



Release Notes for Cisco ONS 15600 Release 5.0.2



Note

The terms "Unidirectional Path Switched Ring" and "UPSR" may appear in Cisco literature. These terms do not refer to using Cisco ONS 15xxx products in a unidirectional path switched ring configuration. Rather, these terms, as well as "Path Protected Mesh Network" and "PPMN," refer generally to Cisco's path protection feature, which may be used in any topological network configuration. Cisco does not recommend using its path protection feature in any particular topological network configuration.

September 2007

Release notes address closed (maintenance) issues, caveats, and new features for the Cisco ONS 15600. For detailed information regarding features, capabilities, hardware, and software introduced with this release, refer to Release 5.0 of the *Cisco ONS 15600 Procedure Guide*, *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*, *Cisco ONS SONET TLI Command Guide*, and *Cisco ONS 15600 Troubleshooting Guide*. For the most current version of the Release Notes for Cisco ONS 15600 Release 5.0.2, visit the following URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/ong/15600/600relnt/index.htm>

Cisco also provides Bug Toolkit, a web resource for tracking defects. To access Bug Toolkit, visit the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Bugtool/launch_bugtool.pl

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Changes to the Release Notes

This section documents supplemental changes that have been added to the *Release Notes for Cisco ONS 15600 Release 5.0.2* since the production of the Cisco ONS 15600 System Software CD for Release 5.0.2.

No changes have been added to the release notes for Release 5.0.2.

Caveats

Review the notes listed below before deploying the ONS 15600. Caveats with DDTS tracking numbers are known system limitations that are scheduled to be addressed in a subsequent release. Caveats without DDTS tracking numbers are provided to point out procedural or situational considerations when deploying the product.

Upgrades

DDTS # CSCeg34361

Revert fails if the internal subnet differs from that in the revert database. This issue is seen in a revert from a 5.0.x release to Release 5.0. This issue is not seen in reverts from Release 5.0.x to 1.x. This issue will be resolved in Release 6.0.

DDTS # CSCeh16339

Clicking the Cancel button from the CTC network view, Software tab during a software download does not stop the download, but gives the appearance in the network view, Software tab that it has. This symptom only occurs if you click the Cancel button after the software has been copied to the node, and during the “Copying to Standby TSC” phase of the software download. To avoid this issue, cancel the software download from the node view, Software tab instead of from the network view, Software tab when canceling during the “Copying to Standby TSC” phase of the software download. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCee60276

Some circuits might be displayed as PARTIAL after one or more ONS 15600 nodes is upgraded to Release 5.0.x. This can occur when the ONS 15600 interoperates with ONS 15454, 15327, or 15310 nodes in the same network, and there exist circuits with their source on the ONS 15454/15327/15310 nodes and drops on the ONS 15600 nodes. If this occurs, run “Circuit Reconfigure” on the affected PARTIAL circuits. For further documentation of this circumstance, see the *Upgrading Cisco ONS 15600 Release 1.x to 5.0* document.

Maintenance and Administration

**Caution**

VxWorks is intended for qualified Cisco personnel only. Customer use of VxWorks is not recommended, nor is it supported by Cisco's Technical Assistance Center. Inappropriate use of VxWorks commands can have a negative and service affecting impact on your network. Please consult the troubleshooting guide for your release and platform for appropriate troubleshooting procedures. To exit without logging in, enter a Control-D (hold down the Control and D keys at the same time) at the Username prompt. To exit after logging in, type "logout" at the VxWorks shell prompt.

DDTS # CSCeg57163

ONS platforms support only a single OSPF virtual link. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCdy58342

Network connectivity could be lost if a backbone area becomes segmented into multiple GNEs. This occurs only if multiple ONS 15600 nodes and routers are connected to the same LAN in OSPF area 0. If a link between two routers breaks, the CTC session connected to Router 1 will not be able to communicate with the ONS 15600 connected to Router 2. To resolve, you must repair the link between the routers or provide another form of redundancy in the network. This is as designed.

DDTS # CSCdz07098

If OSPF on LAN is enabled with an area ID that is the same as the area ID of any of the DCC Links, CTC will not be able to discover any of the DCC Connected Nodes. To avoid this issue, set the OSPF on LAN area ID to an area other than any of those already occupied by a DCC link. This is as designed.

DDTS # CSCdy25142

Equipment alarms are always reported based on the activity of the particular card, without taking card redundancy into consideration. Thus, an equipment alarm such as CTNEQPT-PB-0 may be raised against a line card as CR(SA) even though the traffic is protected. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCeb49407

Choosing certain qualities of RES settings in the CTC Provisioning tab, Timing subtab, may trigger a reference failure. Specifically, this can occur if you select the quality of RES level such that any of the following are true.

- ST3 < RES < ST3E
- ST4 < RES < SMC
- RES < ST4

When you then input an actual reference signal lower than ST3E quality, the failure is triggered. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCdy14265

The manual bridge and roll feature allows you to perform the END command once the roll operation transitions from a ROLL PENDING to ROLL condition, even if the roll to port has an invalid signal. To avoid traffic impact, ensure that the roll-to line is alarm-free. If an alarm exists, you can choose to do nothing and wait for the alarm to clear, to delete the roll, or to proceed in spite of the alarm. This issue will not be resolved.

Control Cards

DDTS # CSCeg16339

Performing a TSC soft reset on an ONS 15600 with a large BLSR and circuit configuration sometimes causes subordinate I/O cards to soft reset. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

Data IO Cards

DDTS # CSCef20813

No graphical representations of LEDs for ASAP ports are displayed in the CTC card view. SD and SF LED representations are also absent from the CTC node view for some legacy OCn cards. There are no plans to resolve this issue.

DDTS # CSCeg12963

On an OC-48 port of an ASAP card, use of the ED-ST59c TL1 command to create a dual TAP port is only accepted for STS-x-y-z-4/16/28, and is incorrectly denied for the first, and the rest of all the STSs. To work around this issue, when creating an STS-9c dual tap on an OC-48 ASAP port, start the tap on the STS 4, STS 16, or STS 28 boundary. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

BLSR Functionality

DDTS # CSCeh49665

Connections might still exist after circuit deletions on BLSR DRI rings for which the primary node is isolated. For BLSR DRI rings with several types of DRI circuits, if you isolate the primary node by deleting the database, reseal the I/O cards, then delete all BLSR DRI circuits, the SSXCs still show connections. To avoid this issue, do not delete or create BLSR DRI circuits when a node on the BLSR DRI ring is isolated. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCeh35448

Rarely, a line card might reboot after multiple times creating and deleting a BLSR with circuits provisioned for PCA and DRI. If you have a BLSR with circuits provisioned for PCA and DRI, and you then delete the circuits, delete the BLSR, and reenter the same ring ID and facilities (as the BLSR you just deleted), it is possible to see a line card reboot. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCeh11972

Soft resetting both SSXC cards at the same time while the BLSR is in wait to restore results in a one-second hit. This also causes an out of sync condition where the ring appears switched on the GUI interface and CID-MISMATCH alarms are possibly declared. This issue can occur on a ring that is still switched and for which wait to restore period is active. Avoid soft resetting both SSXC cards at the same time when a wait to restore is active. Soft resets should only be performed when rings are in a steady state (switched or idle). If this out of sync condition occurs, a manual or forced switch on the affected rings will be required to resynchronize the system. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCef52499

When creating DRI circuits both service and path selectors can either be revertive or non-revertive. To correct this, change the reversion of the selectors after creation of the circuit by editing the circuit. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCeb56502

A circuit remains in the roll_pending state after a roll attempt is cancelled on a path roll in a two-fiber BLSR, where the path has an active protection switch at the circuit destination node. To recover from this situation, restart CTC. This issue will be resolved in the future release.

Path Protection Functionality

DDTS # CSCec15064

A path protection/SNCP circuit with a defect signal present (for example, AIS-P or AIS-V) on the protect path will produce RDI-P or RDI-V upstream of the detection point, but these signals will not be detected or indicated. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

Interoperability

DDTS # CSCdx61916

If, using CTC, you attempt to create a protected VT1.5 circuit that originates on one ONS 15327/454 that is connected to the ONS 15600 via path protection to another ONS 15327/454 that is connected to the ONS 15600 via 1+1 or BLSR, the circuit creation request will be denied because of mixed protection domains. CTC is currently incapable of routing VT circuits across the ONS 15600 when mixed protection schemes are involved. VT traffic can be routed across the ONS 15600 when mixed protection schemes are involved by performing the following:

-
- Step 1** On the ONS 15600, create an STS level cross connect with the requisite path selectors.
 - Step 2** Use CTC to create a VT circuit from the source node to the trunk ports that interface to the 15600.
 - Step 3** Use CTC to create a VT circuit between the destination node and the trunk ports that interface with the 15600.
-

**Note**

While this workaround provides the ability to route VT traffic across the ONS 15600 when mixed protection domains exist, the traffic must be managed as three separate circuits instead of one single end-to-end circuit.

This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCdy68110

When you attempt to configure VT circuits on a test configuration consisting of two ONS 15454 nodes and one ONS 15600 node, when both ONS 15454s are connected to the ONS 15600 node using a dual path protection connection configuration, and when the ONS 15600 node serves as an intermediate node between the two ONS 15454 nodes, you may be unable to create a VT circuit from one ONS 15454 to the ONS 15600 and then to the other ONS 15454. VT Tunnels are created, but the VT circuit is not created. A mixed protection domain error message is raised when this occurs. To avoid this issue, create the VT tunnels manually, so that the two tunnels do not create a topology where the working and protect tunnels share the same I/O card. After the tunnels have been created, the VT circuit can be successfully added. This issue will be resolved in future release.

DDTS # CSCdx94969

Physical PM parameters can not be retrieved through the SNMP interface. MIBs released with the ONS 15600 do not have entries for the following physical PM parameters.

- LBC
- OPR
- OPT

The standard SONET Generic MIB does not have entries for these. To work around this issue, use CTC to retrieve the values. SNMP support for these parameters may be considered for a future release.

DDTS # CSCdy54737

The following PM parameters can not be retrieved through SNMP.

- **Line:**
 - FC-L
- **Path:**
 - FC-P
 - PPJC-Pdet
 - NPJC-Pdet
 - PPJC-Pgen
 - NPJC-Pgen
- **Protection groups:**
 - PSC
 - PSD
- **Far End counts for line and path**

- **1-Day PM counts**

To retrieve these counts, use CTC. SNMP support for these parameters may be considered for a future release.

TL1

DDTS # CSCeg14663

The response from the TL1 command, RTRV-NE-IPMAP, contains two rows (one duplicate) of information for each DCC connected port that has provisioned BLSR protection. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCeg15770

The TL1 command RTRV-INV::ALL does not return inventory information for all cards present in the node when a preprovisioned PIM exists on a ASAP card. To use this command you must first delete the preprovisioned PIM. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

DDTS # CSCeb46234

A TL1 user cannot preprovision IO cards when a filler card is in the slot. Removal of the filler card will clear the slot and allow the TL1 user to preprovision the IO card. This is by design.

Resolved Caveats for Release 5.0.2

The following caveats were resolved in Release 5.0.x.

Hardware

DDTS # CSCeh07574

Do not install an ASAP card in a system running Release 5.0. During normal testing at 50 deg C temperature the ASAP card can experience a silent failure that at times can be service affecting. Traffic might take errors when you run a fully loaded node with ASAP cards at 50 deg C temperature. Bit errors can occur on some ports. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.2.

Maintenance and Administration

DDTS # CSCeg60310

Issuing ampersand ranging to manage a full line card's worth of STSs, while at the same time issuing CTC commands against STSs on the same line card, might cause the TSC to reset. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.2.

DDTS # CSCea78286

In a network topology where ONS 15600 A and ONS 15600 B are connected to the same LAN, with OSPF turned on, both Nodes A and B in the same non-backbone area, and a virtual link created from Node A to a backbone router, if another virtual link to the backbone is created on Node B, a TSC switch may occur. To avoid this situation, do not design a network in the aforementioned configuration; specifically, do not create the second virtual link. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.

DDTS # CSCdy43268

When the OSPF DCC Metric or the OSPF LAN Metric is modified via CTC, there is no change to the routing of traffic. If a link is broken anywhere in the network, or if the TSC is soft reset the traffic will then be routed appropriately. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.

DDTS # CSCea47483

If you initiate a roll from the circuits tab, then switch to the rolls subtab of the circuits tab, select the circuit and press the finish button multiple times (for example, if you accidentally double-click the finish button) to complete the roll, then multiple circuits will be displayed on the circuits tab, only one of which is complete (the rest are incomplete). When completing a roll from the rolls subtab of the circuits tab, only press the finish button a single time for each circuit that you wish to roll. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.

DDTS # CSCea82511

The WTR condition is not displayed after rebooting the working port in an OC-48 1+1 bidirectional revertive configuration. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.

Data IO Cards

DDTS # CSCeg32936

When you remove an ASAP PPM or PIM, the current PM interval is marked invalid. However, when the current 15min time period expires, the first historical PM interval (Prev in CTC) is incorrectly updated to valid. The invalid PM intervals should last for the duration of the PPM/PIM absence. To recover from this you must reinsert the PPM/PIM. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.2.

BLSR Functionality

DDTS # CSCeg47868

Opposite side BLSR IDRI circuits do not recover after segmenting both BLSR DRI rings. If you create opposite side I-DRI circuits, service on working and secondary on RIP, segment both BLSR DRI rings using force switches so that termination nodes are on one segment, primary and secondary nodes on the other segment, then release the force switches in the order that they were performed, some circuits will drop traffic. To avoid this issue, segment one BLSR DRI ring at a time with force switches and release force switches before segmenting the second rings. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.2.

DDTS # CSCeg72819

In a BLSR/MS-SPRing DRI configuration, if you add an intermediate node to the BLSR/MS-SPRing on the path between the primary and the secondary handoff, node isolation on the DRI can cause a loss of traffic. To correct this, delete and recreate the circuit in CTC. You can avoid the issue by creating the cross connect using TL1 instead of performing a network view right-click on the node and executing "Update Circuits With New Node." This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.2.

SNMP

DDTS # CSCdz19797

On an ONS 15600, SNMP alarms that have an alarm state of "notAlarmed" show up as "administrative" when retrieved from the MIB browser.

Alarms retrieved from CTC and via the TL1 interface do not have this issue, and so, can be used to verify any alarm states that are incorrectly displayed from the SNMP interface. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.

TL1 Functionality

DDTS # CSCeg18208

The TL1 command OPR-LPBK-<STS_PATH> gives an “Invalid Path” when using a VFAC AID, even though using the same VFAC AID in a RTRV-CRS command shows the AID is actually involved in a cross connect, so the path should be valid for the OPR-LPBK-<STS_PATH> command. This can occur when the VFAC AID used in the OPR-LPBK-<STS_PATH> command refers to a port on an ASAP-4 card that has been configured for the GIGE payload, where the PIM and PPM layers on the ASAP card are already present or provisioned, and where there is a cross connect provisioned on the node for which the VFAC AID is one of the endpoints, with cross connect and ports in the proper maintenance state such that provisioning a loopback should be allowed. To work around this issue, use CTC instead of TL1 to create the loopback. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.2.

DDTS # CSCeg87471

Do not set the TID for an ENE to more than 19 characters. Setting the TID for an ENE to 20 characters or more and then issuing a TL1 command on the GNE to execute on the ENE will result in TL1 agent connectivity issues on the ENE. Specifically, if you set the TID on the ENE to 20 characters, reboot the TCC, then try to connect to that ENE from a GNE this will result in a loss of TL1 connectivity to the GNE. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.2.

DDTS # CSCeb58786

When a node is provisioned for external timing and SSM Message Set configured for Generation 1, if SONET Minimum Clock (SMC) or Stratum 4 is received, the TL1 RTRV-SYCN command will display DUS (an incorrect message). CTC, however, shows the correct SSM message being received, and all other Generation 1 messages are displayed correctly.

This can also be seen with the Generation 2 Message Set. Whenever Stratum 3, SMC, or Stratum 4 are received, the RTRV-SYCN command displays DUS. CTC consistently displays the correct SSM messages being received. Use CTC to retrieve the SSM information. This issue is resolved in Release 5.0.

New Features and Functionality

This section highlights new features and functionality for Release 5.0.x. For detailed documentation of each feature, consult the user documentation.

New Hardware

SSXC Card

The single shelf cross-connect card (SSXC) is the central element for ONS 15600 switching. The SSXC card establishes connections and performs time division switching (TDS) at STS-1 and STS-Nc levels between ONS 15600 traffic cards.

The SSXC card works with the TSC card to maintain connections and set up cross-connects within the ONS 15600. You establish cross-connect and provisioning information using CTC or TL1. The TSC card stores the proper internal cross-connect information and relays the setup information to the SSXC card.

SSXC Switch Matrix

The switch matrix on each SSXC card consists of 6,144 STS-1 ports, with a maximum of 6,144 STS-1 cross-connections. When creating bidirectional STS-1 cross-connects, each bidirectional cross-connect uses two STS-1 ports, so the result is that the SSXC supports 3,072 bidirectional STS-1 cross-connects. Any STS-1 on any port can be connected to any other port, meaning that the STS cross-connections are non blocking. Non-blocking connections allow network operators to connect any STS1, STS3, STS12, STS24, STS48, or STS192 payload that is received on an OC-48 or OC-192 interface (or any STS6 or STS9 payload that is received on an ASAP interface) to any other interface capable of supporting the bandwidth.

The SSXC card has 128 input ports and 128 output ports capable of STS-48. An STS-1 on any of the input ports can be mapped to an STS-1 output port, thus providing full STS-1 time slot assignments (TSAs).

SSXC Slots and Connectors

Install an SSXC card in Slot 6 and a second SSXC card in Slot 8 for redundancy. (Slots 7 and 9 are also occupied by the SSXC faceplate.) The SSXC card has no external interfaces. All SSXC card interfaces are provided on the ONS 15600 backplane. For SSXC card level indicators consult the *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*.

Any Service Any Port Card

The Any-Service, Any-Port (ASAP) card provides up to 16 Telcordia-compliant, GR-253 SONET OC-3, OC-12, OC-48, or Gigabit Ethernet ports per card in any combination of line rates. The ports operate at up to 2488.320 Mbps over a single-mode fiber. The ASAP card has sixteen physical connector adapters with two fibers per connector adapter (Tx and Rx). The card supports STS-1 payloads and concatenated payloads at STS-3c, STS-6c, STS-9c, STS-12c, STS-24c, or STS-48c signal levels. It is fully interoperable with the ONS 15454 G-Series Ethernet cards.

The ASAP card consists of the ASAP carrier modules, the 4-port I/O module (4PIO), and the Pluggable Port Module (PPM, also known as a Small Form-Factor Pluggable [SFP]). The ASAP carrier module has 4 slots available for the 4PIOs, totaling 16 ports. The ports can each be provisioned as either OC-3, OC-12, OC-48, or Gigabit Ethernet.

You can install ASAP carrier modules in Slots 1 through 4 and 11 through 14. Each 4PIO module can accommodate up to four SFPs, and each SFP has a female LC connector. For card level indicators, port level indicators, and port numbering consult the *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*.

ASAP Card Application

The ASAP Carrier Card plugs into any of the eight available I/O slots for the ONS 15600. Each ASAP carrier card has four slots available for up to and including four ASAP Pluggable Input/output Modules (PIMs). There are four slots available on each PIM for Pluggable Port Modules (PPMs), which are Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP) optics. Four PPMs per ASAP PIM are allowed, which means that there can be as many as 16 PPM optical network interfaces for each ASAP carrier card. Each PPM port can support any of the following SFP optics modules:

- ONS-SI-155-L2 single rate optics module, supporting the OC-3 LR-2 rate

- ONS-SI-622-L2 single rate optics module, supporting the OC-12 LR-2 rate
- ONS-SE-2G-L2 single rate optics module, supporting the OC-48 LR-2 rate
- ONS-SE-Z1 multi-rate optics module, supporting the following rates:
 - OC-3-SR-1
 - OC-12-SR-1
 - OC-48 IR-1
 - GE LX

Each ASAP 4port I/O (ASAP_4PIO) PIM is hot-pluggable while other ports on other PIMs are functional. Each SFP is also hot-pluggable.

Layer 1 Ethernet transport is implemented for Gigabit Ethernet (GE) interfaces. GE traffic is generic framing procedure (GFP), ITU X.86, or Cisco high-level data link control/LAN extension (HDLC/LEX) encapsulated and mapped into a SONET payload.

The data path processing consists of:

- Optical-to-electrical conversion (O/E) and electrical to optical (E/O) on the ASAP_4PIO PIM
- Gigabit Ethernet to Ethernet over SONET (EoS) mapping (for the GE ports only)



Note

For a single flow of Gigabit Ethernet, traffic can be mapped to an STS-48c. This choice limits maximum usable Ethernet ports to eight when all are mapped to STS-48c. Any time an STS-48c is used for an Ethernet connection, one-eighth of the total card bandwidth is consumed on the EoS mapper. If you want to use all 16 ports for Gigabit Ethernet, each port should be mapped to STS-24c or less bandwidth.

Ethernet facilities on the ASAP card include:

- Ethernet ports can be provisioned on a mutli-ate PPM.
- Encapsulation methods allowed for the Ethernet ports are:
 - Cisco HDLC/LEX
 - GFP
 - ITU X.86

For specifics on Ethernet operation, framing, mapping, etc. using the ASAP card refer to the *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*.

New Software Features

GFP-F Framing

Generic Framing Procedure (GFP) defines a standard-based mapping for different types of services onto SONET/SDH. With Release 5.0.x the ASAP card supports frame-mapped GFP (GFP-F), the PDU-oriented client signal adaptation mode for GFP. GFP-F maps one variable length data packet onto one GFP packet. GFP defines common functions and payload specific functions. Common functions are those shared by all payloads. Payload-specific functions differ depending on the payload type. The GFP standard is detailed in ITU recommendation G.7041.

Provisionable Framing Mode

Release 5.0.x provides a method to provision framing mode in the card view, Provisioning > Card tab, which displays the framing mode selections for the card in a drop-down list, and allows you to change the framing mechanism to either HDLC or GFP-F. You can also preprovision the framing mode prior to installing the card, and the card will boot up in the pre-provisioned mode. For details on framing mode provisioning consult to user documentation.

Pluggable Port Module Support

Release 5.0.x supports four small form-factor pluggables (SFPs), also known as Pluggable Port Modules (PPMs), for the ONS 15600 ASAP card.

[Table 1](#) lists the available SFPs for the Cisco ONS 15600.

Table 1 Supported SFPs

Card Supported	Compatible SFP (Cisco Product ID)	Cisco Top Assembly Number (TAN)
ASAP (ONS 15600 SONET/SDH)	ONS-SE-2G-L2	10-2013-01
	ONS-SE-Z1	10-1971-01
	ONS-SI-622-L2	10-1936-01
	ONS-SI-155-L2	10-1937-01

For SFP applications with the ASAP card refer to the *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*. For information on the particular SFPs and their installation, consult the document, *Installing GBIC, SFP and XFP Optical Modules in Cisco ONS 15454, 15327, 15600, and 15310 Platforms*.

Enhanced State Model

Release 5.0.x introduces new administrative and service states for Cisco ONS 15600 cards, ports, and cross-connects. Administrative and service states are based on the generic state model defined in Telcordia GR-1093 Core, Issue 2 and ITU-T X.731 and are available for all support management interfaces. The following state types and state transition types are defined for Release 5.0.x. Consult the *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual* for specific states and their applications.

Service States

Service states include a Primary State (PST), a Primary State Qualifier (PSTQ), and one or more Secondary States (SST).

Administrative States

Administrative states are used to manage service states. Administrative states consist of a PST and an SST. A change in the administrative state of an entity does not change the service state of supporting or supported entities.

Service State Transitions

The possible transitions from one service state to the next state for cards, ports, and cross-connects. A service state transition is based on the action performed on the entity and any autonomous activity.

Card Service State Transitions

The service state transitions for cards.

Port and Cross-Connect Service State Transitions

Port states do not impact cross-connect states with one exception. A cross-connect in the OOS-AU, AINS service state cannot transition autonomously into the IS-NR service state until the parent port is IS-NR.

Circuit State Model

Release 5.0.x adds support for circuit service and administrative states in CTC. For more information consult the user documentation.

32 Ring Two-fiber BLSR

With Release 5.0.x The ONS 15600 can support 32 concurrent two-fiber bidirectional line switched rings (BLSRs). Each BLSR can support up to 24 ONS 15600s. Because the working and protect bandwidths must be equal, you can create only OC-48 or OC-192 BLSRs.

In-Service Topology Upgrades

In Release 5.0.x in-service topology upgrades are supported for unprotected to path protection, and terminal to linear (add a node to a 1+1). Release 5.0.x provides both manual methods and CTC wizards for completing these upgrades.

**Note**

Traffic hits resulting from an in service topology upgrade are less than 50 ms; however, traffic might not be protected during certain upgrades: in the case where you are upgrading from unprotected to path protection, with unidirectional routing, traffic hits might be greater than 50 ms. Cisco recommends waiting for a maintenance window to perform the topology upgrade in this case.

CTC Topology Upgrade Wizards

The following CTC topology upgrade wizards have been added for Release 5.0.x to support in service topology upgrades.

Terminal to Linear—Add a Node to 1+1

The wizard for this feature is invoked by right-clicking on a 1+1 link and then selecting the “terminal to linear” option. The option adds a node between a two nodes connected by a 1+1.

Additional Support for In Service Topology Upgrades**Circuit Routing**

With Release 5.0.x you can choose between manually or automatically routing path protection circuits for a topology upgrade.

The following circuit types are supported for topology upgrades.

- Synchronous transport signal (STS)

- Unidirectional and bidirectional
- Automatically routed and manually routed
- CTC-created and TL1-created
- Ethernet (unstitched)
- Multiple source and destination (both sources should be on one node and both drops on one node)

Circuit Merge and Reconfigure

The circuit merge and reconfigure features enable you to merge selected CTC or TL1 circuits into one or more discovered CTC circuits based on the alignment of the circuit cross-connects, rather than the circuit ID.

Circuit Merge merges *m* circuits into one circuit. This feature takes one master circuit and merges aligned circuits with the master.

Circuit Reconfigure merges *m* circuits into *n* circuits. This feature takes *m* circuits and reconfigures them based on cross-connect alignment. To merge circuits choose the Merge subtab of the Edit Circuits tab in CTC. To merge circuits choose the Merge subtab of the Edit Circuits tab in CTC. To reconfigure circuits, choose the CTC Tools > Circuits tab, and select “Reconfigure Circuits...”

Dual-ring Interconnect

Dual-ring interconnect (DRI) topology provides an extra level of path protection for circuits on interconnected rings. DRI allows users to interconnect BLSRs, path protection configurations, or a path protection with a BLSR, with additional protection provided at the transition nodes. In a DRI topology, ring interconnections occur at two or four nodes.

DRI Features

The following list provides supported BLSR DRI features at a glance.

- BLSR two fiber configurations
- BLSR with path protection supported at the STS level (VT level not supported)
- Traditional DRI and integrated (IDRI)
- Traditional four node interconnect
- Integrated two node interconnect
- BLSR path level protection
- Drop and continue included
- Circuit routing, both manual and automatic
- Same side, or opposite side interconnect
- Ring interconnect on protect (RIP)
- Interconnection with mixed OCn
- Open ended DRI (supported for multi-vendor)



Note

Interconnection links do not support 1+1, 1:1, or 1:n.

**Note**

Dual transmit is not supported for Release 5.0.x BLSR DRI.

BLSR DRI

Unlike BLSR automatic protection switching (APS) protocol, BLSR DRI is a path-level protection protocol at the circuit level. Drop-and-continue BLSR-DRI requires a service selector in the primary node for each circuit routing to the other ring. Service selectors monitor signal conditions from dual feed sources and select the one that has the best signal quality. Same-side routing drops the traffic at primary nodes set up on the same side of the connected rings, and opposite-side routing drops the traffic at primary nodes set up on the opposite sides of the connected rings. For BLSR DRI, primary and secondary nodes cannot be the circuit source or destination.

A DRI circuit cannot be created if an intermediate node exists on the interconnecting link. However, an intermediate node can be added on the interconnecting link after the DRI circuit is created.

DRI protection circuits act as protection channel access (PCA) circuits. In CTC, you set up DRI protection circuits by selecting the PCA option when setting up primary and secondary nodes during DRI circuit creation.

Path Protection to BLSR DRI Handoff Configurations

Path protection configurations and BLSRs can also be interconnected. In path protection to BLSR DRI handoff configurations, primary and secondary nodes can be the circuit source or destination, which is useful when non-DCC optical interconnecting links are present.

Open GNE

Release 5.0.x supports open GNE configurations, through which the ONS 15600 can communicate with non-ONS nodes that do not support point-to-point protocol (PPP) vendor extensions or OSPF type 10 opaque link-state advertisements (LSA), both of which are necessary for automatic node and link discovery. An open GNE configuration allows the DCC-based network to function as an IP network for non-ONS nodes. To support open GNE Release 5.0.x provides provisionable foreign DCC terminations, provisionable proxy server tunnels, and provisionable firewall tunnels.

Foreign DCC termination

To configure an open GNE network, you can provision SDCC, LDCC, and GCC terminations to include a far-end, non-ONS node using either the default IP address of 0.0.0.0 or a specified IP address. You provision a far-end, non-ONS node by checking the “Far End is Foreign” check box during SDCC, LDCC, and GCC creation. The default 0.0.0.0 IP address allows the far-end, non-ONS node to provide the IP address; if you set an IP address other than 0.0.0.0, a link is established only if the far-end node identifies itself with that IP address, providing an extra level of security.

Proxy Server Tunnels and Firewall Tunnels

By default, the SOCKS proxy server only allows connections to discovered ONS peers, and the firewall blocks all IP traffic between the DCC network and LAN. You can, however, provision proxy tunnels to allow up to 12 additional destinations for SOCKS version 5 connections to non-ONS nodes. You can also provision firewall tunnels to allow up to 12 additional destinations for direct IP connectivity between the DCC network and LAN. Proxy and firewall tunnels include both a source and destination subnet. The connection must originate within the source subnet and terminate within the destination subnet before either the SOCKS connection or IP packet flow is allowed.

To set up proxy and firewall subnets in CTC, use the Provisioning > Network > Proxy and Firewalls subtabs. The availability of proxy and/or firewall tunnels depends on the network access settings of the node. See the user documentation for further details.

State Verification Scan Before Activation

Before allowing a software activation or reversion to proceed, Release 5.0.x nodes verify that their current state meets required activation criteria. Activation criteria must be met in order to avoid traffic hits. For ONS 15454, ONS 15454 SDH, ONS 15327, and ONS 15310 nodes, all BLSR spans on the node must be locked-out, and no 1:1, 1:N, 1+1 or Y-Cable protection switches can be in progress. For ONS 15600 nodes, all BLSR spans on the node must be locked-out.

Admin SSM

Synchronization status messaging (SSM) is a protocol that communicates information about the quality of the timing source. SSM messages enable nodes to automatically select the highest quality timing reference and to avoid timing loops. With Release 5.0.x you can configure an SSM value for a timing source (either BITS-IN or Optical Line) by selecting from the “ADMIN. SSM” selection box in the BITS Facilities subtab of the node view, Provisioning > Timing tabs. This feature is useful when the selected external timing source has no SSM information. When you select the Admin SSM value, all switching decisions are subsequently made based on your selection. The same SSM value is transmitted out of the interface configured for BITS Out, and in transmit Optical S1. The DS1 BITS type with framing type SF(D4) only supports Admin SSM. The 64KHz+8KHz clock (ONS 15454 SONET) also only supports Admin SSM. ESF Framing must have Sync Messaging turned off (uncheck the check box) in order to enable Admin SSM selection. SONET nodes use the SSM Generation II message set, as defined in Table 4 of ANSI T1.101-1999. SDH nodes support SDH generation 1 SSM and STU. SONET nodes support only SONET SSM (GR-253).

STS Around Ring

Release 5.0.x supports manual provisioning of contiguous concatenation (CCAT) STS circuits around the ring (traffic travels around the ring, starting and ending at the same node). In previous releases, if you selected the circuit source and destination as starting and ending on different I/O ports of the same node, the result would be an intra-node circuit only. With Release 5.0.x, you can manually route this type of circuit all the way around the ring. STS around the ring is supported for an unprotected path, in an unprotected ring, unless the underlying topology is line protected, in which case the around the ring circuit will also be line protected. STS around the ring is supported for all circuit sizes, starting with STS1 (SONET), or STM1 (SDH), and for all supported management interfaces.

Provisionable Patchcords

A provisionable patchcord is a user-provisioned link that is advertised by OSPF throughout the network. Provisionable patchcords, also called virtual links, are needed if an ONS 15600 optical port is connected to an ONS 15454 transponder or muxponder client port provisioned in transparent mode. Provisionable patchcords are required on both ends of a physical link. The provisioning at each end includes a local patchcord ID, slot and port information, remote IP address, and remote patchcord ID. Patchcords appear as dashed lines in CTC network view.

For supported combinations for ONS 15600 optical cards and the ONS 15454 transponder/muxponder cards used in a provisionable patchcord, refer to the *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*. For more information about the ONS 15454 transponder and muxponder cards, refer to the *Cisco ONS 15454 Reference Manual*.

Optical ports have the following requirements when used in a provisionable patchcord:

- An optical port connected to an ONS 15454 transponder or muxponder port requires an SDCC or LDCC termination.
- If the optical port is the protection port in a 1+1 group, the working port must have an SDCC or LDCC termination provisioned.
- If a remote end (ONS 15454) of a provisionable patchcord is Y-cable protected, an optical port requires two patchcords.

SONET J1 Path Trace Automatic Mode

With Release 5.0.x the ONS 15600 supports J1 path trace automatic mode through both CTC and TL1.

You can enable the SONET J1 Path Trace byte to monitor interruptions or changes to circuit traffic provisioned on the following ONS 15600 cards.

- OC48/STM16 SR/SH 16 Port 1310—Receive only
- OC48/STM16 LR/LH 16 Port 1550—Receive only
- OC192/STM64 SR/SH 4 Port 1310—Receive only
- OC192/STM64 LR/LH 4 Port 1550—Receive only
- ASAP OC-N PPMs—Receive only
- ASAP Ethernet PPMs—Receive and transmit

The J1 byte transmits a repeated, 64-byte, fixed-length string. If the string received at a circuit drop port does not match the string the port expects to receive, an alarm is raised. In automatic mode, the receiving port assumes the first J1 string it receives is the baseline J1 string.

Note The ONS 15600 does not support J1/IPPM for BLSR.

Timing Synchronization Enhancements

Support for additional timing synchronization enhancements is added for the Release 5.0.x ONS 15600. The following additional timing enhancements are supported by both CTC and TL1.

- Mixed mode timing references (external BITS, Line and Internal)
- BITS Out
- Forced switching of reference sources

For full details of timing synchronization support, refer to the *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*.

CTC Enhancements

SSH Shell Access Option

With Release 5.0.x an ONS 15600 Superuser can select secure shell (SSH) as an alternative to Telnet at the CTC Provisioning > Security > Access tabs. SSH is a terminal-remote host Internet protocol that uses encrypted links. It provides authentication and secure communication over unsecure channels. Port 22 is the default port and cannot be changed.

CTC Circuits State Default

The Release 5.0.x circuit creation wizard uses the new node default value, CTC.circuits.state, as the default circuit state when creating a circuit. This default can be set in the NE Defaults window, and will not be overridden by the “sticky” command feature, which caused the default value to be abandoned when using the wizard in previous releases.

Shell Login Challenge

Release 5.0.x supports the requirement of a specific shell password, set initially by the first shell user and then required of subsequent shell users at login. When this feature is enabled, the password is required of all shell users (rather than each user having a separate account) from the time it is set or changed. In the CTC node view, Provisioning > Security > Access tabs, check the “Enable Shell Password” check box to enable the shell password feature. The password can then be set or changed in a telnet or SSH shell session using the “passwd” command.



Note

The password should be 8 characters or less to avoid possible conflicts with certain FTP clients.

CTC ENE Launch

With Release 5.0.x, Cisco Transport Manager (CTM) can now display the node view of an end network element (ENE) without first displaying the node view of the associated gateway network element (GNE) when launching the CTC client.

Date Format Selection

Release 5.0.x adds a date format option to CTC, enabling you to choose between U.S. (MM/DD/YY) and European (DD/MM/YY) date formats. To choose the date format, click the Edit menu and choose Preferences. Select the desired date format (the default is MM/DD/YY) and click OK. The name/value pair (“ctc.dateFormat=DD/MM/YY” or “ctc.dateFormat=MM/DD/YY”) will be updated in the ctc.ini (Windows), or .ctrc (UNIX) file, where preferences are stored. Subsequently, the date format used in all tables, dialogs, and tabs will be changed to the format you selected in the Preferences dialog.

Provisionable Patchcord Tab

Provisionable patchcords, also called virtual links, are needed if an ONS 15600 optical port is connected to an ONS 15454 transponder or muxponder client port provisioned in transparent mode. Release 5.0.x features a Provisionable Patchcord subtab in CTC that displays physical links and their associated protection types, so that, when a control channel cannot be terminated on either end of a physical link, and as a result, the physical link cannot be automatically discovered by OSPF, you can still view the physical link and its protection type in the management software interface. You can view the physical links and their terminations from the CTC network view > Provisioning > Provisionable Patchcords tabs; or from the CTC node view > Provisioning > Comm Channels > Provisionable Patchcords tabs. To

provision the patchcord, you select the Node Name, Slot, Port, and ID for both ends of the physical link. The ID is a unique 16-bit number used to identify a virtual link on a node. IDs are only unique for the particular node.

TL1-CTC Circuit Unification

In Release 5.0.x CTC fully supports TL1-created circuits and TL1 fully supports CTC-created circuits. Release 5.0.x circuit behavior and appearance is unified across both management interfaces, and you can easily alternate between the two. It is also no longer necessary to upgrade a TL1 circuit for CTC, or to downgrade a CTC circuit for TL1. The following circuit unification enhancements are supported with Release 5.0.x.

- Release 5.0.x cross-connects can be given names via TL1 using ENT-CRS and ED-CRS (use the “CKTID” parameter).
- CTC-created circuits can now be fully deleted if all cross-connects are deleted via TL1. (Deleting a source node cross-connect automatically deletes the CTC “circuitInfo” database object.)
- TL1 circuits now have names (like CTC circuits).
- You can use TL1 to change the name of any circuit, TL1-created or CTC-created.
- Low order (LO) tunnels and LO aggregation point circuits created via TL1 are now recognized and displayed in CTC.
- You can use TL1 to add cross-connects to a CTC-created circuit.
- You can edit TL1 circuits using CTC. (No need for upgrading the circuit first.)
- Circuit “upgrade” and “downgrade” functions have been removed.
- You can merge two or more CTC circuits into a single CTC circuit. (Circuit Merge and Circuit Reconfigure.)
- “ACTIVE” circuits are now called “DISCOVERED.”
- “INCOMPLETE” circuits are now called “PARTIAL.”
- “UPGRADABLE” circuits are now called “DISCOVERED_TL1.”
- “INCOMPLETE_UPGRADABLE” circuits are now called “PARTIAL_TL1.”

Software Upgrade

Software upgrades from Release 1.x to 5.0.x are supported.

Cisco Transport Manager

Cisco Transport Manager (CTM) Release 5.0 supports the ONS 15600 Release 5.0.

TL1

High Level Functional Differences

The following high level support is added for Release 5.0.x.

Enhanced State Model Support

In Release 5.0.x, equipment, ports and circuits support additional Primary and Secondary states. Messages of the form REPT^DBCHG^MSG contain new Enhanced State Model (ESM) states in Release 5.0.x. The following are the new SONET states in ESM, as defined for TL1.

PST-PSTQ

Table 2 describes each service state of the entity described by the Primary State (PST) and a Primary State Qualifier (PSTQ).

Table 2 Primary States

PST_PSTQ Values	Description
IS-NR	In Service - Normal
OOS-AU	Out of Service - Autonomous
OOS-AUMA	Out of Service - Autonomous and Management
OOS-MA	Out of Service - Management

SST

Table 3 describes the Secondary States (SST). This parameter provides additional information pertaining to PST and PSTQ.

Table 3 Secondary States

SST Values	Description
AINS	AutoInService
DSBLD	Disabled
LPBK	Loopback
MEA	Mismatch of Equipment Alarm
MT	Maintenance
OOG	OutOfGroup
SWDL	Software Download
UAS	UnAssigned
UEQ	UnEquipped

Remote Monitoring

TL1 support for Remote Monitoring (RMON) is added in Release 5.0.x for GIGE ports on the ASAP card.

Additional Functional Support

The following additional high level features add functional support in Release 5.0.x TL1.

- TL1 BLSR DRI support is added in Release 5.0.x.
- The TL1 Circuit Name feature is added in Release 5.0.x.
- DLT-CRS-PATH commands support a new parameter 'CMDMDE' (Command Mode)

- TL1 support for SNMP configuration is added in Release 5.0.x.
- Port naming support is added in Release 5.0.x.
- TL1 support for static routes is added in Release 5.0.x.
- Fractional ATAG support added to Alarms/Events.
- TL1 PCA support added in Release 5.0.x.
- Support for Embedded Spaces in trace strings is added for the ONS 15600 in Release 5.0.x.
- Setting of revertive time regardless of revertiveness behavior is added in Release 5.0.x.
- Mixed timing mode support is added (combining both BITS and Line Timing Source).
- In addition to BITS-OUT functionality, SYNC-BITS1 and SYNT-BITS support are added for Release 5.0.x.
- Release 5.0.x TL1 adds an ADD/REMOVE parameter to the ED-CRS-STS command.
- “Free form” strings support is added: nested quoted strings can be part of a RTRV command response.

TL1 Command Changes

New Commands

The following commands were added in Release 5.0.x

- ALW-USER-SECU
- CANC-USER-SECU
- CLR-COND-SECU
- DLT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>
- DLT-GIGE
- DLT-ROUTE
- DLT-TRAPTABLE
- ED-<GIGE_TYPE>
- ED-CMD-SECU
- ED-EQPT
- ED-GFP
- ED-HDLC
- ED-POS
- ED-TRAPTABLE
- ENT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>
- ENT-GIGE
- ENT-ROUTE
- ENT-TRAPTABLE
- INH-USER-SECU
- RMV-EQPT

- RST-EQPT
- RMV-GIGE
- RST-GIGE
- RTRV-GIGE
- RTRV-CMD-SECU
- RTRV-CRS
- RTRV-DFLT-SECU
- RTRV-FAC
- RTRV-GFP
- RTRV-GIGE
- RTRV-HDLC
- RTRV-POS
- RTRV-ROUTE
- RTRV-TRAPTABLE
- SET-ATTR-SECUDFLT
- MOD2
- RTRV-ALM-GIGE
- RTRV-ALM-POS
- RTRV-COND-GIGE
- RTRV-COND-POS
- RTRV-PM-GIGE
- RTRV-PM-POS
- INIT-REG-GIGE
- INIT-REG-POS
- SCHED-PMREPT-GIGE
- SCHED-PMREPT-POS
- RTRV-PMSCHED-GIGE
- RTRV-PMSCHED-POS

Command Syntax Changes

The syntax of the following commands is changed in Release 5.0.x.

ALW-MSG-ALL syntax:

```
ALW-MSG-ALL:[<TID>]:<CTAG>[:,,];
```

Is changed to:

```
ALW-MSG-ALL:[<TID>]:[<aid>]:<CTAG>[:,,];
```

DLT-CRS-<PATH> syntax:

```
DLT-CRS-<STS_PATH>:[TID]:<from>,<to>:[CTAG]:[:];
```

Is changed to:

DLT-CRS-<PATH>:[<TID>]:<src>,<dst>:<CTAG>:::[CKTID=<ctid>],[CMDMDE=<cmdmde>];

ED-CRS-<PATH> syntax:

ED-CRS-<STS_PATH>:[TID]:<src>,<dst>:[CTAG]:<cct>;

Is changed to:

ED-CRS-<PATH>:[<TID>]:<src>,<dst>:<CTAG>:::[ADD=<add>],[REMOVE=<remove>],[CKTID=<ctid>],[CMDMDE=<cmdmde>]:<pst>,[<sst>];

ED-<OCN_TYPE> syntax:

ED-<OCN_TYPE>:[TID]:<aid>:[CTAG]::[DCC=<dcc>],[AREA=<area>],[SYNCSMSG=<syncmsg>],[SENDDUS=<senddus>],[SFBER=<sfber>],[SDBER=<sdber>],[MODE=<mode>]:<pst>;

Is changed to:

ED-<OCN_TYPE>:[<TID>]:<aid>:<CTAG>:::
:[DCC=<dcc>],[AREA=<area>],[SYNCSMSG=<syncmsg>],[SENDDUS=<senddus>],[SFBER=<sfber>],[SDBER=<sdber>],[MODE=<mode>],[MUX=<mux>],[SOAK=<soak>],[OSPF=<ospf>],[LDCC=<ldcc>],[NAME=<name>],[CMDMDE=<cmdmde>],[EXPTRC=<exptrc>],[TRC=<trc>],[TRCMODE=<trcmode>],[TRCFROMAT=<trcfomat>],[ADMSSM=<admssm>],[SENDDUSFF=<senddusff>]:<pst>,[<sst>];

ED-BITS syntax:

ED-BITS:[<TID>]:<aid>:<CTAG>:::[LINECDE=<linecde>],[FMT=<fmt>],[SYNCSMSG=<syncmsg>]:<pst>;

Is changed to:

ED-BITS:[<TID>]:<aid>:<CTAG>:::[LINECDE=<linecde>],[FMT=<fmt>],[SABIT=<sabit>],[IMPEDANCE=<impedance>],[LBO=<lbo>],[SYNCSMSG=<syncmsg>],[AISTHRSHLD=<aisthrshld>],[BITSFAC=<bitsfac>],[ADMSSM=<admssm>]:<pst>;

ED-CRS-STSPATH syntax:

ED-CRS-<STS_PATH>:[TID]:<src>,<dst>:[CTAG]:<cct>;

Is changed to:

ED-CRS-<PATH>:[<TID>]:<src>,<dst>:<CTAG>:::[ADD=<add>],[REMOVE=<remove>],[CKTID=<ctid>],[CMDMDE=<cmdmde>]:<pst>,[<sst>];

ED-<MOD_PATH> syntax:

ED-<STS_PATH>:[TID]:<aid>:[CTAG]::[SFBER=<sfber>],[SDBER=<sdber>],[RVRTV=<rvrtv>],[RVTM=<rvtm>],[EXPTRC=<exptrc>],[TRCMODE=<trcmode>],[TACC=<tacc>],[TAPTYPE=<tatype>]:[];

Is changed to:

ED-<MOD_PATH>:[<TID>]:<aid>:<CTAG>:::[SFBER=<sfber>],[SDBER=<sdber>],[RVRTV=<rvrtv>],[RVTM=<rvtm>],[SWPDIP=<swpdip>],[HOLDOFFTIMER=<holdofftimer>],[EXPTRC=<exptrc>],[TRC=<trc>],[TRCMODE=<trcmode>],[TACC=<tacc>],[TAPTYPE=<tatype>],[CMDMDE=<cmdmde>]:<pst>,[<sst>];

ENT-CRS-<STS_PATH> syntax:

ENT-CRS-<STS_PATH>:[TID]:<from>,<to>:[CTAG]:<cct>::[];

Is changed to:

ENT-CRS-<PATH>:[<TID>]:<src>,<dst>:<CTAG>:<cct>:[DRITYPE=<dritype>],[DRINODE=<drinode>],[CKTID=<ctid>],[CMDMDE=<cmdmde>]:<pst>,[<sst>];

ENT-EQPT syntax:

ENT-EQPT:[TID]:<aid>:[CTAG]::<aidtype>;

Is changed to:

ENT-EQPT:[<TID>]:<aid>:<CTAG>::<aidtype>:[PROTID=<protid>],[PRTYPE=<prtype>],[RVRTV=<rvertv>],[RVTM=<rvtm>],[CARDMODE=<cardmode>],[PEERID=<protid>],[REGENNAME=<regenname>],[PWL=<pwl>],[CMDMDE=<cmdmde>][:];

EX-SW-<OCN_BLSR> syntax:

EX-SW-<OCN_BLSR>:[TID]:<aid>:[CTAG]::<st>;

Is changed to:

EX-SW-<OCN_BLSR>:[<TID>]:<aid>:<CTAG>::,<switchType>,[<direction>];

RTRV-CRS syntax:

RTRV-CRS:[<TID>]:<aid>:<CTAG>[::CRSTYPE=<crstype>][:];

Is changed to:

RTRV-CRS:[<TID>]:[<aid>]:<CTAG>[::CRSTYPE=<crstype>][:];

TL1 Response Changes

The following TL1 responses have changed in Release 5.0.x.

RTRV-BITS response:

"<aid>:[LINECDE=<linecde>],[FMT=<fmt>],[SYNCMSG=<syncmsg>]:[<pst>]"

Is changed to:

"<aid>:[LINECDE=<linecde>],[FMT=<fmt>],[LBO=<lbo>],[SYNCMSG=<syncmsg>],[AISTHRSHLD=<aisthrshld>],[SABIT=<sabit>],[IMPEDANCE=<impedance>],[BITSFAC=<bitsfac>],[ADMSSM=<admssm>]:[<pst>]"

RTRV-CRS response:

<from>,<to>:<cct>,<level>

Is changed to:

<src>,<dst>:<cct>,<crsType>:[DRITYPE=<dritype>],[DRINODE=<syncsw>],[CKTID=<cktid>]:<pst_pstq>,[<sstq>]

RTRV-CRS-<PATH> response:

<from>,<to>:<cct>,<level>

Is changed to:

<src>,<dst>:<cct>,<crsType>:[DRITYPE=<dritype>],[DRINODE=<syncsw>],[CKTID=<cktid>]:<pst_pstq>,[<sstq>]

RTRV-FFP-<OCN_TYPE> response:

<work>,<protect>:[PROTID=<protid>],[RVRTV=<rvertv>],[RVTM=<rvtm>],[PSDIRN=<psdirn>]

Is changed to:

<work>,<protect>:[PROTID=<protid>],[RVRTV=<rvertv>],[RVTM=<rvtm>],[PSDIRN=<psdirn>],[VRGRDTM=<vrgrdtm>],[DTGRDTM=<dtgrdtm>],[RCGRDTM=<rcgrdtm>],[OPOTYPE=<opotype>]

RTRV-INV response:

```
<aid>,<aidtype>::[PN=<pn>],[HWREV=<hwrev>],[FWREV=<fwrev>],[SN=<sn>],[CLEI=<clei>
],[UCODE=<ucode>]
```

Is changed to:

```
<aid>,<aidtype>::[PLUGTYPE=<plugtype>],[PN=<pn>],[HWREV=<hwrev>],[FWREV=<fwrev>
],[SN=<sn>],[CLEI=<clei>],[TWL1=<twl1>],[TWL2=<twl2>],[TWL3=<twl3>],[TWL4=<twl4>
],[PLUGINVENDORID=<pluginvendorid>],[PLUGINPN=<pluginpn>],[PLUGINHWREV=<plugi
nhwrev>],[PLUGINFWREV=<pluginfwrev>],[PLUGINSN=<pluginsn>],[ILOSSREF=<ilossref>
],[PID=<pid>],[VID=<vid>],[FPGA=<fpga>]
```

RTRV-EQPT response:

```
<aid>:<aidtype>,<equip>,[,<status>]:[CARDNAME=<cardname>]:<pst>
```

Is changed to:

```
<aid>:<aidtype>,<equip>,<role>,<status>:[PROTID=<protid>],[PRTYPE=<prtype>],[RVRTV
=<rvrtv>],[RVTM=<rvtm>],[CARDNAME=<cardname>],[IOSCFG=<ioscfg>],[CARDMODE=<
cardmode>],[PEERID=<peerid>],[REGENNAME=<regenname>],[PWL=<pwl>]:<pst_pstq>,<sst
q>
```

RTRV-OCN-TYPE response:

```
<aid>:,<role>,<status>:[DCC=<dcc>],[AREA=<area>],[TMGREF=<tmgref>],[SYNCMSG=<
syncmsg>],[SENDDUS=<senddus>],[SFBER=<sfber>],[SDBER=<sdber>],[MODE=<mode>],[W
VLEN=<wvlen>],,<pst>
```

Is changed to:

```
<aid>:,<role>,<status>:[DCC=<dcc>],[AREA=<area>],[TMGREF=<tmgref>],[SYNCMSG=<
syncmsg>],[SENDDUS=<senddus>],[SFBER=<sfber>],[SDBER=<sdber>],[MODE=<mode>],[W
VLEN=<wvlen>],[RINGID=<ringid>],[BLSRTYPE=<blsrtype>],[MUX=<mux>],[UNIC=<unic>
],[CCID=<ccid>],[NBRIX=<nbrix>],[SOAK=<soak>],[SOAKLEFT=<soakleft>],[SSMRCV=<ss
mrcv>],[OSPF=<ospf>],[LDCC=<ldcc>],[NAME=<name>],[LBCL=<lbcl>],[OPT=<opt>],[OPR
=<opr>],[EXPTRC=<exptrc>],[TRC=<trc>],[TRCMODE=<trcmode>],[TRCFORMAT=<trcforma
t>],[ADMSSM=<admssm>],[SENDDUSFF=<senddusff>]:<pst_pstq>,<sstq>
```

Autonomous Message Changes

The following autonomous message syntax has changed.

REPT^DBCHG syntax:

```
SID DATE TIME
```

```
A ATAG REPT DBCHG
```

```
"TIME=<time>,DATE=<date>,[SOURCE=<source>],[USERID=<userid>],DBCHGSEQ=<dbchgs
eq>:<command>:<aid>"
```

```
;
```

Is changed to:

```
SID DATE TIME
```

```
A ATAG REPT DBCHG
```

```
"TIME=<time>,DATE=<date>,[SOURCE=<source>],[USERID=<userid>],DBCHGSEQ=<dbchgs
eq>:<command>:<aid>::<pstpstq>,<sst>"
```

```
;
```

TL1 ENUM Changes

The following section, including [Table 4](#) through [Table 29](#), highlights ENUM items changed (added or removed) for Release 5.0.x, by ENUM type.

Table 4 *BITS_FAC enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
RATE_2MHZ	"2M"

BITS_FAC is used in the following commands:

- ED-BITS
- RTRV-BITS

Table 5 *CCT enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
CCT_CCT_BERT	"DIAG"

CCT is used in the following commands:

- ED-CRS-STS-PATH
- ENT-CRS-MOD2-PATH
- ENT-CRS-STS-PATH
- RTRV-CRS

Table 6 *CRS_TYPE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
CRS_TYPE_STS6C	"STS6C"
CRS_TYPE_STS9C	"STS9C"

CRS_TYPE is used in the following commands:

- RTRV-CRS

Table 7 *DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_0	"0.0"
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_1	"1.0"
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_100	"0.1"
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_2	"2.0"
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_3	"3.0"
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_4	"4.0"
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_5	"5.0"

Table 7 *DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER enum items added in Release 5.0.x (Continued)*

Enum Name	Enum Value
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_50	“0.05”
DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER_500	“0.5”

DETECTION_GUARD_TIMER is used in the following commands:

- ED-FFP-MOD2
- ENT-FFP-MOD2
- RTRV-FFP-MOD2

Table 8 *DRINODE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
DRINODE_INT	“INT”
DRINODE_NA	“NA”
DRINODE_PRI	“PRI”
DRINODE_SEC	“SEC”

DRINODE is used in the following commands:

- ENT-CRS-MOD2-PATH
- RTRV-CRS

Table 9 *DRITYPE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
DRITYPE_BLSR	“BLSR”
DRITYPE_BLSR_SDH	“MSSPR”
DRITYPE_UPSR	“UPSR”
DRITYPE_UPSR_BLSR	“UPSR-BLSR”
DRITYPE_UPSR_BLSR_SDH	“SNCP-MSSPR”
DRITYPE_UPSR_SDH	“SNCP”

DRITYPE is used in the following commands:

- ENT-CRS-MOD2-PATH
- RTRV-CRS

Table 10 *ENCAP enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
ENCAP_GFP_F	“GFP-F”
ENCAP_HDLC	“HDLC”

Table 10 *ENCAP enum items added in Release 5.0.x (Continued)*

Enum Name	Enum Value
ENCAP_HDLC_X86	“HDLC-X86”
ENCAP_UNKNOWN	“UNKNOWN”

ENCAP is used in the following commands:

- ED-POS
- RTRV-POS

Table 11 *EQPT_TYPE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
EQPT_TYPE_EQPT_ID_ASAP_4	“ASAP-4”
EQPT_TYPE_EQPT_ID_PIM_4	“PIM-4”
EQPT_TYPE_EQPT_ID_PPM_1	“PPM-4”
EQPT_TYPE_EQPT_ID_SSXC	“SSXC”

EQPT_TYPE is used in the following commands:

- REPT-ALM-<MOD2ALM>
- REPT-ALM-EQPT
- REPT-EVT-<MOD2ALM>
- REPT-EVT-EQPT

Table 12 *CONST_MODE enum used instead of ENV_CRTL_MODE*

Enum Name	Enum Value
CONST_MODE_NA	“NA”
CONST_MODE_OPER	“CLOSE”
CONST_MODE_RLS	“OPEN”

Table 13 *FCS enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
FCS_16	“FCS-16”
FCS_32	“FCS-32”
FCS_NONE	“NONE”

FCS is used in the following commands:

- ED-GFP
- ED-HDLC
- RTRV-GFP

Table 14 *MOD1PAYLOAD enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
MOD1PAYLOAD_GIGE	“GIGE”
MOD1PAYLOAD_OC12	“OC12”
MOD1PAYLOAD_OC192	“OC192”
MOD1PAYLOAD_OC3	“OC3”
MOD1PAYLOAD_OC48	“OC48”
MOD1PAYLOAD_UNKNOWN	“UNKNOWN”

MOD1PAYLOAD is used in the following commands:

- ENT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>
- DLT-<MOD1PAYLOAD>

Table 15 *MOD2 enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
MOD2_GIGE	“GIGE”
MOD2_POS	“POS”
MOD2_OC12	“OC12”
MOD2_OC192	“OC192”
MOD2_OC3	“OC3”
MOD2_OC48	“OC48”
MOD2_STS6C	“STS6C”
MOD2_STS9C	“STS9C”
MOD2_UNKNOWN	“UNKNOWN”

MOD2 is used in the following commands:

- ENT-CRS-<MOD2>
- RTRV-CRS-<MOD2>
- RTRV-<MOD2>

Table 16 *MOD2RMON enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
MOD2_GIGE	“GIGE”
MOD2_POS	“POS”

MOD2RMON is used in the following commands:

- ENT-CRS-<MOD2>
- RTRV-CRS-<MOD2>

- RTRV-<MOD2>

Table 17 *MOD_PATH enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
MOD_PATH_M2_STS6C	“STS6C”
MOD_PATH_M2_STS9C	“STS9C”

MOD_PATH is used in the following commands:

- RTRV-CRS
- RTRV-PATH
- RTRV-STS9C
- RTRV-STS6C

Table 18 *NE_SECU_MODE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
NE_SECU_MODE_REPEATER	“REPEATER”
NE_SECU_MODE_SECURE	“SECURE”

NE_SECU_MODE is used in the following commands:

- RTRV-NE-GEN

Table 19 *PAYLOAD enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
PAYLOAD_PT_GIGE	“GIGE”
PAYLOAD_PT_POS	“POS”
PAYLOAD_PT_UNPROVISIONED	“UNPROVISIONED”
PAYLOAD_PT_UNSUPPORTED	“UNPROVISIONED”
PAYLOAD_PT_UNSUPPORTED	“UNSUPPORTED”

PAYLOAD is used in the following commands:

- RTRV-FAC

Table 20 *PRODUCT_TYPE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
PRODUCT_TYPE_NE_15310_CL	“ONS15310-CL”

PRODUCT_TYPE is used in the following commands:

- RTRV-CRS-PATH

Table 21 PST_PSTQ enum items added in Release 5.0.x

Enum Name	Enum Value
PST_PSTQ_IS_NR	“IS-NR”
PST_PSTQ_OOS_AU	“OOS_AU”
PST_PSTQ_OOS_AUMA	“OOS_AUMA”
PST_PSTQ_OOS_MA	“OOS_MA”

PST_PSTQ is used in the following commands:

- ED-GIGE
- ED-CRS-STTS-PATH
- ED-EQPT
- ED-OCN-TYPE
- ENT-CRS-MOD2-PATH
- ENT-CRS-STTS-PATH
- RTRV-BITS
- RTRV-CRS
- RTRV-EQPT
- RTRV-STTS9C

Table 22 RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER enum items added in Release 5.0.x

Enum Name	Enum Value
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_0	“0.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_1	“1.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_10	“10.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_100	“0.1”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_2	“2.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_3	“3.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_4	“4.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_5	“5.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_50	“0.05”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_500	“0.5”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_6	“6.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_7	“7.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_8	“8.0”
RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER_9	“9.0”

RECOVERY_GUARD_TIMER is used in the following commands:

- ED-FFP-MOD2

- ENT-FFP-MOD2
- RTRV-FFP-MOD2

Table 23 *SAMPLE_TYPE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
SAMPLE_TYPE_ABSOLUTE	“ABSOLUTE”
SAMPLE_TYPE_DELTA	“DELTA”

SAMPLE_TYPE is used in the following commands:

- DLT-RMONTH-MOD2-DATA

Table 24 *SNMP_VERSION enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
SNMP_VERSION_SNMPV1	“SNMPV1”
SNMP_VERSION_SNMPV2	“SNMPV2”

SNMP_VERSION is used in the following commands:

- ED-TRAPTABLE
- ENT-TRAPTABLE

Table 25 *SST enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
SST_SS_AINS_SDH	“automaticInservice”
SST_SS_DSBLD	“DSBLD”
SST_SS_DSBLD_SDH	“disabled”
SST_SS_MT_SDH	“maintenance”
SST_SS_OOG	“OOG”
SST_SS_OOG_SDH	“outOfGroup”
SST_SS_UAS_SDH	“unassigned”

SST is used in the following commands:

- ED-CRS-STS-PATH
- ED-EQPT
- ED-OCN-TYPE
- ED-STS-PATH
- ENT-CRS-MOD2-PATH
- ENT-CRS-STS-PATH
- RMV-MOD2
- RST-MOD2

- RST-STTS-PATH
- RTRV-CRS
- RTRV-EQPT
- RTRV-STTS9C

Table 26 *STARTUP_TYPE enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
STARTUP_TYPE_FALLING	“FALLING”
STARTUP_TYPE_RISING	“RISING”
STARTUP_TYPE_RISING_OR_FALLING	“RISING-OR-FALLING”

STARTUP_TYPE is used in the following commands:

- DLT-RMONTH-MOD2-DATA

Table 27 *TMPER enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
TMPER_PER_HR	“1-HR”
TMPER_PER_MIN	“1-MIN”
TMPER_RAW_DATA	“RAW-DATA”

TMPER is used in the following commands:

- INIT-REG-MOD2
- RTRV-PM-MOD2
- RTRV-PMSCHED-GIGE
- RTRV-TH-ALL
- RTRV-TH-GIGE
- RTRV-TH-MOD2
- SCHED-PMREPT-MOD2
- SET-TH-MOD2

Table 28 *VALIDITY enum items added in Release 5.0.x*

Enum Name	Enum Value
VALIDITY_CV_OFF	“OFF”

VALIDITY is used in the following commands:

- RTRV-PM-GIGE
- RTRV-PM-MOD2

Table 29 VERIFICATION_GUARD_TIMER enum items added in Release 5.0.x

Enum Name	Enum Value
VERIFICATION_GUARD_TIMER_1	"1.0"
VERIFICATION_GUARD_TIMER_500	"0.5"

VERIFICATION_GUARD_TIMER is used in the following commands:

- ED-FFP-MOD2
- ENT-FFP-MOD2
- RTRV-FFP-MOD2

Related Documentation

Release-Specific Documents

- *Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15600, Release 5.0*
- *Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15454 SDH, Release 5.0.2*
- *Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15327, Release 5.0.2*
- *Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15454, Release 5.0.2*
- *Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15310-CL, Release 5.0.2*
- *Cisco ONS 15600 Software Upgrade Guide, Release 5.0.2*

Platform-Specific Documents

- *Cisco ONS 15600 Procedure Guide*
Provides installation, turn up, test, and maintenance procedures
- *Cisco ONS 15600 Reference Manual*
Provides technical reference information for SONET/SDH cards, nodes, and networks
- *Cisco ONS 15600 Troubleshooting Guide*
Provides a list of SONET alarms and troubleshooting procedures, general troubleshooting information, and hardware replacement procedures
- *Cisco ONS SONET TL1 Command Guide*
Provides a comprehensive list of TL1 commands

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Technical Assistance Center

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Contacting TAC by Using the Cisco TAC Website

If you have a priority level 3 (P3) or priority level 4 (P4) problem, contact TAC by going to the TAC website:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/support/index.html>

P3 and P4 level problems are defined as follows:

- P3—Your network performance is degraded. Network functionality is noticeably impaired, but most business operations continue.
- P4—You need information or assistance on Cisco product capabilities, product installation, or basic product configuration.

In each of the above cases, use the Cisco TAC website to quickly find answers to your questions.

To register for Cisco.com, go to the following website:

<http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>

If you cannot resolve your technical issue by using the TAC online resources, Cisco.com registered users can open a case online by using the TAC Case Open tool at the following website:

<http://www.cisco.com/tac/caseopen>

Contacting TAC by Telephone

If you have a priority level 1 (P1) or priority level 2 (P2) problem, contact TAC by telephone and immediately open a case. To obtain a directory of toll-free numbers for your country, go to the following website:

<http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/687/Directory/DirTAC.shtml>

P1 and P2 level problems are defined as follows:

- P1—Your production network is down, causing a critical impact to business operations if service is not restored quickly. No workaround is available.
- P2—Your production network is severely degraded, affecting significant aspects of your business operations. No workaround is available.

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