Configuring Controllers

This chapter describes the Optics Controller for the 36-port QSFP56-DD 400 GbE and 48-port QSFP28 100 GbE Line Cards. This chapter also describes the procedures used to configure the controllers.

Note When two MACsec enabled Cisco 8000 Series Routers with Coherent Line Cards are connected, there is no compatibility between Coherent Line Cards of IOS XR Release.

- breakout - Configure breakout mode (‘breakout 4x10’ only.)
- clear - Clear the uncommitted configuration.
- commit - Commit the configuration changes to running.
- do - Run an exec command.
- end - Exit from configure mode.
- exit - Exit from this submode.
- ext-description - Set ext-description for this controller.
- no - Negate a command or set its defaults.
- pwd - Commands used to reach current submode.
- root - Exit to the global configuration mode.
- show - Show contents of configuration.

Following controller configuration options are supported on the router:

- How to Configure Controllers, on page 2
- Diagnostic Parameters for Optical Transceivers, on page 4
- View Coherent Optical Transceiver Module Parameters , on page 10
- Display of Alarms for Coherent Optical Transceivers, on page 13
- Restrictions, on page 14
- Verification, on page 14
- Loopback on Optical Transceivers, on page 15
- Media Side Input Loopback Configuration, on page 17
- Media Side Output Loopback, on page 18

• Host Side Input Loopback Configuration, on page 19
• Host Side Output Loopback Configuration, on page 21

How to Configure Controllers

This section contains the following procedures:

Configuring Optics Controller

Configuring optics controller of breakout 4x10:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:uut#configure
Fri Oct 11 16:22:31.222 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:uut(config)#controller optics 0/1/0/28
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:uut(config-Optics)#breakout 4x10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:uut(config-Optics)#commit
Fri Oct 11 16:23:26.868 UTC
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:uut(config-Optics)#end
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:uut#
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:uut#show running-config controller optics 0/1/0/28
Fri Oct 11 16:23:41.273 UTC
controller Optics0/1/0/28
breakout 4x10
!
```

Disabling Optical Modules

This feature provides the ability to disable and re-enable an optical module through CLI, which simulates online insertion and removal (OIR) by disabling power to the transceiver port.

Typical troubleshooting procedures for optical modules can include performing OIR by removing and re-installing the module, which requires onsite personnel to physically reseat the optical module. The ability to remotely disable and enable an optical module can significantly reduce operational expenses.

Example

The following output shows a QSFP28 module powered on and in UP state:

```
Router# show controllers optics 0/0/0/0

Controller State: Up

Transport Admin State: In Service

Laser State: Off

LED State: Not Applicable

FEC State: FEC ENABLED

 Optics Status

         Optics Type:  QSFP28 100G FR
         Wavelength = 1311.00 nm

         Alarm Status:
         -------------
```

```
        Detected Alarms: None


        LOS/LOL/Fault Status:

        Laser Bias Current = 26.2 mA
        Actual TX Power = 0.73 dBm
        RX Power = -0.68 dBm

        Performance Monitoring: Disable

        THRESHOLD VALUES
        ----------------

        Parameter                High Alarm  Low Alarm  High Warning  Low Warning
        -----------------------  ----------  ---------  ------------  -----------
        Rx Power Threshold(dBm)         7.4      -10.4           4.5         -6.3
        Tx Power Threshold(dBm)         7.0       -6.3           4.0         -2.4
        LBC Threshold(mA)            100.00       8.00         83.00        10.00
        Temp. Threshold(celsius)      75.00      -5.00         70.00         0.00
        Voltage Threshold(volt)        3.63       2.97          3.46         3.13

        Polarization parameters not supported by optics

        Temperature = 27.92 Celsius
        Voltage = 3.24 V

Transceiver Vendor Details

        Form Factor            : QSFP28
        Optics type            : QSFP28 100G FR
        Name                   : CISCO-CISCO
        OUI Number             : 00.00.0c
        Part Number            : 10-3248-01
        Rev Number             : 01
        Serial Number          : FBN2331A114
        PID                    : QSFP-100G-FR-S
        VID                    : ES0
        Date Code(yy/mm/dd)    : 19/09/19
```

To disable the module, use the **transceiver disable** command in controller optics configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# controller optics 0/0/0/0
Router(config-Optics)# transceiver disable
Router(config-Optics)# commit
Router(config-Optics)# end
```

The following example shows the QSFP28 module disabled and powered down:

```
Router# show controllers optics 0/0/0/0

Controller State: Down

Transport Admin State: In Service

Laser State: Off

 Optics Status

        Optics Type:  Unknown optics
        Wavelength = 0.00 nm

        Alarm Status:
```

```
             -------------
             Detected Alarms: None


             LOS/LOL/Fault Status:

             TX Power = N/A
             RX Power = N/A

             Performance Monitoring: Disable

             THRESHOLD VALUES
             ----------------

             Parameter                High Alarm  Low Alarm  High Warning  Low Warning
             -----------------------  ----------  ---------  ------------  -----------
             Rx Power Threshold(dBm)         7.4      -10.4           4.5         -6.3
             Tx Power Threshold(dBm)         7.0       -6.3           4.0         -2.4
             LBC Threshold(mA)            100.00       8.00         83.00        10.00
             Temp. Threshold(celsius)      75.00      -5.00         70.00         0.00
             Voltage Threshold(volt)        3.63       2.97          3.46         3.13

             Polarization parameters not supported by optics

             Temperature = 0.00 Celsius
             Voltage = 0.00 V

Transceiver Vendor Details
```

To re-enable the module, use the **no transceiver disable** command in controller optics configuration mode.

Diagnostic Parameters for Optical Transceivers

Table 1: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Diagnostic Parameters for Optical Transceivers	Release 24.4.1	Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems (8200, 8700)(select variants only*); Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: P100])(select variants only*). *This feature is now supported on: • 8212-32FH-M • 8711-32FH-M • 88-LC1-12TH24FH-E

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Diagnostic Parameters for Optical Transceivers	Release 7.11.1	

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
		You can analyze the diagnostic parameters for optical transceivers installed on a network device and detect potential issues with the optical transceivers, such as excessive power levels, abnormal temperature readings, or degradation of the optical signal. Such analysis is possible because the **show controllers optics** command now displays the following diagnostic parameters: • Effective Signal to Noise Ratio (eSNR) • Pulse Amplitude Modulation with Four Levels (PAM4) Level Transition Parameter (LTP) • Pre-Forward Error Correction (FEC) and Post-FEC Bit Error Rate (BER) • Frame Error Count (FERC) • Laser age • Thermoelectric Cooler (TEC) current • Laser frequency • Laser temperature For additional information on VDM (Versatile Diagnostics Monitoring), see the Common Management Interface Specification. The feature introduces these changes: **CLI:** • The **observable-info** keyword is added to the show controller optics command. **YANG Data Model:** • New XPath for `Cisco-IOS-XR-controller-optics-oper.yang`

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
		(see GitHub, YANG Data Models Navigator)

In order to monitor and report the performance of an optical transceiver and thereby enhancing the troubleshooting capabilities of the optical transceiver, the **observable-info** keyword is added to the **show controllers optics** command to display the diagnostics parameters. These parameters help in monitoring the health of the network when the optical transceiver heats up, when the link is down, when alarms are raised, or when there's traffic loss in the network. This improvement in the **show controllers optics** command now displays the following diagnostic parameters:

- Effective Signal to Noise Ratio (eSNR)
- Pulse Amplitude Modulation with Four Levels (PAM4) Level Transition Parameter (LTP)
- Pre-Forward Error Correction (FEC) and Post-FEC Bit Error Rate (BER)
- Frame Error Count (FERC)
- Laser age
- Thermoelectric Cooler (TEC) current
- Laser frequency
- Laser temperature

Note Not all optical transceivers support the **observable-info** keyword. Also, the parameters that are displayed depend on what the optical transceiver supports, that is, not all optical transceivers display the same parameters. For additional information on VDM (Versatile Diagnostics Monitoring), see the Common Management Interface Specification.

Verification

The following **show controllers optics observable-info** command displays the monitoring parameters of the optical transceiver present in the 0/0/0/9 location ID. The 0/0/0/9 location ID represents rack/slot/instance/port. Based on the requirement, the network administrators can use the displayed values of this command for monitoring and troubleshooting.

```
Router#show controllers optics 0/0/0/9 observable-info
Observable Information

[eSNR Media Input]
 Unit: dB
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Lane0    21.30               0.00                0.00                0.00
0.00                n   n     n   n
 Lane1    22.05               0.00                0.00                0.00
0.00                n   n     n   n
 Lane2    22.62               0.00                0.00                0.00
0.00                n   n     n   n
 Lane3    22.05               0.00                0.00                0.00
```

```
0.00                n   n     n   n

[PAM4 Level Transition Parameter Media Input]
 Unit: dB
 Id       Value              LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Lane0    47.79              0.00                0.00                0.00
0.00                n   n     n   n
 Lane1    54.70              0.00                0.00                0.00
0.00                n   n     n   n
 Lane2    64.34              0.00                0.00                0.00
0.00                n   n     n   n
 Lane3    59.64              0.00                0.00                0.00
0.00                n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Minimum Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value              LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00          0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Minimum Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value              LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00          0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Maximum Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value              LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00          0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Maximum Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value              LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00          0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Average Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value              LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00          0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Average Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
```

```
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00            0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Current Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00            0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[Pre-FEC BER Current Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00            0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Minimum Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00            0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Minimum Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00            0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Maximum Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00            0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Maximum Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                     Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00            0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Average Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
```

```
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Average Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Current Media Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n

[FERC Current Host Input]
 Unit: n/a
 Id       Value               LowThreshWarn       HighThresWarn       LowThreshAlarm
HighThreshAlarm     TCAWarn   TCAAlarm

                    Low High  Low High
 Module   0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00           0.000E+00
0.000E+00           n   n     n   n
```

View Coherent Optical Transceiver Module Parameters

Table 2: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
View Coherent Optical Transceiver Module Parameters	Release 24.1.1	You can now monitor the overall functioning and status of the coherent optical transceiver. This is possible because you can now view the module state and data path state of the optical transceivers, which give you an insight into the current state of the optical transceiver. This feature modifies the output of the **show controller optics** command.

The display of the show controller optics command is now improved to include information about the module state and datapath state of the optical transceivers. You can view these details using the **information all** and **information counters** keywords of the show controller optics command.

Module State Machine (MSM) defines host-module interactions and behavioral characteristics of the optical module, such as the initialization of the management interface and the module power mode. The Module State field provides the current status of the optical transceiver. The optical transceiver can be in any one of the following states:

- Low power
- Power up
- Ready
- Power down
- Fault

Data Path State Machine (DPSM) defines the host-module interactions and behavioral characteristics needed for the initialization of one particular data path, which represents the signal flow and signal processing of any one instance of one type of application.

The Datapath State field provides the current state of the data path on each host lane. It represents the initialization status of the resources associated with a data path in response to host configuration settings or commands.

By default, the data paths begin initializing when the module state is ready. The data path state is dependent on the module state. The host uses the activated data path to carry traffic.

Note For additional information on the module state and datapath state, see the Common Management Interface Specification.

Verification

The **show controllers optics** *r/s/i/p* **information counters** command displays the parameters of the optical transceiver present in the 0/0/0/8 location ID. The 0/0/0/8 location ID represents rack/slot/instance/port. Based on the requirement, the network administrators can use the displayed values of this command for monitoring and troubleshooting. This example displays the details when the optical transceiver operates in the transponder mode.

```
Router#show controllers optics 0/0/0/8 information counters
Fri Feb 16 11:06:31.415 UTC

Module State : Ready

Datapath State [Client-0]: TX Turn On

Acquisition Counter:    INVALID

HOST SIDE ALARM COUNTERS
=====================================
Host-Intf-0-FDD-Alarm-Counter[0]                  Host-Intf-0-FED-Alarm-Counter[0]


HOST SIDE FEC-BER FEC-FERC CURRENT VALUES
=====================================
Host-Intf-0-FEC-BER[0.00E+00]                   Host-Intf-0-FEC-FERC[0.00E+00]


 Supported Loopback Types :
```

```
============================
 [1.] Media Internal
 [2.] Media Line
 [3.] Host Line
 [4.] Host Internal
 [5.] Host Per Lane
 [6.] Media Per Lane
 [7.] Simultaneous Media Host

 Unsupported Loopback Types :
============================

 Media Configured Loopback : Media Loopback None
 Media Applied Loopback    : Media Loopback None


 Host Configured Loopback : Host Loopback None
 Host Applied Loopback    : Host Loopback None



FW Upgrade Capability Mode:
=========================
 Supports Both Warm & Cold boot
 Supports Cold boot only
```

This example displays the details when the optical transceiver operates in the muxponder mode.

```
Router#show controllers optics 0/0/0/29 information all
Fri Feb 16 11:06:31.415 UTC

Module State : Ready

Datapath State [Client-0]: Activated

Datapath State [Client-1]: Activated

Datapath State [Client-2]: Activated

Datapath State [Client-3]: Activated

Acquisition Counter:    INVALID

HOST SIDE ALARM COUNTERS
====================================
Host-Intf-0-FDD-Alarm-Counter[0]                  Host-Intf-0-FED-Alarm-Counter[0]
Host-Intf-1-FDD-Alarm-Counter[0]                  Host-Intf-0-FED-Alarm-Counter[0]
Host-Intf-2-FDD-Alarm-Counter[0]                  Host-Intf-0-FED-Alarm-Counter[0]
Host-Intf-3-FDD-Alarm-Counter[0]                  Host-Intf-0-FED-Alarm-Counter[0]


HOST SIDE FEC-BER FEC-FERC CURRENT VALUES
====================================
Host-Intf-0-FEC-BER[0.00E+00]                   Host-Intf-0-FEC-FERC[0.00E+00]
Host-Intf-1-FEC-BER[0.00E+00]                   Host-Intf-1-FEC-FERC[0.00E+00]
Host-Intf-2-FEC-BER[0.00E+00]                   Host-Intf-2-FEC-FERC[0.00E+00]
Host-Intf-3-FEC-BER[0.00E+00]                   Host-Intf-3-FEC-FERC[0.00E+00]

Supported Loopback Types :
============================
 [1.] Media Internal
 [2.] Media Line
 [3.] Host Line
 [4.] Host Internal
```

```
[5.] Host Per Lane
[6.] Media Per Lane
[7.] Simultaneous Media Host
```

Display of Alarms for Coherent Optical Transceivers

Table 3: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
View Additional Alarms for Coherent Optical Transceiver	Release 24.1.1	You can now monitor the optical transceivers for proper functioning and identify the cause of any malfunction. This is made possible because the output of the show alarms command is now enhanced to display the additional media lane alarms for coherent optical transceivers.

Alarms are raised when the optical transceiver malfunctions.

The following media lane alarms are now reported in the **show alarms** command:

- TX loss of alignment - indicates loss of signal alignment on the transmitter.
- TX out of alignment - indicates that the signal on the transmitter (TX) is out of alignment.
- TX CMU loss of lock - indicates that the transmitter (TX) has lost connection (locked) with the external clock (clock monitor unit).
- TX reference clock loss of lock - indicates that the transmitter (TX) has lost connection (locked) with the reference clock.
- TX deskew loss of lock - for traffic flow in the TX direction, this alarm indicates that the end receiver cannot align the physical lanes using alignment marker.
- TX FIFO error - indicates signal FIFO error on the transmitter.
- RX demodulator loss of lock - indicates that the media demodultor cannot achieve lock.
- RX CDC loss of lock - indicates that the receiver (RX) has lost connection (locked) with the external clock.
- RX loss of alignment - indicates that the signal alignment on the receiver (RX) is lost.
- RX out of alignment - indicates that the signal on the receiver (RX) is out of alignment.
- RX deskew loss of lock - for traffic flow in the RX direction, this alarm indicates that the end receiver cannot align the physical lanes using alignment marker.
- RX FIFO error - indicates signal FIFO error on the receiver.
- RX FEC excessive degrade - indicates that the signal has reached or exceeded FED threshold.
- RX FEC detected degrade - indicates that the signal has reached or exceeded FDD threshold.

- Remote degrade - indicates remote signal degradation.
- Local degrade - indicates local signal degradation.
- Remote Phy fault - indicates remote signal fault (RPF).

Restrictions

The optical transceivers may not display these alarms if:

- Optical transceiver is disabled and the optical transceiver is in the **secondary admin-state maintenance** mode.
- Higher priority alarms such as improper removal and loss of signal (LOS) are reported. In such instances, these alarms can be viewed using the **show alarms brief suppressed** command.

Verification

The following **show alarms** command displays the alarms for the coherent optical transceivers.

```
Router#show alarms brief system active

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Active Alarms
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Location        Severity     Group            Set Time                  Description



------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         03/30/2023 12:30:39 UTC    Communications
Failure With Cisco Licensing Cloud

0/RP0/CPU0      Minor        Software         04/02/2023 13:55:38 UTC     Optics0/0/0/31 -
 hw_optics:  RX POWER LANE-0 HIGH WARNING

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 13:55:38 UTC     Optics0/0/0/31 -
 hw_optics: Optics media rx signal power high warning

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media tx fifo error

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media tx loss of alignment

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media tx out of alignment

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media tx CMU loss of lock
```

```
0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media tx reference clock loss of lock

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media tx deskew loss of lock

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media rx loss of alignment

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media rx out of alignment

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media rx fifo error

0/RP0/CPU0      Major        Software         04/02/2023 14:00:01 UTC     Optics0/0/0/29 -
 hw_optics: Optics media rx demodulation loss of lock
```

Loopback on Optical Transceivers

Table 4: Feature History Table

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Loopback on Optical Transceivers	Release 24.4.1	Introduced in this release on: Fixed Systems(8200 , 8700);Modular Systems (8800 [LC ASIC: P100]) (select variants only*) *This feature is now supported on: • 8212-32FH-M • 8711-32FH-M • 88-LC1-12TH24FH-E

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Loopback on Optical Transceivers	Release 7.11.1	You can now easily detect link failures between the optical transceiver and an external device such as a router by creating a loopback within the transceiver itself. Enabling loopback detects the fault in the physical or network connections, such as, traffic loss or a faulty optical transceiver. The loopback configuration allows incoming traffic within the transceiver to be redirected back to its source. By analyzing the loopback signals received at the source, it becomes possible to detect physical connectivity failures or network issues, such as packet loss or a malfunctioning transceiver. The feature introduces these changes: **CLI:** Modified the controller optics command by adding the following keywords: • **host loopback internal** • **host loopback line** • **loopback internal** • **loopback line** The **information loopback** keyword is added to the show controller optics command. **YANG Data Model:** • New XPaths for `Cisco-IOS-XR-controller-optics-cfg.yang` (see GitHub, YANG Data Models Navigator)

You can now enable loopback functionality on the optical transceivers. Loopback is the process of redirecting inbound traffic or data signals from an optical transceiver back to the module itself. Re-routing traffic to its source enables utilization of the received data for diagnostic purposes, particularly in the identification and

resolution of physical connectivity issues or network-related problems, such as traffic loss or a faulty optical transceiver.

The optical transceiver is divided into two sides, the host side, which is positioned towards the router, and the media side, which is positioned towards the wire or cable media. It is possible to enable loopback on both the host side and media side of the optical transceiver.

Note Loopback can be performed only when the controller state is active (UP) and in the maintenance mode.

There are four types of loopback:

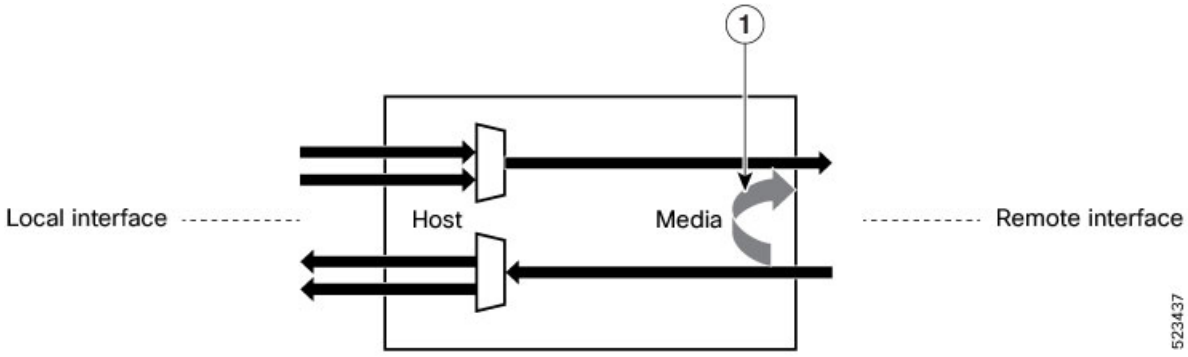
- Loopback Internal or Media Side Output Loopback
- Loopback Line or Media Side Input Loopback
- Host Loopback Internal or Host Side Input Loopback
- Host Loopback Line or Host Side Output Loopback

Note Configuring the internal loopback brings up the host interface and configuring the line loopback brings up the remote interface.

Media Side Input Loopback Configuration

In loopback line or media side input loopback, the signals received at the media side are looped back to the media side, indicating that the received data on the media is transmitted back to the media, that is, towards the remote interface. This is indicated by the arrow labeled as 1 in the illustration.

Figure 1: Media Side Input Loopback on the Optical Transceiver



Configuration Example

This example shows how to enable media side input loopback on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#config
Router(config)#controller optics 0/0/0/9
Router(config-Optics)#secondary-admin-state maintenance
Router(config-Optics)#loopback line
```

```
Loopback is a traffic-affecting operation
Router(config-Optics)#commit
Router(config-Optics)#end
```

Running Configuration

This example shows the running configuration of the media side input loopback on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show run controller optics 0/0/0/9
controller Optics0/0/0/9
 secondary-admin-state maintenance
 loopback line
!
```

Verification

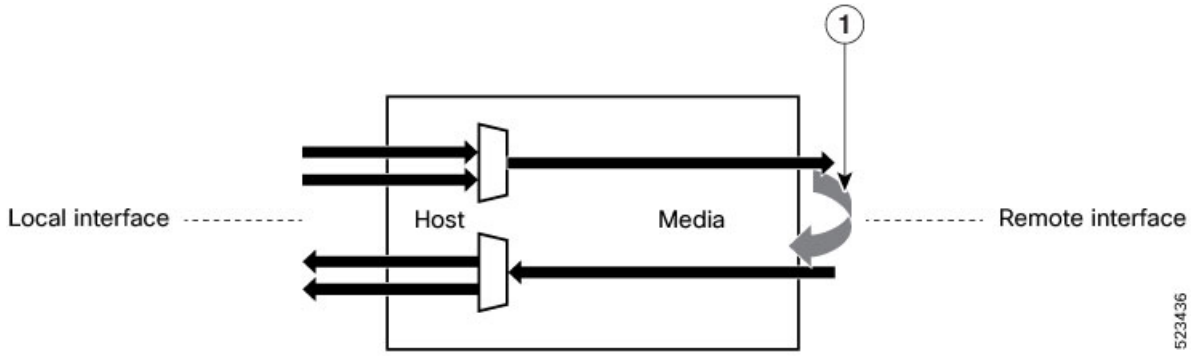
This example shows how to verify the media side input loopback configuration on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show controller optics 0/0/0/9
Controller State: Up
Transport Admin State: Maintenance
Laser State: On
LED State: Green
FEC State: FEC ENABLED
Optics Status:

Optics Type: QSFPDD 400G FR4
Wavelength: 1301.00 nm
Loopback Host: None
Loopback Media: Line

Alarm Status:
----------------
Detected Alarms: None
LOS/LOL/Fault Status:
Performance Monitoring: Disable
```

Media Side Output Loopback

In loopback internal or media side output loopback, the loopback signal originating from the NPU is looped back to the same NPU on the media or line side, towards the remote interface. This is indicated by the arrow labeled as 1 in the illustration.

Figure 2: Media Side Output Loopback on the Optical Transceiver



Configuration Example

This example shows how to enable media side output loopback on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#config
Router(config)#controller optics 0/0/0/9
Router(config-Optics)#secondary-admin-state maintenance
Router(config-Optics)#loopback internal
Loopback is a traffic-affecting operation
Router(config-Optics)#commit
Router(config-Optics)#end
```

Running Configuration

This example shows the running configuration of the media side output loopback on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show run controller optics 0/0/0/9
controller Optics0/0/0/9
 secondary-admin-state maintenance
 loopback internal
!
```

Verification

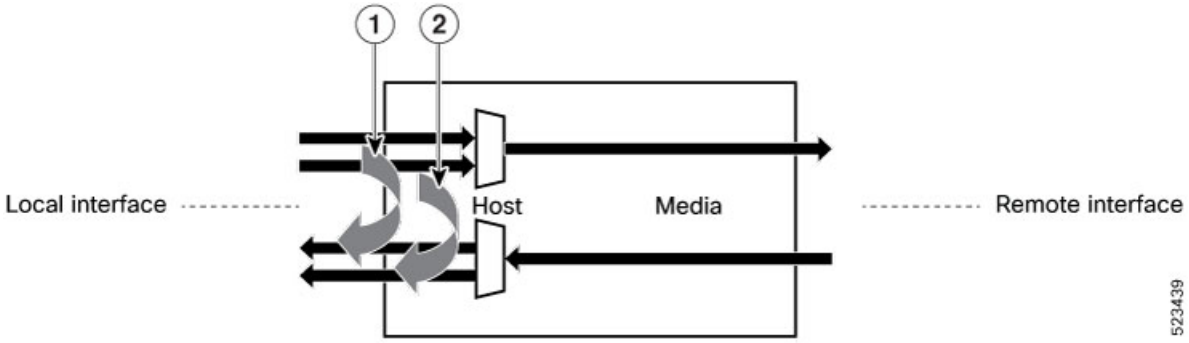
This example shows how to verify the media side output loopback configuration on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show controller optics 0/0/0/9
Controller State: Up
Transport Admin State: Maintenance
Laser State: On
LED State: Green
FEC State: FEC ENABLED
Optics Status:

Optics Type: QSFPDD 400G FR4
Wavelength: 1301.00 nm
Loopback Host: None
Loopback Media: Internal

Alarm Status:
----------------
Detected Alarms: None
LOS/LOL/Fault Status:
Performance Monitoring: Disable
```

Host Side Input Loopback Configuration

In host loopback internal or host side input loopback, the loopback signal coming from the NPU is looped back to the NPU on the host, that is, towards the local interface. This is indicated by the arrows labeled as 1 and 2 in the illustration.

Figure 3: Host Side Input Loopback on the Optical Transceiver



Configuration Example

This example shows how to enable host side input loopback on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#config
Router(config)#controller optics 0/0/0/9
Router(config-Optics)#secondary-admin-state maintenance
Router(config-Optics)#host loopback line
Loopback host is a traffic-affecting operation
Router(config-Optics)#commit
Router(config-Optics)#end
```

Running Configuration

This example shows the running configuration of the host side input loopback on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show run controller optics 0/0/0/9
controller Optics0/0/0/9
 secondary-admin-state maintenance
 host loopback line
!
```

Verification

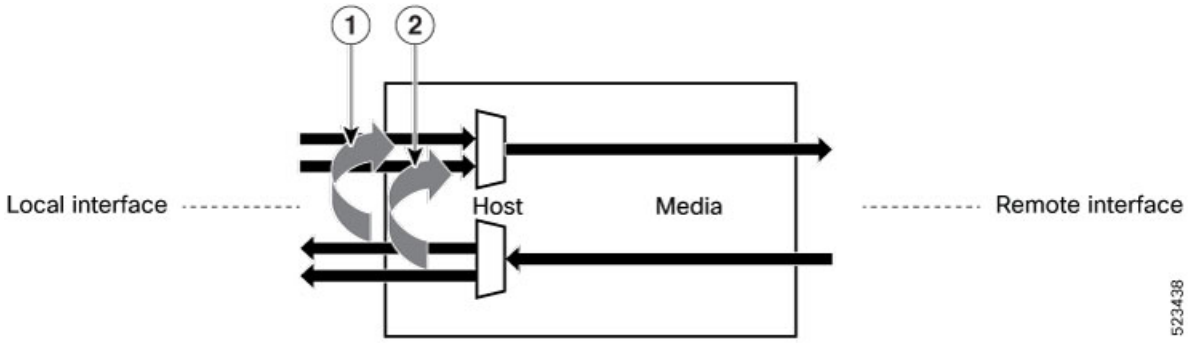
This example shows how to verify the host side input loopback configuration on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show controller optics 0/0/0/9
Controller State: Up
Transport Admin State: Maintenance
Laser State: On
LED State: Green
FEC State: FEC ENABLED
Optics Status:

Optics Type: QSFPDD 400G FR4
Wavelength: 1301.00 nm
Loopback Host: Line
Loopback Media: None

Alarm Status:
----------------
Detected Alarms: None
LOS/LOL/Fault Status:
Performance Monitoring: Disable
```

Host Side Output Loopback Configuration

In host loopback line or host side output loopback, the signals received at the host side are looped back to the host side, indicating that the received data on the host is transmitted back to the host, that is, towards the local interface. This is indicated by the arrows labeled as 1 and 2 in the illustration.

Figure 4: Host Side Output Loopback on the Optical Transceiver



Configuration Example

This example shows how to enable host side output loopback on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#config
Router(config)#controller optics 0/0/0/9
Router(config-Optics)#secondary-admin-state maintenance
Router(config-Optics)#host loopback internal
Loopback host is a traffic-affecting operation
Router(config-Optics)#commit
Router(config-Optics)#end
```

Running Configuration

This example shows the running configuration on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show run controller optics 0/0/0/9
controller Optics0/0/0/9
 secondary-admin-state maintenance
 host loopback internal
!
```

Verification

This example shows how to verify the host side output loopback configuration on the optical transceiver:

```
Router#show controller optics 0/0/0/9
Controller State: Up
Transport Admin State: Maintenance
Laser State: On
LED State: Green
FEC State: FEC ENABLED
Optics Status:

Optics Type: QSFPDD 400G FR4
Wavelength: 1301.00 nm
Loopback Host: Internal
Loopback Media: None

Alarm Status:
```

```
----------------
Detected Alarms: None
LOS/LOL/Fault Status:
Performance Monitoring: Disable
```