsec-policy mac_policy
vlan-tags-in-clear 1
commit


Thu Aug 4 19:31:38.033 UTC

% Failed to commit one or more configuration items during a pseudo-atomic operation. All
changes made have been reverted. Please issue
 'show configuration failed [inheritance]' from this session to view the errors

show configuration failed


Thu Aug 4 19:31:56.601 UTC
!! SEMANTIC ERRORS: This configuration was rejected by
!! the system due to semantic errors. The individual
!! errors with each failed configuration command can be
!! found below.


macsec-policy mac_policy
!!% A verifier or EDM callback function returned: 'not supported': vlan_tags_in_clear is
not supported.
```

```
vlan-tags-in-clear 1
!!% A verifier or EDM callback function returned: 'not supported': vlan_tags_in_clear is
not supported.

!
end
```

Example 3: If a specific configuration in the batch operation is not supported, the entire batch is rejected during commit.

```
configure
macsec-policy mac_policy
cipher-suite GCM-AES-XPN-256
window-size 64
conf-offset CONF-OFFSET-0
commit


Thu Aug 4 19:37:22.355 UTC

% Failed to commit one or more configuration items during a pseudo-atomic operation. All
changes made have been reverted. Please issue 'show configuration failed [inheritance]'
from this session to view the errors

show configuration failed


Thu Aug 4 19:38:29.948 UTC
!! SEMANTIC ERRORS: This configuration was rejected by
!! the system due to semantic errors. The individual
!! errors with each failed configuration command can be
!! found below.


macsec-policy mac_policy
!!% A verifier or EDM callback function returned: 'not supported': The only supported
conf_offset is CONF-OFFSET-0

conf-offset CONF-OFFSET-0
!!% A verifier or EDM callback function returned: 'not supported': The only supported
conf_offset is CONF-OFFSET-0

window-size 64
!!% A verifier or EDM callback function returned: 'not supported': The only supported
conf_offset is CONF-OFFSET-0

cipher-suite GCM-AES-XPN-256
!!% A verifier or EDM callback function returned: 'not supported': The only supported
conf_offset is CONF-OFFSET-0

!
end
```

Associated Commands

- macsec-policy
- cipher-suite
- conf-offset
- key-server-priority
- security-policy

- window-size

Verify MACsec Policy

show macsec policy

```
Sun Dec 18 14:22:23.587 IST

Total Number of Policies = 3
=================================================================
Policy            Cipher              Key-Svr   Window    Conf
name              Suite               Priority  Size      Offset
=================================================================
*DEFAULT POLICY*  GCM-AES-XPN-256     16        64        0
kcp1              GCM-AES-XPN-256     16        128       0
kcp2              GCM-AES-XPN-256     16        256       0
```

show macsec policy 5

```
Wed Mar 30 12:49:29.371 UTC
=================================================================
Policy            Cipher              Key-Svr   Window    Conf
name              Suite               Priority  Size      Offset
=================================================================
5                 GCM-AES-XPN-256     37        64        0
```

If the values you see are different from the ones you configured, then check your configuration by running the **show run macsec-policy** command.

MACsec Controllers

MACsec controllers are created when a slice is provisioned with the **encrypted** keyword. The MACsec controller is used to configure the MACsec parameters. All the MACsec statistics is available on the MACsec controller. The MACsec controller is represented in the *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port* format, for example, 0/0/0/3.

A unique MAC address is generated for each MACsec controller. When software is upgraded to R6.2.2 with traffic, traffic loss occurs for the slice configured in encrypted mode.

Configure the Slice

You can configure the slice with traffic on client and trunk ports. Both the trunk ports are always set with the same FEC mode. The slice can be configured to send encrypted traffic from R6.1.1.

See the Supported Configurations in Encrypted Mode, on page 30 section to determine the supported configurations on the client and trunk ports in each slice configured in encrypted mode

Note When the slice is configured in encrypted mode, the drop-lldp cannot be enabled.

Note When NCS 1002 is installed in a system where both the trunk interfaces in a slice are used, the two 250Gb 16QAM signals need to be co-routed on the same fiber (mandatory when the 5x100Gb client port is provisioned). Also, it is recommended to use adjacent wavelengths when the line modulation is set to 250Gb 16QAM. The reason for this is that the chromatic dispersion generates skew between wavelengths. Assuming a Dispersion of 10000 ps/nm, a span of 500 km, and using adjacent channel, the skew is evaluated in less than 200 ns and it is compensated by the deskew capability of NCS 1002. If the delta between the used channels is increased, the skew increases and it might exceed the skew compensation done by NCS 1002.

To configure the slice with unencrypted traffic, use the following commands.

configure

hw-module location *location* **slice** [*slice_number* | **all**] **client bitrate** { **10G** | **40G** | **100G** } **trunk bitrate** { **100G** | **200G** | **250G** } **fec** { **softdecision7** | **softdecision20** }

commit

To configure the slice with encrypted traffic, use the following commands.

configure

hw-module location *location* **slice** [*slice_number* | **all**] **client bitrate** { **10G** | **40G** | **100G** } **trunk bitrate** { **100G** | **200G** } **fec** { **softdecision7** | **softdecision20** } [**encrypted**]

commit

Examples

The following is a sample in which slice 0 is configured to send encrypted traffic with 100G client rate, 200G trunk rate, and FEC on the trunk ports is set to softdecision7.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 client bitrate 100G trunk bitrate 200G softdecision7
 encrypted
commit
```

The following is a sample in which slice 0 is configured to send encrypted traffic with 10G client rate, 100G trunk rate, and FEC on the trunk ports is set to softdecision20. When a slice is configured with 10G client rate in encrypted mode, ten MACsec controllers are created for each slice. When all the four slices are configured with 10G client rate in encrypted mode, forty MACsec controllers are created for NCS 1002. Two MACsec controllers are created for the middle port, four controllers for the fourth port, and four controllers for the fifth port per slice.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 client bitrate 10G trunk bitrate 100G softdecision20
 encrypted
commit
```

The following is a sample in which slice 0 is configured to send encrypted traffic with 40G client rate, 100G trunk rate, and FEC on the trunk ports is set to softdecision20.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice 0 client bitrate 40G trunk bitrate 100G softdecision20
 encrypted
commit
```

The following is a sample to configure all the slices with a specific client rate and trunk rate.

```
configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 10G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit


configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 40G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit


configure
hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 100G trunk bitrate 200G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

The following is a sample to remove the configuration from all the slices.

```
configure
no hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 10G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit


configure
no hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 40G trunk bitrate 100G fec
softDecision7
commit


configure
no hw-module location 0/RP0/CPU0 slice all client bitrate 100G trunk bitrate 200G fec
softDecision7
commit
```

Associated Commands

- hw-module
- show hw-module

Verify Slice Configuration

Use this procedure to verify whether the slice is correctly configured.

show hw-module { **slice** [*slicenumber* | **all**] }

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice 0


Thu Aug 11 16:16:58.935 IST
Slice ID:               0
Status:                 Provisioned
Client Bitrate:         100
Trunk Bitrate:          200
```

```
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
LLDP Drop Enabled:       FALSE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/6
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/3                  100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/4                  100
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice 0


Sun Dec 18 13:59:18.805 IST
Slice ID:                0
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          40
Trunk Bitrate:           100
DP FPGA FW Type:         MM40
DP FPGA FW Version:      03.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
LLDP Drop Enabled:       FALSE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/6
Traffic Split Percentage

FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/3                    100
FortyGigECtrlr0/0/0/4                    100
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice 1


Tue Jan  1 06:55:12.293 UTC
Slice ID:                1
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          10
Trunk Bitrate:           100
DP FPGA FW Type:         MM10
DP FPGA FW Version:      03.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
LLDP Drop Enabled:       FALSE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/13
Traffic Split Percentage

TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/9/1                            100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/9/2                            100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/1                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/2                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/3                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/10/4                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/1                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/2                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/3                           100
TenGigECtrlr0/0/0/11/4                           100
```

Displays the details of the slice such as the slice ID, client rate, trunk rate, and the traffic percentage carried on the trunk ports. The **Encryption Supported** field indicates whether the slice is provisioned with firmware that supports encryption or not.

Note The HW Status field might display "Need Upgrade" when the user needs to use the MACsec feature and upgrades from R6.0.1 to 6.1.1. Hence, the control FPGA (CTRL_BKP_UP, CTRL_BKP_LOW, CTRL_FPGA_UP, and CTRL_FPGA_LOW) needs to be upgraded to the latest firmware version provided by R6.1.1. See Verify Firmware Version for more information.

The Provisioned status does not indicate that the traffic can flow immediately. For example, use the **show controllers maCSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3** command output to view the provisioning information of the port after the slice is provisioned.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# show hw-module slice all


Thu Aug 11 16:16:58.935 IST
Slice ID:                0
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/6
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/3                   100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/4                   100

Slice ID:                1
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/13
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/10                   100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/11                   100

Slice ID:                2
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/20
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/17                   100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/18                   100

Slice ID:                3
Status:                  Provisioned
Client Bitrate:          100
Trunk Bitrate:           200
DP FPGA FW Type:         M100
```

```
DP FPGA FW Version:      02.00
HW Status:               CURRENT

Encryption Supported:    TRUE
Client Port -   Trunk Port          CoherentDSP0/0/0/27
Traffic Split Percentage

HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/24                  100
HundredGigECtrlr0/0/0/25                  100
```

Associated Commands

- hw-module
- show hw-module

Apply MACsec Configuration on MACsec Controller

You can apply the MACsec key chain and policy configuration on the MACsec controller.

configure

controller MACSecCtrl *Rack/Slot/Instance/Port*

macsec psk-keychain *key-chain-name* [**policy** *policy-name*]

exit

commit

Example

```
configure
controller MACSecCtrl 0/0/0/3
macsec psk-keychain mac_chain policy mac_policy
exit
commit
```

Associated Commands

- controller mACSecCtrlr
- macsec psk-keychain

Verify MACsec Configuration on MACsec Controller

1. Verify the MACsec configuration on the controller.

   show macsec mka summary

```
Wed Mar 30 13:35:15.497 UTC
NODE: node0_RP0_CPU0
============================================================
```

```
 Interface      Status         Cipher-Suite        KeyChain
============================================================
 MS0/0/0/03      Secured        GCM-AES-XPN-256    mac_chain

Total MACSec Sessions : 1
     Secured Sessions : 1
     Pending Sessions : 0
```

The **Status** field in the output confirms that the respective controller is **Secured**. If MACsec encryption is not successfully configured, you will see a status such as **Pending** or **Init**.

2. Verify whether the MKA session is secured with MACsec on the respective controller.

show macsec mka session

```
Sun Dec 18 14:20:50.626 IST
NODE: node0_RP0_CPU0
=========================================================================
      Interface         Local-TxSCI       # Peers   Status  Key-Server
=========================================================================
     MS0/0/0/3      3820.563b.eacc/0003      1     Secured     YES
     MS0/0/0/18      3820.563b.eacc/0012     1     Secured     NO
     MS0/0/0/17      3820.563b.eacc/0011     1     Secured     NO
     MS0/0/0/4      3820.563b.eacc/0004      1     Secured     YES
```

show macsec mka session controller MS0/0/0/03 detail

```
Tue Aug 16 14:08:04.927 IST

MKA Detailed Status for MKA Session
===================================
Status: SECURED - Secured MKA Session with MACsec

Local Tx-SCI            : 3820.563b.eacc/0003
Local Tx-SSCI           : 2
Interface MAC Address   : 3820.563b.eacc
MKA Port Identifier     : 10
Interface Name          : MS0/0/0/03
CAK Name (CKN)         : ABC1000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Member Identifier (MI)  : 6609E2B5F8ACC8653301503B
Message Number (MN)     : 39
Authenticator           : NO
Key Server              : YES
MKA Cipher Suite        : AES-128-CMAC

Latest SAK Status       : Rx & Tx
Latest SAK AN           : 0
Latest SAK KI (KN)      : 6609E2B5F8ACC8653301503B00000001 (1)
Old SAK Status          : FIRST-SAK
Old SAK AN              : 0
Old SAK KI (KN)         : FIRST-SAK (0)

SAK Transmit Wait Time  : 0s (Not waiting for any peers to respond)
SAK Retire Time         : 0s (No Old SAK to retire)

MKA Policy Name         : *DEFAULT POLICY*
Key Server Priority     : 16
Replay Window Size      : 64
Confidentiality Offset  : 0
Algorithm Agility       : 80C201
SAK Cipher Suite        : 0080C20001000004 (GCM-AES-XPN-256)
MACsec Capability       : 3 (MACsec Integrity, Confidentiality, & Offset)
MACsec Desired          : YES
```

```
# of MACsec Capable Live Peers           : 1
# of MACsec Capable Live Peers Responded : 1

Live Peer List:
  MI                       MN          Rx-SCI (Peer)        SSCI KS-Priority
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------------
  389DF014D752B8065B548283  62         3820.563b.eacc/0012     1     16

Potential Peer List:
  MI                       MN          Rx-SCI (Peer)        SSCI KS-Priority
  ----------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

The **Status** field in the output verifies if the MKA session is secured with MACsec encryption. The output also displays information about the controller and other MACsec parameters.

3. Verify the MACsec session counter statistics.

show macsec mka statistics location 0/RP0/CPU0

```
Thu Aug 11 16:02:41.330 IST

MKA Global Statistics
=====================
MKA Session Totals
   Secured..................... 0
   Reauthentication Attempts.. 0

   Deleted (Secured).......... 0
   Keepalive Timeouts......... 0

CA Statistics
   Pairwise CAKs Derived...... 0
   Pairwise CAK Rekeys........ 0
   Group CAKs Generated....... 0
   Group CAKs Received........ 0

SA Statistics
   SAKs Generated............. 0
   SAKs Rekeyed............... 0
   SAKs Received.............. 0
   SAK Responses Received..... 0

MKPDU Statistics
   MKPDUs Validated & Rx...... 5
      "Distributed SAK"..... 0
      "Distributed CAK"..... 0
   MKPDUs Transmitted......... 4
      "Distributed SAK"..... 0
      "Distributed CAK"..... 0

MKA Error Counter Totals
========================
Session Failures
   Bring-up Failures................ 0
   Reauthentication Failures........ 0
   Duplicate Auth-Mgr Handle........ 0

SAK Failures
   SAK Generation................... 0
   Hash Key Generation.............. 0
   SAK Encryption/Wrap.............. 0
   SAK Decryption/Unwrap............ 0
   SAK Cipher Mismatch.............. 0
```

```
CA Failures
   Group CAK Generation..... 0
   Group CAK Encryption/Wrap..... 0
   Group CAK Decryption/Unwrap..... 0
   Pairwise CAK Derivation..... 0
   CKN Derivation..... 0
   ICK Derivation..... 0
   KEK Derivation..... 0
   Invalid Peer MACsec Capability... 0

MACsec Failures
   Rx SC Creation..... 0
   Tx SC Creation..... 0
   Rx SA Installation..... 0
   Tx SA Installation..... 0

MKPDU Failures
   MKPDU Tx..... 0
   MKPDU Rx Validation..... 0
   MKPDU Rx Bad Peer MN..... 0
   MKPDU Rx Non-recent Peerlist MN.. 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, KN mismatch..... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, Rx Not Set..... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, Key MI mismatch.. 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, AN Not in Use.... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, KS Rx/Tx Not Set. 0

IOX Global Statistics
   MKPDUs Rx IDB not found.... 0
   MKPDUs Rx Invalid CKN..... 0
   MKPDUs Tx Invalid IDB..... 0
   MKPDUs Tx Pkt Build Fail... 0
```

The counters display the MACsec PDUs transmitted, validated, and received. The output also displays transmission errors, if any. This completes the verification of MACsec encryption on NCS 1002.

a. Verify the status of the MACsec controller.

show macsec platform status controller MacSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3

```
Mon Jun  6 20:57:15.900 UTC

-------------------------------------

Interface Status

-------------------------------------
    ReplayWindowSize       :  64
    MustSecure             :  TRUE
    SecureMode             :  2

-------------------------------------

Encrypted Secure Channel Status

-------------------------------------
    ProtectionEnabled      :  TRUE
    SecureChannelID        :  0x0200d05a57395540
    ConfidentialityOffset  :  0
    CipherSuite            :  GCM-AES-XPN-256
    SecureTagLength        :  16
    InitialPacketNumber    :  1
    MaxPacketNumber        :  18446744073709551615
```

```
    RecentPacketNumber     :  364865080

-------------------------------------

Encrypted Active Associations

-------------------------------------
    AssociationNumber      :  1
    DeviceAssociationNum   :  1
    ShortSecureChannelID   :  1
    ProgrammedTime         :  2016 Jun 6 20:57:09.690
    KeyCRC                 :  0x6fe6f59c
    XpnSalt                :  0xffca89c5 0x4a307f93 0xd3df482e


-------------------------------------

Decrypted Secure Channel Status

-------------------------------------
    ProtectionEnabled      :  TRUE
    SecureChannelID        :  0x0100d05a57395540
    ConfidentialityOffset  :  0
    CipherSuite            :  GCM-AES-XPN-256
    InitialPacketNumber    :  1
    MaxPacketNumber        :  18446744073709551615
    RecentPacketNumber     :  370010268

-------------------------------------

Decrypted Active Associations

-------------------------------------
    AssociationNumber      :  1
    DeviceAssociationNum   :  1
    ShortSecureChannelID   :  2
    ProgrammedTime         :  2016 Jun 6 20:57:09.550
    KeyCRC                 :  0x6fe6f59c
    XpnSalt                :  0xfcca89c5 0x4a307f93 0xd3df482e
```

When IOS XR is reloaded, two association numbers are displayed under Decrypted Active Associations. After the reload, key roll over is required. When the key rollover happens, the active association number is associated.

Verify State of MACSec Controller

The state of MACSec controller can be verified using the **show controllers MACSecCtrlr** *R/S/I/P* command. If the state of MACSec controller is down, the corresponding MKA sessions do not come up.

The state of MACSec controller is down upon one of the following conditions.

- State of the corresponding Ethernet controller is Admin Down. The state can be verified using the **show controllers HundredGigECtrlr** *R/S/I/P* command.
- State of the optics controller is Admin Down or Operational Down. The state can be verified using the **show controllers optics** *R/S/I/P* command.
- Client optics is not present. The client optics can be verified using the **show inventory** command.

The state of the Ethernet controller can be changed from Admin Down using the following commands.

```
configure
controller HundredGigECtrlr Rack/Slot/Instance/Port
no shutdown
commit
```

The state of the optics controller can be changed from Admin Down or Operational Down using the following commands.

```
configure
controller optics Rack/Slot/Instance/Port
no shutdown
commit
```

SecY Statistics

SecY statistics is used to identify issues with the encrypted traffic.

Before You Begin

Ensure that MKA sessions are established. See Verify MACsec Configuration on MACsec Controller, on page 42 for more information.

100G MACsec

show macsec secy stats controller MACSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3 SC

```
Tue Jan 22 04:42:32.044 IST
Interface Stats
    InPktsUntagged     :  0
    InPktsNoTag        :  0
    InPktsBadTag       :  0
    InPktsUnknownSCI   :  0
    InPktsNoSCI        :  0
    InPktsOverrun      :  0
    InOctetsValidated  :  0
    InOctetsDecrypted  :  121697919056
    OutPktsUntagged    :  0
    OutPktsTooLong     :  0
    OutOctetsProtected :  0
    OutOctetsEncrypted :  194316914428

SC Stats
  TxSC Stats
    OutPktsProtected   : 0
    OutPktsEncrypted   : 130941317
    OutOctetsProtected : 0
    OutOctetsEncrypted : 194316914428
    OutPktsTooLong     : 0
    TxSA Stats
      TxSA 0:
        OutPktsProtected : 0
        OutPktsEncrypted : 0
        NextPN           : 0
      TxSA 1:
        OutPktsProtected : 0
        OutPktsEncrypted : 130941317
        NextPN           : 130940105
```

```
      TxSA 2:
        OutPktsProtected : 0
        OutPktsEncrypted : 0
        NextPN           : 0
      TxSA 3:
        OutPktsProtected : 0
        OutPktsEncrypted : 0
        NextPN           : 0

  RxSC Stats
    RxSC 1: 0
      InPktsUnchecked     : 0
      InPktsDelayed       : 0
      InPktsLate          : 0
      InPktsOK            : 82006684
      InPktsInvalid       : 0
      InPktsNotValid      : 0
      InPktsNotUsingSA    : 0
      InPktsUnusedSA      : 0
      InPktsUntaggedHit   : 0
      InOctetsValidated   : 0
      InOctetsDecrypted   : 121697919056
    RxSA Stats
      RxSA 0:
        InPktsUnusedSA      : 0
        InPktsNotUsingSA    : 0
        InPktsNotValid      : 0
        InPktsInvalid       : 0
        InPktsOK            : 0
        NextPN              : 1
      RxSA 1:
        InPktsUnusedSA      : 0
        InPktsNotUsingSA    : 0
        InPktsNotValid      : 0
        InPktsInvalid       : 0
        InPktsOK            : 82006684
        NextPN              : 82004142
      RxSA 2:
        InPktsUnusedSA      : 0
        InPktsNotUsingSA    : 0
        InPktsNotValid      : 0
        InPktsInvalid       : 0
        InPktsOK            : 0
        NextPN              : 0
      RxSA 3:
        InPktsUnusedSA      : 0
        InPktsNotUsingSA    : 0
        InPktsNotValid      : 0
        InPktsInvalid       : 0
        InPktsOK            : 0
        NextPN              : 0
```

The SecY SA counters are displayed as 64 bit values in the CLI.

10G MACsec

show macsec secy stats controller MACSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3/1 SC

```
Mon Dec 19 17:04:00.467 IST
Interface Stats
    InPktsUntagged     :  0
    InPktsNoTag        :  0
    InPktsBadTag       :  0
    InPktsUnknownSCI   :  0
    InPktsNoSCI        :  0
```

```
    InPktsOverrun      :  0
    InOctetsValidated  :  0
    InOctetsDecrypted  :  3244694362816
    OutPktsUntagged    :  0
    OutPktsTooLong     :  0
    OutOctetsProtected :  0
    OutOctetsEncrypted :  3225943872072

SC Stats
  TxSC Stats
    OutPktsProtected   : 0
    OutPktsEncrypted   : 336597056
    OutOctetsProtected : 0
    OutOctetsEncrypted : 3225943872072
    OutPktsTooLong     : 0

 RxSC Stats
    RxSC 1: 0
      InPktsUnchecked     : 0
      InPktsDelayed       : 0
      InPktsLate          : 0
      InPktsOK            : 338553493
      InPktsInvalid       : 0
      InPktsNotValid      : 0
      InPktsNotUsingSA    : 1320396
      InPktsUnusedSA      : 0
      InPktsUntaggedHit   : 0
      InOctetsValidated   : 0
      InOctetsDecrypted   : 3244694362816
```

Trunk Side Statistics

Trunk side statistics is used to isolate issues with the encrypt and decrypt blocks. In the Tx direction, the trunk side Egress statistics display statistics after the encrypt block. In the Rx direction, the trunk side Ingress statistics display statistics before the decrypt block.

show controllers MACSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3 stats

```
Tue Jan 22 04:51:40.858 IST
Statistics for interface MACSecCtrlr0/0/0/3 (cached values):

Ingress:
    Input total bytes           = 805443936740
    Input good bytes            = 805443936740

    Input total packets         = 525746695
    Input 802.1Q frames         = 0
    Input pause frames          = 0
    Input pkts 64 bytes         = 0
    Input pkts 65-127 bytes     = 0
    Input pkts 128-255 bytes    = 0
    Input pkts 256-511 bytes    = 0
    Input pkts 512-1023 bytes   = 0
    Input pkts 1024-1518 bytes  = 0
    Input pkts 1519-Max bytes   = 0

    Input good pkts             = 525746695
    Input unicast pkts          = 0
    Input multicast pkts        = 0
    Input broadcast pkts        = 0
```

```
    Input drop overrun          = 0
    Input drop abort            = 0
    Input drop invalid VLAN     = 0
    Input drop invalid DMAC     = 0
    Input drop invalid encap    = 0
    Input drop other            = 0

    Input error giant           = 0
    Input error runt            = 0
    Input error jabbers         = 0
    Input error fragments       = 0
    Input error CRC             = 0
    Input error collisions      = 0
    Input error symbol          = 0
    Input error other           = 0

    Input MIB giant             = 0
    Input MIB jabber            = 0
    Input MIB CRC               = 0

Egress:
    Output total bytes          = 880411742408
    Output good bytes           = 880411742408

    Output total packets        = 574681294
    Output 802.1Q frames        = 0
    Output pause frames         = 0
    Output pkts 64 bytes        = 0
    Output pkts 65-127 bytes    = 0
    Output pkts 128-255 bytes   = 0
    Output pkts 256-511 bytes   = 0
    Output pkts 512-1023 bytes  = 0
    Output pkts 1024-1518 bytes = 0
    Output pkts 1519-Max bytes  = 0

    Output good pkts            = 574681294
    Output unicast pkts         = 0
    Output multicast pkts       = 0
    Output broadcast pkts       = 0

    Output drop underrun        = 0
    Output drop abort           = 0
    Output drop other           = 0

    Output error other          = 0
```

clear controller MACSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3 stats

```
Tue Jan 22 04:52:40.858 IST
```

show controllers macSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3 stats | inc total

```
Tue Jan 22 04:51:45.227 IST
    Input total bytes           = 805443936740
    Input total packets         = 525746695
    Output total bytes          = 880411742408
    Output total packets        = 574681294
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show controllers macSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3 stats | inc total
Tue Jan 22 04:51:47.695 IST
    Input total bytes           = 805443936740
    Input total packets         = 525746695
```

Control Plane Statistics

show macsec mka statistics controller macSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3

This command displays control plane statistics for the specific MACSec controller.

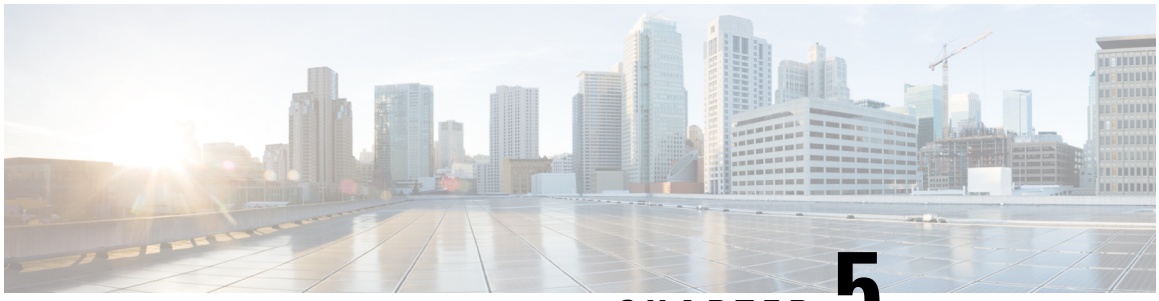
```
Tue Jan 22 04:57:57.450 IST


MKA Statistics for Session on interface (MS0/0/0/3)
============================================================
Reauthentication Attempts.. 0

CA Statistics
   Pairwise CAKs Derived... 0
   Pairwise CAK Rekeys..... 0
   Group CAKs Generated.... 0
   Group CAKs Received..... 0

SA Statistics
   SAKs Generated.......... 1
   SAKs Rekeyed............ 0
   SAKs Received........... 0
   SAK Responses Received.. 1

MKPDU Statistics
   MKPDUs Transmitted...... 3305
      "Distributed SAK".. 1
      "Distributed CAK".. 0
   MKPDUs Validated & Rx... 3305
      "Distributed SAK".. 0
      "Distributed CAK".. 0

MKA IDB Statistics
   MKPDUs Tx Success.......... 3305
   MKPDUs Tx Fail............. 0
   MKPDUS Tx Pkt build fail... 0
   MKPDUS No Tx on intf down.. 2
   MKPDUS No Rx on intf down.. 0
   MKPDUs Rx CA Not found..... 0
   MKPDUs Rx Error............ 0
   MKPDUs Rx Success.......... 3305
   MKPDUs Rx Invalid Length... 0
   MKPDUs Rx Invalid CKN...... 0

MKPDU Failures
   MKPDU Rx Validation (ICV).................. 0
   MKPDU Rx Bad Peer MN....................... 0
   MKPDU Rx Non-recent Peerlist MN........... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, KN mismatch......... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, Rx Not Set.......... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, Key MI mismatch..... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, AN Not in Use....... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop SAKUSE, KS Rx/Tx Not Set.... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop Packet, Ethertype Mismatch.. 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop Packet, Source MAC NULL..... 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop Packet, Destination MAC NULL 0
   MKPDU Rx Drop Packet, Payload NULL........ 0

SAK Failures
   SAK Generation.................. 0
```

```
   Hash Key Generation.............. 0
   SAK Encryption/Wrap.............. 0
   SAK Decryption/Unwrap............ 0

CA Failures
   ICK Derivation................... 0
   KEK Derivation................... 0
   Invalid Peer MACsec Capability... 0

MACsec Failures
   Rx SC Creation................... 0
   Tx SC Creation................... 0
   Rx SA Installation............... 0
   Tx SA Installation............... 0
```

clear macsec mka statistics controller macSecCtrlr 0/0/0/3

This command clears control plane statistics for the specific MACSec controller.

```
Tue Jan 22 04:59:33.830 IST
```



CHAPTER 5

Configuring GMPLS UNI

The primary function of Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching (GMPLS) User Network Interface (UNI) is to create circuit connection between two clients (UNI-C) of an optical network. This is achieved by signaling exchanges between UNI Client (UNI-C) and UNI Network (UNI-N) nodes. NCS 1002 node acts as UNI-C and NCS 2000 series node acts as UNI-N in GMPLS-UNI reference model.

The user can create a GMPLS optical channel trail (OCH Trail) in a network where the NCS 1002 node is connected to a NCS 2000 series node. The OCH trail circuit originates from a NCS 1002 trunk interface (UNI-C) on the source NCS 1002 node and terminates on the NCS 2000 series interface (UNI-N) on the destination NCS 2000 series node to create an optical connection. The prerequisite for the OCH trail circuit is to create a Link Management Protocol (LMP) link between the optical channel Add/Drop NCS 2000 series interface on the NCS 2000 series node and the NCS 1002 interface on the NCS 1002 node.

Prerequisites

- NCS 1002 node must have both the MPLS and MPLS-TE packages.
- NCS 2000 series node must have a valid license for ROADM and WSON support.
- The management IPs of NCS 1002 and NCS 2000 series nodes on both the source and destination must be reachable.

Configure GMPLS UNI

Configuring GMPLS UNI involves the following tasks:

The following configurations must be performed on the NCS 2000 series node.

1. Configure LMP and Alien Wavelength in NCS 2000 Series Node, on page 55
2. Retrieve Ifindex from NCS 2000 Series Node, on page 56

The following configurations must be performed on the NCS 1002 node.

1. Configure LMP in Cisco NCS 1002, on page 56
2. Configure RSVP in NCS 1002, on page 57
3. Configure MPLS Tunnel in NCS 1002, on page 57

GMPLS UNI Command Reference

For detailed command information about GMPLS UNI commands, see Cisco IOS XR MPLS Command Reference.

Debuggability

For any software issues, it is recommended to collect the output of show tech of (mpls, mpls-te, rsvp, cf-mgr, sysdb, ncs1k) for head node and tail node.

Configuring GMPLS UNI

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The user can create a GMPLS optical channel trail (OCH Trail) in a network where the NCS 1002 node is connected to a NCS 2000 series node. The OCH trail circuit originates from a NCS 1002 trunk interface (UNI-C) on the source NCS 1002 node and terminates on the NCS 2000 series interface (UNI-N) on the destination NCS 2000 series node to create an optical connection. The prerequisite for the OCH trail circuit is to create a Link Management Protocol (LMP) link between the optical channel Add/Drop NCS 2000 series interface on the NCS 2000 series node and the NCS 1002 interface on the NCS 1002 node.

Prerequisites

- NCS 1002 node must have both the MPLS and MPLS-TE packages.
- NCS 2000 series node must have a valid license for ROADM and WSON support.
- The management IPs of NCS 1002 and NCS 2000 series nodes on both the source and destination must be reachable.

Configure GMPLS UNI

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1. Configure LMP and Alien Wavelength in NCS 2000 Series Node, on page 55
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The following configurations must be performed on the NCS 1002 node.

1. Configure LMP in Cisco NCS 1002, on page 56
2. Configure RSVP in NCS 1002, on page 57
3. Configure MPLS Tunnel in NCS 1002, on page 57

GMPLS UNI Command Reference

For detailed command information about GMPLS UNI commands, see Cisco IOS XR MPLS Command Reference.

Debuggability

For any software issues, it is recommended to collect the output of show tech of (mpls, mpls-te, rsvp, cf-mgr, sysdb, ncs1k) for head node and tail node.

Configure LMP and Alien Wavelength in NCS 2000 Series Node

This procedure creates a static LMP link between a NCS 2000 series node and NCS 1002 node. Unnumbered LMP can be configured only through TL1. Numbered LMP can be configured through both CTC and TL1.

In unnumbered LMP, the tunnel is terminated in any of the links reaching the peer NCS 1002 node. The numbered LMP is recommended because NCS 1002 trunk connections must be symmetric.

The alien wavelength must be configured for the NCS 2000 series interface (UNI-N) before creating the MPLS tunnel from NCS 1002 node (UNI-C). As CTC does not manage the NCS 1002 node, the alien wavelength must be separately configured in the Add Drop ports of NCS 2000 series node.

See DLP-G800 Create an LMP Link Using CTC to configure LMP and alien wavelength in NCS 2000 series node.

Configure Unnumbered LMP in NCS 2000 Series Node

In unnumbered LMP, the tunnel is terminated in any of the links reaching the peer NCS 1002 node. The numbered LMP is recommended because NCS 1002 trunk connections must be symmetric.

Use the following command to configure the unnumbered LMP from the TL1 interface.

```
ENT-UNICFG:[<TID>]:<src>:<CTAG>::<rvrsaid>,<rsysip>,<rifcip>,<mstpip>,
<commip>,[<remoteifinfo>]:[VALMODE=<optval>],[VALZONE=<oprzone>],[ADMINSTATE=<adminstate>],
[RESTTYPE=<resttype>],[CKTLABEL=<cktlabel>],[USPWROFS=<upstrmpwr>],
[DSPWROFS=<dnstrmpwr>],[ALLOWREGEN=<allowregen>],
[UNICTRLMODE=<unictrlmode>],[REVERTMODE=<revertmode>],
[SOAK=<HH-MM-SS>],[RESTVALMODE=<restvalmode>,[RESTVALZONE=<restvalzone>],
[TERMINTFDX=<termintfdx>],[DIVERSITY=<diversity>],[DIVERSITYTYPE=<diversitytype>],
[ISLOOSE=<isloose>],[UNIMODE=<unimode>],[DESCR=<descr>],[ALIENID=<alienid>],
```

```
[FECMODE=<fecmode>],[TRUNKMODE=<trunkmode>],[OPTENDPOINT=<optendpoint>],
[PAIREDOPTENDPOINT=<pairedoptendpoint>],[REMOTEIFINFOLIST=<remoteifinfolist>],
[LMPTYPE=<lmptype>][:];
```

rvrsaid is the destination AID. *rsysip* is the remote system IP address. *rifcip* is the remote interface IP address and enter 0.0.0.0 for unnumbered LMP. *mstpip* is the MSTP interface IP address and enter 0.0.0.0 for unnumbered LMP. *commip* is the destination IP address.

Example

```
ENT-UNICFG::PLINE-20-5-RX:111::PLINE-20-5-TX,10.58.229.22,10.22.22.5,10.90.90.5,10.58.229.22,
"Unnumb":VALMODE=FULL,VALZONE=RED,DESCR=90_Porta5_int27_Rosco22_250_20%,ADMINSTATE=UP,RESTTYPE=NONE,
UNICTRLMODE=CLIENT,RESTVALMODE=NONE,UNIMODE=GMPLS,ALIENID=NCS1K,
FECMODE=SD-20,TRUNKMODE=250G,LMPTYPE=SIGNALED;
```

Retrieve Ifindex from NCS 2000 Series Node

The Ifindex of all the LMP ports of NCS 2000 series node can be retrieved using CTC or TL1.

Using CTC

The Ifindex of all the LMP ports of NCS 2000 series node in decimal format can be retrieved using CTC from the **Originating Interface Index** column under the **Provisioning** > **LMP** tabs.

Using TL1

1. Log in to the TL1 interface and issue the following command.
2. **rtrv-unicfg ::all:1;**

This command retrieves the Ifindex of all the LMP ports of NCS 2000 series node in hexadecimal. This must be converted to decimal and used in remote Ifindex of NCS 1002 node during the LMP configuration.

TL1 Output

```
PSLINE-81-1-9-RX:PSLINE-81-1-9-TX,10.77.142.92,10.3.3.4,10.3.3.3,0.0.0.0,VALMODE=NONE,ADMINSTATE=UP,
RESTTYPE=REVERT,USPWROFS=0.0,
DSPWROFS=0.0,ALLOWREGEN=NO,UNICTRLMODE=CLIENT,REVERTMODE=MANUAL,SOAK=00-01-00,
RESTVALMODE=NONE,TERMINTFDX=0,ORIGINTFIDX=7f000d12,NUMBERED=TRUE,UNIMODE=GMPLS

PSLINE-81-1-10-RX:PSLINE-81-1-10-TX,10.77.142.92,10.4.4.4,10.4.4.3,0.0.0.0,VALMODE=NONE,ADMINSTATE=UP,
RESTTYPE=REVERT,USPWROFS=0.0,DSPWROFS=0.0,ALLOWREGEN=NO,UNICTRLMODE=CLIENT,
REVERTMODE=MANUAL,SOAK=00-01-00,RESTVALMODE=NONE,TERMINTFDX=0,
ORIGINTFIDX=7f000d14,NUMBERED=TRUE,UNIMODE=GMPLS
```

The Ifindex of Port 81-1-9 is 7f000d12 (in hexadecimal) and 2130709778 (in decimal). The Ifindex of Port 81-1-10 is 7f000d14 (in hexadecimal) and 2130709780 (in decimal).

Configure LMP in Cisco NCS 1002

Link Management Protocol (LMP) is a logical link that must be created on the trunk optics controller on the source and destination NCS 1002 nodes of the tunnel. Only static LMP is supported.

As CTC does not manage the NCS 1002 node, the Ifindex of Add Drop ports of NCS 2000 series node must be manually retrieved through TL1 or CTC LMP panel and used in LMP configuration in NCS 1002. See

Retrieve Ifindex from NCS 2000 Series Node, on page 56 to retrieve the Ifindex. This Ifindex must be converted to decimal and used in the **neighbor interface-id unnumbered** command node during the LMP configuration.

Numbered trail creation requires the management IP address, link IP address (IP address of the optics controller), and the interface index. Unnumbered trail creation requires the management IP address and the interface index.

link-id ipv4 unicast IP address is the IP address of the optics controller. **neighbor link-id ipv4 unicast** IP address is the IP address of the MSTP interface.

The following is a sample of configuring the LMP on the source NCS 1002 node.

show running-config lmp

Configure RSVP in NCS 1002

Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) configuration with appropriate timeout for optical network must be performed on the source and destination NCS 1002 nodes of the tunnel. The following is a sample of configuring RSVP on the source NCS 1002 node.

```
controller optics 0/0/0/6
     signalling refresh out-of-band interval 3600
     signalling refresh out-of-band missed 24
```

Configure MPLS Tunnel in NCS 1002

MPLS tunnels can be configured only from the 100G and 200G trunk ports of the NCS 1002 node. The trunk optics controller must be in **no shut** state.

The following is a sample of configuring the MPLS tunnel on the source NCS 1002 node.

```
mpls traffic-eng
    gmpls optical-uni
        controller optics 0/0/0/6
           tunnel-properties
              tunnel-id 100
              destination ipv4 unicast 10.20.20.20
              path-option 10 no-ero lockdown
```

Explicit Route Object (ERO) - Includes the route(s) to be used through a list of specified nodes for a tunnel.

Exclude Route Object (XRO) - Excludes the route(s) to be used through a list of specified nodes for a tunnel.

The following is a sample to enable the controller to participate in the MPLS tunnel on the destination NCS 1002 node.

```
mpls traffic-eng
    gmpls optical-uni
        controller optics 0/0/0/6
```

Headless Mode and GMPLS UNI

NCS 1002 can carry traffic with a non-functional CPU (headless mode) for up to 72 hours. The existing GMPLS UNI tunnels are not affected by headless events such as system reload and CPU OIR operation on NCS 1002 node. However, the existing GMPLS UNI tunnels are affected if changes to the tunnel are triggered by the peer device when NCS 1002 node operates in headless mode.

Display GMPLS UNI Tunnel, RSVP, and LMP Information

show mpls traffic-eng link-management optical-uni controller optics *0/0/0/13*

```
Mon Sep 25 10:58:02.018 UTC
Optical interface: Optics0/0/0/13
  Overview:
    IM state: Up
    Child interface: : IM state Unknown
    OLM/LMP state: Up
    Optical tunnel state: up
  Connection:
    Tunnel role: Head
    Tunnel-id: 32, LSP-id 144, Extended tunnel-id 10.77.142.93
    Tunnel source: 10.77.142.93, destination: 10.6.1.1
    Optical router-ids: Local: 10.77.142.93, Remote: 10.77.142.94
    Label source: UNI-N
    Upstream label:
      Optical label:
      Grid                : DWDM
      Channel spacing     : 6.25 GHz
      Identifier          : 0
      Channel Number      : 88
    Downstream label:
      Optical label:
      Grid                : DWDM
      Channel spacing     : 6.25 GHz
      Identifier          : 0
      Channel Number      : 88
    SRLG discovery: Disabled
    SRLG announcement: None
  Admission Control:
    Upstream: Admitted (LSP ID: 144)
    Downstream: Admitted (LSP ID: 144)
  OLM/LMP adjacency information:
    Adjacency status: Up
    Local:
      node ID: 10.77.142.93
      link interface ID: 19
      link ID: 10.5.1.1
    Neighbor:
      node ID: 10.77.142.94 (38-SIT3)
      link interface ID: 2130709792
      link ID: 10.5.1.2
      IPCC: Routed to 10.77.142.94
  Optical capabilities:
    Controller type: DWDM
    Channel spacing: 6.25 GHz
    Default channel: 88
    776 supported channels:
```

```
 -295, -294, -293, -292, -291, -290, -289, -288
 -287, -286, -285, -284, -283, -282, -281, -280
 -279, -278, -277, -276, -275, -274, -273, -272
 -271, -270, -269, -268, -267, -266, -265, -264
 -263, -262, -261, -260, -259, -258, -257, -256
 -255, -254, -253, -252, -251, -250, -249, -248
 -247, -246, -245, -244, -243, -242, -241, -240
 -239, -238, -237, -236, -235, -234, -233, -232
 -231, -230, -229, -228, -227, -226, -225, -224
 -223, -222, -221, -220, -219, -218, -217, -216
 -215, -214, -213, -212, -211, -210, -209, -208
 -207, -206, -205, -204, -203, -202, -201, -200
 -199, -198, -197, -196, -195, -194, -193, -192
 -191, -190, -189, -188, -187, -186, -185, -184
 -183, -182, -181, -180, -179, -178, -177, -176
 -175, -174, -173, -172, -171, -170, -169, -168
 -167, -166, -165, -164, -163, -162, -161, -160
 -159, -158, -157, -156, -155, -154, -153, -152
 -151, -150, -149, -148, -147, -146, -145, -144
 -143, -142, -141, -140, -139, -138, -137, -136
 -135, -134, -133, -132, -131, -130, -129, -128
 -127, -126, -125, -124, -123, -122, -121, -120
 -119, -118, -117, -116, -115, -114, -113, -112
 -111, -110, -109, -108, -107, -106, -105, -104
 -103, -102, -101, -100, -99, -98, -97, -96
 -95, -94, -93, -92, -91, -90, -89, -88
 -87, -86, -85, -84, -83, -82, -81, -80
 -79, -78, -77, -76, -75, -74, -73, -72
 -71, -70, -69, -68, -67, -66, -65, -64
 -63, -62, -61, -60, -59, -58, -57, -56
 -55, -54, -53, -52, -51, -50, -49, -48
 -47, -46, -45, -44, -43, -42, -41, -40
 -39, -38, -37, -36, -35, -34, -33, -32
 -31, -30, -29, -28, -27, -26, -25, -24
 -23, -22, -21, -20, -19, -18, -17, -16
 -15, -14, -13, -12, -11, -10, -9, -8
 -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56
 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64
 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72
 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80
 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88
 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104
 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112
 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120
 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128
 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136
 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144
 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152
 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160
 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168
 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176
 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184
 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192
 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200
201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208
 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216
```

```
    217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224
    225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232
    233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240
    241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248
    249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256
    257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264
    265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272
    273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280
    281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288
    289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296
    297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304
    305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312
    313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320
    321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328
    329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336
    337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344
    345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352
    353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360
    361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368
    369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376
    377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384
    385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392
    393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400
    401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408
    409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416
    417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424
    425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432
    433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440
    441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448
    449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456
    457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464
    465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472
    473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480
  Controller SRLGs
    None
```

show mpls traffic-eng link-management optical-uni

Displays the summary of the GMPLS UNI tunnel state. MPLS tunnels are not created when the optics controller is in shutdown state. IM state is shown as "Admin down". Issue the **no shutdown** command under the controller interface to initiate the tunnel creation.

```
Mon Jan 11 04:57:46.220 UTC

System Information:
Optical Links Count: 1 (Maximum Links Supported 100)

Optical interface: Optics0/0/0/13
Overview:
IM state: Up
Child interface: : IM state Unknown
OLM/LMP state: Up
Optical tunnel state: up
Connection:
Tunnel role: Tail
Tunnel-id: 1, LSP-id 2, Extended tunnel-id 10.77.132.158
Tunnel source: 10.77.132.158, destination: 10.1.1.1
Optical router-ids: Local: 10.77.132.156, Remote: 10.77.132.158
Label source: UNI-N
Upstream label:
Optical label:
Grid : DWDM
Channel spacing : 50 GHz
```

```
Identifier : 0
Channel Number : -8
Downstream label:
Optical label:
Grid : DWDM
Channel spacing : 50 GHz
Identifier : 0
Channel Number : -8
SRLG discovery: Disabled
SRLG announcement: None
Admission Control:
Upstream: Admitted (LSP ID: 2)
Downstream: Admitted (LSP ID: 2)
OLM/LMP adjacency information:
Adjacency status: Up
Local:
node ID: 10.77.132.156
link interface ID: 6
link ID: 10.1.1.1
Neighbor:
node ID: 10.77.132.158 (RDT_2)
link interface ID: 19
link ID: 10.1.1.2
IPCC: Routed to 10.77.132.158
Optical capabilities:
Controller type: DWDM
Channel spacing: 50 GHz
Default channel: -7
97 supported channels:
-36, -35, -34, -33, -32, -31, -30, -29
-28, -27, -26, -25, -24, -23, -22, -21
-20, -19, -18, -17, -16, -15, -14, -13
-12, -11, -10, -9, -8, -7, -6, -5
-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27
28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43
44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51
52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
60
Controller SRLGs
None
```

show mpls traffic-eng link-management optical-uni tabular

Displays the summary of the GMPLS UNI tunnel state in tabular format.

```
Mon Jan 11 05:27:06.407 UTC

System Information:
Optical Links Count: 1 (Maximum Links Supported 100)

State LMP GMPLS tunnel
Interface       Admin    Oper       adjacency     role     tun-id  state
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Op0/0/0/13       up       up           up         Tail       1      up
```

show mpls traffic-eng tunnels

Displays information about tunnels.

```
Mon Jan 11 05:30:44.501 UTC
```

```
LSP Tunnel 10.77.132.158 1 [8] is signalled, Signaling State: up
Tunnel Name: ios_ot1_10.1.1.1 Tunnel Role: Tail
Upstream label:
Optical label:
Grid : DWDM
Channel spacing : 50 GHz
Identifier : 0
Channel Number : -8
Downstream label:
Optical label:
Grid : DWDM
Channel spacing : 50 GHz
Identifier : 0
Channel Number : -8
Signalling Info:
Src 10.77.132.158 Dst 10.1.1.1, Tun ID 1, Tun Inst 8, Ext ID 10.77.132.158
Router-IDs: upstream 10.77.132.158
local 10.77.132.156
Priority: 7 7
SRLGs: not collected
Path Info:
Incoming Address: 10.1.1.2
Incoming:
Explicit Route:
No ERO

Route Exclusions:
No XRO
Record Route: Disabled
Tspec: avg rate=4294967033 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=4294967033 kbits
Session Attributes: Local Prot: Not Set, Node Prot: Not Set, BW Prot: Not Set
Resv Info: None
Record Route: Disabled
Fspec: avg rate=4294967033 kbits, burst=1000 bytes, peak rate=4294967033 kbits
Displayed 0 (of 0) heads, 0 (of 0) midpoints, 1 (of 1) tails
Displayed 0 up, 0 down, 0 recovering, 0 recovered heads
```

show rsvp neighbors

Displays information about RSVP neighbors.

```
Mon Jan 11 05:33:21.483 UTC
Global Neighbor: 10.77.132.158
Interface       Neighbor Interface
------------------- ---------------
10.77.132.158   MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

show lmp gmpls optical-uni

Verifies LMP configuration and state.

```
GMPLS Optical-UNI LMP Router ID: 10.77.132.156

LMP Neighbor
Name: RDT_2, IP: 10.77.132.158, Owner: GMPLS Optical-UNI
IPCC ID: 1, State Up
Known via : Configuration
Type : Routed
Destination IP : 10.77.132.158
Source IP : 10.77.132.156

Interface I/F | Lcl Interface ID | Lcl Link ID | Interface LMP state
```

```
---------------------+------------------+---------------+-----------------------
Optics0/0/0/13     6                10.1.1.1          Up
```

Example of MPLS Tunnel Creation Without ERO

On the source NCS 1002 node:

```
lmp
gmpls optical-uni
controller Optics0/0/0/5
neighbor HUB-1
neighbor link-id ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.2
neighbor interface-id unnumbered 2130709780
link-id ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.1
neighbor HUB-1
ipcc routed
router-id ipv4 unicast 10.77.142.94
router-id ipv4 unicast 10.77.142.93
mpls traffic-eng
gmpls optical-uni
controller Optics0/0/0/5
tunnel-properties
tunnel-id 10
destination ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.4
path-option 10 no-ero lockdown
rsvp
controller Optics0/0/0/5
signalling refresh out-of-band interval 3600
signalling refresh out-of-band missed 24
```

On the destination NCS 1002 node:

```
lmp
gmpls optical-uni
controller Optics0/0/0/5
neighbor HUB-2
neighbor link-id ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.3
neighbor interface-id unnumbered 2130709780
link-id ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.4
neighbor HUB-2
ipcc routed
router-id ipv4 unicast 10.77.142.46
router-id ipv4 unicast 10.77.142.92
mpls traffic-eng
gmpls optical-uni
controller Optics0/0/0/5
rsvp
controller Optics0/0/0/6
signalling refresh out-of-band interval 3600
signalling refresh out-of-band missed 24
```

The following is the output of the **show mpls traffic-eng tunnels 10** command on the source NCS 1002 node.

```
Name: GMPLS-UNI-Optics0/0/0/5  Destination: 10.4.4.4
  Signalled-Name: HEADNODE_ot10_10.4.4.4
GMPLS UNI tunnel controlling link Optics0/0/0/5, tunnel-id: 10
  Status:
    Admin:    up Oper:   up   Path:  valid   Signalling: connected

    path option 10, (LOCKDOWN) type no-ero  (Basis for Setup)
```

```
    Last Signalled Error : Tue Feb 14 02:19:01 2017
      Info: [11] PathErr(24,6)-(routing, unacceptable label object) at 10.4.4.2
    G-PID: 0x0800 (derived from egress interface properties)
    Creation Time: Tue Jan 10 15:07:11 2017 (4w6d ago)
  Config Parameters:
    Priority:  7  7 Affinity: 0x0/0xffff
    Path Protection: Not Enabled
    BFD Fast Detection: Disabled
    Reoptimization after affinity failure: Enabled
    SRLG discovery: Disabled
  History:
    Tunnel has been up for: 00:00:33 (since Tue Feb 14 02:19:02 IST 2017)
    Current LSP:
      Uptime: 00:00:33 (since Tue Feb 14 02:19:02 IST 2017)
Displayed 1 (of 4) heads, 0 (of 0) midpoints, 0 (of 0) tails
Displayed 1 up, 0 down, 0 recovering, 0 recovered heads
```

Example of MPLS Tunnel Creation with ERO

On the source NCS 1002 node:

```
mpls traffic-eng
      gmpls optical-uni
          controller Optics0/0/0/5
              tunnel-properties
                  tunnel-id 10
                  destination ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.4
                  path-option 10 explicit name ero-1 lockdown verbatim

explicit-path name ero-1
     index 10 next-address strict ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.2
     index 20 next-address strict ipv4 unicast 10.77.142.66
```

The following is the output of the **show mpls traffic-eng tunnels 10** command on the source NCS 1002 node.

```
Name: GMPLS-UNI-Optics0/0/0/5  Destination: 10.4.4.4
  Signalled-Name: HEADNODE_ot10_10.4.4.4
GMPLS UNI tunnel controlling link Optics0/0/0/5, tunnel-id: 10
  Status:
    Admin:    up Oper:   up   Path:  valid   Signalling: connected

    path option 10, (LOCKDOWN verbatim) type explicit ero-1 (Basis for Setup)
    Last Signalled Error : Tue Feb 14 01:57:02 2017
      Info: [7] PathErr(24,6)-(routing, unacceptable label object) at 10.4.4.2
    G-PID: 0x0800 (derived from egress interface properties)
    Creation Time: Tue Jan 10 15:07:11 2017 (4w6d ago)
  Config Parameters:
    Priority:  7  7 Affinity: 0x0/0xffff
    Path Protection: Not Enabled
    BFD Fast Detection: Disabled
    Reoptimization after affinity failure: Enabled
    SRLG discovery: Disabled
  History:
    Tunnel has been up for: 00:09:19 (since Tue Feb 14 01:57:02 IST 2017)
    Current LSP:
      Uptime: 00:09:19 (since Tue Feb 14 01:57:02 IST 2017)

  Path info (No IGP):
  Hop0: 10.4.4.2
```

```
  Hop1: 10.77.142.66
Displayed 1 (of 4) heads, 0 (of 0) midpoints, 0 (of 0) tails
Displayed 1 up, 0 down, 0 recovering, 0 recovered heads
```

Example of MPLS Tunnel Creation with XRO

On the source NCS 1002 node:

```
mpls traffic-eng
      attribute-set xro xro-1
           exclude strict lsp source 10.77.132.93 destination 10.3.3.4 tunnel-id 22
extended-tunnel-id 10.77.132.93
           exclude strict srlg value 123123
      gmpls optical-uni
          controller Optics0/0/0/5
             tunnel-properties
                tunnel-id 10
                destination ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.4
                path-option 10 no-ero xro-attribute-set xro-1 lockdown
          controller Optics0/0/0/6
             tunnel-properties
                tunnel-id 22
                destination ipv4 unicast 10.3.3.4
                path-option 12 no-ero lockdown
```

The following is the output of the **show mpls traffic-eng tunnels 10** command on the source NCS 1002 node.

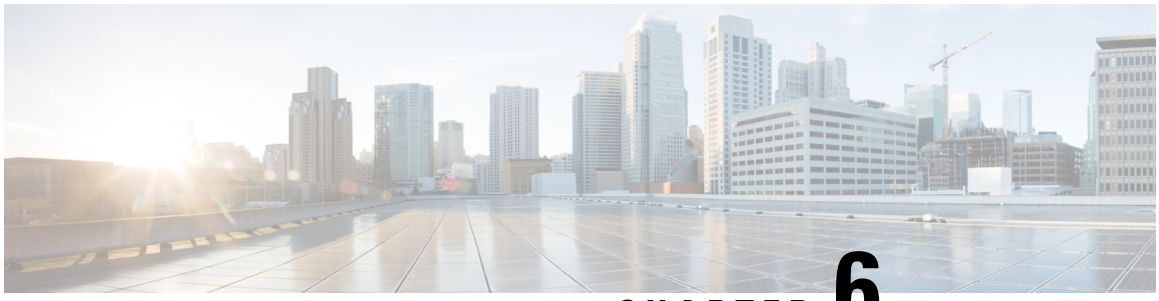
```
Name: GMPLS-UNI-Optics0/0/0/5  Destination: 10.4.4.4
  Signalled-Name: HEADNODE_ot10_10.4.4.4
GMPLS UNI tunnel controlling link Optics0/0/0/5, tunnel-id: 10
  Status:
    Admin:    up Oper:   up   Path:  valid   Signalling: connected

    path option 10, (LOCKDOWN) type no-ero  (Basis for Setup)
      XRO attribute-set: xro-1
        Strict, SRLG id 123123
        Strict, P2P LSP, tun-id 22 lsp-id 0,Mutual-Div-flag 0 LSP-id ignored
          src 10.77.132.93, dest 10.3.3.4, ext-id 10.77.132.93
    Last Signalled Error : Tue Feb 14 02:09:13 2017
      Info: [8] PathErr(24,6)-(routing, unacceptable label object) at 10.4.4.2
    G-PID: 0x0800 (derived from egress interface properties)
    Creation Time: Tue Jan 10 15:07:11 2017 (4w6d ago)
  Config Parameters:
    Priority:  7  7 Affinity: 0x0/0xffff
    Path Protection: Not Enabled
    BFD Fast Detection: Disabled
    Reoptimization after affinity failure: Enabled
    SRLG discovery: Disabled
  History:
    Tunnel has been up for: 00:01:41 (since Tue Feb 14 02:09:13 IST 2017)
    Current LSP:
      Uptime: 00:01:41 (since Tue Feb 14 02:09:13 IST 2017)
Displayed 1 (of 4) heads, 0 (of 0) midpoints, 0 (of 0) tails
Displayed 1 up, 0 down, 0 recovering, 0 recovered heads
```

Example of MPLS Tunnel Creation with Explicit Signaled Wavelength

On the source NCS 1002 node:

```
gmpls optical-uni
     controller Optics0/0/0/5
         tunnel-properties
             tunnel-id 10
             destination ipv4 unicast 10.4.4.4
             path-option 10 no-ero signaled-label dwdm wavelength 22 lockdown
```



CHAPTER 6

Configuring Breakout Patch Panel

The client ports can operate at 10G mode using an external breakout patch panel.

Breakout Patch Panel

The key features of the breakout patch panel are as follows:

- Has 20 MPO ports in the back side that can be connected to 20 QSFP+ client ports of NCS 1002.
- Has 4 * 10G client ports in the front side for each MPO port.
- Has dual power supply.

The benefits of using the breakout patch panel are as follows:

- Labels are assigned to each 10G client port and MPO port. 10G client ports are labeled 0-1 0-2 0-3 0-4, 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, and so on. MPO ports are labeled 0, 1, 2, 3, and so on.
- Link status LED indication is provided to each 10G client port and MPO port.

The breakout patch panel can be connected to NCS 1002 using the following methods:

- The RJ45 Ethernet port, ETH2, available in the rear side of NCS 1002, is used to connect the breakout patch panel back-to-back with NCS 1002. This port is visible as MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/2 in IOS XR. The user must configure the ETH2 interface to bring up the back-to-back IP network.
- Management LAN, ETH0, can be used to connect breakout patch panel with NCS 1002. The user needs to manually bring up the patch panel using the serial port on the patch panel.

Configure Breakout Patch Panel

Connect Patch Panel Back-to-back with NCS 1002

Note Bring up the ETH2 interface in 198.51.100 network.

configure

interface *interface*

ipv4 *ipv4 address subnetmask*

no shut

exit

patch-panel

exit

commit

Example

The following is a sample to configure the breakout patch panel by connecting patch panel back-to-back with NCS 1002.

```
configure
interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/2
ipv4 address 198.51.100.4 255.255.255.0
no shut
exit
patch-panel
exit
commit
```

Connect Patch Panel with NCS 1002 Using Management LAN

The user needs to manually configure the ETH0 interface of the patch panel.

Issue the following commands from the patch panel.

sudo ifconfig eth0 ipaddress *ipaddress* **netmask** *ipaddress* **up**

sudo route add default gw *ipaddress*

Issue the following commands from NCS 1002.

patch-panel

ipv4 *ipv4 address*

exit

commit

Example

The following is a sample to configure the breakout patch panel using the management LAN.

From the patch panel:

```
sudo ifconfig eth0 192.0.2.19 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
sudo route add default gw 198.51.100.98
```

From NCS 1002:

```
patch-panel
ipv4 198.51.100.176
exit
commit
```

Display Patch Panel Events

show patch-panel events

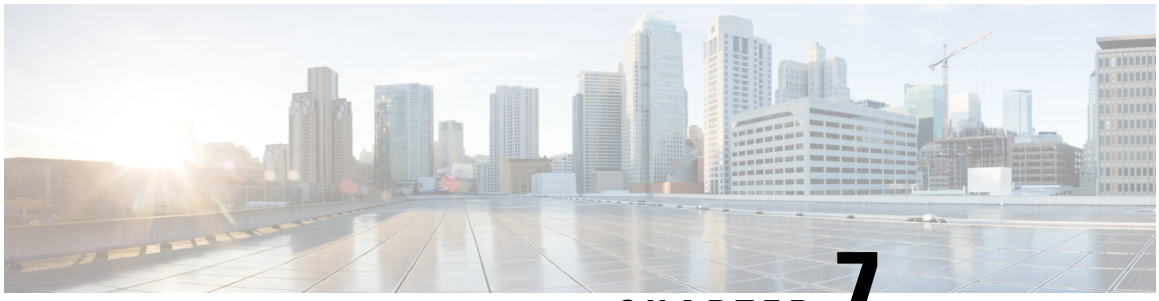
```
Mon Oct 24 12:07:19.963 UTC
{u'fimo_alarms_history_header': u'History of Alarms and Events'}
{u'fimo_alarms_history_help': u'(Time) (ID) (Type) (Message)'}
{u'events_800': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:58) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC2 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_799': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:58) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC3 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_798': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:57) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC4 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_797': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:57) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC5 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_796': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:57) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC8 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_795': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:57) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC9 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_794': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:56) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC10 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_793': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:56) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC11 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_792': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:56) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC12 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_791': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:55) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC13 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_790': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:55) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC14 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_789': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:55) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC15 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_788': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:55) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC16 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_787': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:54) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC17 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_786': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:54) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC18 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
```

```
 solid)'}
{u'events_785': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:54) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC19 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_784': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:54) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC20 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_783': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:53) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/LC1 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_782': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:53) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/MPO86 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
{u'events_781': u'(2016/09/17 18:37:53) (4360) (Event) (Vars were changed; from IP:
198.51.100.125  table: port/b827eba9fb157000/MPO87 data: port_led_color: off, port_led_mode:
 solid)'}
```

The **patch-panel reset** command is used to reset the patch panel.

Alarms in Breakout Patch Panel

Two alarms, **NOT ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH PATCH-PANEL** and **PATCH-PANEL POWER REDUNDANCY LOST**, are raised for the breakout patch panel. For description and clearing procedures of these alarms, see the Alarm Troubleshooting chapter in the *Troubleshooting Guide for Cisco NCS 1000 Series*.



CHAPTER 7

Smart Licensing

This chapter describes Smart Licensing configuration on Cisco NCS 1002.

This chapter contains the following topics:

Understanding Smart Licensing

Smart Licensing is a cloud-based approach to licensing. Smart Licensing simplifies the licensing experience across the enterprise making it easier to purchase, deploy, track, and renew Cisco Software. It provides visibility into license ownership and consumption through a single, simple user interface. The solution allows you to easily track the status of your license and software usage trends.

Smart Licensing helps you simplify three core functions:

- **Purchasing**: The software that you have installed in your network can be registered, without Product Activation Keys (PAKs).
- **Management**: You can automatically track activations against your license entitlements. Also, there is no need to install the license file on every node. You can create license pools (logical grouping of licenses) to reflect your organization structure. Smart Licensing offers you Cisco Smart Software Manager, a centralized portal that enables you to manage all your Cisco software licenses from one centralized website.
- **Reporting**: Through the portal, Smart Licensing offers an integrated view of the licenses you have purchased and what has been deployed in your network. You can use this data to make better purchasing decisions, based on your consumption.

Smart Licensing Features

- Your device initiates a call home and requests the licenses it needs.

- Pooled licences - Licences are company account-specific, and can be used with any compatible device in your company. You can activate or deactivate different types of licenses on the device without actually installing a license file on the device.
- Licenses are stored securely on Cisco servers.
- Licenses can be moved between product instances without license transfer. This greatly simplifies the reassignment of a software license as part of the Return Material Authorization (RMA) process.
- It provides a complete view of all the Smart Software Licenses used in the network using a consolidated usage report of software licenses and devices in one easy-to-use portal.

Cisco Smart Account

Cisco Smart Account is an account where all products enabled for Smart Licensing are deposited. Cisco Smart Account allows you to manage and activate your licenses to devices, monitor license use, and track Cisco license purchases. Through transparent access, you have a real-time view into your Smart Licensing products. IT administrators can manage licenses and account users within your organization's Smart Account through the Smart Software Manager.

When creating a Smart Account, you must have the authority to represent the requesting organization. After you submit the request, it goes through a brief approval process. Access http://software.cisco.com to learn about, set up, or manage Smart Accounts.

Cisco Smart Software Manager Overview

Cisco Smart Software Manager enables you to manage all your Cisco Smart software licenses from one centralized website. With Cisco Smart Software Manager, you organize and view your licenses in groups called virtual accounts (collections of licenses and product instances). Use the Cisco Smart Software Manager to do the following tasks:

- Create, manage, or view virtual accounts.
- Create and manage Product Instance Registration Tokens.
- Transfer licenses between virtual accounts or view licenses.
- Transfer, remove, or view product instances.
- Run reports against your virtual accounts.
- Modify your email notification settings.
- View overall account information.

Virtual Accounts

A Virtual Account exists as a sub-account tithing the Smart Account. Virtual Accounts are a customer-defined structure based on organizational layout, business function, geography, or any defined hierarchy. They are created and maintained by the Smart Account administrator. Smart Licencing allows you to create multiple license pools or virtual accounts within the Smart Software Manager portal. Using the Virtual Accounts option that you can aggregate licenses into discrete bundles that are associated with a cost center so that one section of an organization cannot use the licenses of another section of the organization. For example, if you segregate your company into different geographic regions, you can create a virtual account for each region to hold the licenses and product instances for that region.

All new licenses and product instances are placed in the default virtual account in the Smart Software Manager, unless you specify a different one during the order process. After you access the default account, you may choose to transfer them to any other account, provided you have the required access permissions.

Use the Smart Software Manager portal to create license pools or transfer licenses.

Product Instance Registration Tokens

A product requires a registration token until you have registered the product. On successful registration, the device receives an identity certificate. This certificate is saved and automatically used for all future communications with Cisco. Registration tokens are stored in the Product Instance Registration Token Table that is associated with your enterprise account. Registration tokens can be valid 1–365 days.

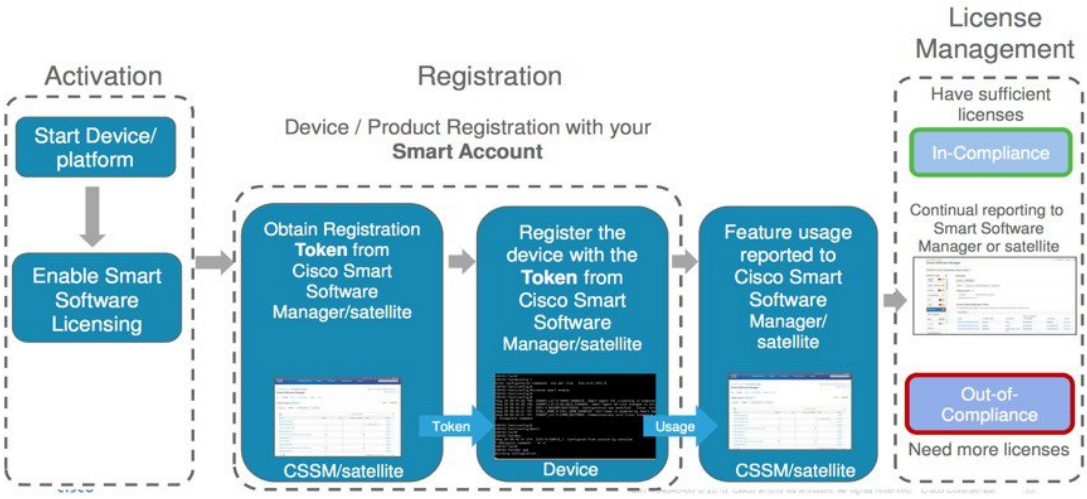
Product Instances

A product instance is an individual device with a unique device identifier (UDI) that is registered using a product instance registration token (or registration token). You can register any number of instances of a product with a single registration token. Each product instance can have one or more licenses residing in the same virtual account. Product instances must periodically connect to the Cisco Smart Software Manager servers during a specific renewal period. If you remove the product instance, its licenses are released and made available within the virtual account.

Smart Licensing Work Flow

The following figure depicts a working model of smart licensing that involves a three-step procedure.

Figure 7: Smart Licensing Work Flow



1. **Setting up Smart Licensing**: You can place the order for Smart Licensing, to manage licenses on the Cisco.com portal. You agree to the terms and conditions governing the use and access of Smart Licensing in the Smart Software Manager portal.

2. **Enabling and Use Smart Licensing**: Smart Licensing is enabled by default. You can use either of the following options to communicate:

    - **Smart Call Home**: The Smart Call Home feature is automatically configured when Smart Licensing is enabled. Smart Call Home is used by Smart Licensing as a medium for communication with the Cisco license service. Call Home feature allows Cisco products to periodically call-home and perform an audit and reconciliation of your software usage information. This information helps Cisco efficiently track your install base, keep them up and running, and effectively pursue service and support contract

renewals. For more information on Smart Call Home feature, see http://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/smart_call_home/SCH_Deployment_Guide.pdf.

- **Smart Software Manager Satellite** : is a component of Cisco Smart Licensing and works with Cisco Smart Software Manager (SSM). It helps customers intelligently manage product licenses, providing near real-time visibility and reporting of the Cisco licenses they purchase and consume.

  For customers who do not want to manage their installed base using a direct Internet connection, the Smart Software Manager satellite is installed on the customer premises and provides a subset of Cisco SSM functionality. After you download the satellite application, deploy it, and register it to Cisco SSM, you can perform the following functions locally:

  - Activate or register a license
  - Get visibility to your company's licenses
  - Transfer licenses between company entities

  Periodically, the satellite must synchronize with Cisco SSM to reflect the latest license entitlements.

  For more information about the Smart Software Manager satellite, see http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/buy/smart-accounts/software-manager-satellite.html.

3. **Manage and Report Licenses**: You can manage and view reports about your overall software usage in the Smart Software Manager portal. Compliance reporting describes the types of Smart Licensing reports.

Benefits of Smart Licensing

- Licenses are not locked to perform configurations even if the license limit exceeds the paid license limit. You are notified with out-of-compliance notification to buy additional licenses when the license limit exceeds the paid license limit. This saves time with the ability to transfer licenses across the organization.
- Licenses can be pooled across the entire organization, enabling them to be reused across organizational boundaries.
- Provides software asset management information so that you can plan and track the licenses.

PIDs of NCS 1002

Cisco NCS 1002 has two PIDs:

- **Fully licensed PID (NCS1002-K9)**—This is a high cost PID. By using the fully licensed PID, you can configure and use the software without any explicit licensing.
- **Partially licensed PID (NCS1002-LIC-K9)**—This is a low cost PID and you have to additionally buy licenses to configure the software.

Software Entitlements and Smart Licenses of Cisco NCS 1002

Software entitlement is a system that consists of a license manager on Cisco NCS 1002 that manages licenses for various software and hardware features. The license manager parses and authenticates a license before accepting it.

Core features are available for use without any license. The following features are available on Cisco NCS 1002 only using licenses.

The following table lists the features and its corresponding entitlements that can be enabled on Cisco NCS 1002 using licenses:

Table 7: Software Entitlements of Cisco NCS 1002

Feature	Software Entitlement
NCS1K Smart License - one slice with 200G DWDM	L_NCS1K_200G_LIC
NCS1K Smart License - one slice with 200G/250G DWDM	L_NCS1K_250G_LIC
NCS1K Smart License - one slice with encryption	L_NCS1K_ENCR_LIC
(Only for R6.2.1 and R6.2.2) NCS1K Smart License - streaming telemetry	L-NCS1K-ST-LIC

Note You can view these software entitlements and their usage details in the Cisco Smart Software Manager portal.

There is one-to-one mapping mapping between the software entitlement and the smart license. For example, S-NCS1K-LIC-200G= license requested by the customer maps to the L_NCS1K_200G_LIC entitlement stored in the software.

Table 8: Smart Licenses of NCS 1002

License Requested	License Given	Configuartion Done
S-NCS1K-LIC-200G=	S-NCS1K-LIC-200G=	Slice with 200G trunk without encryption
S-NCS1K-LIC-250G=	S-NCS1K-LIC-200G= S-NCS1K-LIC-250G=	Slice with 250G or 200G trunk without encryption
	(Additional 200G license will be given)	Slice with 200G trunk without encryption
S-NCS1K-LIC-ENCR=	S-NCS1K-LIC-ENCR=	One slice with encryption
(Only for R6.2.1 and R6.2.2) S-NCS1K-LIC-ST=	S-NCS1K-LIC-ST=	Telemetry configuration

Creating a Token

To create a new token using Cisco Smart Software Manager, perform the following tasks:

Step 1 Log into the Cisco Smart Software Manager.

Step 2 Click the **Inventory** tab, and select your virtual account from the **Virtual Account** drop-down list.

Step 3 From the **General** tab, choose **New Token**.

The **Create Registration Token** dialog appears.

Step 4 Enter the token description.

Step 5 Specify the number of days the token must be active.

Step 6 Check the **Allow export-controlled functionality on the products registered with this token** check box.

Step 7 Click **Create Token**.

Step 8 Copy the token and register NCS 1002 with the same token ID.

Configuring Smart Licensing

To configure smart licensing in Cisco NCS 1002, perform the following tasks:

Step 1 Configure the domain name server for the smart license server.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
Sat Dec 15 15:25:14.385 IST
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:NCS1002(config)#domain name-server 203.0.113.247
```

Step 2 Setup the CiscoTAC-1 profile and destination address for Smart Call Home, using the following commands:

call-home

service active

contact smart-licensing

profile CiscoTAC-1

active

destination address http {http|https}://{FQDN}/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService

destination transport-method http

Note FQDN must be either Cisco Smart Software Manager FQDN (tools.cisco.com) or Smart Licensing satellite server FQDN. You must configure the DNS server before setting-up the call-home destination address as FQDN. Use the **domain name-server {DNS server IP}** command to configure the DNS server on the device.

Example:

```
domain name-server 203.0.113.247
call-home
service active
contact smart-licensing
profile CiscoTAC-1
active
destination address http https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService
destination transport-method http
```

Note **CiscoTAC-1** profile is the default profile for smart licensing and it must not be deleted.

Step 3 Configure the crypto ca Trust point profile, if CRL distribution point is not defined in the Satellite server certificate or if the device is not able to reach the host mentioned in the CRL distribution point.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#crypto ca trustpoint Trustpool crl optional
```

Step 4 Create and copy the registration token ID using Cisco Smart Software Manager.

For more details about creating a token, see Creating a Token, on page 76.

Step 5 In the privileged EXEC mode, register the token ID in Cisco NCS 1002, using the following commands:

license smart register idtoken *token-ID*

The registration may fail if the token is invalid or there is communication failure between the device and the portal or satellite. If there is a communication failure, there is a wait time of 24 hours before the device attempts to register again. To force the registration, use the **license smart register idtoken** *token-ID* **force** command.

When your device is taken off the inventory, shipped elsewhere for redeployment, or returned to Cisco for replacement using the return merchandise authorization (RMA) process, you can use the **license smart deregister** command to cancel the registration on your device. All smart licensing entitlements and certificates on the platform are removed.

ID certificates are renewed automatically after six months. In case, the renewal fails, the product instance goes into unidentified state. You can manually renew the ID certificate using the **license smart renew id** command.

Authorization periods are renewed by the Smart Licensing system every 30 days. As long as the license is in an 'Authorized' or 'Out-of-Compliance' (OOC), the authorization period is renewed. Use the **license smart renew auth** command to make an on-demand manual update of your registration. Thus, instead of waiting 30 days for the next registration renewal cycle, you can issue this command to instantly find out the status of your license.

After 90 days, the authorization period expires and the status of the associated licenses display "AUTH EXPIRED". Use the **license smart renew auth** command to retry the authorization period renewal. If the retry is successful, a new authorization period begins.

Verifying Smart Licensing Configuration

After enabling Smart Licensing, you can use the **show** commands to verify the default Smart Licensing configuration. If any issue is detected, take corrective action before making further configurations.

- **show license all**
- **show license status**
- **show license summary**

- **show license tech**
- **show license udi**
- **show license usage**
- **show license platform detail**
- **show tech-support smartlic**
- **show tech-support call-home**

The following table defines the available license authorization status in Cisco NCS1002:

Table 9: License Authorization Status

License Authorization Status	Description
Unconfigured	Smart Software Licensing is not configured.
Unidentified	Smart Software Licnensing is enabled but is not registered.
Registered	Device registration is completed and an ID certificate is received that will be used for future communication with the Cisco licensing authority.
Authorized	Registration is completed with a valid Smart Account and license consumption has begun. This indicates compliance.
Out of Compliance	Consumption exceeds available licenses in the Smart Account.
Authorization Expired	The device is unable to communicate with the Cisco Smart Software Manager for an extended period of time. This state occurs after 90 days of expiry. The device will attempt to contact the CSSM every hour in order to renew the authorization until the registration period expires.

Example 1:

The following example shows the sample output of **show license all** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show license all
Fri Jan  6 01:33:24.230 UTC
Smart Licensing Status
======================
Smart Licensing is ENABLED
Registration:
 Status: REGISTERED
 Smart Account: BU Production Test
 Virtual Account: NCS1000  Initial
 Registration: SUCCEEDED on Thu Jan 05 2017 15:04:18 UTC
 Last Renewal Attempt: None
 Next Renewal Attempt: Tue Jul 04 2017 15:04:18 UTC
 Registration Expires: Fri Jan 05 2018 09:25:50 UTC
License Authorization:
 Status: AUTHORIZED on Thu Jan 05 2017 15:17:04 UTC
 Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED on Thu Jan 05 2017 15:17:04 UTC
 Next Communication Attempt: Sat Feb 04 2017 15:17:04 UTC
 Communication Deadline: Fri Jan 05 2018 09:25:50 UTC
License Usage
=============
No licenses in use
Product Information
===================
```

```
UDI: SN:CAT1111B0KR,UUID:default-sdr
Agent Version=============Smart Agent for Licensing: 2.2.0_rel/17RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
```

Example 2:

The following example shows the sample output of **show license platform detail** command. The output displays telemetry entry only for R6.2.1 and R6.2.2.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show license platform detail
Fri Jan 20 12:09:30.729 UTC
Current state:    REGISTERED
Collection: LAST: Fri Jan 20 12:03:13 2017
            NEXT: Fri Jan 20 13:03:13 2017
Reporting:  LAST: Fri Jan 20 12:03:13 2017
            NEXT: Sat Jan 21 12:03:13 2017
Parameters: Collection interval:          60 minute(s)
            Reporting  interval:        1440 minute(s)
            Throughput gauge:        1000000 Kbps
================================================
Feature/Area 'sys_features'
   Name:  sys_features
   DLL:   libplat_sl_plugin_sys_features.so
   Flags: CONFIG
   # CLI: 1
   Entitlements (total 1):
   [ 0] Name:  NCS1K Smart License - streaming telemetry
        Token:
regid.2017-01.com.cisco.L-NCS1K-ST-LIC-,1.0_6222b080-6651-4611-a725-fc84b647d614
        Count: Last reported:    1
               Next report:      0
================================================
Feature/Area 'system'
   Name:  System
   DLL:   libplat_sl_plugin_system.so
   Flags: CONFIG
   # CLI: 3
   Entitlements (total 3):
   [ 0] Name:  NCS1K Smart License - one slice with 200G DWDM
        Token:
regid.2017-01.com.cisco.L-NCS1K-200G-LIC,1.0_b03ac261-7397-4a66-b1e2-affa324ac518
        Count: Last reported:    0
               Next report:      0
   [ 1] Name:  NCS1K Smart License - one slice with 200G/250G DWDM
        Token:
regid.2017-01.com.cisco.L-NCS1K-250G-LIC,1.0_c0520a76-f3f9-4773-b841-60fadfa70e4e
        Count: Last reported:    0
               Next report:      0
   [ 2] Name:  NCS1K Smart License - one slice with encryption
        Token:
regid.2017-01.com.cisco.L-NCS1K-ENCR-LIC-,1.0_18fbcf09-68a5-4853-9534-cdbcad8dc918
        Count: Last reported:    0
               Next report:      0
```

Example 3:

The following example shows the sample output of **show license summary** command.

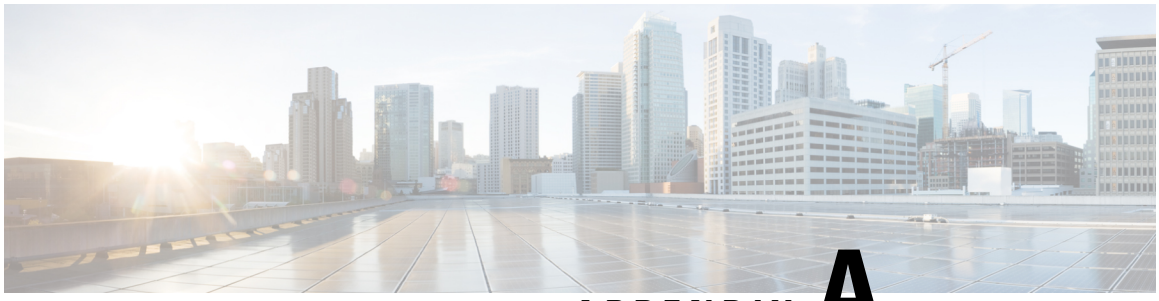
```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show license summary
Thu Feb  2 23:10:46.723 UTC
Smart Licensing is ENABLED
Registration:
  Status: REGISTERED
  Smart Account: BU Production Test
```

```
  Virtual Account: NCS1000
  Last Renewal Attempt: None
  Next Renewal Attempt: Tue Aug 01 2017 23:09:00 UTC
License Authorization:
  Status: AUTHORIZED on Thu Feb 02 2017 23:09:12 UTC
  Last Communication Attempt: SUCCEEDED
  Next Communication Attempt: Thu Feb 02 2017 23:10:53 UTC
License Usage:
  License             Entitlement tag          Count  Status
  -----------------------------------------------------------------
                      (L-NCS1K-200G-LIC)           2   PENDING
                      (L-NCS1K-250G-LIC)           1   PENDING
                      (L-NCS1K-ENCR-LIC-)          1   PENDING
```

Example 4:

The following example shows the sample output of **show license usage** command.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show license usage
Fri Feb  3 21:08:24.097 UTC
License Authorization:
  Status: No Licenses in Use
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show license trace ?
  all       Show tracing for both Smart Licensing and client(cisco-support)
  client    Show tracing for the agent client code(cisco-support)
  smartlic  Show tracing for the Smart Licensing Code(cisco-support)
```



APPENDIX A

Configuring SNMP

The following MIBs are supported in NCS 1002.

- CISCO-CONFIG-MAN-MIB
- CISCO-FLASH-MIB
- CISCO-ENTITY-REDUNDANCY-MIB
- CISCO-SYSTEM-MIB
- CISCO-ENTITY-ASSET-MIB
- EVENT-MIB
- DISMAN-EXPRESSION-MIB
- CISCO-FTP-CLIENT-MIB
- NOTIFICATION-LOG-MIB
- CISCO-RF-MIB
- RADIUS-AUTH-CLIENT-MIB
- RADIUS-ACC-CLIENT-MIB
- IEEE8023-LAG-MIB
- CISCO-TCP-MIB
- UDP-MIB
- CISCO-BULK-FILE-MIB
- CISCO-CONTEXT-MAPPING-MIB
- CISCO-OTN-IF-MIB
- CISCO-ENHANCED-MEMPOOL-MIB
- CISCO-PROCESS-MIB
- CISCO-SYSLOG-MIB
- ENTITY-MIB

- CISCO-ENTITY-FRU-CONTROL-MIB
- CISCO-IF-EXTENSION-MIB
- RMON-MIB
- CISCO-OPTICAL-MIB
- CISCO-ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB
- LLDP-MIB

The following table provides more information about SNMP MIBs and the documentation links.

Task	Link
Determine the MIB definitions	SNMP Object Navigator
Configure SNMP	Configure SNMP
Understand the SNMP best practices regarding the recommended order of SNMP query, maximum cache hit, and SNMP retry and timeout recommendation	SNMP Best Practices

snmp-server community must be configured as SystemOwner for admin-plane parameters to appear to entity mib. The parameters of fans and power supply units are examples of admin-plane parameters.