



Release Notes for Cisco IP Transfer Point (ITP) Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRB

Revised: September 25, 2008
Current Release—12.2(33)IRB

These release notes describe the enhancements provided in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IR. These release notes are updated as needed.

For a list of the software caveats that apply to Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IR, see the [Caveats for Cisco IOS Release 12.2\(33\)IR, page 7](#).

Caution ! Upgrading Cisco 12.2(18)IX software releases to Cisco ITP 12.2(33)IR software releases requires a reload. This upgrade should only be performed in an off-peak maintenance window.

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Introduction

The Cisco IP Transfer Point (ITP) for the Cisco 7600 Series Routers is a comprehensive product for transporting Signaling System 7 (SS7) traffic over traditional time-division multiplexing (TDM) networks or advanced SS7-over-IP (SS7oIP) networks. The Cisco 7600 ITP supports traditional, advanced, and combined traditional/advanced networks.

Cisco ITP Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IR runs on the Service and Application Module for IP (SAMI), a high performance service module for the Cisco 7600 series router platforms. SAMI is documented in the *Cisco Service and Application Module for IP User Guide for the Cisco 7600 Series Routers* available at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/service_application_module/sami/user/guide/overview.html



System Requirements

This section describes the system requirements for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IR and includes the following sections:

[Memory Requirements, page 2](#)

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Memory Requirements

The Cisco ITP SAMI memory is not configurable.

Hardware Supported

Table 1 shows the supported interfaces for the Cisco ITP 7600 SAMI platform.

Table 1 Supported Interfaces for the Cisco ITP 7600 SAMI

Interface or Linecard	Part Number
Cisco 2-Port Fast Ethernet	PA-2FE-TX
Cisco 2-Port Clear Channel T3/E3 Shared Port Adapter	SPA-2XT3/E3
Cisco 4-Port Clear Channel T3/E3 Shared Port Adapter	SPA-4XT3/E3
Cisco 2-Port Channelized T3 (DS0) Shared Port Adapter	SPA-2XCT3/DS0
Cisco 4-Port Channelized T3 (DS0) Shared Port Adapter	SPA-4XCT3/DS0
Cisco 2-Port OC3c/STM1c ATM Shared Port Adapter	SPA-2XOC3-ATM
Cisco 4-Port OC3c/STM1c ATM Shared Port Adapter	SPA-4XOC3-ATM
Cisco 2-Port Supervisor Engine 720	WS-SUP720-3BXL/WS-SUP720-3B
Cisco 48 GE blade	WS-X6748-GE-TX
Cisco Service and Application Module for IP	WS-SVC-SAMI-BB-K9—
Cisco Service and Application Module for IP (spare)	WS-SVC-SAMI-BB-K9=—
Cisco 7600 Supervisor Engine	720-3B
ATM Port Adapter	PA-A6-0C3
ITP SS7 Q.703 High-speed Port Adapter	PA-MCX-4TE1-Q
Cisco 7600 Supervisor Engine	720-3BXL
Enhanced FlexWAN module for the Cisco 7600 Series Router	WS-X6582-2PA
Cisco 2-Port FE	PA-2FE-TX
ITP SS7 Port Adapter for SS7 low-speed links	PA-MCX-8TE1-M
ATM Port Adapter for SS7 high speed links	PA-A3-8E1IMA
ATM Port Adapter for SS7 high speed links	PA-A3-8T1IMA

**Note**

For details on SAMI hardware features, refer to the “Overview” chapter of the *Cisco Service and Application Module for IP User Guide for the Cisco 7600 Series Routers*.

Determining the Software Version

To determine the version of Cisco IOS software running on your Cisco ITP 7600, use the **show version EXEC** command.

Prerequisites and Restrictions

For the latest prerequisites and restrictions for Cisco ITP Release 12.2(33)IR, see the “Overview” chapter of the *Cisco Service and Application Module for IP User Guide for the Cisco 7600 Series Routers*.

New and Changed Information

New Hardware Features in Release 12.2(33)IRB

No new hardware features are supported.

New Software Features in Release 12.2(33)IRB

The following new software features are supported:

- [MLR Concatenated SMS Option](#)
- [MLR MAP Error Return](#)
- [GSM MAP Version Check In](#)
- [MLR Update Location for IMSI Blacklist](#)
- [MLR Instance Conversion](#)
- [Circular Route Detection](#)
- [SMS MO Proxy Offload](#)
- [Support for the cs7 xua-err-diag-fmt Command](#)

MLR Concatenated SMS Option

MLR supports directly routing SMS-MO messages that are concatenated at the SMS layer.

MLR MAP Error Return

MLR supports the option of returning a MAP error, instead of silently discarding an MSU message when a block rule is matched. You can configure a specific return cause with the MLR rule.

GSM MAP Version Check In

MLR supports checking the GSM MAP version of the MSU and deciding whether it matches the MAP version specified in a triggered MLR rule. You can specify one or several MAP versions in the MLR rule.

MLR Update Location for IMSI Blacklist

MLR supports performing specific actions, such as returning a MAP error, for UpdateLocation MSUs from specific subscribers. These specific subscribers are identified by the originator IMSI. This feature can be used to block fraudulent activity.

MLR Instance Conversion

MLR converts an MSU instance to another instance.

Circular Route Detection

Circular Route Detection (CRD) detects circular routing and disables problematic routes. Circular routing is when an MSU flows through an SS7 network and ends up back at the originating point code (OPC). Circular routes can quickly lead to congestion of links and degrade network performance.

SMS MO Proxy Offload

SMS MO Proxy offload allows you to configure ITP to distribute the SMS MO Proxy and SMS Not Proxy applications to the FlexWAN CPUs. When this feature is not enabled, these applications are sent to the Supervisor Engine (SUP).

Support for the `cs7 xua-err-diag-fmt` Command

The `cs7 xua-err-diag-fmt` command modifies the format of the diagnostic info parameter in outbound M3UA and SUA ERR messages.

New Hardware Features in Release 12.2(33)IRA

12.2(33)IRA is the initial release of 12.2(33)IR and supports the hardware listed in the [“Hardware Supported”](#) section on page 2.

New Software Features in Release 12.2(33)IRA

12.2(33)IRA is the initial release of 12.2(33)IR and supports the [Initial Software Features in Release 12.2\(33\)IR](#).

Initial Software Features in Release 12.2(33)IR

The Cisco ITP software for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IR supports the software feature set of Cisco ITP software for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)IXF, which does not support SAMI. The software feature set includes but is not limited to the features in the following table.

SS7 routing	SCCP, GTT, and MTP3 any-to-any routing between all link types including OPC/DPC based routing using MLR
Quality of service	QoS per SCTP association with classification based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service indicator • Destination Point Code, Global Title Address, M3UA/SUA routing key • Input link set • Service (translation type) • Access lists • M3UA/SUA routing key
Global Title Translation (GTT) support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full traditional SCCP and GTT support including ANSI GTI2 and ITU/China GTI 2 and 4 • Address translation and variant/instance conversion
Gateway screening	ITP Gateway Screening is an advanced STP screening capability. At any stage during the screening process, the message can be routed to its destination, sent to MLR for application level handling or be discarded. This functionality supports combinations of the following MSU parameters: MTP3 layer, SCCP layer, ISUP message type, byte pattern and byte offset. In addition to Gateway Screening, the ITP also supports Multi-layer Routing (MLR) screening features. More information on the MLR feature is described below.
SS7 load sharing	Advanced MTP3 and SCCP load sharing for links, link sets, and combined link sets for any link types
Multiple point codes	Primary, secondary, and capability point codes and M3UA/SUA routing keys. With multiple instances feature, up to 256 TDM links to adjacent nodes
Multiple instances	<p>The Multiple Instance feature enables multiple variant and network-indicator combinations to run concurrently on one Cisco 7600 ITP. You can configure up to eight instances. Each instance is a separate domain with a defined variant, network indicator, Cisco 7600 ITP point code, optional capability point code, and optional secondary point code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instance translation: The Cisco 7600 ITP Instance Translation feature enables the conversion of packets between instances of the same variant. • Instance conversion: The Cisco 7600 ITP Instance Conversion feature enables conversion between ITU and ANSI instances for point code and global title.

MLR	<p>The Cisco 7600 ITP MLR feature enables intelligent routing and screening of all SS7 messages at the MTP, SCCP, TCAP, and MAP-user layer based on a flexible schema including, but not limited to, OPC/DPC/SI and CdPA parameters, CgPA parameters, and any TCAP-layer operation code. This provides granular control of specific message flows.</p> <p>For SMS-specific operation codes, such as mobile-originated/mobile-terminated (MO/MT) messages, MLR allows for routing on additional MAP-user-layer parameters such as sending short message entity (SME), destination SME, originating IMSI, and MAP-layer service center address. MLR supports IS-41 SMS message routing, next to full operation code routing for GSM.</p>
MO Proxy	<p>Enables the routing of segmented GSM MAPv2 and higher messages based on application-layer parameters by terminating the MO dialogue. This capability helps ensure that the SMS MO dialogues for a given B-address are handled by the same Short Message Service Center (SMSC).</p>
SMS notification proxy	<p>The purpose of the IS-41 SMS Notification Proxy feature is to perform a broadcast of incoming ANSI-41 SMS Notifications to a group of SMSCs and to provide a reply to the Home Location Register (HLR) after receiving the first positive acknowledgement message from any of the SMSCs in the distribution.</p>
Network management and monitoring	<p>Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)-based network management for nodes, links, and routes (using a GUI); interoperates with CiscoWorks, CiscoView, HP OpenView products. For additional information, please refer to the Mobile Wireless Transport Manager Product section further below.</p>

Caveats for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IR

Caveats describe unexpected behavior in Cisco IOS software releases.



Note

If you have an account with Cisco.com, you can also use the Bug Toolkit to find select caveats of any severity. To reach the Bug Toolkit, **log in** to Cisco.com and click **Service and Support: Technical Assistance Center: Select & Download Software: Jump to a software resource: Software Bug Toolkit/Bug Watcher**. Another option is to go to http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Bugtool/launch_bugtool.pl.

Open Caveats—Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRB

This section documents possible unexpected behavior by Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRB and organizes caveats by the level of severity.

Moderate

- CSCsu45269

Symptom The statistics for an SMS ruleset or address-table are always displayed as zero on the supervisor module (SUP).

Conditions ITP is in sms offload mode.

Workaround Add the **execute-on** command to the beginning of the show command to execute the show commands on the line card.

For example, if sms is offloaded to module 1 bay 0, then you can see the corrects statistics by using the show command in this form.

execute-on 1 0 show cs7 sms ruleset name <ruleset>

- CSCsu02291

Symptom After system boot, a subset of key Cisco IOS CLI commands may be missing from the exec command list, and the commands are rejected if entered.

Conditions This occurs when the console is detached from the ITP, a telnet session is used to reload, and then the console is attached to the ITP when the system comes up.

Workaround There are three workarounds:

- Log out and then log back in using the console.
- Telnet instead of using the console.
- Initiate a reload using the console connection not the telnet session.

Resolved Caveats—Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRB

All the caveats listed in this section are resolved in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRB. Caveats are organized by the level of severity

Severe

- CSCsm76956

Symptom Some packets become hung on internal work queues within the ITP and are never delivered.

Conditions Some packets may become queued and never processed during periods of heavy system stress and/or congestion.

Workaround If this condition is detected by the user, issuing a **shut** then **no shut** command on each affected link clears the condition.

- CSCso92582

Symptom When configuring the ATM IMA E1 port adapter, the **national reserve** command is not effective after a Line Card reload or OIR.

Conditions This issue only occurs for the **national reserve** command when the linecard is reloaded or OIR.

Workaround The **national reserve** command becomes effective by removing the **national reserve** command and then reconfiguring the **national reserve** command.

- CSCsq34722

Symptom An ITP Signaling Gateway may reload due to the following watchdog event:

```
%SYS-2-WATCHDOG: Process aborted on watchdog timeout, process = CS7 SCCP Process.
```

Conditions ITP is configured as a Signalling Gateway with active M3UA or SUA ASPs, and one or more ASP's SCTP associations are changing state. The probability for hitting the reload increases with the increase of ASP SCTP association state transitions, but the reload scenario is extremely rare.

Workaround There is no known workaround.

- CSCsq36322

Symptom On a 7600 ITP, a FlexWAN2 line card may become disabled if a NSO switchover occurs while the linecard is reloading.

Conditions This issue has been observed only when a linecard such as FlexWAN2 or SAMI processor, is reloading and an NSO switchover occurs. After switchover completes, output of the 'show cs7 mtp3 offload' command shows the linecard processors in a 'DisabledSys' state, and is not reinitialized by the active SUP.

Workaround The linecard may be manually reset using the hw-module module reset command.

- CSCsq97726

Symptom M2PA links fail to activate after a **hw-module reset** of the enhanced FlexWan.

Conditions Running the ITP 76xx with M2PA links defined such that the first local-ip address resides on different processor from location of local-peer.

Workaround Remove the links and associated local-peer statement and ensure that the first local-ip address statement resides on the same processor as the location that is indicated by local peer statement.

- CSCsr54357

Symptom A memory leak on the ingress linecard for M3UA/sua traffic is caused by closing the SGMP association.

Conditions This occurs with the following conditions:

- ITP is forwarding offloaded M3UA/sua traffic to AS's configured with traffic mode = loadshare bindings.
- SGMP is enabled.
- The concerned ITP is not the ASP binding manager.

Workaround You can prevent the problem with one of the following actions:

- Stop all the M3UA/SUA traffic before closing the SGMP association.
- Disable the SGMP.
- Change the AS traffic mode to loadshare roundrobin.

- CSCsu22093

Symptom MTP2 links fail and do not recover.

Conditions At least one MTP2 link is configured on a T1 controller, but the controller state is down and link(s) are not shutdown. In addition, some number of MTP2 links must also be configured on the same PA, active on another T1 controller and running traffic at 50% link occupancy. Link failures began after about 1 hour, and links do not recover.

Workaround There is no known workaround.

Moderate

- CSCso05935

Symptom ITP PA-MCX-8TE1-M and PA-MCX-4TE1-Q E1 controller ports configured with clock source bits primary are in the down state following a reload on the Cisco 7600 platform.

Conditions After a reload, the **show controller** output for the affected E1 controller ports indicates 'Receiver has remote alarm'. The state of the remote controller ports on the remote device is in the up state with no alarm indication.

Workaround Execute the **shut** command on the affected controller, followed by the **no shut** command or remove and insert the cable connected to the affected port.

- CSCso13465

Symptom MLR may not route an MSU to the specified point code (PC) destination when using a post GTT trigger. For PostGTT MLR, If the matched rule is result to PC, mlr won't be able route the packet to that pc, instead MLR will change the dpc in the packet to that pc and use gtt table route the packet out.

Conditions When MLR is configured to trigger in a post GTT gateway screening table and the expected MLR result is a PC, the MSU will not be routed properly if one of these two conditions also exist:

- The GTT translation specified an M3UA or SUA AS name as the destination.
- The GTT translation performed instance conversion.

Workaround Change the configuration to allow MLR to trigger before the GTT translation is performed.

- CSCso39717

Symptom Traceback occurs when sending SCCP MSUs to a broadcast Application Server (AS) on a Cisco 2600 platform.

`%CS7MTP3-7-INTERR: Internal Software Error`

Conditions When sending SCCP MSUs to an AS, which is configured with broadcast traffic mode, there is a traceback.

Workaround There is no known workaround.

- CSCso43444

Symptom On the 7600 platform, MSU routing may fail to an M3UA or SUA Application Server (AS) that is locally *down*, but *active* on the SGMP mate. The AS state displayed on the linecard is *down* instead of *dwn-re*.

Conditions This occurs under the following conditions:

- ITP is configured with a mated SG.
- The AS is inactive but is active on the SGMP mate.

- ITP is configured with M3UA and SUA local instances.
- If rerouting AS is M3UA, FlexWANs that show incorrect AS state must have one or more SUA instances offloaded to them, and SUA instances only (no M3UA). Conversely, if rerouting AS is SUA, FlexWANs that show incorrect AS state must have one or more M3UA instances offloaded to them, and M3UA instances only (no SUA).

Workaround There are two possible workarounds. You can unconfigure all M3UA and SUA offload instances from linecards that are ingress interfaces for outbound M3UA and SUA traffic, or ensure that all such ingress linecards have at least one M3UA and one sua instance offloaded to them.

- CSCso78286

Symptom During the configuration of ITP on the Cisco 7600 platform, the system allows the user to exceed the maximum number of supported serial interfaces and MTP2 serial links for a PA-MCX-8TE1-M.

Conditions ITP on the 7600 platform only supports a maximum of 126 MTP2 links on a single PA-MCX-8TE1-M. However, configuration allows 127.

Workaround The user should limit the configuration of serial interfaces and MTP2 links to a maximum of 126 for each PA-MCX-8TE1-M.

- CSCso79569

Symptom All linksets become unavailable after an NSO switchover, but the linksets recover shortly afterwards.

Conditions The problem only occurs if a linecard reload is in progress when the switchover is initiated.

Workaround There is no known workaround.

- CSCso85835

Symptom Global Title Translation (GTT) tries to route packets to an Application Server (AS) Point Code (PC) that should not have been used since the M3UA/SUA AS is unavailable. The following GTT error messages are seen in the log and indicate that the routing to the PC failed.

```
%CS7SCCP-5-SCCPGNRL: SCCP error sending via M3UA/SUA.
```

Conditions The issue occurs if a virtual summary route exists via another instance which matches the PC of the AS routing key. In this case, the SCCP audit sets the GTT map state of the PC to available since a summary route exists. However, routing will not allow the use of summary routes when using an XUA pc routing key.

Workaround Configure the GTT directly routed to the AS name rather than the PC.

- CSCsq02307

Symptom The **show gws linkset** command fails and gives the following error message:

```
%Error: Linkset Name can not exceed length of 19
```

Workaround Reduce the length of the linkset name to under 19 characters.

- CSCsq14771

Symptom The ITP attempts to route messages after GTT to an unavailable AS PC. GTT error messages similar to the following are observed on the console:

```
*May 7 20:10:46.671 MSK: %CS7SCCP-5-SCCPGNRL: May 7 2008 20:10:46 : SCCP error sending via M3UA/SUA. Instance: 0 MsgType udt LS: VirtualLS7-6 OPC: 0.0.18 CgPA: tt 9 gta 99881234 ssn 32 DPC: 0.62.71 CdPA: tt 1 gta 12345670 ssn 32
```

Conditions The problem can occur if all of the following conditions hold:

- The GTT to an AS PC is configured.
- The AS PC is unavailable.
- A default route is configured where the AS PC is a member of the default route.

Workaround Update the GTT configuration to route to the AS name rather than the AS PC.

- CSCsq26326

Symptom When using the Multi-Layer Routing (MLR) feature of the ITP, routing toward selected Point Code (PC) members of an MLR result group may occur when the destination PC is congested.

Conditions - MLR result group PC member is selected and congested to a level where MSUs should be dropped when routing toward the MSU.

This problem is more likely to occur on a single processor router platform, such as the Cisco 2811, Cisco 7301, or Cisco 7200 series.

Workaround There is no known workaround.

- CSCsm66950

Symptom ITP HSL links may fail and recover during an NSO switchover.

Conditions HSL link failures may occur during NSO Switchover when the amount of traffic exceeds 6000 MSU/sec in each direction (60% of the maximum throughput).

Workaround Traffic over HSL links should be engineered below 60% of the maximum stated throughput for the target platform and release.

- CSCsq61641

Symptom There are two possible symptoms. The first symptom is that the linecard I/O Memory becomes depleted after an NSO switchover or linecard OIR. In this case, the **show cs7 asp bindings** command output on a linecard shows multiple ASP bindings stuck in pending state.

The second symptom is that the linecard I/O Memory becomes depleted during normal M3UA operations. In this case, the **show cs7 offload queues** output on a linecard shows a high cs7_info_count.

Conditions The first symptom only occurs when using SGMP. The amount of I/O memory depleted is dependent on the number of M3UA/SUA associations on the LC, the number of bindings, and the traffic rate when the switchover occurs. In the worst case where high traffic is occurring and 100+ ASPs are offloaded to a single processor, and 1000s of bindings exist, the I/O memory leak can consume all of the memory on the card.

The second symptom is restricted to M3UA traffic where the ISUP/TUP/BICC payload size leaves insufficient space to add M3UA headers to the internal packet buffer.

Workaround There are two workarounds for the first symptom. The first is to not use SGMP, but instead use a C-link alternate route for xua destinations. The second is to modify the AS traffic mode to use loadshare roundrobin. To clear the ASP bindings stuck in a pending state, **shut** then **no shut** the affected ASPs.

There is no known workaround for the second symptom.

- CSCsq77114

Symptom The **cs7 save mlr all** command cannot save the updated MLR address-tables to a slave disk.

Workaround Manually save the address table instead of using **cs7 save mlr all** command.

- CSCsq84291

Symptom ITP failed to transmit an XUDT message and displayed the following error message:

```
SCCP encoding error, badly formatted or unsupported part
```

Conditions The received XUDT message's optional portion is placed before the data portion, and the total XUDT message length is larger than 273 bytes.

Workaround Reduce the XUDT message data portion length to less than 255 bytes.

- CSCsr01623

Symptom The MTP2 links remain shutdown after a **shutdown** and then a **no shutdown** was issued for the linkset.

Conditions On a Cisco 2811 platform, a **shut** is issued on a linkset that has MTP2 links. Then the Cisco 2811 reloads and a **no shut** is issued on the linkset. MTP2 links do not come up because the serial interfaces are still down.

On any ITP supported platform, a **shut** is issued on a linkset that has MTP2 links and an existing MTP2 link is deleted. The deleted link is added to the down linkset then a **no shut** is issued on the linkset. The link does not come up because the serial interface is still down.

Workaround The link can be put back into service after a **no shut** is issued for the serial interface

- CSCsr09619

Symptom After a reload of ITP, a series of TFP/TFA messages are exchanged between two ITPs over an xUA C-link regarding an unavailable AS PC.

Conditions This occurs with the following conditions:

- The Japan TTC variant is configured.
- An xUA C-link route is configured on both ITPs.
- The AS is unavailable on both ITPs.

Workaround There is no known workaround.

- CSCsr58145

Symptom For up to several minutes after an SGMP SCTP association fails, the 7600 Supervisor CPU is processing at almost 100% capacity.

Conditions The problem occurs under the following conditions:

- SGMP is configured between two ITPs.
- A loadshare bindings AS is configured on both ITPs.
- Over a thousand ASP bindings exist on the ITPs.

Workaround There are two possible workarounds:

- Use xUA C-link routes rather than SGMP for redundancy.
- Configure **loadshare roundrobin** rather than **loadshare bindings** for the AS traffic-mode.

Minor

- CSCsr25825

Symptom An M3UA/SUA PC is incorrectly displayed as active after the reload of an ITP in a mated pair configuration.

Conditions The problem occurs under the following conditions:

- A variant that does not support TFR messages is configured.
- An M3UA/SUA AS is configured on two ITPs and is not active on either ITP.
- A C-link route for the M3UA/SUA AS PC is configured on both ITPs.
- Both ITP nodes are isolated (i.e. no links except for the C-link are available on both ITPs). After reloading one of the ITPs in the mated-pair, the M3UA/SUA AS PC is incorrectly displayed as active on both ITPs.

Workaround You can work around the problem by configuring the cs7 national-options TFR command and ensuring that at least one of the ITPs is not isolated. For example, the ITP has an available link other than the C-link.

Open Caveats—Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRA

This section documents possible unexpected behavior by Cisco IOS Release 12.2(18)IRA and describes only severity 1 and 2 caveats and select severity 3 caveats.

- CSCsd73254

On the ITP 7600 platform, if a specific software error on the active RP causes the active RP to fail, the standby SUP may not detect the failure. Instead, the active SUP may reload the ITP to restore ITP manageability.

This has only been observed in specific lab tests that force a specific software failure on the active RP.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCso33607

A FlexWAN may drop one or more low priority messages intended for the active SUP or RP processor. Under such conditions, an SBETH-3-TOOBIG: EOBC0/0 message will be generated on the SUP or RP processor console to inform the user this event has occurred. No other impact to the system occurs, however

This failure occurs when the max MTU size for communication between Flexwan and SUP or RP processor has been exceeded. The only conditions under which this failure has been observed are periods of heavy stress on the SUP and/or Flexwan. For example, a Flexwan with a large number of links and heavy traffic may incur this error if an supporting interface on board the Flexwan begins to flap.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCso42614

Loadshare distribution of traffic over a combined linkset may not work properly after deleting a route using the same combined linkset on a distributed ITP platform.

This problem occurs on a distributed Cisco ITP platform, when two or more routes exist that use the same combined linkset. The individual linksets are specified in the reverse order, and the last route using a particular individual linkset order is deleted.

Delete one of the individual linkset definitions in ALL routes using the combined linkset, then add the individual linkset back.

- CSCso00287
The SUP processor on a distributed Cisco ITP platform or the RP on a single processor Cisco ITP platform exceeds the normal CPU operating range even with light traffic.
This problem occurs when the Enhanced Gateway Screening (GWS) console logging is turned on for all received/sent packets.
Turn off GWS console logging. File logging may be used as an alternative.
- CSCso45349
The 7600 ITP may send a TFC to an adjacent node with a DPC set to the Cisco ITP's local point code.
On the Cisco 7600 router, when traffic is sent to the ITP for GTT, and the result is route-on-global title to a destination that uses a congested link, the ITP sends a TFC with DPC set to the ITP's point code.
There is no known workaround.

Resolved Caveats—Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRB

All the caveats listed in this section are resolved in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRB. This section describes only severity 1 and 2 caveats and select severity 3 caveats.

- CSCsg58153
The PA has crashed and is unresponsive
Bad circuits on uplink links cause all the SS7 links to go down and flap continuously.
The workaround is to bring the PA up once it has crashed.
- CSCsk79377
The **remove** option specified in a GTT address conversion table is not applied when performing GTT address conversion.
This only occurs when the GTT address conversion table is used for SCCP conversion across instances when cs7 multi-instance is configured.
There is no known workaround.
- CSCsl08358
SUA Application Server Processes (ASPs) may reject SCCP segmented messages from an ITP SUA Signaling Gateway (SG).
The segmentation parameter in SUA CLDT messages is populated incorrectly when the sequence delivery option is set to '1'b (Class 1) in the received SCCP XUDT segmentation parameter. In this case, bit 7 within the first/remain field of the SUA segmentation parameter is also set, which may cause the ASP to interpret the number of remaining segments to be greater than 15.
There is no know workaround.
- CSCsl17157
When using the multi-pvc feature on either ATM-OC3 or ATM-IMA PA, the IP PVC are not carrying the IP traffic properly. IP traffic, either locally terminated or through switched may fail.
On a Cisco 7600 router, multi-pvc is configured, that is "atm nni" on the main interface and sub-interface with IP enabled and configured.
When dealing with IP traffic:

- There is no workaround for the locally terminated IP traffic
- For the traffic going through the box, as long as the network is using static routing, traffic will forward without problems.

When dealing with SS7 traffic:

- SS7 through-traffic to the remote nodes (either LSL or M3UA) works.
- Local **cs7 ping** does not work, the path FW->SUP seems broken.

- CSCs170663

The same ASP binding may exist for two different ASPs on SGMP mated ITPs.

SGMP enabled and traffic mode = loadshare bindings.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCs170708

The Application Server (AS) state on a linecard shows "dwn-re" when the state on a Supervisor processor shows "down".

SGMP is enabled on the 7600 ITP platform.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCs193462

No linkUp and linkDown SNMP traps are generated when the remote end is down for the controller.

No linkUp trap generated when controller is brought up by **no shutdown** CLI

Problem is specific to PA-MCX-8TE1-M and PA-MCX-4TE1-Q port adaptors.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCs188843

Crash when updating time zone with extra long string.

Issuing a lengthy configuration command similar to the following. clock timezone 123456789012345678901234567890 -23 59

Input the correct length for the timezone parameter.

- CSCsm47893

A User Part Unavailable (UPU) message destined for an M3UA AS in a different MTP3 instance is not converted to a DUPU message.

This problem occurs on the Cisco 7600 router when inter-instance conversion is being used. Traffic initiated by an M3UA AS in one instance is sent to an unavailable user part in a different instance, triggering a response mode UPU.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCsm62597

The ITP may choose the wrong clock source when more than one PA with "clock source line secondary" is configured.

If you have more than clock source line secondary defined on the same PA, the first port with this definition will be the primary clock source. In other words, the priority field after the key word secondary is ignored. If you have clock source line primary and 1 or more clock source line secondary defined on the same PA, the first port with one of these definitions will be primary clock source.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCsm76092

If the default conversion is removed with the real and alias instance swapped in the command, then reentered, the FlexWan is not updated, and the PC is not converted.

For example:

```
(config)#cs7 instance 1 pc-conversion default 0
(config)#no cs7 instance 0 pc-conversion default 1
(config)#cs7 instance 0 pc-conversion default 1
%Error: Default conversion already defined for instance 0

(config)#cs7 instance 1 pc-conversion default 0
%Error: Alias PC 0.0.0:0 already in use
```

This occurs when ITP has multiple instances configured and default instance conversion configured.

You can workaroud the problem by entering the default conversion with the **no-route** option:

```
(config)#cs7 instance 0 pc-conversion default 1 no-route
```

- CSCsm85233

All through-switched ISUP traffic is punted to the SUP. This results in higher CPU utilization on the SUP when running ISUP traffic. This occurs for all incoming link types (MTP2, M2PA, HSL).

If the ISUP traffic is less than 44 bytes and came in over an ATM HSL link, the bytes are added to the end of the packet to make it 44 bytes. So for example, if the ISUP packet is 30 bytes coming in, the outgoing packet is 44 bytes, with the original 30 bytes followed by 14 bytes set to 0.

The problems only occurs if no M3UA is configured on the ITP.

To work around the problem, configure a local M3UA instance.

- CSCso01412

One of ATM IMA port link may not activate after a reload.

```
RMTC-ITP#sh cs7 linkset msc-server
lsn=msc-server apc=16258 state=avail avail/links=1/2
SLC Interface Service PeerState Inhib
00 ATM13/1/7 avail -----
*01 ATM13/1/2 FAILED -----
```

This occurs when an ATM link does not activate after reload.

The link comes up after executing a **shut** than **no shut** commands or unplugging and plugging the cable.

- CSCso12698

When a set of links are quickly shut and then removed, as with a cut and paste of a prepared script into the console terminal, the ITP software can crash. The crash traceback is not predictable or fixed.

A cut and paste of a script similar to the one below can result in a crash:

```
Router(config)#cs7 linkset linksetname
Router(config-cs7-ls)#link 1
Router(config-cs7-ls-link)#shut
Router(config-cs7-ls-link)#no link 1
Router(config-cs7-ls-link)#link 2
Router(config-cs7-ls-link)#shut
Router(config-cs7-ls-link)#no link 2
...
Router(config-cs7-ls-link)#end
```

To workaround this problem, do not remove links using a cut and paste of a script. Wait 4 to 5 seconds after shutting a link and before issuing the **no link** command.

- CSCs159128

Cisco ITP does not reject m3ua/sua messages without a Routing Context parameter when the ASP is active in multiple AS's.

Sending ASP is active in multiple AS's.

There is no known workaround.

- CSCs120383

When using ATM configuration and the ATM, IMA E1 or T1 port adapters, the user may need to re-enter ATM related commands after the Cisco 7600 router reloads.

This resolution of CSCs120383 also resolves CSCse13374.

The workaround is to re-enter the commands after the Cisco 7600 router reloads.

SAMI Software for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRA - Open Caveats

The following list identifies Open caveats in the SAMI software that impact the ITP software for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRA.

- CSCsg94209—The **show** command on a CPU3-8 redirected to the Supervisor Engine produces a 0-byte file

From processor 3-8, a pipe redirect when using rcp to the Supervisor Engine can result in errors, or can cause the processor to reload. For example, the following command might result in a 0-byte file:

```
Router-3> sh tech | redirect rcp://127.0.0.81/shtech
```

Workaround: Do not use the redirect feature when using rcp to the Supervisor Engine.

SAMI Software for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRA - Closed Caveats

There are no Closed caveats in the SAMI software that impact the ITP software for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)IRA.

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