



Release Notes for Cisco ONS 15310-MA Release 7.23



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.

August 2007

Release notes address closed (maintenance) issues, caveats, and new features for the Cisco ONS 15310-MA. For detailed information regarding features, capabilities, hardware, and software introduced with this release, refer to Release 7.2 of the *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and Cisco ONS 15310-MA Procedure Guide*, *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and Cisco ONS 15310-MA Reference Manual*, and the *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and Cisco ONS 15310-MA Troubleshooting Guide*, and Release 7.2 of the *Cisco ONS SONET TL1 Command Guide*. For the most current version of the Release Notes for Cisco ONS 15310-MA Release 7.23, visit the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/optical/ps2006/prod_release_notes_list.html

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

<http://tools.cisco.com/Support/BugToolKit/action.do?hdnAction=searchBugs>

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Americas Headquarters:

Cisco Systems, Inc., 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA

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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 15310-MA Release 7.2* since the production of the Cisco ONS 15310-MA System Software CD for Release 7.23.

No changes have been added to the release notes for Release 7.23.

Caveats

Review the notes listed below before deploying the ONS 15310-MA. Caveats with tracking numbers are known system limitations that are scheduled to be addressed in a subsequent release. Caveats without tracking numbers are provided to point out procedural or situational considerations when deploying the product.

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.

CSCse36337

When a Server Trail is created on a 1+1 Protection Group, the Node's database gets deleted, and the Node goes for continuous reboot. No workaround available. This issue will be resolved in Release 7.22, 8.0.

CSCse89357

CTC Network view shows up without any Nodes. The initialization of the network view sometimes would get interrupted with exceptions. Workaround is to relaunch CTC. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

CSCse96077

On an IO port with this issue false TCAs that indicate line or traffic problems are raised every 15 min after the 15 min pm report. There are no alarms with the associated ports. Traffic is not affected. In Release 7.2, during a very short period when the defect is present (less than 1 sec), false TCAs might be raised. This can be reproduced by either removing or then reinserting the card, or by a small burst of defects.

The cards affected are:

- ONS 15454 DS1, DS1_E1_56, DS3 (including DS3, DS3N, DS3E, DS3NE), DS3_EC1, DS3XM.
- DWDM, E1, E1_42, OC3-8, OC12-4, MRC-12, OC192XFP; and ONS 15310-CL and ONS 15310-MA IO ports.

There are two workarounds:

- Place the affected ports in OOS-DSBLD and then back to IS. This clears the problem for the specific port on the card, but the traffic will be down during the period of OOS-DSBLD.
- Soft reset the card with problem ports. This clears the problem on all ports on the card. Soft reset might cause a protection switch if any circuit path on the card or any port on the card or the card itself is in a protection group. Note that the protection switch itself might cause a defect burst, which might introduce false TCAs. Before resetting the card, check if any circuit, port, or card is in a protection group. If there is path protection, BLSR, 1+1 or 1:1/1:N protection on the card, lock the protection using a switch command (for example, LOCKOUT/LOCKON) available to users before you reset the card ensuring that no protection switch occurs during soft reset, and that traffic will not be affected. For a card with no protection type, simply soft reset the card and traffic will not be affected.

This issue will be resolved in a future release.

CSCsh37934

Unable to create 1+1 Optimized APS (also called J-APS) on a line timed port. Can do so using TL1 . This issue will be resolved in a future release.

CSCsh37934

Unable to create 1+1 Optimized APS (also called J-APS) on a line timed port using CTC. Use TL1 to create the 1+1 Optimized APS. This will be resolved in a future release

CSCsd84638

Sometimes IP connectivity to an ONS 15310-MA is lost and pinging the node fails. Also, as a result, CTC fails to come up. This can occur if both the Ethernet port on the CTXMA card and the Ethernet port on the backplane are accidentally connected to the same network, resulting in loops in the switching network. In normal operation the backport should be used to connect to the network and the frontport should only be used for onsite maintenance. If this issue occurs detach the Ethernet cables from both the frontport and the backport and connect via the backport (or frontport) only, rather than via both at the same time. This issue will not be resolved.

CSCsc56694

IPPM enabled by CTC for an OCn trunk card is disabled automatically after two hours. This issue will be resolved in Release 8.0.

Alarms

CSCsh48090

When there is a mismatch in the Trace Identifier String configured and what is received, TIM-S is raised as expected on 310MA WBE-84 card. Now if we pull the cable, Loss Of Signal (LOS) alarm is raised, however TIM-S is not suppressed. LOS alarm should suppress TIM-S as LOS alarm has higher priority. This will be resolved in a future release.

CSCsh48107

After an upgrade from 7.0 to 7.22 in a Revertive Protection Group set up with two connected nodes and with circuits between them, when issued protection switch from working to protect and back, WKSWPR alarm was not raised. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

CSCse85355 CSCsd52665 CSCsd56328

The NE should report alarms or conditions on ingress port not on any internal ports. Alarm detected at the internal ports (TERM) side will be ingress map to the MON side. So the NE raises the STS-MON/VT-MON and STS-TERM/VT-TERM alarms or conditions on the STS-MON/VT-MON ports, irrespective of the actual detection port (MON or TERM). If the user wants the customized severity to be reflected for a specific STS/VT alarms, the alarm profile entities of both STS-MON and STS-TERM, if available, should be changed to the same severity.

Common Control Cards

CSCsc52028

The CTX 2500 card does not accept more than 52 ENE sessions. Figuring 16 ENE sessions per GNE session, the expected ENE logins for 7 GNE sessions is 112, whereas the CTX 2500 accepts only 52. This issue will not be resolved.

CSCsb62127

A DCC Link discovered by CTC, can show incorrect bandwidth. When a DCC tunnel is created using two different OC cards, like OC12 and OC48 at its ends, CTC Network view shows incorrect bandwidth. Such a provisioning is a provisioning mistake. No workaround available. This issue will be resolved in a future release.

Electrical IO Cards

CSCsh20228

1-Day TCA is not generated for DS1-84. Provision TOD 23:59:59 from TL1 with DST as 0. We have DS3 line errors (LOS). After date is changed after one second of time change, the 1-Day bucket must be restarted. The TCAs must be generated for 1-Day, which is not happening. This issue will be fixed in a future release.

Alarms

CSCsh37976

APSCM(Protection Switching Channel Match Failure) is NOT raised for 1+1 Optimized Protection. The configuration is as below

- Connected 15310MA and 15454 in a OC12 1+1 Protection.
- Slot 3 of 310MA is connected to 15454 Slot 3
- Slot 4 of 310MA is connected to 15454 Slot 4
- Now at 310 MA, created 1+1 Optimized protection, made slot 3 working and slot 4 protection.
- Now at 15454, created 1+1 Optimized protection, made slot 4 working and slot 3 protection.
- As per the above setup, APSCM should have been raised but was not.

This issue is expected to be resolved in a future release.

TL1



Note

To be compatible with TL1 and DNS, all nodes must have valid names. Node names should contain alphanumeric characters or hyphens, but no special characters or spaces.

Resolved Caveats for Release 7.2.x

The following items are resolved in Release 7.2.x

Maintenance and Administration

CSCsg52340

Automatic Routing of circuits using CTC 7.2 or higher, on nodes older than 7.2 is not possible. A new NE Default introduced in 7.2, causes this problem. Workaround is to toggle the `CIRCUITS_AUTO_ROUTE_DEFAULT_OVERRIDABLE` NE Default. This issue is resolved in Release 7.22, 8.0.

CSCse92125

Attempt to log-in using CTC. CTC login fails. Workaround is to ensure that the PC is not running a Turkish locale. This issue is fixed in Release 8.0.

CSCse99104

CTC can incur either repeated failures when you attempt to log in to an NE, and/or a very long time to discover all ENes behind a GNE (could be over 30 minutes on a medium sized network). This issue affects all ONS 15xxx releases from R4.1 to 7.2. This condition is more likely to happen on Windows XP after an upgrade to Service Pack 2, and when the network is made of a medium to large number of GNEs/ENes with SOCKS enabled. This condition can also happen in the case of networks with poor connectivity between CTC and the GNEs.

The solution involves an enhancement to the SOCKS discovery protocol by introducing the concept of designated SOCKS servers. A designated SOCKS server is a NE that runs SOCKS, is LAN connected and has been explicitly marked as a potential SOCKS server by the user. CTC allows the user to enter an unlimited number of designated SOCKS servers. When designated SOCKS servers are defined, the automatic SOCKS server discovery protocol is disabled, resulting in substantial performance improvement during CTC login and ENE discovery.

CSCse53017

Circuit creation when attempted on ML cards between a 7.2 NE and an older NE, the wizard would die. The source should be on 7.2 NE and destination on the older NE. Workaround is to interchange the source and destination. This issue is resolved in Release 7.22, 8.0.

CSCse53017

Circuit creation when attempted on ML cards between a 7.2 NE and an older NE, the wizard would die. The source should be on 7.2 NE and destination on the older NE. Workaround is to interchange the source and destination. This issue is resolved in Release 7.22, 8.0.

CSCsi04127

When you upgrade nodes from R6.22 to R7.0.4, BITS-1 IN, BITS-2 IN, BITS-1 OUT, and BITS-2 OUT go into In-Service (IS), although the R6.2.2 line-timed nodes have all the BITS facilities set to Out-Of-Service (OOS), before the upgrade. This issue is resolved in Release 7.05 and 7.23.

CSCsj04557

Users can now control the local/global domain flag through CTC preference. Previously, the user controlled the local/global flag setting from the login node Network Element (NE) default (CTC.network.LocalDomainCreationAndViewing). Any flag changes would be applied immediately in the CTC session.

To change the flag in Release 7.23, from Node view or Network view, open the “Edit” menu and select “Preferences.” In the Preferences dialog, click the checkbox labeled “Domain Settings.” You must restart CTC after changing the flag.

Common Control Cards

CSCse01108

When the NE time is changed from CTC (or TL1), the pm bins of the interfaces (OCn/Ds1 on ctx-cl and OCn on 310-MA), which are on the active tcc, does n't get marked as partial. No workaround available. This issue is resolved in Release 7.22 and 8.0.

CSCse98996

The issue can be reproduced as follow:

-
- Step 1** On the node Infy12 went to Network view, Edit-->Preferences---->Checked Display events with Node Time Zone
 - Step 2** Changed the time to 11-Mar-2007 01:59:00 PST and let it pass the 02:00:00 am.
 - Step 3** CTC Node view-->Provisioning-->General Tab correctly showed the changed time as 03:00:00 PDT.
 - Step 4** Generated a LOS on a OC3 card. CTC Alarm pane showed the new PDT time.
 - Step 5** Retrieved audit trail. Audit trail showed the correct PDT time.
-

Electrical Cards

CSCsg23128

All DS3 Ports Automatically Transition to IS State After Card Upgrade. Have a WBE28 card in one of the IO slots (1/2/5/6) of 310MA. Provision admin state of DS3 ports to IS-AINS. Upgrade this card to WBE84 using change card option of CTC window. We see MEA alarm raised. At this time, when we plug-out WBE28 and plug-in WBE84 card, we see WBE84 card comes up and all DS3 ports transition from IS-AINS to IS autonomously. After this, the user can't set the admin state of these ports to IS-AINS as these ports autonomously transition from AINS to IS within few seconds after provisioning. No workaround available. This issue is resolved in Releases 7.22, 7.04 and 8.0.

Path Protection

CSCsh77496

If path protection/SNCP circuits are created while path defects are present on path protection/SNCP trunks, then sometimes path protection/SNCP circuits may not switch and traffic outage is observed.

Workaround: Avoid creating path protection circuits while faults are present on either of the path protection trunks ports. This issue is resolved in 6.03, 7.05 and 7.23

Alarms

CSCse98987

AIS-P and RFI-P are seen on the same STS if the path terminating equipment is a DS3 card. This happens when you configure a bi-directional circuit using a DS3 card as the path terminating equipment. Inject AIS-P into the circuit. AIS-P and RFI-P are seen on the same STS. This is fixed in 7.22

CSCsh24561

When you change the alarm profile of BITS:SSM-STU from default value which is NA/NSA to CR/MN. The alarm severity changes to CR. BITS-SSM-STU reports a critical alarm event though it is NSA. Single node provisioned in external timing mode with BITS 1 as the primary reference. Connect a testset to BITS-In 1 and feed a DS1 signal with SSM-STU as the Dsn loopcode. BITS reports SSM-STU traceable and the node synchronizes to STU with default NA/NSA severity. Now from the CTC change the alarm profile such that BITS:SSM-STU is set to CR/MN. The alarm severity changes to CR. BITS-SSM-STU reports a critical alarm. This issue will be fixed in Release 8.01.

CSCsf09471

SFP's with a serial number starting with ECL cause the 15310-MA to raise an MEA alarm when using R7.0 or R7.2 sw. This has been seen on Release 7.0 and 7.2. Workaround is to use SFP's with SN#'s that do not start with ECL or upgrade to 7.2.2.

TL1

CSCsg22884

When the RTRV-T1::<aid>:<ctag>:1::<montype>,,fend; command is issued on a T1 facility on 15310MA DS1-28/84-DS3-EC1-3, the Far End performance monitoring counts are not available on DS1-28/84-DS3-EC1-3 cards through TL1. However the far end performance monitoring counts can be viewed on the CTC. This issue is fixed in 7.04 and 7.22 and 8.0.

New Features and Functionality

This section highlights new features and functionality for Release 7.2. For complete documentation of each of the features of the ONS 15310-MA, consult the user documentation.

New Software Features

The following sections describe new software features for Release 7.2.

IP Addressing with Secure Mode Enabled

This section addresses Release 7.2 secure mode. It also describes how this mode's locked or unlocked options operate in various scenarios with R7.2, or R7.2 in combination with R7.0.

Secure Mode

In Release 7.2, you can separate LAN interface access from backplane Ethernet port access by use of the secure mode. Additionally, you can lock this mode so that a node's configuration cannot be altered.

The CTX2500 card defaults to nonsecure, unlocked mode. (Your network's defaults may differ; refer to the NE Defaults documentation to confirm them.) In nonsecure mode, the LAN and backplane Ethernet ports share a single MAC address and IP address. The CTX2500 card allows you to place a node in secure mode to prevent a LAN port user from accessing the network through the backplane port. Secure mode can also be locked, which prevents the mode from being altered.

Dual IP Addresses

Changing an ONS 15310-MA node from nonsecure mode to secure mode allows you to provision two Ethernet addresses for the node and causes the active CTX2500 to assign the ports different MAC addresses. In secure mode, one IP address is provisioned for the ONS 15310-MA backplane Ethernet port and the other is provisioned for the CTX2500 LAN port. Both addresses reside on different subnets and packets are not exchanged between these two ports. The dual addresses provide an additional layer of separation between the LAN access port and the ONS 15310-MA network. If secure mode is enabled, the IP addresses provisioned for both ports must follow general IP addressing guidelines and must reside on different subnets from each other and the default router IP address.

In secure mode, the LAN port IP address becomes a private address while the backplane port connects the node to an Operations Support System (OSS) through a central office or private enterprise network. A superuser can configure the node to hide or reveal the backplane's Ethernet IP address in CTC, the routing table, or autonomous message reports.

Secure Mode Locking

A superuser can convert a secure node from unlocked to locked mode. Doing so permanently changes the chassis hardware. The procedure for placing a node in secure mode or secure locked mode is similar to the process for an ONS 15454 node. Refer to the "Manage the Node" chapter in the *Cisco ONS 15454 Procedure Guide* for instructions.

When a node is secure and locked, its configuration, Ethernet port status, its secure mode, and the locked status cannot be changed by any network user—including a superuser. To have a secure node's lock removed, contact Cisco Technical Support to arrange a Return Material Authorization (RMA) for the chassis and the CTX2500 card(s). Refer to the Obtaining Technical Assistance section of the *Cisco ONS 15310- CL and ONS 15310-MA Procedure Guide* as needed.

When a node is secure and locked, its configuration, Ethernet port status, its secure mode, and the locked status cannot be changed by any network user—including a superuser. To have a secure node's lock removed, contact Cisco Technical Support to arrange a Return Material Authorization (RMA) for the chassis and the CTX2500 card(s). Refer to the Obtaining Technical Assistance section of the *Cisco ONS 15310- CL and ONS 15310-MA Procedure Guide* as needed.



Note

If a CTX2500 card or chassis needs to be unlocked, the locked cards and chassis need to be unlocked together by Cisco Technical Support. RMA the cards and chassis together.

Mixed Release Shelf Scenarios

When an active CTX2500 card is converted to locked mode, the standby CTX2500 card and chassis are also changed. The components retain their locked status even if separated.



Caution

Enabling secure mode on a CTX2500 card causes it to reboot.



Note

A chassis can only be locked by using Release 7.2 software on the active CTX2500 controller card.



Note

Software Release 7.0 does not support secure mode locking. This software's behavior in a R7.2 node depends upon where it is used.

Following are some example scenarios using locked or unlocked Release 7.2 and Release 7.0 components:

- If you insert two unlocked R 7.2 CTX2500 cards into a locked chassis, the chassis hardware lock prevails and converts the cards to locked.
- If you remove both CTX2500 cards from a locked chassis and insert both cards into an unlocked R7.2 chassis, the lock follows the active controller card and converts the unlocked chassis to locked.
- If you remove a locked standby CTX2500 from a shelf and insert it as active in an unlocked R7.2 chassis, the locks follows the active controller card and converts the chassis and standby card to locked.
- If you insert a locked CTX2500 as standby into an R7.2 chassis with an unlocked active CTX2500, the active card overwrites the standby card's lock. The chassis remains unlocked.
- If you insert an R7.0 CTX2500 as standby card in a locked chassis (with an active R7.2 card), the active card updates the standby card software version to R7.2. After R7.2 is fully loaded on the standby card, the chassis activates the standby's lock status.

Node Role Flexibility

In nonsecure mode, a node can be a GNE or ENE. Placing the node into secure mode automatically turns on SOCKS proxy and defaults the node to GNE status. However, the node can be changed back to an ENE. In nonsecure mode, an ENE's SOCKS proxy can be disabled—effectively isolating the node beyond the LAN firewall—but it cannot be disabled in secure mode. To change a node's GNE or ENE status and disable the SOCKS proxy, refer to the “Turn Up a Node” chapter in the *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and ONS 15310-MA Procedure Guide*.



Note

If the LAN and backplane access ports are disabled in an ENE and the node is isolated from DCC communication (due to user provisioning or network faults), the LAN and backplane ports are automatically reenabled.

Network Circuit Automatic Routing Overridable NE Default

The Network Circuit Automatic Routing Overridable NE default makes it possible to set by default whether or not a user creating circuits can change (override) the automatic circuit routing setting (also provisionable as a default).

The new NE default supporting this feature is:

```
CTC.circuits.RouteAutomaticallyDefaultOverridable
```

This default works in combination with the existing circuit routing default:

```
CTC.circuits.RouteAutomatically
```

The overridable option enables network administrators to manage how circuits are created on a network-wide basis. For example, if the Automatic Circuit Routing default is set to FALSE (the check box is unchecked by default), then setting the Network Circuit Automatic Routing Overridable default to FALSE ensures that manual circuit routing is enforced for all users creating circuits (the default is not overridable by the user). When the Network Circuit Automatic Routing Overridable default is set to TRUE (the factory configured setting) users can click in the Automatic Routing check box to change the automatic routing setting if they wish.

When the Route Automatically check box is not selectable during circuit creation, the following automatic routing sub-options will also be unavailable:

- Using Required Nodes/Spans
- Review Route Before Creation

Like the Automatic Circuit Routing default, the Network Circuit Automatic Routing Overridable default applies to all nodes in the network. The Route Automatically check box is either overridable or not depending on how the default is set for the node you are logged into through CTC. To ensure correct behavior after setting the default, propagate the chosen default setting to all nodes through which users might log into the network to perform provisioning. For more information on NE defaults and their provisioning consult the user documentation.

CTC Cache Installer

The purpose of this cache installer is to allow installing/reinstalling/upgrading CTC core jars into the user's CTC jar cache. The executable: SetupCtc-MMmm00.exe - a self-extracting .zip file - is for this purpose (where MM is the major release and mm is the minor release). To use it, the user runs the SetupCtc .exe. This produces a directory that consists of the CTC core jars and LDCACHE.exe. The user can then, from that installed directory, 'double-click' on LDCACHE.exe to get the CTC core run-time jars copied into the CTC jar cache. LDCACHE.exe can be run at a later time as well to re-copy the CTC core jars into the user's CTC jar cache.

Related Documentation

Release-Specific Documents

- Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15310-MA Release 7.0
- Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15310-CL Release 7.2
- Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15454 SDH Release 7.2
- Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15327 Release 7.2
- Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15600 Release 7.2
- Release Notes for the Cisco ONS 15454 Release 7.2

Platform-Specific Documents

- *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and Cisco ONS 15310-MA Procedure Guide*
Provides installation, turn up, test, and maintenance procedures
- *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and Cisco ONS 15310-MA Reference Manual*
Provides technical reference information for cards, nodes, and networks
- *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and Cisco ONS 15310-MA Troubleshooting Guide*
Provides a list of SONET alarms and troubleshooting procedures, general troubleshooting information, transient conditions, and error messages
- *Cisco ONS SONET TLI Command Guide*
Provides a comprehensive list of TL1 commands
- *Cisco ONS SONET TLI Reference Guide*
Provides general information, procedures, and errors for TL1
- *Cisco ONS 15310-CL and Cisco ONS 15310-MA Ethernet Card Software Feature and Configuration Guide*
Provides software feature and operation information for Ethernet cards

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>

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