



Cisco Optical Network Controller Installation Guide, Releases 26.x.x

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Americas Headquarters

Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-1706
USA
<http://www.cisco.com>
Tel: 408 526-4000
800 553-NETS (6387)
Fax: 408 527-0883



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CHAPTER

1

Install and deploy standalone Cisco Optical Network Controller

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Install Cisco Optical Network Controller in a standalone mode

Install Cisco Optical Network Controller on VMware vSphere by completing the deployment, verification, and access subtasks in order.

Procedure

- Step 1** Start the VMware deployment by completing [Select the OVF template and prepare the VMware deployment](#).
 - Step 2** Customize the template and finish the deployment by completing [Customize the template and finish the VMware deployment](#).
 - Step 3** Power on the VM and connect through SSH by completing [Power on the VM and connect through SSH](#).
 - Step 4** Verify the system and configure the initial credentials by completing [Verify the system and configure initial credentials](#).
 - Step 5** Configure NTP and access the Web UI by completing [Configure NTP and access the Cisco Optical Network Controller Web UI](#).
-

Cisco Optical Network Controller is installed on VMware vSphere and ready for use.

Installation requirements

This topic lists the requirements that you must review before you install Cisco Optical Network Controller.

VMware platform requirements

The VMware platform requirements are:

- VMware vCenter Server version 7.0 or later.
- VMware vSphere server and client version 7.0 or later.
- ESXi host version 7.0 or later on the servers that host the virtual machines.



Attention Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 8.0 U2 if you are using VMware vCenter Server 8.0.2 or VMware vCenter Server 8.0.1.

Cisco Optical Network Controller is deployed on rack or blade servers within vSphere.



Note For more details on VMware vSphere, see [VMware vSphere](#).

Supporting service requirements

The supporting service requirements are:

- **DNS server:** The DNS server can be an internal DNS server if the Cisco Optical Network Controller instance is not exposed to the internet.
- **NTP server or NTP pool:** Use the same NTP source on Cisco Optical Network Controller, the client PC or VM, and the ESXi host.

Network requirements

The network requirements are:

- Before installation, three networks must be created.
- **Control Plane Network:** Used for internal communication between deployed virtual machines within a cluster. In a standalone deployment, this network can be a private network. In a high availability cluster, create this network between the servers where each HA node is deployed.
- **VM Network or Northbound Network:** Used for communication between users and the cluster. This network carries public traffic and hosts the UI.
- **Eastbound Network:** Used for internal communication between deployed virtual machines within a cluster. In a standalone deployment, this network can be a private network.

Preparation task

ESXi hosts use a self-signed certificate by default. Before deployment, ensure that browser certificate warnings are accepted and the required VMware networks are prepared.

For the procedure, see [Prepare VMware networking and ESXi access](#).

Hardware requirements and sizing notes

This table lists the minimum hardware requirements for the base profile with daily retention only.

Table 1: Hardware requirements for base profile with daily retention only

Sizing	CPU	Memory	Solid State Drive (SSD)
Extra Small (XS)	16 vCPU	64 GB	1 TB
Small (S)	32 vCPU	128 GB	2.5 TB
Medium (M)	48 vCPU	256 GB	6 TB

This table lists the minimum hardware requirements for the extended profile with weekly and monthly retention.

Table 2: Hardware requirements for extended profile with weekly and monthly retention

Sizing	CPU	Memory	Solid State Drive (SSD)
Extra Small (XS)	16 vCPU	64 GB	1.5 TB
Small (S)	32 vCPU	128 GB	5 TB
Medium (M)	48 vCPU	256 GB	12 TB

Use SSDs that meet the disk write latency requirement of 100 ms or lower.



Attention Cisco Optical Network Controller supports only SSDs for storage.

The hardware sizing notes are:

- Configure vCPU and memory according to the VM profile before you power on the VM in vCenter. XS uses 16 vCPU and 64 GB. S uses 32 vCPU and 128 GB.
- The supported vCPU-to-physical-core ratio is 2:1 if hyperthreading is enabled and supported by the hardware. Otherwise, the ratio is 1:1.

Deployment-specific requirements

This table lists the deployment-specific requirements.

Table 3: Deployment requirements

Deployment type	Requirements
Standalone (SA)	Control Plane Network: Can be a private network. Requires one IP address. Gateway required. DNS server required. Northbound Network (VM Network): Must be a public network. Requires one public IP address. Gateway required. DNS server required. Eastbound Network: Can be a private network. Requires one private IP address. Gateway required. DNS server required.

Deployment type	Requirements
Highly Available (HA)	<p>Control Plane: Three IP addresses for the individual nodes. This can be a private network.</p> <p>VM Network: Four IP addresses. This must be a public network, with three IP addresses for node management and one virtual IP for northbound communication and UI access.</p>



Note For a high availability deployment, nodes on different ESXi hosts should have a minimum link bandwidth of 10G between them to ensure efficient data communication and synchronization.

Communications matrix

This table lists the default port assignments.

Table 4: Communications matrix

Traffic type	Port	Description
Inbound	TCP 22	SSH remote management
	TCP 8443	HTTPS for UI access
Outbound	TCP 22	NETCONF to routers
	TCP 389	LDAP if using Active Directory
	TCP 636	LDAPS if using Active Directory
	Customer specific	HTTP for access to an SDN controller
	User specific	HTTPS for access to an SDN controller
	TCP 3082, 3083, 2361, 6251	TL1 to optical devices
Eastbound	TCP 10443	Supercluster join requests
	UDP 8472	VxLAN

Prepare VMware networking and ESXi access

Prepare the VMware environment for installation by accepting ESXi browser certificate warnings and creating the required VMware networks.

Complete this task before you start the Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment on VMware vSphere.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Access the ESXi host by using a web browser.
- Step 2** If the browser displays a security warning that the connection is not private or the certificate is not trusted, accept the risk or bypass the warning so that you can continue.
- ESXi hosts use a self-signed certificate by default. Accepting the certificate allows you to continue with [template customization](#), [VM deployment](#), and [login](#) during the Cisco Optical Network Controller installation process.
- Step 3** From the vSphere client, select the datacenter where you want to add the ESXi host.
- Step 4** Right-click the server from the vCenter inventory and click **Add Networking**.
- Step 5** To create a private network for the Control Plane and Eastbound Networks, follow the Standard Switch wizard for each network.
- In **Select connection type**, choose **Virtual Machine Port Group for a Standard Switch** and click **Next**.
 - In **Select target device**, select **New Standard Switch (MTU 1500)** and click **Next**.
 - In **Create a Standard Switch**, click **Next** and confirm that there are no active physical network adapters for the switch.
 - In **Connection settings**, choose a network label such as Control Plane or Eastbound, select VLAN ID as None (0), and click **Next**.
 - In **Ready to complete**, review the configuration and click **Finish**.
- Step 6** Create the Control Plane, Northbound, and Eastbound Networks before deployment.
-

The ESXi host is accessible, and the required VMware networks are prepared for the Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment.

Installation considerations

Based on your choice and availability of disk space, select the data source.

OVA template supports pem key authentication.

The initiator node is the initiator parameter that needs to be set to true on only the primary node, which initializes the creation of a cluster as a primary node while the other nodes can join the network as secondary or tertiary.

In the HA environment, Cisco Optical Network Controller creates two NETCONF sessions, one after another immediately. Since by default NCS 1010 only allows one session per second, for the HA onboarding to be successful for NCS 1010 the CLI **ssh server rate-limit 600** must be added in the NCS 1010 configuration.

Generate an SSH ed25519 key

Generate an SSH ed25519 key pair for Cisco Optical Network Controller access.

Cisco Optical Network Controller requires an ed25519 key for SSH access. The ed25519 key is different from an RSA key.

Before you begin

Ensure that the system where you generate the key has the **ssh-keygen** utility available.

Follow these steps to generate an SSH ed25519 key.

Procedure

Step 1 Run the **ssh-keygen -t ed25519** command.

Example:

```
ssh-keygen -t ed25519
```

Step 2 When prompted, enter the filename for the key and the passphrase.

Example:

```
Enter file in which to save the key (/Users/xyz/.ssh/id_ed25519): ./<file-name-of-your-key>.pem
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
```

Step 3 Verify that the private key and public key files are created.

Example:

```
Your identification has been saved in ./<file-name-of-your-key>.pem
Your public key has been saved in ./<file-name-of-your-key>.pem.pub
```

Step 4 Display the public key and copy it for use in the deployment template.

Example:

```
cat <file-name-of-your-key>.pem.pub
```

Use the displayed public key in the **SSH Public Key** field during deployment.

The SSH ed25519 key pair is generated, and the public key is ready to use in the deployment template.

Select the OVF template and prepare the VMware deployment

Start the OVF deployment in VMware vSphere and select the initial deployment resources.

Before you begin



Note During the OVF deployment, the deployment gets aborted if there is an internet disconnection.

Procedure

Step 1 Right-click the ESXi host in the vSphere client screen and click **Deploy OVF Template**.

Step 2 In the **Select an OVF template** screen, select the **URL** radio button for specifying the URL to download and install the OVF package from the Internet or select the **Local file** radio button to upload the downloaded OVA files from your local system, and click **Next**.

Figure 1: Select an OVF Template

The screenshot shows a two-pane window titled "Deploy OVF Template". The left pane contains a vertical list of steps: 1. Select an OVF template (highlighted), 2. Select a name and folder, 3. Select a compute resource, 4. Review details, 5. Select storage, and 6. Ready to complete. The right pane is titled "Select an OVF template" and contains the following text: "Select an OVF template from remote URL or local file system. Enter a URL to download and install the OVF package from the Internet, or browse to a location accessible from your computer, such as a local hard drive, a network share, or a CD/DVD drive." Below this text are two radio buttons: "URL" (unselected) and "Local file" (selected). Under the "URL" option is a text input field containing "http | https://remoteserver-address/filetodeploy.ovf | .ova". Under the "Local file" option is a button labeled "UPLOAD FILES" followed by the text "25.1.1.ova". At the bottom right of the right pane are two buttons: "CANCEL" and "NEXT".

Step 3

In the **Select a name and folder** screen, specify a unique name for the virtual machine instance. Cisco Optical Network Controller can be deployed as standalone or high availability. Select the location of the VM from the list of options for standalone or high availability (primary, secondary, or tertiary) and click **Next**.

Figure 2: Select a name and folder

The screenshot shows a web-based wizard for deploying an OVF template. The main window is titled "Deploy OVF Template" and has a sidebar with six steps: 1. Select an OVF template, 2. Select a name and folder (highlighted), 3. Select a compute resource, 4. Review details, 5. Select storage, and 6. Ready to complete. The main content area is titled "Select a name and folder" and contains the following elements:

- Instruction: "Specify a unique name and target location"
- Field: "Virtual machine name:" with the value "CONC-25.1.1" entered.
- Section: "Select a location for the virtual machine." with a file browser showing a tree structure:
 - on: info. cc.com
 - CONC-Dev
 - CONC-QA
 - NxF-103 (highlighted)
- Checkbox: "Customize this virtual machine's hardware" (unchecked).
- Buttons: "CANCEL", "BACK", and "NEXT".

Step 4 In the **Select a compute resource** screen, select the destination compute resource on which you want to deploy the VM and click **Next**.

Figure 3: Select a Compute Resource

The screenshot shows a two-pane window titled "Deploy OVF Template" on the left and "Select a compute resource" on the right. The left pane contains a vertical list of steps: 1. Select an OVF template, 2. Select a name and folder, 3. Select a compute resource (highlighted), 4. Review details, 5. Select storage, and 6. Ready to complete. The right pane has a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title, it says "Select the destination compute resource for this operation". A tree view shows a folder "NxF-103" expanded, with three sub-items: "10.64.103.18", "10.64.103.180" (highlighted with a dark bar), and "10.64.103.20". Below the tree, there is a "Compatibility" section with a green checkmark and the text "Compatibility checks succeeded.". At the bottom left, there is a checkbox labeled "Automatically power on deployed VM" which is unchecked. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: "CANCEL", "BACK", and "NEXT".

Note

While selecting the compute resource the compatibility check proceeds till it completes successfully.

Step 5

In the **Review details** screen, verify the template details and click **Next**.

Figure 4: Review Details

Figure 5: Review Details

Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details**
- Select storage
- Select networks
- Customize template
- Ready to complete

Review details

Verify the template details.

Publisher	DigiCert Trusted G4 Code Signing RSA4096 SHA384 2021 CA1 (Trusted certificate)
Product	CONC
Version	25.4.1
Download size	4.2 GB
Size on disk	Unknown (thin provisioned) 68.4 GB (thick provisioned)

The **Publisher** field shows the trusted publisher information. For example, *DigiCert Trusted G4 Code Signing RSA4096 SHA384 2021 CA1 (Trusted certificate)*.

The initial OVF deployment setup is complete, and you can continue with storage, network, and template customization.

Customize the template and finish the VMware deployment

Complete the remaining VMware deployment configuration, customize the template values, and finish the OVF deployment.

Procedure

Step 1 In the **Select storage** screen, select the virtual disk format based on provision type requirement, set **VM Storage Policy** as *Datastore Default*, select the **virtual disk format** as *Thin Provision*, and click **Next**.

You must select "Thin provision" as the virtual disk format.

Figure 6: Select Storage

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Select storage

Select the storage for the configuration and disk files

Encrypt this virtual machine (Requires Key Management Server)

Select virtual disk format: Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed

VM Storage Policy: Datastore Default

Disable Storage DRS for this virtual machine

Name	Storage Compatibility	Capacity	Provisioned	Free	Type
data-19	--	4.24 TB	1.69 TB	3.51 TB	VM

Compatibility

✓ Compatibility checks succeeded.

CANCEL
BACK
NEXT

Step 2 In the **Select networks** screen, select the control and management networks as **Control Plane**, **Eastbound**, and **Northbound** from the networks created earlier and click **Next**.

Figure 7: Select Networks

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Select networks ×

Select a destination network for each source network.

Source Network	Destination Network
Control Plane	control plane ▾
Northbound	Northbound1 ▾
Eastbound	Eastbound ▾

3 items

IP Allocation Settings

IP allocation: Static - Manual

IP protocol: IPv4

Step 3

In the **Customize template** screen, set the values using the [Table 5: Customize template parameters, on page 15](#) table as a guideline for deployment.

Figure 8: Customize Template

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template**
- 8 Ready to complete

Customize template

Customize the deployment properties of this software solution.

▼ General 2 settings	
Instance Hostname	<input type="text" value="conc25.1.1"/>
SSH Public Key	<input type="text" value="LR2TrsrqXP202Dx+KALUzBAn"/>
▼ Node Config 11 settings	
Node Name	Must be a valid DNS name per RFC1123 (will be converted to one if invalid) <input type="text" value="conc25.1.1"/>
Initiator Node	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Supercluster Cluster Index	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Supercluster Cluster Name	Must be a valid DNS name per RFC1123 (will be converted to one if invalid) <input type="text" value="cluster1"/>
Data Volume Size (GB)	<input type="text" value="800"/>
NTP Pools (comma separated)	<input type="text" value="debian.pool.ntp.org"/>
NTP Servers (comma separated)	<input type="text"/>

CANCEL BACK NEXT

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Customize template ✕

Cluster Join Token	<input type="text" value="ogns34.bow6r016jg7uqxwv"/>
Control Plane Node Count	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Control Plane IP (ip[/subnet])	<input type="text" value="10.1.0.11"/>
Initiator IP	Control plane IP of initiator node <input type="text" value="10.1.0.11"/>
▼ Northbound Interface	4 settings
Protocol	<input type="text" value="Static IP"/>
IP (ip[/subnet])	Used only if DHCP is disabled <input type="text" value="10.64.103.150/24"/>
Gateway	Used only if DHCP is disabled <input type="text" value="10.64.103.1"/>
DNS	Used only if DHCP is disabled <input type="text" value="10.64.103.150"/>
▼ Eastbound Interface	4 settings
Protocol	<input type="text" value="Static IP"/>
IP (ip[/subnet])	Used only if DHCP is disabled <input type="text" value="172.1.0.11/24"/>

CANCEL
BACK
NEXT

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Customize template

64.73.146.246

▼ Eastbound Interface 4 settings

Protocol Static IP ▼

IP (ip[/subnet]) Used only if DHCP is disabled
172.1.0.1/24

Gateway Used only if DHCP is disabled
172.1.0.1

DNS Used only if DHCP is disabled
64.73.146.246

▼ Initiator Config 1 settings

Northbound Virtual IP Type Required if node is initiator
L2 ▼

▼ Cluster Config 3 settings

Northbound Virtual IP Required if node is initiator
10.64.103.150

Supercluster Cluster Role worker ▼

Arbitrator Node Name node3

CANCEL
BACK
NEXT

Table 5: Customize template parameters

Key	Values
Instance Hostname	<instance hostname>
SSH Public Key	Paste the public key generated using the ed25519 algorithm
Node Name	<node-name> Must start with an alphanumeric character. Can contain alphanumeric characters and hyphens. End with an alphanumeric character. Standalone: primary Note If you have other instances of Cisco Optical Network Controller, ensure that the node name is unique across instances.
Data Volume Size (GB)	<recommended-size> Configure data volume according to the VM profile. 800 GB and 1.5 TB for XS and S profiles respectively.
NTP Pools (comma separated)	(Optional) A comma-separated list of the NTP pools. For example, debian.pool.ntp.org
NTP Servers (comma separated)	(Optional) A comma-separated list of the NTP servers.
Cluster Join Token	Can be left with the default value

Key	Values
Control Plane Node Count	1
Control Plane IP (ip[/subnet])	<Private IP for the Instance> Control Plane Network
Initiator IP	<Same IP as Control Plane> Control Plane Network
Protocol	Static IP
IP (ip[/subnet]) - if not using DHCP	<Public IP for the Instance> Northbound Network
Gateway - if not using DHCP	<Gateway IP for the Instance> Northbound Network
DNS	DNS Server IP
Protocol	Static IP

Step 4 In **Review the details**, review all your selections and click **Finish**. To check or change any properties before clicking **Finish**, click **Back** to return to **Customize template**.

Figure 9: Ready to Complete

Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details
- Select storage
- Select networks
- Customize template
- Ready to complete**

Ready to complete

- Select networks**
 - Network mapping: 3
 - Control Plane: Control Plane
 - Northbound: Northbound1
 - Eastbound: Eastbound
 - IP allocation settings
 - IP protocol: IPv4
 - IP allocation: Static - Manual
- Customize template**
 - Properties
 - Instance Hostname = conc25.11
 - SSH Public Key = ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1iZDI1NTE5AAAAIMsKmpqQDTL63MJMNIgFLR2TrsrqXP202Dx+KALUzBAn
 - Node Name = conc25.11
 - Initiator Node = True
 - Supercluster Cluster Index = 1
 - Supercluster Cluster Name = cluster1
 - Data Volume Size (GB) = 800
 - NTP Pools (comma separated) = debian.pool.ntp.org
 - NTP Servers (comma separated) =
 - Cluster Join Token = ogns34.bow6r016jg7uqxwv
 - Control Plane Node Count = 1
 - Control Plane IP (ip[/subnet]) = 10.1.0.11
 - Initiator IP = 10.1.0.11
 - Protocol = Static IP
 - IP (ip[/subnet]) = 10.64.103.150/24
 - Gateway = 10.64.103.1
 - DNS = 64.73.146.246
 - Protocol = Static IP
 - IP (ip[/subnet]) = 172.1.0.1/24
 - Gateway = 172.1.0.1
 - DNS = 64.73.146.246
 - Northbound Virtual IP Type = L2
 - Northbound Virtual IP = 10.64.103.150
 - Supercluster Cluster Role = worker
 - Arbitrator Node Name = node3

CANCEL BACK FINISH

Step 5 Using the steps above from step 1 to 8, you can create one VM for standalone and three VMs for high availability. In case of high availability, it is recommended to create all three VMs (primary, secondary, and tertiary) before they are turned ON.

The VMware deployment is complete, and the required virtual machines are ready to be powered on.

Power on the VM and connect through SSH

Procedure

Step 1 After creating the VM, power it on and verify that the IP addresses appear in vSphere.

Step 2 Connect to the VM using the pem key generated earlier.

Attention

- For more details on the pem key, see [Generate an SSH ed25519 key](#).
- Use the private key that is generated along with the public key during customizing the public key options.
- Upon activation of the virtual machine (VM), it is designed not to respond to ping requests. However, you can log in using SSH if the installation has been completed successfully.

Step 3 Log in to the VM using the private key.

Note

- After the nodes are deployed, the deployment of OVA progress can be checked in the Tasks console of vSphere Client. After successful deployment Cisco Optical Network Controller takes around 30 minutes to boot.
- By default, use the username `admin` to log in to the Web UI. Only the password must be configured. To access the device through SSH, use the username `nxf`.

Step 4 Set read permissions on the `.pem` file.

```
chmod 400 <file-name-of-your-key>.pem
```

Step 5 SSH to the node and execute the following CLI command.

Example:

```
ssh -i [ed25519 Private key] nxf@<northbound-vip>  
Enter passphrase for key '<file-name-of-your-key>.pem':
```

Note

Private key is created as part of the key generation with just the `.pem` extension, and it must be set with the least permission level before using it.

The VM is powered on, and you are connected to the node through SSH.

Verify the system and configure initial credentials

Procedure

Step 1 After you SSH into the node, use the **sedo system status** command to check the status of all the pods.

Example:

```
sedo system status
```

Note

- The different pods along with their statuses including active and standby modes are all displayed in the different terminal sessions for each pod.
- All the services with owner *onc* must display the status as *Running*.

Step 2 (Optional) Change the password policy settings using the **sedo security password-policy set** command.

Example:

```
sedo security password-policy set --expiration-days <number> --reuse-limit <number>
--min-complexity-score <number>
```

Table 6: Password policy parameters

Parameter	Description
expiration-days	Default password expiration used when creating new users, in days. Default: 180 days
min-complexity-score	Minimum password complexity score required. Default: 3
reuse-limit	Number of historical passwords retained and blocked from reuse when changing a password. Default: 12

Step 3 You can check the current version using the **sedo version** command.

Example:

```
sedo version
```

Step 4 Use the following CLI command to check and verify which node is active.

Example:

```
kubectl describe project onc | head
```

Step 5 Use the following CLI command to check and verify whether all nodes have joined the cluster.

Example:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

Note

These cluster verification steps apply to high availability installation.

Step 6 SSH to the node and set the initial UI password for the admin user.

Example:

```
sedo security user set admin --password
```

Note

The password policy for the system includes both configurable settings and non-configurable hard requirements to ensure security.

Password requirements

- The password must contain at least:
 - 1 uppercase letter
 - 1 lowercase letter
 - 1 number
 - 1 special character

- Must have a minimum length of 8 characters

Configurable requirements

You can change the password policy settings using the **sedo security password-policy set** command. Specify the desired parameters to adjust the configuration.

The system status and credentials are verified and configured.

Configure NTP and access the Cisco Optical Network Controller Web UI

Procedure

Step 1 To check the default admin user ID, use the command **sedo security user list**. To change the default password, use the command **sedo security user admin set --password** on the CLI console of the VM or through the Web UI.

Step 2 Use a web browser to access <https://<virtual ip>:8443/> to access the Cisco Optical Network Controller Web UI.

Use the admin ID and the password you set to log in to Cisco Optical Network Controller.

Note

Access the Web UI only after all the `onc` services are running. Use the **sedo system status** command to verify that all services are running.

Time synchronization and Web UI access are configured, and Cisco Optical Network Controller is ready for use.

Upgrade a standalone deployment of Cisco Optical Network Controller to a new version

Upgrade a standalone deployment of Cisco Optical Network Controller to a new version while ensuring seamless communication between nodes.

The following sections provide instructions for upgrading a standalone deployment of Cisco Optical Network Controller from Release 24.3.1 to 25.1.x and configuring the necessary networks to ensure seamless communication between nodes in a geo-redundant supercluster.

Cisco Optical Network Controller supports upgrades to 25.1.1 from previous releases except 24.3.2. This table lists the upgrade paths you must follow.

Table 7: Upgrade paths

Current version	Upgrade path to 25.1.1
24.3.2	Unsupported
24.3.1	24.3.1 > 25.1.1



Restriction

- Cisco Optical Network Controller does not support direct downgrades to older releases.
- To revert to a previous version, you must first create a database backup using the SWIMU application before upgrading. Then, install the desired older version using its OVA file, and finally, restore the database.
- For details about backup and restore database, see [Backup and Restore Database](#).

Before you begin

Before you begin, ensure that you have:

- **Backup creation:** Ensure that a full system backup is created using the command `sedo backup create full` and exported for recovery if needed.

Example:

```
sedo backup create full
sedo backup list
cd /data
sedo backup download base_0000000E000000010000009E
scp /data/nxf-backup-3.0-1736872559.tar.gz <remote location>
```

- **Network configuration:** Before the Cisco Optical Network Controller upgrade, three networks must be created.
 - **Control plane network:** The control plane network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a cluster.
 - **VM network or northbound network:** The VM network is used for communication between the user and the cluster. It handles all the traffic to and from the VMs running on your ESXi hosts. This

network is your public network through which the UI is hosted. Cisco Optical Network Controller uses this network to connect to Cisco Optical Site Manager devices using Netconf/gRPC.

- **Eastbound network:** The Eastbound Network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a cluster. If you are setting up a standalone system, this can refer to any private network.
- **VMware setup:** Ensure that the vCenter has the required networks configured and attached correctly. Verify that physical adapters are correctly mapped for Northbound and Eastbound networks.
- **Access and permissions:** Ensure you have the necessary permissions to execute commands and modify network settings on the nodes.
- Verify a system pack image package before use. Each package contains all required files for verification. For detailed steps, see [Verify a signed qcow2 or system pack image, on page 101](#).

Follow these steps to upgrade a standalone deployment.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the standalone node CLI using the private key.

Example:

```
ssh -i <private-key_file> nxf@<node_ip>
```

Step 2 Download or copy the 25.1.1 system pack `system-pack-file.tar.gz` to the NxF system running 24.3.1 and place it in the `/tmp` directory using `curl` or `scp`.

Example:

```
scp user@remote_server:/path/to/system-pack-file.tar.gz /tmp/
```

Or use `curl`:

```
curl -o /tmp/system-pack-file.tar.gz http://example.com/path/to/system-pack-file.tar.gz
```

Step 3 Upgrade the SA VM from 24.3.1 to 25.1.1 using the `sedo` system upgrade commands.

Note

When you run the **sedo system upgrade pull** command, the pulled image may take a few moments to appear in the output of **sedo system upgrade list** command.

Example:

```
sedo system upgrade upload /tmp/system-pack-file.tar.gz
sedo system upgrade apply
reboot
```

The system reboots and upgrades. The system takes approximately 30 minutes to complete this.

Step 4 After the system reboots, verify the NxF version and system status.

Use the **sedo version** and **sedo system status** commands.

Example:

```
sedo version
sedo system status
```

Step 5 Verify onboarded sites and services by accessing the Cisco Optical Network Controller UI.

Example:

Use a web browser to access `https://<virtual ip>:8443/` to access the Cisco Optical Network Controller Web UI.

The standalone deployment of Cisco Optical Network Controller is successfully upgraded to version 25.1.1. All services are running, and you can access the Web UI.

Update time zone configuration in a standalone deployment

Update the timezone configuration for each VM in a standalone deployment and restart the VM to ensure a seamless change into the new timezone configuration.

From Cisco Optical Network Controller Release 25.1.2, you can update the timezone configuration. Previously, only the UTC timezone was supported. Now you can configure Cisco Optical Network Controller in your preferred timezone.

For standalone deployments, you must use the command to update the timezone in the CLI for each VM and then restart the VM according to the steps in this procedure to ensure a seamless change into the new timezone configuration.

Limitations

- Alarms and logs are saved in UTC in the database, which minimizes impact during time zone transitions, although during the transition period, for example, during a switchover, you might briefly see alarms with different time zone stamps in the UI before the system converges to the final setting.
- Do not make timezone changes frequently as they might cause inconsistencies and require reboots of VMs/services.
- When cross-launching from Cisco Optical Network Controller, the time zone offset will remain the same, but the IANA time zone name displayed in the cross-launched application might differ from the one configured in Cisco Optical Network Controller. This discrepancy occurs because the same timezone offset can have multiple IANA timezone names.
- TAPI data and notifications continue to use UTC +0000.
- SNMP traps use epoch time without any time zone offset calculated on the epoch.
- Developer logs and techdump data uses UTC.

Before you begin

You must perform these pre-checks on each VM before changing the timezone.

- Make sure all the pods are running by running the **sedo system status -w** command.

This example shows a sample output where all pods are running. Verify status of every pod is `Running`.

```
root@vml-cluster1-nodel:~# sedo system status -w
```

```

| System Status (Thu, 20 Nov 2025 09:55:35 UTC)
|-----|
| OWNER | NAME | NODE | STATUS | RESTARTS |
| STARTED |

```

onc	monitoring	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0
	5 days ago			
onc	onc-alarm-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-apps-ui-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-circuit-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-collector-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-config-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-devicemanager-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-inventory-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-nbi-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-netconfcollector-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0
	5 days ago			
onc	onc-osapi-gw-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-pce-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-pm-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-pmcollector-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0
	5 days ago			
onc	onc-topology-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
onc	onc-torch-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
system	authenticator	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0
	5 days ago			
system	bgp	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0
	5 days ago			
system	controller	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			
system	flannel	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	1 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			
system	ingress-proxy	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	1 week ago			
system	kafka	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	1 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			
system	loki	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	4 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			
system	metrics	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			
system	minio	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			
system	postgres	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			
system	promtail-vff8n	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	1 (Latest 5 days ago)
	2 weeks ago			

Procedure

Step 1 SSH into the VM and run the `sudo timedatectl set-timezone` command with your preferred timezone name.

Command syntax: **sudo timedatectl set-timezone** *timezone-name*

Example:

In the following example, we set the timezone to JST.

```
root@vm1-cluster1-nodel:~# sudo timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Tokyo
root@vm1-cluster1-nodel:~# timedatectl

    Local time: Mon 2025-06-09 15:01:26 JST

    Universal time: Mon 2025-06-09 06:01:26 UTC

    RTC time: Mon 2025-06-09 06:01:26

    Time zone: Japan (JST, +0900)

System clock synchronized: yes

    NTP service: active

    RTC in local TZ: no
```

A few valid timezones are:

```
Asia/Kolkata
Asia/Dubai
Europe/Amsterdam
Africa/Bujumbura
```

Step 2 Reboot the node using the **sudo reboot** command.

Step 3 Verify the node is up and running using the **sedo system status -w** command.

Verify the timezone in one of the pods using these commands. See the offset after the time.

```
root@vm1-cluster1-nodel:~# sedo shell onc-torch-service
Entering into following pod:
```

Name	onc-torch-service-0
Node	achitrad-nxf
IP	10.241.0.186
Namespace	onc
Labels	statefulset.kubernetes.io/pod-name="onc-torch-service-0" app="onc-torch-service" apps.kubernetes.io/pod-index="0" controller-revision-hash="onc-torch-service-74947495fc" nxf="customer" profile="ActiveStandby" role="Active"

```
/ $ date -R
Fri, 30 Jan 2026 06:21:50 +0000
/ $
```

Timezone configuration has been updated and Cisco Optical Network Controller webUI now displays time in the newly configured timezone.

The following screenshots show the difference between the behaviour in 25.1.1 and 25.1.2. Note that the timestamps are displayed differently with the timezone name and offset included in the timestamp in Release 25.1.2.

Figure 10: PM History in Release 25.1.2

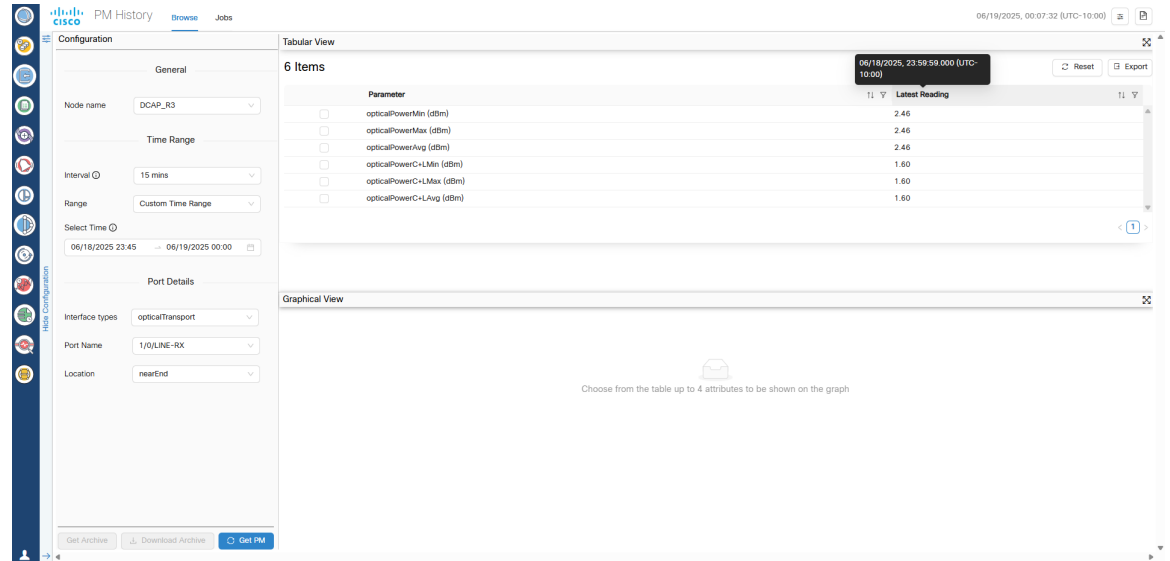


Figure 11: PM History in Release 25.1.1

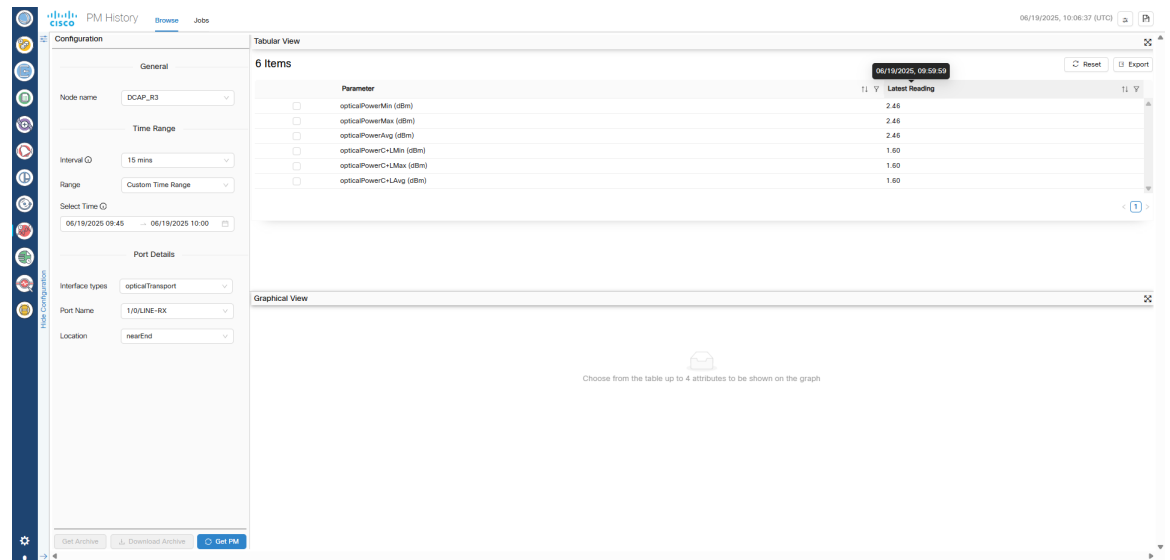


Figure 12: Nodes in Release 25.1.2

Node Name	Product Type	Node IP	Site Name	Geo Location (latitude,longitude)	Last collection completion time
DCAP_R3	Cisco Optical Node (COGM)	10.64.103.138/2022	DCAP_R3		06/12/2025, 23:27:01.626 (UTC-10:00)

Figure 13: Nodes in Release 25.1.1

Node Name	Product Type	Node IP	Site Name	Geo Location (latitude,longitude)	Last collection completion time
DCAP_R3	Cisco Optical Node (COGM)	10.64.103.138/2022	DCAP_R3	-29.9486, -30.0838	06/13/2025, 09:27:01

Revert to a previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller

Revert Cisco Optical Network Controller to the earlier version by reinstalling the previous release and restoring the backup.

This section describes how to revert to the previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller after installation for standalone and geo-redundant deployments. This is a manual process. Automatic rollback is not supported, and you cannot perform the revert from within Cisco Optical Network Controller.



Restriction

- Cisco Optical Network Controller does not support direct downgrades to older releases.
- To revert to a previous version, you must first create a database backup using the SWIMU application before upgrading. Then install the desired older version by using its OVA file, and finally restore the database.
- For detailed instructions, see [Backup and Restore Database](#).

Before you begin

Before you begin, ensure that you have:

- A backup created from the earlier Cisco Optical Network Controller version.

- The installation package for the version you want to restore.
- Access to the database restore procedure documented in [Backup and Restore Database](#).

Follow these steps to revert to a previous version.

Procedure

Step 1

For standalone deployments:

- a) Reinstall the previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller, which is the version from which you created the backup. See [Install Cisco Optical Network Controller using VMware vSphere](#).
- b) Perform the database restore by using [Backup and Restore Database](#).

Step 2

For geo-redundant deployments:

- a) Reinstall the previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller, which is the version from which you created the backup.
- b) Perform the database restore by using [Backup and Restore Database](#).

Cisco Optical Network Controller runs the earlier software version and the system state is restored from the backup.

Install a Cisco Optical Network Controller service pack

Install a service pack to update your Cisco Optical Network Controller with bug fixes and enhancements. Transfer the Service Pack file, install the service pack, and verify that the new image is active.

Apply service packs to keep the controller up to date. In GeoHA deployments, install the service pack only on the active node.

Before you begin

Follow these steps to install a Cisco Optical Network Controller Service Pack:

Download the `.tar.gz` file for your service pack from the [Cisco Software Download](#) page.

Procedure

Step 1

Use the `scp` command to copy the file to the `/data` directory on the active node.

Example:

```
scp 25.1.2-MSMU-2.tar.gz -i <pem_file> nxvf@<CONC_HOST_IP>:/data
```

Note

You can download the SHA-256 checksum from the [Cisco Software Download](#) page and compare the checksum with the service pack file to verify the integrity of the file. Use the following command to get the checksum of the downloaded file.

```
openssl sha256 <service-pack-file>.tar.gz
```

Step 2 Use the `sedo supercluster status` command to identify the active Cisco Optical Network Controller instance.

Look for the rows labeled **Cluster Name** and **Current Active**.

Example:

This sample output shows the **Cluster Name** and **Current Active** as the active Cisco Optical Network Controller instance in bold.

```
concgha2-clb-vm1:~# sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	INVetOV3DZKTSR5kmTFR1PmDj954yyoBO6F4GbjlM8
Cluster Name	cluster2
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster1 (worker, ej6016x1PZtRdmAj9sEd07Vk201duytrUaPttJnXwk8) cluster3 (arbitrator, lSK7K7xavBTjaNDou6mTVGKR15bRZeOPRmC6fwgX8)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster2
Previous Active	cluster1
Standby Clusters	cluster1
Last Switchover	2025-11-13 14:32:40.801 +0000 UTC
Last Failover	2025-11-14 10:22:02.158 +0000 UTC
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster2: 2025-11-20 10:28:26.17 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster3: 2025-11-20 10:28:26.17 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster1: 2025-11-20 10:28:26.165 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
Server Error	
DB Replication	streaming
DB Lag	0 bytes

Step 3 Use the `sedo service install` command to install the Service Pack on the active node.

Example:

```
root@superman-cl-n1:/data# sedo service install 25.1.2-MSMU-2.tar.gz
Importing images...
```

The Cisco Optical Network Controller service is restarted with the new image. Images are automatically synced to the standby node, and services restart on standby.

Step 4 Use the `sedo system status -w` command to verify that all services are running.

In a GeoHA setup, verify the system status on both the active and standby virtual machines.

Example:

This sample output shows all the services as *Running* under the **STATUS** column.

```
concgha2-clb-vm1:~# sedo system status -w
```

System Status (Thu, 20 Nov 2025 09:55:35 UTC)					
OWNER	NAME	NODE	STATUS	RESTARTS	STARTED
onc	monitoring	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0	5 days ago
onc	onc-alarm-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week ago
onc	onc-apps-ui-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week ago
onc	onc-circuit-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week ago

ago									
onc		onc-collector-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-config-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-devicemanager-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-inventory-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-nbi-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-netconfcollector-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0	5 days			
ago									
onc		onc-osapi-gw-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-pce-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-pm-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-pmcollector-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0	5 days			
ago									
onc		onc-topology-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
onc		onc-torch-service	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
system		authenticator	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0	5 days			
ago									
system		bgp	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	0	5 days			
ago									
system		controller	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									
system		flannel	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	1 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									
system		ingress-proxy	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	1 week			
ago									
system		kafka	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	1 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									
system		loki	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	4 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									
system		metrics	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									
system		minio	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									
system		postgres	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	3 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									
system		promtail-vff8n	concgha2-clb-vm1	Running	1 (Latest 5 days ago)	2			
weeks ago									

Step 5 Use the **sedo version** command to verify the Service Pack image is installed on both active and standby nodes.

Example:

This sample output shows the *25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5* as the installed service pack.

```
concgaha2-clb-vm1:~# sedo version
```

Installer: 25.1.2		
NODE NAME	OS VERSION	KERNEL VERSION
concgaha2-clb-vm1	NxFOS 3.2-580 (00d31aecf87d877b8638ea4d295189852b4164e9)	
6.1.0-35-cisco-cloud-amd64		

IMAGE NAME NODES	VERSION
docker.io/library/alpine	3.20.3
concgaha2-clb-vm1 docker.io/rancher/local-path-provisioner	v0.0.30
concgaha2-clb-vm1 quay.io/coreos/etcd	v3.5.15
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.k8s.io/pause	3.10
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/alarmservice	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/alarmservice	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/circuit-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/circuit-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/collector-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/collector-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/config-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/config-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/devicemanager-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/devicemanager-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/inventory-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/inventory-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/monitoring	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/nbi-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/nbi-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/netconfcollector-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/netconfcollector-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-apps-ui-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-apps-ui-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/osapi-gw-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/osapi-gw-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pce_service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pce_service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pm-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pm-service	25.1.2-13
concgaha2-clb-vm1 registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pmcollector-service	25.1.2-13

registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/topology-service	25.1.2-13
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/topology-service	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/torch	25.1.2-13
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/torch	25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/authenticator	3.2-509
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/bgp	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/controller	3.2-542
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/firewalld	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/flannel	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/ingress-proxy	3.2-510
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/iptables	3.2-510
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kafka	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kubernetes	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/loki	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/metrics-exporter	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/minio	3.2-507
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/service-proxy	3.2-510
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/syslog-forwarder	3.2-503
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/timescale	3.2-516

All Cisco Optical Network Controller services display the installer service pack number in the **Version** column. For example *25.1.2-13*.

The Cisco Optical Network Controller Service Pack is installed, and all services are running the updated version.

KVM deployment for Cisco Optical Network Controller standalone mode

A KVM-based standalone installation deploys Cisco Optical Network Controller as a single KVM virtual machine by using a QCOW2 image and a cloud-init ISO that contains the node configuration.

- The deployment uses one VM with control-plane, northbound, and eastbound network interfaces.
- The cloud-init ISO provides the `meta-data`, `network-config`, and `user-data` files that initialize the system.

- The standalone deployment does not require Geo-HA node joining or BGP-based multi-site routing.

Although the control-plane network is not used for standalone service traffic, it must still be defined during KVM deployment.

What to prepare before you start

Before you begin the standalone installation workflow, gather the values and files required to create the VM configuration.

- QCOW2 image, VM sizing values, deployment directory, and KVM bridge names for the standalone VM.
- Host name, control-plane, northbound, and eastbound IP addresses, DNS values, and the northbound virtual IP.
- SSH key pair and the cloud-init values required for the standalone node definition and local users.

Use the standalone installation topics to create the cloud-init files, deploy the VM, verify system status, secure the admin account, and continue with post-installation setup.

KVM deployment requirements

This section lists the software requirements, hardware requirements, and network information for deploying Cisco Optical Network Controller on a KVM host.

Software requirements

This table lists the software and access requirements for the KVM deployment.

Table 8: KVM software requirements

Requirement	Description
<code>libvirt-client</code> and <code>qemu-kvm</code>	Install these packages on the KVM host.
<code>cloud-utils</code>	Use this package to create the cloud-init ISO.
<code>wget</code> or <code>curl</code>	Use one of these utilities to download the OS image.
SSH key pair	Use the SSH key pair to access the virtual machine.

Hardware requirements

This table lists the host infrastructure requirements for the KVM deployment.

Table 9: KVM hardware requirements

Requirement	Description
KVM host	Use RHEL 8.x or later with KVM and libvirt installed.
UEFI support	Install the OVMF firmware packages on the host.

Requirement	Description
Storage	Provide at least 100 GB of available disk space.
Memory	Provide at least 16 GB of available RAM.
CPU	Provide at least 8 vCPUs.

Configure networks for standalone deployment

Create the libvirt network definitions required Cisco Optical Network Controller standalone deployment on a KVM host.

Before you begin

- Log in to the KVM host with privileges to create libvirt network definitions.
- Choose a working directory to store the network XML files.

In a standalone deployment, one eastbound network and one control-plane network are required.

Procedure

Step 1 Create the control-plane network definition in a file.

The control plane network can be a private network.

Example:

Example for *control.xml*

```
<network>
<name>control</name>
<forward mode='none' />
<bridge name='virbr-control' />
<ip address='192.168.1.1' netmask='255.255.255.0' />
</network>
```

Step 2 Create the eastbound network definitions in file named *eastbound.xml*.

The eastbound network can be a private network.

Example:

Example for *eastbound1.xml*.

```
<network>
<name>eastbound1</name>
<forward mode='none' />
<bridge name='virbr-east1' />
<ip address='172.10.10.1' netmask='255.255.255.0' />
</network>
```

Step 3 Specify the default northbound interface using the `<NORTHBOUND_BRIDGE>` parameter for northbound connectivity when running the `virt-install` command.

For example, use `bridge0` as the value for `<NORTHBOUND_BRIDGE>` to assign the northbound interface during deployment.

Step 4 Define, start, and enable each network at boot.

Example:

```
virsh net-define <network-file.xml>
virsh net-start <network-name>
virsh net-autostart <network-name>
```

Step 5 Verify that all required networks are available.

Example:

```
virsh net-list --all
```

The network list shows the defined networks and their current state.

The control-plane and eastbound networks are configured and available for KVM deployment.

Install Cisco Optical Network Controller using KVM in standalone mode

Use this supertask to complete the full KVM-based standalone installation workflow for Cisco Optical Network Controller.

Before you begin

[Prepare KVM configuration files for standalone deployment.](#)

Procedure

Step 1 Create the KVM virtual machine.

See [Create a KVM virtual machine for standalone deployment.](#)

Step 2 Verify the deployment and access the web UI.

See [Verify and access the standalone deployment.](#)

Cisco Optical Network Controller is installed on KVM in standalone mode.

Prepare KVM configuration files for standalone deployment

Prepare the cloud-init configuration used to deploy Cisco Optical Network Controller on KVM as a standalone instance.

Before you begin

- Perform this procedure for one VM.
- Have the host name, IP addresses, virtual IP, DNS values, and SSH public key available before you create the files.

Procedure

- Step 1** Create the SSH public-key file by following [Create the meta-data file for a standalone node](#).
 - Step 2** Create the network definition by following [Create the network-config file for a standalone node](#).
 - Step 3** Create the cluster and user settings by following [Create the user-data file for a standalone node](#).
-

The *cidata.iso* file is created and is ready to be attached when you deploy the standalone Cisco Optical Network Controller VM.

What to do next

[Create a KVM virtual machine for standalone deployment](#).

Create the meta-data file for a standalone node

Create the *meta-data* cloud-init file for a standalone Cisco Optical Network Controller node.

Procedure

- Step 1** Create a file named *meta-data*.
- Step 2** Add the instance ID, local host name, and SSH public key.

Meta-data file syntax:

```
instance-id: <instance_id>
local-hostname: <node_name>
public-keys:
  - <ssh_public_key>
```

The *meta-data* file is ready to be included in the cloud-init ISO.

Meta-data file example

```
instance-id: iid-conc-sa-kvm-1
local-hostname: conc-sa-kvm-1
public-keys:
  - ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIKAn33NzjrMWyMJpf7QvrD4vCvEAg4PPdpb3UFXXXXXX
```

Create the network-config file for a standalone node

Create the *network-config* file that defines the standalone node IP addresses, default gateway, and DNS settings.

Procedure

- Step 1** Create a file named *network-config*.

Create the user-data file for a standalone node

Step 2 Define the control-plane, northbound, and eastbound interfaces.

network-config file syntax.

```
version: 2
ethernets:
  enp1s0:
    dhcp4: <false-or-true>
    addresses:
      - <control_plane_ip/subnet_mask>
  enp2s0:
    dhcp4: <false-or-true>
    addresses:
      - <northbound_ip/subnet_mask>
    gateway4: <gateway_ip>
    nameservers:
      addresses:
        - <dns_server_ip>
  enp3s0:
    dhcp4: <false-or-true>
    addresses:
      - <eastbound_ip/subnet_mask>
```

The *network-config* file is ready for use by the standalone node.

***network-config* file example**

```
version: 2
ethernets:
  enp1s0:
    dhcp4: false
    dhcp6: false
    addresses:
      - 192.168.119.10/24
  enp2s0:
    dhcp4: false
    dhcp6: false
    addresses:
      - 10.58.231.119/22
    gateway4: 10.58.228.1
    nameservers:
      addresses:
        - 144.254.71.184
  enp3s0:
    dhcp4: false
    dhcp6: false
    addresses:
      - 172.10.10.10/24
```

Create the user-data file for a standalone node

Create the *user-data* cloud-init file for a standalone Cisco Optical Network Controller node.

Procedure

Step 1 Create a file named *user-data*.

Step 2 Add the base cloud-init content for the data disk, optional NTP servers, and the standalone cluster configuration for the node.

user-data file syntax

```
fs_setup:
- label: data
  device: /dev/vdb
  filesystem: ext4
mounts:
- ["/dev/vdb", "/data"]
ntp:
  enabled: true
  ntp_client: chrony
  servers:
  - <ntp_server>
nxf:
  minControlPlaneCount: 1
  clusterIndex: <cluster_index>
  clusterName: <cluster_name>
  node:
    name: <node_name>
    initiator: <control_plane_ip>
    joinToken: <join_token>
    controlPlaneInterface: enp1s0
    eastboundInterface: enp3s0
    vip:
      northbound:
        interface: enp2s0
  initiator:
    vip:
      northbound:
        ip: <vip>
        type: L3
  kafka:
    enabled: true
    joinToken: <join_token>
    arbitratorNode: my-node3
    clusterRole: <worker-or-arbitrator>
  security:
    localUsers:
      - username: admin
        displayName: NxF Admin
        description: NextFusion Default Administrator
        locked: true
        mustChangePassword: false
        expiresInDays: 0
        access:
          - permission/admin
```

Use a valid DNS name for both *clusterName* and *node_name*.

The *user-data* file is ready to be included in the cloud-init ISO for the standalone node.

***user-data* file example**

```
#cloud-config
#NxF User Data
fs_setup:
- label: data
  device: /dev/vdb
```

```

filesystem: ext4

mounts:
- ["/dev/vdb", "/data"]
ntp:
  enabled: true
  ntp_client: chrony
  servers:
  - ntp.esl.cisco.com,10.58.228.1

nxf:
  minControlPlaneCount: 1
  clusterIndex: 1
  clusterName: cluster1
  node:
    name: node1
    #Should be same as control plane
    initiator: 192.168.119.10
    joinToken: z9wfwl.ye6pmu6pr27aogjk
    controlPlaneInterface: enp1s0
    eastboundInterface: enp3s0
    vip:
      northbound:
        interface: enp2s0
  initiator:
    vip:
      northbound:
        ip: 10.58.231.119
        type: L3
  kafka:
    enabled: true
    joinToken: z9wfwl.ye6pmu6pr27aogjk
    arbitratorNode: node3
    #should be arbitrator for cluster3
    clusterRole: worker
  security:
    localUsers:
    - username: admin
      displayName: NxF Admin
      description: NextFusion Default Administrator
      locked: true
      mustChangePassword: false
      expiresInDays: 0
      access:
      - permission/admin

```

Create a KVM virtual machine for standalone deployment

Deploy a KVM virtual machine that hosts a standalone Cisco Optical Network Controller instance.

Run this task on the KVM host after you create the *cidata.iso* file for the standalone node.

Before you begin

- Complete [Prepare KVM configuration files for standalone deployment](#).
- Verify the qcow image package before use. Each package contains all required files for verification. For detailed steps, see [Verify a signed qcow2 or system pack image, on page 101](#).

Use a unique QCOW2 filename for the VM.

Procedure

Step 1 Copy the three configuration files to a designated folder and generate the ISO.

Example:

```
cp network-config user-data meta-data <PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cloud-config/
mkisofs -o "<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cidata.iso" -r -J -V cidata
"<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cloud-config/"
```

Step 2 Deploy the standalone node by running the **virt-install** command with the values for that VM.

For the standalone and geo-ha deployment, specify `bridge0` as the `<NORTHBOUND_BRIDGE>` bridge interface to connect to the northbound interface using the north bridge interface.

virt-install command syntax

```
virt-install \
--name <HOST_NAME> \
--vcpus <CPUS> \
--memory <MEMORY> \
--disk path=<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/<QCOW2_FILE_NAME>.qcow2,format=qcow2 \
--disk
path=<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/<QCOW2_FILE_NAME>-data.qcow2,size=<SIZE>,device=disk,bus=virtio,format=qcow2
\
--disk path=<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cidata.iso,device=cdrom \
--osinfo debian12 \
--network bridge=<CONTROL_PLANE_BRIDGE>,model=virtio \
--network bridge=<NORTHBOUND_BRIDGE>,model=virtio \
--network bridge=<EASTBOUND_BRIDGE>,model=virtio \
--boot
loader=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_CODE.fd,loader.readonly=yes,loader_secure=no,nvram.template=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_VARS.fd,hd,uefi
\
--serial pty \
--console pty,target_type=serial \
--noautoconsole
```

Wait for the VM to finish booting. SSH access is available after the VM is started.

The standalone VM is created with the QCOW2 system disk, the data disk, the cloud-init ISO, and the required control-plane, northbound, and eastbound interfaces.

virt-install command example

```
virt-install \
--name conc-sa-kvm-1 \
--vcpus 32 \
--memory 131072 \
--disk path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/VMs/conc-sa-kvm-1/CONC-26.1.1.qcow2,format=qcow2 \
--disk
path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/VMs/conc-sa-kvm-1/CONC-26.1.1-data.qcow2,size=2500,device=disk,bus=virtio,format=qcow2
\
--disk path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/VMs/conc-sa-kvm-1/cidata.iso,device=cdrom \
--osinfo debian12 \
--network bridge=virbr-control,model=virtio \
--network bridge=bridge0,model=virtio \
--network bridge=virbr-east1,model=virtio \
--boot
```

```

loader=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_CODE.fd,loader.readonly=yes,loader_secure=no,nvram.template=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_VARS.fd,hd,uefi
\
--serial pty \
--console pty,target_type=serial \
--autostart \
--noautoconsole

```

What to do next

[Verify and access the standalone deployment.](#)

Verify and access the standalone deployment

Confirm that the standalone Cisco Optical Network Controller VM is operational and complete the initial access and security tasks.

Before you begin

Deploy the VM by following [Create a KVM virtual machine for standalone deployment.](#)

Procedure

Step 1 Verify SSH access to the standalone VM.

Example:

```
ssh -i <private-key_file> nxf@<hco_management_ip>
```

If you are not prompted for a password, there is probably a problem with the key. If the command times out, verify the IP setting.

Step 2 Check the system status.

Example:

```
sedo system status
```

Step 3 Change the default password and access string of the admin user.

Example:

```
sedo security user set --access role/admin --password admin
```

You are prompted to enter the new password.

Step 4 Configure additional local users if required.

For more information, see [Add local users to Cisco Optical Network Controller.](#)

Step 5 Open the Cisco Optical Network Controller web UI by browsing to the northbound virtual IP on port 8443.

Example:

```
https://<northbound-virtual-ip>:8443/
```

Cisco Optical Network Controller is installed on KVM as a standalone instance.

Restore DB replication on standby cluster

Restore DB replication on the standby cluster when replication does not automatically recover after a cluster failover and switchover.

When a cluster restarts after a prolonged outage or failover, DB replication may remain `disconnected`. If replication does not automatically recover within 10 minutes after boot, use this manual recovery procedure.

This procedure is not supported for restart scenarios. Use this procedure only after a failover.

Before you begin

Ensure that you perform this procedure during an appropriate maintenance window and that you create a full backup before you modify the standby cluster database.

Follow these steps to restore DB replication.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the `sedo supercluster status` to verify the supercluster status on the active cluster.

Example:

```
root@vml-cluster1-node1:~# sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	k_Z8em3rUhM5AYDBlnZM2R2MSzQBI0AoJCMQYamjI
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster2 (worker, QYCMqsFrX5f1Qi5kg0bgocuD8ZglAqi0VWHvMwP4zPo) cluster3 (arbiter, zW6eASGfeyMXUUzKJ7dLTF8Zx7bh3MIUtXy1Yjf8pF4)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster1
Previous Active	cluster2
Standby Clusters	cluster2
Last Switchover	2026-04-20 13:20:44.506 +0000 UTC
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster1: 2026-03-20 13:59:49.403 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster2: 2026-03-20 13:59:49.403 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster3: 2026-03-20 13:59:49.403 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
Server Error	
DB Replication	disconnected
DB Lag	

Step 2 Use the `sedo system status` command to verify that all services are running on the active cluster.

Example:

```
sedo system status
```

System Status (Fri, 20 Sep 2024 08:21:27 UTC)					
OWNER	NAME	NODE	STATUS	RESTARTS	STARTED
onc	monitoring	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-alarm-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago

Restore DB replication on standby cluster

onc	onc-apps-ui-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-circuit-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-collector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-config-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-devicemanager-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-inventory-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-nbi-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-netconfcollector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-osapi-gw-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pce-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pm-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pmcollector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-topology-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-torch-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
system	authenticator	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	controller	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	flannel	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	ingress-proxy	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	kafka	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	loki	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	metrics	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	minio	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	postgres	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	promtail-cltmk	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	vip-add	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago

Step 3 Select an appropriate maintenance window.

Step 4 Create a full backup of the CONC database. To create a backup:

- Follow the steps outlined at this topic [Backup and Restore Database](#).
- Use the `sedo backup create full` command and export the backup for recovery if needed.

Step 5 To clean up the DB on the standby cluster and trigger a resync, perform these steps in order.

a) Scale down the PostgreSQL stateful set on the standby cluster.

Example:

```
sudo kubectl --kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf -n nxf-system scale --replicas 0
statefulset/postgres
```

b) Delete the PostgreSQL persistent volumes and persistent volume claims.

Example:

```
sudo kubectl --kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf -n nxf-system get pv,pvc | grep postgres |
awk '{print $1}' | xargs sudo kubectl --kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf -n nxf-system delete
```

c) Delete the PostgreSQL config maps.

Example:

```
sudo kubectl --kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf -n nxf-system delete configmap -l app=postgres
-l cluster-name=postgres
```

d) Retrieve the remote worker cluster name.

Example:

```
remote=$(kubectl -n nxf-system get cm nxf-supercluster-config -o jsonpath='{.data.config.json}'
| yq '.peers[] | select(.role == "worker") | .clusterName')
```

e) Patch the PostgreSQL stateful set with the standby cluster target.

Example:

```
kubectl -n nxf-system patch statefulset postgres -p
'({"spec":{"template":{"spec":{"containers":[{"name":"postgres","env":[{"name":"STANBY_CLUSTER","value":"postgres-0.patroni.nxf-system.svc.${(cat)}'.local'}}]}]}}})'
```

- f) Scale the PostgreSQL stateful set back up.

Example:

```
sudo kubectl --kubeconfig /etc/kubernetes/admin.conf -n nxf-system scale --replicas 1
statefulset/postgres
```

The standby cluster starts a full PostgreSQL resynchronization and DB replication is restored.

Step 6

Use the **sedo supercluster status** to verify the supercluster status on the active cluster is *streaming*.

```
root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	k_Z8em3rUhM5AYDBlnZM2R2MSzQBI0AoJCMQYamjI
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster2 (worker, QYCMqsFrX5f1Qi5kg0bgocuD8ZglAqi0VWHvMwP4zPo) cluster3 (arbitrator, zW6eASGfeyMXUuzKJ7dLTF8Zx7bh3MIUtXylYjf8pF4)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster1
Previous Active	cluster2
Standby Clusters	cluster2
Last Switchover	2026-04-20 13:20:44.506 +0000 UTC
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster1: 2026-03-20 13:59:49.403 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster2: 2026-03-20 13:59:49.403 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster3: 2026-03-20 13:59:49.403 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
Server Error	
DB Replication	streaming
DB Lag	

DB replication is restored on the standby cluster.



CHAPTER 2

Install and deploy geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller

- [Geo-redundant deployment, on page 45](#)
- [Geo-redundant deployment limitations and behavior, on page 50](#)
- [Install and deploy geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller, on page 52](#)
- [Set up the supercluster, on page 62](#)
- [Set Up Web UI Access to Cisco Optical Network Controller, on page 70](#)
- [Perform a switchover in a geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment, on page 71](#)
- [Upgrade a standalone or high-availability Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment to a geo-redundant deployment , on page 73](#)
- [Update time zone configuration in a geo-redundant deployment, on page 82](#)
- [Revert to a previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller, on page 87](#)
- [KVM deployment for Cisco Optical Network Controller in Geo-HA mode, on page 88](#)

Geo-redundant deployment

Geo-redundant deployment is a high-availability deployment model in which Cisco Optical Network Controller is deployed across geographically separate data centers to maintain service continuity during regional outages.

- Uses multiple Kubernetes clusters connected as a single geo supercluster
- Supports asynchronous replication between active and standby regions
- Maintains service availability through automated failover mechanisms

Geo redundancy protects against large-scale failures such as natural disasters, power outages, or data center loss.

How geo-redundant deployment works

In a geo-redundant deployment, Cisco Optical Network Controller clusters are grouped into a geo supercluster that enables coordinated service operation across regions.

Key architectural components include:

- **Active node:** Hosts operational Cisco Optical Network Controller services
- **Standby node:** Maintains synchronized state and assumes control during failover

- **Arbitrator node:** Participates in active node selection using the RAFT algorithm

The standard geo-redundant configuration is:

1. One active single-node worker
2. One standby single-node worker
3. One arbitrator node

Each region operates as an independent Kubernetes cluster while participating in the supercluster.

Supported Cisco Optical Network Controller releases include:

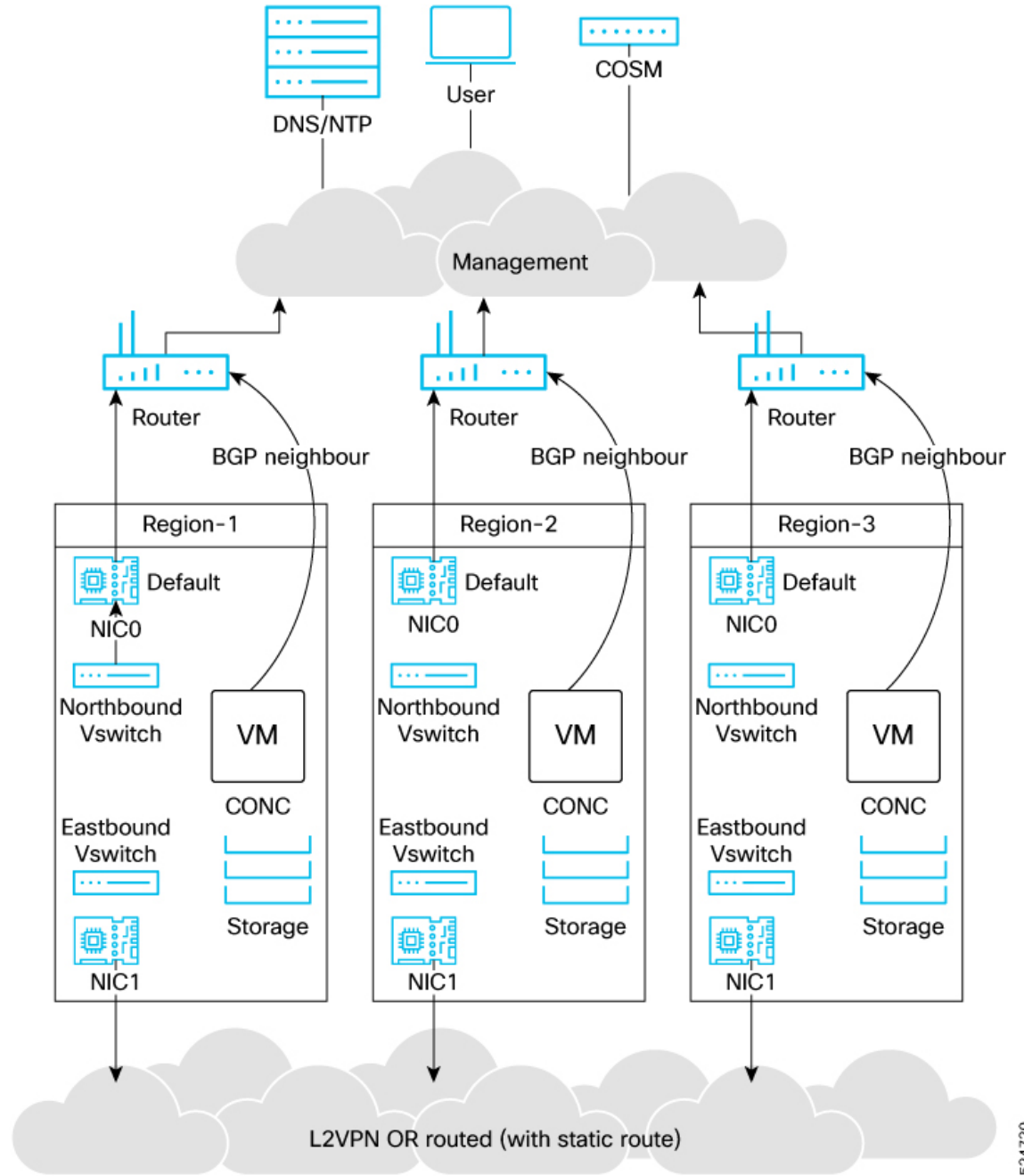
- 24.3.2
- 25.1.2



Note The arbitrator node runs only the operating system and system services. Cisco Optical Network Controller microservices do not run on the arbitrator.

The following figure illustrates a typical geo-redundant deployment:

Figure 14: Cisco Optical Network Controller geo-redundant deployment



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Use the following information to plan your geo-redundant deployment environment.

Infrastructure requirements include:

- **Platform:** VMware ESXi 7.0 and later, and vCenter 7.0 and later.



Attention Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 8.0 U2 if you are using VMware vCenter Server 8.0.2 or VMware vCenter Server 8.0.1.

- **Virtual machines:** Deploy three VMs (one per cluster) for a 1+1+1 supercluster.
 - One worker VM (active)
 - One worker VM (standby)
 - One arbitrator VM (witness)
- **Geographic separation:** Cisco recommends placing the three VMs in three different zones or regions to avoid a single point of failure. At least two of the three VMs must be reachable for service continuity.

VM sizing profiles:

Choose a profile based on your scale requirements.

Profile	CPU		Memory (GB)		SSD storage (TB)
	Worker	Arbitrator	Worker	Arbitrator	
Extra Small (XS)	16 vCPU	8 vCPU	64	32	2
Small (S)	32 vCPU	8 vCPU	128	32	4
Medium (M)	48 vCPU	8 vCPU	256	32	10



Attention Cisco Optical Network Controller supports only SSDs for storage.

vCPU to physical CPU core ratio: A ratio of 2:1 is supported when hyperthreading is enabled and supported by the hardware. Otherwise, use 1:1.

Network requirements:

A geo-redundant deployment uses three networks.

- **Control plane network:** Internal communication within a cluster. In geo-redundant deployments, the control plane network is used only within a single cluster. You can use a dummy vSwitch for a cluster and apply the same configuration to each cluster.
- **Northbound (VM) network:** Traffic between users and the cluster, including web UI access. Cisco Optical Network Controller uses this network to connect to Cisco Optical Site Manager devices using NETCONF/gRPC.

Bandwidth and latency requirements for the northbound network:

- Web UI: 1 Gbps
- Connection to optical nodes: 100 Mbps
- Latency: less than 100 ms

- **Eastbound network:** Internal communication across regions within the supercluster. Active and standby nodes use this network to replicate databases. Postgres is replicated between active and standby nodes. MinIO is replicated on the arbitrator.

Bandwidth and latency requirements for the eastbound network: 1 Gbps bandwidth and latency less than 100 ms.

You can configure the eastbound network as a flat Layer 2 network or an L2VPN where eastbound IP addresses are in the same subnet. If eastbound IP addresses are in different subnets, configure static routing between nodes for eastbound connectivity.



Restriction Do not configure the control plane, northbound, and eastbound networks in the same subnet or VLAN segment. Use separate subnets and VLAN segments.

Virtual IP routing: BGP is used to route traffic to the virtual IP from multiple locations. Configure the BGP router and add the nodes as neighbors. Coordinate with your network administrator to configure BGP.

Storage requirements: Use SSD storage that meets the disk write latency requirement of ≤ 100 ms.

Deployment constraints include:

- You need three separate VMs with separate eastbound, northbound, and control plane network connectivity.
- You cannot remove nodes from a cluster or change cluster roles after a cluster joins a supercluster.

Default port assignments:

This table lists the default port assignments.

Table 10: Communications matrix

Traffic type	Port	Description
Inbound	TCP 22	SSH remote management
	TCP 8443	HTTPS for UI access
Outbound	TCP 830	NETCONF to Cisco Optical Site Manager devices
	TCP 389	LDAP if using Active Directory
	TCP 636	LDAPS if using Active Directory
	Customer specific	HTTP access to an SDN controller
	User specific	HTTPS access to an SDN controller
	TCP 3082, 3083, 2361, 6251	TL1 to optical devices
Eastbound	TCP 10443	Supercluster join requests
	UDP 8472	VXLAN

Traffic type	Port	Description
Syslog	User specific	TCP/UDP
Control plane ports (internal, not exposed)	TCP 443	Kubernetes
	TCP 6443	Kubernetes
	TCP 10250	Kubernetes
	TCP 2379	etcd
	TCP 2380	etcd
	UDP 8472	VXLAN
	ICMP	Ping between nodes (optional)

Installation files:

Cisco Optical Network Controller is released as a single VMware OVA distribution. The OVA includes an OVF descriptor and virtual disk files that contain the operating system and Cisco Optical Network Controller installation files. You can deploy the OVA using vCenter on ESXi hosts for standalone or supercluster deployments.



Note During OVF deployment, the deployment is aborted if there is an internet disconnection.

Geo-redundant deployment for global operations

An enterprise with data centers in different geographic regions deploys Cisco Optical Network Controller using a geo-redundant supercluster. If one region becomes unavailable, the standby region automatically assumes control, ensuring uninterrupted network management.

Single-region deployment without geo redundancy

A deployment using a single Cisco Optical Network Controller cluster in one data center does not provide protection against regional outages or catastrophic failures.

Geo redundancy compared to backup control centers

Geo-redundant deployment is similar to operating a secondary control center that can immediately take over operations if the primary center becomes unavailable.

Geo-redundant deployment limitations and behavior

Use this reference to understand operational limitations and system behavior during switchover and failover events in geo-redundant deployments.

Geo-redundant deployments have the following limitations and behavioral characteristics:

- **Replication lag:** Geo redundancy uses asynchronous replication. If a switchover or failover occurs during an ongoing operation, there is a small risk of data loss when network latency is high.

The newly active node might not have information about an in-progress operation because the database transaction was not fully replicated.

For example, if a node or circuit delete operation completes on the active node but a switchover occurs before replication finishes, the new active node might still display the deleted object. Retry the operation to resolve the issue.

- **Double failures:** For Cisco Optical Network Controller releases 25.1.2 and earlier, if two out of three nodes are down or unreachable, the remaining node transitions to a standby state.

During recovery, one virtual machine (VM) is designated as active, but no failover alarm is generated. The controller cannot be accessed using the virtual IP address until at least one additional node becomes available.

- **Consistent role state enforcement:** In the GeoHA design, if a role transition request is received while another role transition is still being processed, Cisco Optical Network Controller automatically restarts the network service.

This behavior ensures a clean and accurate view of the active role and prevents inconsistent role status across nodes.

- **Northbound notification loss:** During a switchover or failover, the northbound virtual IP interface is temporarily unreachable.

During this interruption, event notifications sent to hierarchical or external controllers are lost. Cisco Optical Network Controller releases 24.x.x and 25.x.x do not support notification replay.

- **Performance monitoring (PM) data loss:** The 15-minute and 1-day PM buckets collected during a switchover or failover event are lost.

PM data collection resumes normally with the next bucket after the switchover or failover alarm clears.

- **SWIM job failures:** Any SWIMU ad hoc device configuration backup jobs that are running during a switchover or failover transition to the *Failed* state.

Recreate the job to trigger the backup again. Scheduled SWIM jobs that are in progress also fail, but future scheduled executions continue according to the configured schedule.

- **Data corruption during restore operations:** Cisco Optical Network Controller supports database restore operations only on the active node.

If a switchover or failover occurs while a restore operation is in progress, database corruption can occur. In this case, controller services might not return to the ready state.

Perform the restore operation again to recover the cluster.

- **Switchover and failover duration:** Before triggering a manual switchover, verify that all microservices on both active and standby nodes are in the ready state by running the `sedo system status` command.

A switchover or failover requires approximately 4 minutes to complete. Do not initiate another switchover during this period.

After a node failover, the failed node requires approximately 15 to 20 minutes to become ready for a subsequent switchover or failover. Triggering another event before the node is ready can result in a double failure.

When TAPI is enabled, switchover time can exceed 4 minutes depending on the number of devices and circuits.

- **Web UI unavailability during failover:** During a failover event, the Cisco Optical Network Controller web UI is unavailable until the failover process completes.

This unavailability typically lasts approximately 4 minutes. After the failover completes, refresh the browser to regain access. To confirm a failover, review the switchover alarm in the Alarm History.

- **Incomplete circuit configurations:** If a circuit is partially provisioned and a switchover or failover occurs before database replication completes, the system can create incomplete or disconnected configurations.

Manually clean up these configurations using Cisco Optical Site Manager.

Install and deploy geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller

Deploy the Cisco Optical Network Controller OVA for each supercluster node. Deploy a separate OVA for every node in vCenter.

For background and deployment considerations, see [Geo-redundant deployment overview](#).

Use the same template values across all nodes and adjust only node-specific settings. Assign consistent names and configure network mappings for every node.

Before you begin

Review prerequisites in [Geo-redundant deployment prerequisites](#).

Follow these steps to deploy the OVA for each supercluster node.

Procedure

Step 1 Right-click the ESXi host in the vSphere client screen and click **Deploy OVF Template**.

Step 2 In the **Select an OVF template** screen, choose the **URL** button to download and install the OVF package from the Internet.

Alternatively, select the **Local file** radio button to upload the OVA files from your local system, then click **Next**.

Figure 15: Select an OVF Template

Step 3 In the **Select a name and folder** screen, specify a unique name for the virtual machine instance. Select the VM location and click **Next**.

Note

Choose the data center and location for each virtual machine based on your deployment requirements. Compute resources in the subsequent step will appear according to your selection.

Step 4 In the **Select a compute resource** screen, select the destination for the VM. In the **Review details** screen, verify the template details and click **Next**.

Figure 16: Select a Compute Resource

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource**
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Ready to complete

Select a compute resource ×

Select the destination compute resource for this operation

- ✓ NxF
 - > 10.58.230.252
 - > 10.58.236.12
 - > 10.58.236.14
 - > **10.58.236.16**
 - > onc-cw-13.cisco.com
 - > onc-cw-14.cisco.com
 - > onc-cw-5.cisco.com
 - > onc-cw-6.cisco.com

Compatibility

✓ Compatibility checks succeeded.

CANCEL BACK NEXT

Note

The compatibility check proceeds until it completes successfully.

Figure 17: Review Details

Figure 18: Review Details

Deploy OVF Template

- Select an OVF template
- Select a name and folder
- Select a compute resource
- Review details**
- Select storage
- Select networks
- Customize template
- Ready to complete

Review details

Verify the template details.

Publisher	DigiCert Trusted G4 Code Signing RSA4096 SHA384 2021 CA1 (Trusted certificate)
Product	CONC
Version	25.4.1
Download size	4.2 GB
Size on disk	Unknown (thin provisioned) 68.4 GB (thick provisioned)

The **Publisher** field shows the trusted publisher information. For example, *DigiCert Trusted G4 Code Signing RSA4096 SHA384 2021 CA1 (Trusted certificate)*.

Step 5 In the **Select storage** screen, select the virtual disk format according to your requirements. **VM Storage Policy** is set as *Datastore Default* and click **Next**. Select the **virtual disk format** as *Thin Provision*.

Figure 19: Select Storage

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Select storage ×

Select the storage for the configuration and disk files

Encrypt this virtual machine (Requires Key Management Server)

Select virtual disk format Thin Provision ▾

VM Storage Policy Datastore Default ▾

Disable Storage DRS for this virtual machine

	Name ▾	Storage Compatibility ▾	Capacity ▾	Provisioned ▾	Free ▾	Type ▾	Cluster ▾
▶	10.58.236...	--	5.23 TB	999.04 GB	4.26 TB	VMFS 6	

1 item

Compatibility

✓ Compatibility checks succeeded.

CANCEL
BACK
NEXT

Step 6

In the **Select networks** screen, select the Control Plane, Eastbound, and Northbound networks you created for each VM and **click Next**.

Figure 20: Select Networks

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Select networks ✕

Select a destination network for each source network.

Source Network	Destination Network
Control Plane	dataplane_gha1-clc ▼
Northbound	Northbound_gha1 ▼
Eastbound	Eastbound_gha1_PG ▼

📁
3 items

IP Allocation Settings

IP allocation: Static - Manual

IP protocol: IPv4

CANCEL
BACK
NEXT

Step 7 In the **Customize template** screen, set the values using the following table as a guideline.

Figure 21: Customize Template

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Customize template ✕

Customize the deployment properties of this software solution.

General	2 settings
Instance Hostname	CONC-25.1.2
SSH Public Key	ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3N:
Node Config	11 settings
Node Name	Must be a valid DNS name per RFC1123 (will be converted to one if invalid) CONC-25.1.2
Initiator Node	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Supercluster Cluster Index	1 ▾
Supercluster Cluster Name	Must be a valid DNS name per RFC1123 (will be converted to one if invalid) cluster1
Data Volume Size (GB)	50
NTP Pools (comma separated)	debian.pool.ntp.org
NTP Servers (comma separated)	
Cluster Join Token	

CANCEL
BACK
NEXT

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Customize template

NTP Servers (comma separated)	1.ntp.esl.cisco.com,10.58
Cluster Join Token	5j72ur.at3dalmh15q07nz
Control Plane Node Count	1
Control Plane IP (ip[/subnet])	10.1.0.11/24
Initiator IP	Control plane IP of initiator node 10.1.0.11
Northbound Interface	4 settings
Protocol	Static IP
IP (ip[/subnet])	Used only if DHCP is disabled 192.168.10.11/24
Gateway	Used only if DHCP is disabled 192.168.10.1
DNS	Used only if DHCP is disabled 10.1.71.184
Eastbound Interface	4 settings
Protocol	Static IP

CANCEL BACK NEXT

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Customize template

	144.254.71.184
Eastbound Interface	4 settings
Protocol	Static IP
IP (ip[/subnet])	Used only if DHCP is disabled 172.20.10.11/24
Gateway	Used only if DHCP is disabled 172.20.10.2
DNS	Used only if DHCP is disabled 10.1.71.184
Initiator Config	1 settings
Northbound Virtual IP Type	Required if node is initiator L3
Cluster Config	3 settings
Northbound Virtual IP	Required if node is initiator 10.58.236.219
Supercluster Cluster Role	worker arbitrator
Arbitrator Node Name	nodes

CANCEL BACK NEXT

For the arbitrator node, choose *arbitrator* as the **Supercluster Cluster Role**.

Table 11: Customize Template

Key	Values
General	
Instance Hostname	<p><<i>instance-name</i>></p> <p>Must be a valid DNS name per RFC1123.1.2.4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain at most 63 characters. • Contain only lowercase alphanumeric characters or '-' • Start with an alphanumeric character. • End with an alphanumeric character.
SSH Public Key	<p><<i>ssh-public-key</i>>. Used for SSH access that allows you to connect to the instances securely without the need to manage credentials for multiple instances. SSH public key must be a ed25519 key. See SSH Key Generation.</p>
Node Config	
Node Name	Use the same name as <i>Instance Hostname</i>
Initiator Node	Select the check box
Supercluster Cluster Index	Set to 1 (active cluster), 2 (standby cluster), or 3 (arbitrator).
Supercluster Cluster Name	Set to cluster1 (active cluster), cluster2 (standby cluster), or cluster3 (arbitrator).
Data Volume Size (GB)	Configure data volume according to the VM profile.
NTP Pools (comma separated)	(Optional) A comma-separated list of the NTP pools. For example, debian.pool.ntp.org
NTP Servers (comma separated)	A comma-separated list of the NTP servers.
Cluster Join Token	Autogenerated value. Leave as is.
Control Plane Node Count	1
Control Plane IP (ip[/subnet])	<Private IP for the Instance> Control Plane Network
Initiator IP	<Same IP as Control Plane> Control Plane Network
Northbound Interface	
Protocol	Static IP
IP (ip[/subnet]) - if not using DHCP	<Public IP for the Instance> Northbound Network
Gateway - if not using DHCP	<Gateway IP for the Instance> Northbound Network
DNS	DNS Server IP
Eastbound Interface	

Key	Values
Protocol	Static IP
IP (ip[/subnet]) - if not using DHCP	< IP for the Instance> Eastbound Network
Gateway - if not using DHCP	<Gateway IP for the Network> Eastbound Network
DNS	DNS Server IP
Initiator Config	
Northbound Virtual IP Type	L3
Cluster Config	
Northbound Virtual IP	Virtual IP for the SuperCluster
Supercluster Cluster Role	<i>worker</i> for primary and secondary nodes <i>arbiter</i> for arbiter node
Arbiter Node Name	a unique node name. Attention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arbiter node name must not be the same as any node in the supercluster. This field must not be the same as the node name of the arbiter node either. • The arbiter node name must be the same across all nodes in the supercluster.

Restriction

Do not configure the Northbound and Eastbound networks in the same subnet or VLAN segment. Use separate subnets and VLAN segments for these networks.

Step 8

In **Review the details** screen, review all your selections and click **Finish**. To check or change any properties from the review screen, before clicking **Finish**, click **BACK** to return to the **Customize template** screen.

Figure 22: Ready to Complete

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Ready to complete

Review your selections before finishing the wizard

▼ Select a name and folder

Name	CONC-25.1.2
Template name	25.1.2-9
Folder	NxF

▼ Select a compute resource

Resource	10.58.230.252
----------	---------------

▼ Review details

Download size	4.1 GB
---------------	--------

▼ Select storage

Size on disk	68.6 GB
Storage mapping	1
All disks	Datastore: vm-storage; Format: Thick provision lazy zeroed

▼ Select networks

Network mapping	3
Control Plane	dataplane_gha1-clc
Northbound	Northbound_gha1
Eastbound	Eastbound_gha1_PG
IP allocation settings	

CANCEL
BACK
FINISH

Deploy OVF Template

- 1 Select an OVF template
- 2 Select a name and folder
- 3 Select a compute resource
- 4 Review details
- 5 Select storage
- 6 Select networks
- 7 Customize template
- 8 Ready to complete

Ready to complete

Eastbound	MGMT_NxF_PG
IP allocation settings	
IP protocol	IPV4
IP allocation	Static - Manual
Customize template	
Properties	<pre> Instance Hostname = CONC-25.1.2 SSH Public Key = ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIAKAn33NZjrMWyMJpf7QvrD4vCvEAg4PPdb3UFXmB6XL ramve2@RAMVE2-M-D6HZ Node Name = CONC-25.1.2 Initiator Node = True Supercluster Cluster Index = 1 Supercluster Cluster Name = cluster1 Data Volume Size (GB) = 50 NTP Pools (comma separated) = debian.pool.ntp.org NTP Servers (comma separated) = 1.ntp.esl.cisco.com,10.58.228.1 Cluster Join Token = inplhb.vmmccrw85flkz4ct Control Plane Node Count = 1 Control Plane IP (ip[/subnet]) = 10.1.0.11 Initiator IP = 10.1.0.11 Protocol = Static IP IP (ip[/subnet]) = 192.168.10.11 Gateway = 192.168.10.1 DNS = 10.1.71.184 Protocol = Static IP IP (ip[/subnet]) = 172.20.10.11 Gateway = 172.20.10.1 DNS = 10.1.71.184 Northbound Virtual IP Type = L3 Northbound Virtual IP = 10.64.106.181 Supercluster Cluster Role = worker Arbitrator Node Name = node3 </pre>

CANCEL BACK FINISH

Step 9 Repeat the step 8 three times to create two worker node VMs (active and standby) and one arbitrator node VM.

Attention

- You can create the other nodes at a different data center, host, or vCenter instance as needed. Ensure Eastbound and Northbound network connectivity between the nodes.
- Upon activation of the VM, it does not respond to ping requests. However, you can log in using SSH if the installation is successful.

The OVA deployment is completed for the supercluster nodes.

What to do next

[Set up the supercluster, on page 62](#)

Set up the supercluster

Set up the supercluster by completing the required configuration and validation tasks.

Complete the subtasks in the order listed to prepare networking, routing, and cluster membership before starting the supercluster.

Before you begin

Before you begin, you must have created three VMs for geo-redundant deployment of Cisco Optical Network Controller. For more details, see [Install and deploy geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller](#)

Procedure

- Step 1** Complete [Connect to the supercluster virtual machines](#).
 - Step 2** Complete [Configure eastbound routes between supercluster nodes](#).
 - Step 3** Complete [Join clusters into a supercluster](#).
 - Step 4** Complete [Verify connectivity and start the supercluster](#).
 - Step 5** Complete [Configure Border Gateway Protocol for supercluster routing](#).
 - Step 6** Complete [Validate supercluster services and version](#).
-

The supercluster setup tasks are complete.

Connect to supercluster VM using SSH keys

Connect to each supercluster VM using SSH keys for secure access.

Use the PEM key generated during SSH key setup to access each node.

Before you begin

- Confirm that three VMs have been created for geo-redundant deployment of Cisco Optical Network Controller. For more details, see [Install and deploy geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller, on page 52](#).
- Verify that each VM is powered on. Wait for the IP addresses for the VMs on vSphere to appear.

Follow these steps to connect to the supercluster virtual machines.

Procedure

- Step 1** Connect to each VM using the PEM key generated during [SSH Key Generation](#).
- Step 2** Log in to each VM using the private key.

```
# ssh -i <private-key_file> nxvf@<node_ip>
```

Note

- If you are prompted for a password, there might be a problem with the key. If your SSH key has a passphrase, the system prompts you for the passphrase. If you are prompted for a password even after entering your SSH key passphrase, your PEM key might be wrong or corrupted.
- If the command times out, check your network settings and make sure the node is reachable.
- After the nodes are deployed, check the OVA deployment progress in the Tasks console of vSphere Client. Upon successful deployment, Cisco Optical Network Controller can take about 20 minutes to boot.

- The default user ID is *admin*. Set the password using the `sedo security user set admin --password` command.

You are connected to each supercluster VM.

What to do next

[Configure static eastbound routes between supercluster nodes, on page 64](#)

Configure static eastbound routes between supercluster nodes

Configure static routes to allow eastbound traffic to pass between supercluster nodes. If peer node eastbound IPs are in different subnets, create static routes for eastbound traffic between the nodes.

Before you begin

[Connect to supercluster VM using SSH keys, on page 63](#)

Follow these steps to configure eastbound routes.

Procedure

Step 1 Navigate to the configuration directory.

```
cd /etc/systemd/network/
```

Step 2 Identify the network configuration file for the eastbound interface *ens256*. For example, it may be named *10-cloud-init-ens256.network*.

Step 3 Open the configuration file with administrative privileges. Update the **[Route]** section by adding the static routes using this template.

Note

Replace all placeholders with the actual IP addresses and gateway information.

```
[Match]
Name=ens256
```

```
[Network]
DHCP=no
DNS=<dns-server-ip>
```

```
[Address]
Address=<cluster1-eastbound-ip>/<subnet-mask>
```

```
[Route]
Destination=<eastbound-subnet-of-cluster2>/<subnet-mask>
Gateway=<gateway-ip>
```

```
[Route]
Destination=<eastbound-subnet-of-cluster3>/<subnet-mask>
Gateway=<gateway-ip>
```

Step 4 Save the file. Exit the editor.

Example:

```
# Example
[Match]
Name=ens256

[Network]
DHCP=no
DNS=10.10.128.236

[Address]
Address=172.10.10.11/24

[Route]
Destination=172.10.20.0/24
Gateway=172.30.10.2

[Route]
Destination=172.10.30.0/24
Gateway=172.30.10.2
```

Note

- Verify that the `Name` in the `[Match]` section matches the correct network interface.
- Verify that the DNS and gateway IPs are correctly assigned for your network.

Step 5 Use the **ping** command to verify connectivity between the nodes.

Step 6 Restart the `systemd-networkd` service to apply the changes.

Example:

```
sudo systemctl restart systemd-networkd
```

Step 7 Verify that the routes are created.

```
ip route
```

The eastbound routes are configured. Connectivity has been verified.

Join clusters into a supercluster

Join three clusters into a single supercluster.

Before you begin

- Complete the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and eastbound routing configuration before you join clusters.
- Ensure you can run commands on each cluster node.

Follow these steps to join clusters into a supercluster.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **sedo supercluster status** command on each node to retrieve the cluster ID.

Example:

Verify cluster connectivity and start the supercluster

```
sedo supercluster status
# Sample output
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	vk0uFBSwM1vX4_mC1BAabDxAKXYUTv1KH5dcCDawZw4
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	<No Peers>
Initialized	No

Note

You need the cluster ID for each node for the next steps.

Step 2 Connect *cluster1* to *cluster2*.

- a) Initiate the connection on cluster1.

Example:

```
# Sample output
sudo sedo supercluster wait-for -b 172.20.2.89:10443 uUD21AaV4cQ8CzZQf0E0YrGmALi0vHASpZI07YzcsQ
Listening for join requests on 172.20.2.89:10443...
Please run the following on peer node:
$ sudo /usr/bin/sedo supercluster join Lh9Gv3FwSUsx7Gu_7EJoIME4r5YE6ApyHqOEt83fko
https://172.20.2.89:10443/join/g4jKVulJo74ptz821MvngQ
```

- b) Run the join command generated by cluster1 on cluster2.

Example:

```
sudo /usr/bin/sedo supercluster join Lh9Gv3FwSUsx7Gu_7EJoIME4r5YE6ApyHqOEt83fko
https://172.20.2.89:10443/join/g4jKVulJo74ptz821MvngQ
```

Step 3 Connect *cluster1* to *cluster3*.

- a) Initiate the connection on cluster1.

```
sudo sedo supercluster wait-for -b <cluster1_node_eastbound_ip>:10443 <cluster3_node_cluster_id>
```

- b) Run the join command generated by cluster1 on cluster3.

Step 4 Connect *cluster2* to *cluster3*.

- a) Initiate the connection on cluster2.

```
sudo sedo supercluster wait-for -b <cluster2_node_eastbound_ip>:10443 <cluster3_node_cluster_id>
```

- b) Run the join command generated by cluster2 on cluster3.

Clusters are joined and ready for connectivity validation.

Verify cluster connectivity and start the supercluster

Verify connectivity, start the supercluster, and confirm its operational status.

Before you begin

Ensure that clusters are joined and reachable.

Follow these steps to verify connectivity and start the supercluster.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **sedo supercluster connectivity** command to verify connectivity between clusters.

Note

Wait until all connections are successful. Clusters typically establish connectivity within 5 minutes.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster connectivity
```

Supercluster Connectivity			
FROM	TO	RTT	RESULT
cluster2/controller-0	cluster1/controller-0	14ms	Success
cluster2/controller-0	cluster3/controller-0	15ms	Success
cluster1/controller-0	cluster3/controller-0	12ms	Success
cluster1/controller-0	cluster2/controller-0	12ms	Success
cluster3/controller-0	cluster2/controller-0	13ms	Success
cluster3/controller-0	cluster1/controller-0	13ms	Success

Step 2 Use the **sedo supercluster start** command to start the supercluster.

Note

The node where you execute this command becomes the active node. The other worker node becomes the standby node.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster start
```

```
Checking Supercluster connectivity...Passed
Initiating Supercluster...Done
```

Step 3 Use the **sedo supercluster status** to verify the supercluster status.

Example:

This sample output shows the result of the status command on the standby node. When **DB replication** is streaming and **DB Lag** is 0 bytes, the geo-redundant deployment is running.

```
sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	QgQV2uXgP1udqshlIssyTwf3LZzEyRh6I3z5MH8almA
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster2 (worker, jaWeN9BdXUUTxvofwt6Hukt6OQXIUaqo4NxN6zHYDc) cluster3 (arbitrator, SUCrwqQjXToG5GKBwckcg_CtzgHstQigaEM1X0988E)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster1
Previous Active	
Standby Clusters	cluster2
Last Switchover	
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster2: 2025-03-19 11:16:57.051 +0000 UTC

	controller-0.cluster3: 2025-03-19 11:16:57.047 +0000 UTC
	controller-0.cluster1: 2025-03-19 11:16:57.051 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
Server Error	
DB Replication	streaming
DB Lag	0 bytes

The supercluster is running and connectivity is confirmed.

Configure BGP for supercluster routing

Configure BGP so the supercluster can advertise the virtual IP route.

Before you begin

- Obtain the router IP address, autonomous system number, and password from your network administrator before you begin.
- Confirm that each node can reach the northbound network.

Follow these steps to configure BGP for supercluster routing.

Procedure

Step 1 Initialize BGP on each node.

```
sedo ha bgp init <current_node_name> <current_node_northbound_ip> <current_node_as> --nexthop
<current_node_northbound_ip>
```

Step 2 Add a BGP router to each node.

```
sedo ha bgp router add <current_node_name> <bgp_router_ip> <bgp_router_as> <bgp_password> --ttl-min 255
```

Note

Collect the BGP router IP address, router autonomous system number, and BGP password from your network administrator. The BGP password must match the neighbor configuration on the router.

Example:

```
sedo ha bgp router add conc2512-2 192.168.125.1 65534 password --ttl-min 255
```

BGP is initialized, and the router is added to each node.

Validate supercluster service status and installed version

Validate the service status and confirm the installed version.

Run these checks after the supercluster has started.

Before you begin

Follow these steps to validate services and version.

Procedure

Step 1 Check the status of all pods.

```
sedo system status
```

System Status (Fri, 20 Sep 2024 08:21:27 UTC)					
OWNER	NAME	NODE	STATUS	RESTARTS	STARTED
onc	monitoring	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-alarm-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-apps-ui-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-circuit-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-collector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-config-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-devicemanager-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-inventory-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-nbi-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-netconfcollector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-osapi-gw-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pce-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pm-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pmcollector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-topology-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-torch-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
system	authenticator	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	controller	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	flannel	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	ingress-proxy	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	kafka	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	loki	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	metrics	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	minio	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	postgres	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	promtail-cltmk	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	vip-add	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago

Note

- The pod statuses appear in separate terminal sessions for each node.
- The status of all services must be *Running*.

Step 2 Check the current version.

```
sedo version
```

Installer: 24.3.2		
NODE NAME	OS VERSION	KERNEL VERSION
node1-cl-sal	NxFOS 3.2-555 (93358ad257a6cf1e3da439144e3d2e8343b53008)	6.1.0-31-amd64

IMAGE NAME	VERSION	NODES

The service status and version information are confirmed.

Set Up Web UI Access to Cisco Optical Network Controller

Enable web user interface access to Cisco Optical Network Controller.

Before you begin

Ensure you have administrator access to the Cisco Optical Network Controller VM.

Follow these steps to set up web user interface access to Cisco Optical Network Controller.

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **sedo security user set admin --password** command to set the initial UI password for the admin user.

Example:

```
sedo security user set admin --password
```

The password must include at least

- one uppercase letter,
- one lowercase letter,
- one number,
- one special character,
- must have a minimum length of eight characters.

Note

The password policy for the system includes both configurable settings and nonconfigurable hard requirements to ensure security.

Step 2 (Optional) Change the password policy settings using the **sedo security password-policy set** command.

```
sedo security password-policy set --expiration-days <number> --reuse-limit <number>
--min-complexity-score <number>
```

Parameter	Description
expiration-days	Default password expiration used when creating new users, in days. Default value: 180

Parameter	Description
min-complexity-score	The password strength forced for local users can be enabled or disabled and can be set in scores of one to five (weak to strong). The password is checked against several dictionaries and common passwords lists, to ensure its complexity according to the selected score. Default value: 3
reuse-limit	This specifies how many historical passwords are retained and blocked from reuse when you change your password. Default value: 12

Step 3 Use the **sedo security user list** to check the default admin user ID.

Step 4 Use the **sedo security user admin set --password** to change the default password.

Step 5 Open this URL to access the Cisco Optical Network Controller Web UI.

`https://<virtual IP>:8443/`

Note

Access the web UI only after all the `onc` services are running. Use the **sedo system status** command to verify that all services are running.

Step 6 Log in to Cisco Optical Network Controller with the *admin* user ID and the password set in step 1.

Perform a switchover in a geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment

Switch active and standby roles in a geo-redundant deployment.

Use this procedure when you need to move the active role to another cluster.

Before you begin

- Verify that a geo-redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment is configured.
- Verify that the **DB replication** is *streaming* and **DB Lag** is *0 bytes* using the **sedo supercluster status** command.

```
sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	QgQV2uXgPludqsh1IssyTwf3LZzEyRh6I3z5MH8almA
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster2 (worker, jaWeN9BdXUUTxvofwt6Hukt6OQXIUaqa4NxN6zHYDc)
	cluster3 (arbiter, SUCrwqQjXTToG5GKBwckcg_CtzgHstQigaEM1X0988E)

Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster1
Previous Active	
Standby Clusters	cluster2
Last Switchover	
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster2: 2025-03-19 11:16:57.051 +0000 UTC
	controller-0.cluster3: 2025-03-19 11:16:57.047 +0000 UTC
	controller-0.cluster1: 2025-03-19 11:16:57.051 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
Server Error	
DB Replication	disconnected
DB Lag	0 bytes

Follow these steps to perform a switchover in a geo-redundant deployment.

Procedure

Step 1 Run the **sedo supercluster switchover** *<target-active-cluster-name>* command and confirm when prompted.

Note

When you perform a dynamic switchover of the active cluster using the **sedo supercluster switchover** command, the Cisco Optical Network Controller UI may display an *HTTP 500 Internal Server Error* for up to four minutes while the system stabilizes again.

Example:

```
nxf@node:~$ sudo sedo supercluster switchover cluster2
Are you sure you want to initiate supercluster switchover to cluster "cluster2"? [y/n]y
```

The switchover takes place and WebUI displays a message that says *Switchover happened. Please refresh the page.*, and the WebUI update takes about 20 seconds.

Step 2 Use the **sedo supercluster status** command to SSH in to the new active node and view the supercluster status.

```
sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	jaWeN9BdXUUTxvofwt6Hukt6OQXIUaqo4NxN6zHYDc
Cluster Name	cluster2
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster1 (worker, QgQV2uXgPludqshlIssyTwf3LZzEyRh6I3z5MH8almA) cluster3 (arbitrator, SUCrwqQjXToG5GKBwckcg_CtzgHstQigaEM1X0988E)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster2
Previous Active	cluster1
Standby Clusters	cluster1
Last Switchover	2025-03-19 11:20:49.705 +0000 UTC
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster1: 2025-03-19 11:24:07.056 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster2: 2025-03-19 11:24:07.058 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster3: 2025-03-19 11:24:07.058 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
Server Error	
DB Replication	streaming

DB Lag	0 bytes
--------	---------

The DB replication status changes from `disconnected` to `streaming` as the switchover process progresses. Database replication is complete when the **DB Replication** status is streaming and **DB Lag** is 0 bytes.

Note

A switchover alarm is raised by Cisco Optical Network Controller during the switchover process. The alarm is cleared after the switchover. You can see the alarm details under Alarm History in the alarms app.

Step 3 (Optional) Use the raft API to get the supercluster status.

Example:

```
nxf@node:~$ kubectl exec -it onc-devicemanager-service-0 -- curl -X GET
http://controller.nxf-system.svc.cluster.local/api/v1/raft/status
```

The API response gives you the information from the `sedo supercluster status` command.

Restriction

- Do not perform a switchover until the **DB replication** status is Streaming and **DB Lag** is 0 bytes after the previous switchover. This typically takes five minutes.
- If you perform a switchover while a delete operation was in progress, you must repeat the deleted operation on the new active after the switchover. This restriction applies to node and circuit delete operations.
- If the active cluster goes down for some reason, a failover takes place. During a failover, the web UI becomes unavailable for up to a minute, and the system raises the switchover alarm.

The active role switches to the target cluster and status reflects the change.

Upgrade a standalone or high-availability Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment to a geo-redundant deployment

Upgrade a standalone deployment or a high-availability deployment to a geo-redundant deployment. Cisco Optical Network Controller supports upgrades to version 25.1.2 from previous releases. The required upgrade path depends on your current version.

This table describes the available upgrade path options.

Table 12: Upgrade paths

Current version	Upgrade Path to 25.1.2
24.3.2	Upgrade from 24.3.2 to 25.1.2
25.1.1	Upgrade from 25.1.1 to 25.1.2
24.3.1	24.3.1 → 24.3.2 → 25.1.2
	24.3.1 → 25.1.1 → 25.1.2

These instructions explain how to upgrade a standalone deployment from Release 25.1.1 to 25.1.2 as well as configuring necessary networks for geo-redundant supercluster communication.



Restriction

- Cisco Optical Network Controller does not support direct downgrades to older releases.
- To revert to a previous version, you must first create a database backup using the SWIMU application before upgrading. Then, install the desired older version using its OVA file, and finally, restore the database.
- Refer to the [Backup and Restore Database](#) documentation for detailed instructions.

Before you begin

- **Backup Creation:** Verify that a full system backup is created. For details about creating a backup, see [Backup and Restore Database](#) or use the `sedo backup create full` command and export the backup for recovery if needed. Use this backup to [revert](#) to the older version if your upgrade fails.

Example:

```
root@conc-1:~# sedo backup create full
Creating backup, this may take a while...
Done creating backup
root@conc-1:~# sedo backup list
```

NAME	TIME	SIZE	TYPE
base_0000000E000000010000009E	2025-03-11 04:11:47.733980894 +0000 UTC	87 MB (838 MB Uncompressed)	full postgres-0 150008

```
root@conc-1:~# cd /data
root@conc-1:/data# sedo backup download base_0000000E000000010000009E
Downloading Backup ... [.....<#>.....] [63.03MB in 9.200973s]
Finished downloading backup to "/data/nxf-backup-3.2-1741666307.tar.gz"

root@conc-1:/data# scp /data/nxf-backup-3.0-1736872559.tar.gz <remote location>
```

- **Network Configuration:** Before installing Cisco Optical Network Controller, create the required networks.
 - **Control Plane network:** The control plane network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a cluster.
 - **VM network or Northbound network:** The VM network is used for communication between the user and the cluster. It handles all the traffic to and from the VMs running on your ESXi hosts.

This network is your public network through which the UI is hosted. Cisco Optical Network Controller uses this network to connect to Cisco Optical Site Manager devices using Netconf/gRPC.
 - **Eastbound network:** The Eastbound network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a supercluster. The active and standby nodes use this network to synchronize their databases. The Postgres database is replicated across both active and standby nodes. MinIO is also replicated on the arbitrator.



Note **Bandwidth requirement:** The Eastbound network should provide 1 Gbps (1,000 Mbps) bandwidth and maintain latency below 100 ms (milliseconds).

You can configure the Eastbound network to be a flat Layer 2 network or an L2VPN, where the Eastbound IP addresses of all nodes are in the same subnet. If your Eastbound IPs are in different subnets, you must configure static routing between your nodes for the eastbound network.

- **BGP Router Configuration:** Obtain the BGP router IP, Router autonomous system number, and BGP password from network administrators for configuration.
- **VMware Setup:** Ensure that the vCenter has the required networks configured and attached correctly. Verify that physical adapters are correctly mapped for Northbound and Eastbound networks.
- **Access and Permissions:** Ensure you have the necessary permissions to execute commands and modify network settings on the nodes.
- Verify a system pack image package before use. Each package contains all required files for verification. For detailed steps, see [Verify a signed qcow2 or system pack image, on page 101](#).

For more details about creating networks, see [Installation Requirements](#).

Follow these steps to upload the system pack for a standalone or high-availability deployment.

Procedure

Step 1 Perform any of these tasks based on the standalone or Geo HA setup.

- For standalone deployment, log in to the standalone node using the private key.
- For Geo-redundant deployment, log in to the active node using the private key.

Example:

```
ssh -i <private-key_file> nxf@<node_ip>
```

Step 2 Download or copy the 25.1.2 system pack `system-pack-file.tar.gz` to the NxF SA system running 25.1.1 and place it in the `/tmp` directory using `curl` or `scp`.

Example:

```
scp user@remote_server:/path/to/system-pack-file.tar.gz /tmp/  
curl -o /tmp/system-pack-file.tar.gz http://example.com/path/to/system-pack-file.tar.gz
```

Step 3 Check the system pack status using the **sedo system upgrade list** command.

Example:

```
sedo system upgrade list
```

Step 4 Follow these steps to upload system pack for standalone or HA deployment.

For standalone	For HA
Upload the system pack using the sedo system upgrade upload command. <pre>sedo system upgrade upload /tmp/system-pack-file.tar.gz</pre>	a. Upload the system pack using the sedo system upgrade upload command. <pre>sedo system upgrade upload /tmp/system-pack-file.tar.gz</pre> b. Check the system pack status using the sedo system upgrade pull command. <pre>sedo system upgrade pull /tmp/system-pack-file.tar.gz</pre>

Step 5 Apply the system pack using the **sedo system upgrade apply** command.

Example:

```
sedo system upgrade apply /tmp/system-pack-file.tar.gz
```

The upgrade process takes approximately 30 minutes to complete.

Step 6 Reboot the system using the **reboot** command.

Example:

```
reboot
```

Step 7 After the system reboots, verify the NxF version and system status by using the `sedo version` and `sedo system status` commands.

Example:

```
sedo version
```

Installer: 24.3.2		
NODE NAME	OS VERSION	KERNEL VERSION
node1-cl-sc2	NxFOS 3.2-555 (93358ad257a6cf1e3da439144e3d2e8343b53008)	6.1.0-31-amd64

IMAGE NAME	VERSION	NODES
docker.io/rancher/local-path-provisioner	v0.0.30	node1-cl-sc2
dockerhub.cisco.com/cisco-onc-docker/dev/monitoring		dev_latest
quay.io/coreos/etcd	v3.5.15	node1-cl-sc2
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/alarmservice		24.3.2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/circuit-service		24.3.2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/collector-service		24.3.2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/config-service		24.3.2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/devicemanager-service		24.3.2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/inventory-service		24.3.2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/monitoring		24.3.2-5
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/nbi-service		24.3.2-5

registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/netconfcollector-service	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-apps-ui-service	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-kafkarecap-service		
0.1.PR93-26c53efb0cf6ebclf0c4a2aa226a0ab3751b9101 node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/osapi-gw-service	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pce_service	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pm-service	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pmcollector-service	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/topology-service	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/torch	24.3.2-5	
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/authenticator	3.2-508	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/bgp	3.2-505	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/controller	3.2-533	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/firewallld	3.2-505	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/flannel	3.2-505	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/ingress-proxy	3.2-508	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kafka	3.2-505	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kubernetes	3.2-505	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/loki	3.2-505	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/metrics-exporter	3.2-505	3.2-505
node1-c1-sc2		
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/minio	3.2-505	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/service-proxy	3.2-508	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/timescale	3.2-515	node1-c1-sc2
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/timescale	3.2-514	node1-c1-sc2

sedo system status

System Status (Fri, 20 Sep 2024 08:21:27 UTC)					
OWNER	NAME	NODE	STATUS	RESTARTS	STARTED
onc	monitoring	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-alarm-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-apps-ui-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-circuit-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-collector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-config-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-devicemanager-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-inventory-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-nbi-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-netconfcollector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-osapi-gw-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pce-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pm-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-pmcollector-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-topology-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
onc	onc-torch-service	node1	Running	0	3 hours ago
system	authenticator	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	controller	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	flannel	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	ingress-proxy	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	kafka	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	loki	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	metrics	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago

system	minio	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	postgres	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	promtail-cltmk	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago
system	vip-add	node1	Running	0	12 hours ago

Step 8 Verify onboarded sites and services by accessing the Cisco Optical Network Controller UI.

Example:

Use a web browser to open `https://<virtual ip>:8443/` and access the Cisco Optical Network Controller Web UI.

What to do next

[Configure eastbound and northbound networks, on page 78](#)

Configure eastbound and northbound networks

Update the interface configuration files. Restart the network services. Verify the network settings in vCenter. Set the eastbound interface to ensure correct connectivity.

Prepare the standalone node so it can communicate over the designated eastbound and northbound interfaces.

Before you begin

Ensure you know the required IP addresses and DNS values for eastbound and northbound interfaces.

Follow these steps to set up eastbound and northbound networks.

Procedure

Step 1 Verify the Eastbound (ens256) and Northbound (ens224) interfaces using the `ip address` command.

Example:

```
ip address
3: ens224: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:50:56:9c:16:fb brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   altname enp19s0
   inet 192.168.10.11/24 brd 192.168.10.255 scope global ens224
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet 10.64.103.73/32 scope global ens224
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::250:56ff:fe9c:16fb/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
4: ens256: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:50:56:9c:e1:fc brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   altname enp27s0
   inet 172.10.10.11/24 brd 172.10.10.255 scope global ens256
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::250:56ff:fe9c:e1fc/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Note

This sample output shows only the relevant part of the command output.

Step 2 Update the IP address for the northbound interface (ens224) by modifying the configuration file located at /etc/systemd/network/10-cloud-init-ens224.network.

Example:

```
[Address]
Address=<northbound-node1-ip-address>/<subnet>

[Match]
Name=ens224

[Network]
DHCP=no
DNS=<northbound-node1-dns>

[Route]
Destination=0.0.0.0/0
Gateway=<northbound-node1-gateway>
```

Step 3 Update the IP address of the Eastbound interface (ens256) by editing the interface file located at /etc/systemd/network/10-cloud-init-ens256.network.

Example:

```
[Address]
Address=<eastbound-node1-ip-address>/<subnet>

[Match]
Name=ens256

[Network]
DHCP=no
DNS=<eastbound-node1-dns>

# Optional - when static route is needed for eastbound network
[Route]
Destination=<network address need to be routed>/<subnet>
Gateway=<eastbound network gateway>
```

Step 4 Restart the network service to apply the changes.

Example:

```
sudo systemctl restart systemd-networkd
```

Step 5 Use vCenter to verify and update the northbound and eastbound network settings for the node.

a) In vCenter, click **ACTIONS** in the node screen.

The screenshot shows the Cisco vCenter interface for a BGP VM. The 'ACTIONS' menu is open, displaying the following options:

- Power
- Guest OS
- Snapshots
- Open Remote Console
- Migrate...
- Clone
- Fault Tolerance
- VM Policies
- Template
- Compatibility
- Export System Logs...
- Edit Settings...
- Move to folder...
- Rename...
- Edit Notes...
- Tags & Custom Attributes
- Add Permission...
- Alarms
- Remove from Inventory
- Delete from Disk
- vSAN

The 'Edit Settings...' option is highlighted in the menu. The background shows the VM's configuration page, including the Guest OS section with a console window and buttons for 'LAUNCH REMOTE CONSOLE' and 'LAUNCH WEB CONSOLE', and the VM Hardware section with details for CPU, Memory, Hard disk, Network adapter, and CD/DVD drive.

- b) Click **Edit Settings** in the drop-down list.
- c) Update the northbound and eastbound networks that you created for the supercluster.

Edit Settings ✕

Virtual Hardware
VM Options
Advanced Parameters

[ADD NEW DEVICE ▾](#)

> CPU	32 ▾ i	
> Memory	128	▾ GB ▾
> Hard disk 1	15,598	GB ▾ ⋮
> Hard disk 2	500	GB ▾ ⋮
> SCSI controller 0	VMware Paravirtual ⋮	
> Network adapter 1	control plane ▾	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Connected ⋮
> Network adapter 2	VM Network ▾	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Connected ⋮
> Network adapter 3	Eastbound Network ▾	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Connected ⋮
> CD/DVD drive 1	Datastore ISO File ▾	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Connected ⋮
> Video card	Specify custom settings ▾	
> SATA controller 0	AHCI ⋮	
> Serial port 1	Use physical serial port ▾	<input type="checkbox"/> Connected ⋮
> Other	Additional Hardware	

CANCEL
OK

Step 6 Use SSH to access the upgraded node with the new northbound IP address. Set the eastbound interface.

```
sedo system set-eastbound eastbound-interface
```

Example:

```
sedo system set-eastbound ens256
```

You have configured the eastbound and northbound networks for the standalone node.

What to do next

[Bring up a Worker Node and an Arbitrator Node.](#)

Create worker and arbitrator nodes

This task is necessary when setting up georedundancy. It also prepares the nodes for supercluster configuration.

Use this task to create worker and arbitrator nodes as part of a georedundant Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment.

Before you begin

[Configure eastbound and northbound networks, on page 78](#)

Follow these steps to bring up a worker node and an arbitrator node. Create two more Cisco Optical Network Controller nodes for georedundancy.

Procedure

Step 1 Create two more Cisco Optical Network Controller nodes for Georedundancy.

For more details about the instructions, see [Install and Deploy Geo Redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller](#).

Step 2 (Optional) Edit the interface file located `/etc/systemd/network/10-cloud-init-ens256.network` to create static routes between the nodes for the eastbound network if the eastbound interfaces for the nodes are in different subnets.

Example:

```
# Optional - when static route is needed for eastbound network
[Route]
Destination=<network address need to be routed>/<subnet>
Gateway=<eastbound network gateway>
```

Add the configuration section with the required IP addresses to set up static routes.

Step 3 (Optional) Restart the network service to apply the changes using:

Example:

```
sudo systemctl restart systemd-networkd
```

The worker and arbitrator nodes are created and prepared for supercluster setup.

What to do next

[Set up the supercluster, on page 62](#)

Update time zone configuration in a geo-redundant deployment

From R25.1.2, you can update the timezone configuration. Previously, only the UTC time zone was supported. You can now configure Cisco Optical Network Controller in your preferred time zone.

For geo-redundant deployments, use the CLI command to update the timezone on each VM. Restart each VM using the steps described in this procedure to ensure a seamless change to the new timezone configuration. If the time zone configuration differs between VMs, a discrepancy can occur during failover or switchover.



Note Do not make frequent timezone changes, as it requires a reboot of VMs and services, which might cause inconsistencies.

Apply the same time zone on all three VMs. Be sure to review these limitations before making changes.

Before you begin

- Verify status of every pod is `Running` by using the `kubectl get pods -A | grep onc` command. This example shows a sample output where all pods are running.

```
root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# kubectl get pods -A | grep onc
onc          monitoring-0          2/2      Running   0          21m
onc          onc-alarm-service-0  2/2      Running   3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-apps-ui-service-6f95dfbc7c-60w87ne 2/2      Running
3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-circuit-service-0          2/2      Running
3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-collector-service-0          2/2      Running
3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-config-service-02/2      Running   3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-devicemanager-service-0    2/2      Running
3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-inventory-service-0          2/2      Running
3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-nbi-service-0      2/2      Running   3 (51m ago) 3h6m
onc          onc-netconfcollector-service-85bd7c89bf-qc8pf 2/2      Running
0          21m
```

- Verify that any previous switchover or failover has finished. Confirm that data replication across the active and standby nodes is complete. Use the `sedo supercluster status` to see the supercluster status and confirm that the **DB replication** status is *streaming* and **DB Lag** is `0`.

```
sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	QCTdDdt_rlRd9lgzRM15vSeb0r1tkLMkfCK4DoAylaw
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster2 (worker, rabSbdhIWtq1qzhW1lZTm0Hu5_tIxOFZgDyWr5pac90)
	cluster3 (arbitrator, XxHjr5wMmDyiYW6jbvaCcGZW8VIasb4sBv8x0B15DYk)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster1
Previous Active	cluster2
Standby Clusters	cluster2
Last Switchover	2025-06-09 00:34:46.826 -0500 CDT
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster3: 2025-06-09 00:58:23.636 -0500 CDT
	controller-0.cluster2: 2025-06-09 00:58:23.641 -0500 CDT
	controller-0.cluster1: 2025-06-09 00:58:23.641 -0500 CDT
Last Peer Error	

Server Error	
DB Replication	streaming
DB Lag	0 bytes

Follow these steps to configure time zone configuration in a geo-redundant deployment.

Procedure

Step 1 Use SSH to access the three VMs and run this command.

```
sudo timedatectl set-timezone timezone-name
```

Example:

In this example, the time zone is set to JST.

```
root@vml-cluster1-node1:~# sudo timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Tokyo
root@vml-cluster1-node1:~# timedatectl

    Local time: Mon 2025-06-09 15:01:26 JST
    Universal time: Mon 2025-06-09 06:01:26 UTC
    RTC time: Mon 2025-06-09 06:01:26
    Time zone: Japan (JST, +0900)

System clock synchronized: yes
    NTP service: active

    RTC in local TZ: no
```

A few valid time zones are:

```
Asia/Kolkata
Asia/Dubai
Europe/Amsterdam
Africa/Bujumbura
```

Step 2 Reboot the standby cluster using the **sudo reboot** command.

Step 3 Verify the standby is up and running using these commands.

- **kubectl get pods -A | grep onc**
- **sedo supercluster status**

Verify the time zone in one of the pods using these commands. See the offset after the time.

```
root@vml-cluster1-node1:~# kubectl exec -ti onc-torch-service-0 -n onc -- bash
onc-torch-service-0:/$ date -R
Mon, 09 Jun 2025 15:22:42 +0900
```

Step 4 Perform a manual switchover using the **sedo supercluster switchover** *cluster* command. Wait for the switchover and data replication to complete.

Note

When you perform a dynamic switchover of the active cluster using the **sedo supercluster switchover** command, the Cisco Optical Network Controller UI may display an *HTTP 500 Internal Server Error* for up to four minutes while the system stabilizes again.

```
root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# sedo supercluster switchover cluster2
```

```
Are you sure you want to initiate supercluster switchover to cluster "cluster2"? [y/n] y
```

Make sure DB replication status is streaming and DB Lag is 0.

```
root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	QCTdDdt_rlRd9lgzRM15vSeb0r1tkLMkfCK4DoAy1aw
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster2 (worker, rabSbdhIWtq1qzhW1lZTm0Hu5_tIxOFZgDyWr5pac90) cluster3 (arbitrator, XxHjr5wMmDy1YW6jbvaCcGZw8VIasb4sBv8x0B15DYk)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster2
Previous Active	cluster1
Standby Clusters	cluster1
Last Switchover	2025-06-09 15:23:29.686 +0900 JST
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster3: 2025-06-09 15:23:34.277 +0900 JST controller-0.cluster2: 2025-06-09 15:23:34.418 +0900 JST controller-0.cluster1: 2025-06-09 15:23:34.418 +0900 JST
Last Peer Error	
Server Error	
DB Replication	streaming
DB Lag	0 bytes

```
root@vm109-cluster2-node1:~# kubectl get pods -A | grep onc
```

```

onc          monitoring-0          2/2      Running    0          50m
onc          onc-alarm-service-0  2/2      Running    16 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-apps-ui-service-6c474df87d-6aq3bqd  2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-circuit-service-0          2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-collector-service-0          2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-config-service-02/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-devicemanager-service-0    2/2      Running    17 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-inventory-service-0          2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-nbi-service-0    2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-netconfcollector-service-59b855956b-hrbbb  2/2      Running    0          3m18s
onc          onc-osapi-gw-service-0          2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-pce-service-0    2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m
onc          onc-pm-service-0    2/2      Running    13 (65m ago)  3h34m
onc          onc-pmcollector-service-785669f8b7-7ndn4  2/2      Running    0          50m
onc          onc-topology-service-0          2/2      Running    15 (65m ago)  4h23m

```

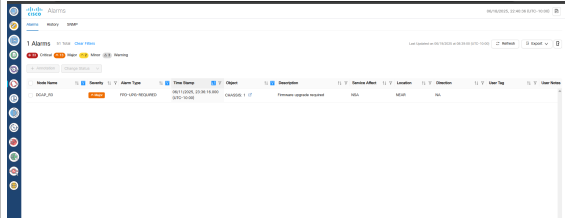
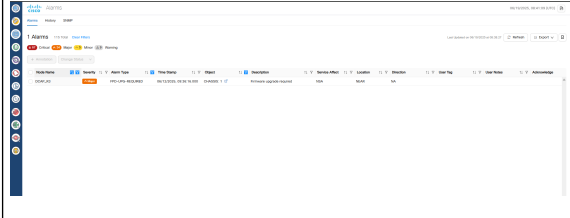
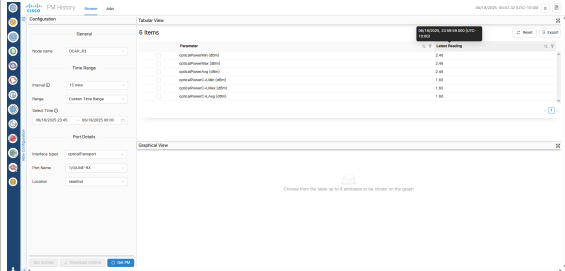
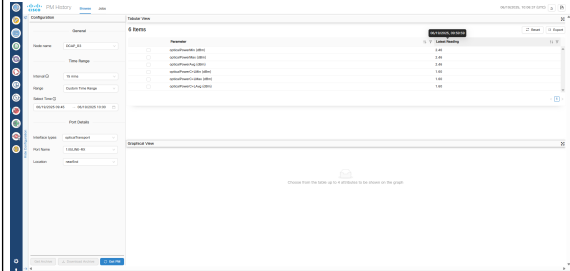
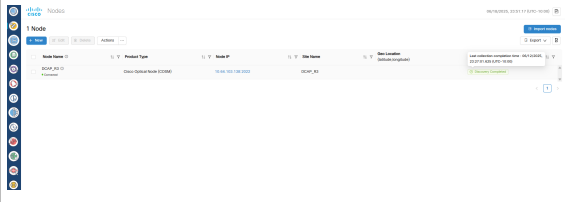
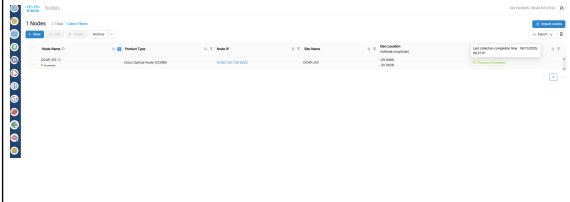
Update time zone configuration in a geo-redundant deployment

onc onc-torch-service-0 2/2 Running 16 (65m ago) 4h23m

- Step 5** Repeat steps 2 and 3 for the new standby VM and the arbitrator VM.
- Step 6** If you want to make the original VM active, repeat Step 4.

Time zone configuration has been updated and Cisco Optical Network Controller web UI now displays time in the newly configured time zone.

This table shows screenshots highlighting the behavioral differences between Releases 25.1.1 and 25.1.2. In Release 25.1.2, the timestamp includes the time zone name and offset.

Release 25.1.2	Release 25.1.1
<p>Figure 23: Alarms</p> 	<p>Figure 24: Alarms</p> 
<p>Figure 25: PM History</p> 	<p>Figure 26: PM History</p> 
<p>Figure 27: Nodes</p> 	<p>Figure 28: Nodes</p> 

This table summarizes how different system components handle time zones and describes related limitations.

Component	Time Zone Behavior	Notes
Database (Alarms & Logs)	Stored in UTC	During time zone transitions (for example, switchover), the UI might temporarily show alarms with different time zone stamps until the system converges.

Component	Time Zone Behavior	Notes
Cross-launch from Cisco Optical Network Controller	Offset preserved and IANA name may differ	Multiple IANA names can map to the same offset (for example, Asia/Colombo and Asia/Kolkata are both UTC +05:30).
TAPI Data and Notifications	UTC (+00:00)	Always uses UTC regardless of system time zone.
SNMP Traps	Epoch time	Time zone offset is not applied to epoch timestamps.
Developer Logs and Techdump	UTC	No time zone conversion applied.

Revert to a previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller

This is a manual process. Automatic rollback is not supported. You cannot perform a revert from within Cisco Optical Network Controller.



Restriction

- Cisco Optical Network Controller does not support direct downgrades to older releases.
- To revert to a previous version, you must first create a database backup using the SWIMU application before upgrading. Then, install the desired older version using its OVA file, and finally, restore the database.
- Refer to the [Backup and Restore Database](#) documentation for detailed instructions.

You can revert Cisco Optical Network Controller to a previous version by reinstalling the software and restoring the database from a backup.

Before you begin

Create a backup of the Cisco Optical Network Controller database. For details on creating a database backup, see [Backup and Restore Database](#).

Follow these steps to revert to a previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller.

Procedure

Step 1

For stand-alone deployments:

- Reinstall the previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller, which is the version used for the backup. See [Install Cisco Optical Network Controller Using VMware vSphere](#).
- Follow the procedure to perform database restore from a backup. See [Backup and Restore Database](#).

Step 2

For georedundant deployments:

- Reinstall the previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller, which is the version used for the backup. See [Install and Deploy Geo Redundant Cisco Optical Network Controller](#).
- Follow the procedure to perform database restore from a backup. See [Backup and Restore Database](#).

KVM deployment for Cisco Optical Network Controller in Geo-HA mode

A KVM-based Geo-HA installation deploys Cisco Optical Network Controller as three KVM virtual machines that operate as an active worker node, a standby worker node, and a witness node.

- The deployment uses a QCOW2 image for each VM and a cloud-init ISO that provides node-specific configuration.
- Each node uses control plane, northbound, and eastbound network interfaces.
- The worker nodes use BGP so that traffic can be routed to the northbound virtual IP from different locations.

In the Geo-HA 1+1+1 topology, the witness node participates in cluster coordination while the active and standby worker nodes provide service continuity across sites.

What to prepare before you start

Before starting the Geo-HA installation workflow, gather the values and files required to create the configuration for each node.

- You need the QCOW2 image, VM sizing values, deployment directory, and bridge names for the three KVM VMs.
- You should gather the host names, control-plane, northbound, and eastbound IP addresses, DNS values, and the shared northbound virtual IP.

Use the Geo-HA installation topics to create the cloud-init files, deploy the VMs, configure BGP, join the nodes, and verify the installation.

KVM deployment requirements

This section lists the software requirements, hardware requirements, and network information for deploying Cisco Optical Network Controller on a KVM host.

Software requirements

This table lists the software and access requirements for the KVM deployment.

Table 13: KVM software requirements

Requirement	Description
libvirt-client and qemu-kvm	Install these packages on the KVM host.
cloud-utils	Use this package to create the cloud-init ISO.
wget or curl	Use one of these utilities to download the OS image.
SSH key pair	Use the SSH key pair to access the virtual machine.

Hardware requirements

This table lists the host infrastructure requirements for the KVM deployment.

Table 14: KVM hardware requirements

Requirement	Description
KVM host	Use RHEL 8.x or later with KVM and libvirt installed.
UEFI support	Install the OVMF firmware packages on the host.
Storage	Provide at least 100 GB of available disk space.
Memory	Provide at least 16 GB of available RAM.
CPU	Provide at least 8 vCPUs.

Configure networks for Geo-HA deployment

Create the libvirt network definitions required Cisco Optical Network Controller deployment on a KVM host.

Before you begin

- Log in to the KVM host with privileges to create libvirt network definitions.
- Choose a working directory to store the network XML files.

In a standalone deployment, one eastbound network and one control-plane network are sufficient. In a Geo-HA deployment, use separate networks for the required UCS servers.

Procedure

Step 1 Create the control-plane network definition in a file.

The control plane network can be a private network.

Example:

Example for *control.xml*

```
<network>
<name>control</name>
<forward mode='none' />
<bridge name='virbr-control' />
<ip address='192.168.1.1' netmask='255.255.255.0' />
</network>
```

Step 2 Create the eastbound network definitions in files named *eastbound1.xml*, *eastbound2.xml*, and *eastbound3.xml* on the respective UCS servers.

The eastbound networks can be public networks.

Example:

Example for *eastbound1.xml*.

```
<network>
  <name>eastbound1</name>
  <forward mode='none' />
  <bridge name='virbr-east1' />
  <ip address='172.10.10.1' netmask='255.255.255.0' />
</network>
```

Example for *eastbound2.xml*.

```
<network>
  <name>eastbound1</name>
  <forward mode='none' />
  <bridge name='virbr-east1' />
  <ip address='172.10.10.2' netmask='255.255.255.0' />
</network>
```

Example for *eastbound3.xml*.

```
<network>
  <name>eastbound1</name>
  <forward mode='none' />
  <bridge name='virbr-east1' />
  <ip address='172.10.10.3' netmask='255.255.255.0' />
</network>
```

Step 3 Specify the default northbound interface using the `<NORTHBOUND_BRIDGE>` parameter for northbound connectivity when running the **virt-install** command.

For example, use *bridge0* as the value for `<NORTHBOUND_BRIDGE>` to assign the northbound interface during deployment. The northbound network can be a public network.

Step 4 Define, start, and enable each network at boot.

Example:

```
virsh net-define <network-file.xml>
virsh net-start <network-name>
virsh net-autostart <network-name>
```

Step 5 Verify that all required networks are available.

Example:

```
virsh net-list --all
```

The network list shows the defined networks and their current state.

Install Cisco Optical Network Controller using KVM in Geo-HA mode

Use this supertask to complete the full KVM-based Geo-HA installation workflow for Cisco Optical Network Controller.

Before you begin

Before you begin, [Prepare KVM configuration files for Geo-HA](#).

Procedure

- Step 1** Create the KVM virtual machines.
See [Create KVM virtual machines for Geo-HA nodes](#).
- Step 2** Configure BGP on the worker nodes.
See [Configure BGP on the Geo-HA nodes](#).
- Step 3** Join the active worker, standby worker, and witness nodes.
See [Join the Geo-HA nodes](#).
- Step 4** Activate the deployment and verify access.
See [Activate and verify Geo-HA](#).
- Step 5** Review the installed applications if required.
See [View installed applications](#).
- Step 6** Continue with network onboarding tasks.
See [Add network adapters and discover network devices](#).
-

Cisco Optical Network Controller is installed on KVM in Geo-HA mode.

Prepare KVM configuration files for Geo-HA deployment

Prepare the cloud-init configuration used to deploy Cisco Optical Network Controller on KVM in a Geo-HA 1+1+1 topology.

Before you begin

- Perform this procedure for three VMs: the active worker node, the standby worker node, and the arbitrator node.
- Have the node names, IP addresses, virtual IP, join token, DNS values, and BGP settings available before you create the files.

Procedure

- Step 1** Create the SSH public-key file by following the steps at [Create the meta-data file for a Geo-HA node](#).
- Step 2** Create the network configuration file by following the steps at [Create the network-config file for a Geo-HA node](#).
- Step 3** Create the cluster and user settings file by following the steps at [Create the user-data file for a Geo-HA node](#).
-

The *cidata.iso* file is created and is ready to be attached when you deploy the Cisco Optical Network Controller KVM virtual machines.

What to do next

[Create KVM virtual machines for Geo-HA nodes.](#)

Create the meta-data file for a Geo-HA node

Create the *meta-data* cloud-init file for a Cisco Optical Network Controller Geo-HA node.

Procedure

Step 1 Create a file named *meta-data*.

Step 2 Add the instance ID and the SSH public key for the node.

Meta-data file syntax:

```
instance-id: <instance_id>
local-hostname: <node_name>
public-keys:
  - <ssh_public_key>
```

Use the public key that matches the private key you plan to use for SSH access after the VM boots.

The *meta-data* file is ready to be included in the cloud-init ISO.

Meta-data file example

```
instance-id: iid-nxf-kvm-01
local-hostname: nxf-kvm-01
public-keys:
  - ssh-ed25519 AAAAC3NzaC1lZDI1NTE5AAAAIKAn33NZjrMWyMJpf7QvrD4vCvEAg4PPdpb3UFXXXXXX
```

Create the network-config file for a Geo-HA node

Create the *network-config* file that defines the node IP addresses, default gateway, and DNS settings.

Procedure

Step 1 Create a file named *network-config*.

Step 2 Define the control-plane, northbound, and eastbound interfaces.

network-config file syntax.

```
version: 2
ethernets:
  enp1s0:
    dhcp4: <false-or-true>
    addresses:
      - <control_plane_ip/subnet_mask>
  enp2s0:
    dhcp4: <false-or-true>
    addresses:
      - <northbound_ip/subnet_mask>
    gateway4: <gateway_ip>
```

```
nameservers:
  addresses:
    - <dns_server_ip>
enp3s0:
  dhcp4: <false-or-true>
  addresses:
    - <eastbound_ip/subnet_mask>
```

The *network-config* file is ready for use by the Geo-HA node.

***network-config* file syntax**

```
version: 2
ethernets:
  enp1s0:
    dhcp4: false
    dhcp6: false
    addresses:
      - 192.168.119.10/24
  enp2s0:
    dhcp4: false
    dhcp6: false
    addresses:
      - 10.58.231.119/22
    gateway4: 10.58.228.1
    nameservers:
      addresses:
        - 144.254.71.184
  enp3s0:
    dhcp4: false
    dhcp6: false
    addresses:
      - 172.10.10.10/24
```

Create the user-data file for a Geo-HA node

Create the *user-data* cloud-init file for a Cisco Optical Network Controller Geo-HA node.

Procedure

- Step 1** Create a file named *user-data*.
- Step 2** Add the base cloud-init content for the data disk, the optional NTP servers and the Geo-HA cluster configuration for the node.

user-data file syntax

```
fs_setup:
  - label: data
    device: /dev/vdb
    filesystem: ext4
mounts:
  - ["/dev/vdb", "/data"]
ntp:
  enabled: true
  ntp_client: chrony
  servers:
```

```

- <ntp_server>
nxf:
  minControlPlaneCount: 1
  clusterIndex: <cluster_index>
  clusterName: <cluster_name>
  node:
    name: <node_name>
    initiator: <control_plane_ip>
    joinToken: <join_token>
    controlPlaneInterface: enp1s0
    eastboundInterface: enp3s0
    vip:
      northbound:
        interface: enp2s0
  initiator:
    vip:
      northbound:
        ip: <vip>
        type: L3
  kafka:
    enabled: true
  joinToken: <join_token>
  arbitratorNode: my-node3
  clusterRole: <worker-or-arbitrator>
  security:
    localUsers:
      - username: admin
        displayName: NxF Admin
        description: NextFusion Default Administrator
        locked: true
        mustChangePassword: false
        expiresInDays: 0
        access:
          - permission/admin

```

Set *clusterIndex* to 1 for the active worker node, 2 for the standby worker node, and 3 for the witness node. Set *clusterRole* to *worker* for the worker nodes and *arbitrator* for the witness node.

The *user-data* file is ready to be included in the cloud-init ISO for the node.

user-data file example

```

#cloud-config
#NxF User Data
fs_setup:
- label: data
  device: /dev/vdb
  filesystem: ext4

mounts:
- ["/dev/vdb", "/data"]
ntp:
  enabled: true
  ntp_client: chrony
  servers:
  - ntp.esl.cisco.com,10.58.228.1

nxf:
  minControlPlaneCount: 1
  clusterIndex: 1
  clusterName: cluster1

```

```

node:
  name: node1
  #Should be same as control plane
  initiator: 192.168.119.10
  joinToken: z9wfw1.ye6pmu6pr27aogjk
  controlPlaneInterface: enp1s0
  eastboundInterface: enp3s0
  vip:
    northbound:
      interface: enp2s0
initiator:
  vip:
    northbound:
      ip: 10.58.231.119
      type: L3
kafka:
  enabled: true
  joinToken: z9wfw1.ye6pmu6pr27aogjk
  arbitratorNode: node3
  #should be arbitrator for cluster3
  clusterRole: worker
security:
  localUsers:
    - username: admin
      displayName: NxF Admin
      description: NextFusion Default Administrator
      locked: true
      mustChangePassword: false
      expiresInDays: 0
      access:
        - permission/admin

```

Create KVM virtual machines for Geo-HA nodes

Deploy the three KVM virtual machines that host the Geo-HA nodes for Cisco Optical Network Controller. Run this task on the KVM host after you create the *cidata.iso* file for the node that you are deploying.

Before you begin

- Complete [Prepare KVM configuration files for Geo-HA](#).
- Verify a qcow2 image package before use. Each package contains all required files for verification. For detailed steps, see [Verify a signed qcow2 or system pack image, on page 101](#).

Ensure that each VM uses a unique QCOW2 filename.

Procedure

Step 1 Copy the three configuration files to a designated folder and generate the ISO.

Use a deployment directory such as `<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cloud-config/`.

Example:

```

cp network-config user-data meta-data <PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cloud-config/
mkisofs -o "<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cidata.iso" -r -J -V cidata
"<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cloud-config/"

```

Step 2 Login to each VM and deploy the nodes by running the `virt-install` command with the values for that VM.

The control-plane network is mandatory even though it is not used for east-west Geo-HA traffic in the 1+1+1 deployment.

This sample shows the syntax of the **virt-install** command.

```
virt-install \
--name <HOST_NAME> \
--vcpus <CPUS> \
--memory <MEMORY> \
--disk path=<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/<QCOW2_FILE_NAME>.qcow2,format=qcow2 \
--disk
path=<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/<QCOW2_FILE_NAME>-data.qcow2,size=<SIZE>,device=disk,bus=virtio,format=qcow2
\
--disk path=<PATH_TO_DEPLOY_DIR>/vmConfig/cidata.iso,device=cdrom \
--osinfo debian12 \
--network bridge=<CONTROL_PLANE_BRIDGE>,model=virtio \
--network bridge=<NORTHBOUND_BRIDGE>,model=virtio \
--network bridge=<EASTBOUND_BRIDGE>,model=virtio \
--boot
loader=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_CODE.fd,loader.readonly=yes,loader_secure=no,nvram.template=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_VARS.fd,hd,uefi
\
--serial pty \
--console pty,target_type=serial \
--noautoconsole
```

Wait for the VM to finish booting. SSH access is available after the VM is started.

The Geo-HA node VM is created with the QCOW2 system disk, the data disk, the cloud-init ISO, and the required control-plane, northbound, and eastbound interfaces.

virt-install command example

```
virt-install \
--name nxf-kvm-01 \
--vcpus 32 \
--memory 131072 \
--disk path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/VMs/nxf-kvm-01/CONC-26.1.1.qcow2,format=qcow2 \
--disk
path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/VMs/nxf-kvm-01/CONC-26.1.1-data.qcow2,size=2500,device=disk,bus=virtio,format=qcow2
\
--disk path=/var/lib/libvirt/images/VMs/nxf-kvm-01/cidata.iso,device=cdrom \
--osinfo debian12 \
--network bridge=virbr-control,model=virtio \
--network bridge=bridge0,model=virtio \
--network bridge=virbr-east1,model=virtio \
--boot
loader=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_CODE.fd,loader.readonly=yes,loader_secure=no,nvram.template=/usr/share/edk2/ovmf/OVMF_VARS.fd,hd,uefi
\
--serial pty \
--console pty,target_type=serial \
--autostart \
--noautoconsole
```

What to do next

[Configure BGP on the Geo-HA nodes.](#)

Configure BGP on the Geo-HA nodes

Initialize and verify BGP on the Region 1 and Region 2 worker nodes so that traffic can be routed to the Cisco Optical Network Controller northbound virtual IP from the different sites in the Geo-HA topology.

Before you begin

- Deploy the VMs by following [Create KVM virtual machines for Geo-HA nodes](#).
- Have the SSH private key that corresponds to the public key defined in the *meta-data* file.

Procedure

Step 1 Verify SSH access to each worker node.

Example:

```
ssh -i <private-key-file> nxf@<hco_management_ip>
```

If you are prompted for a password, verify the key configuration. If the command times out, verify the IP configuration.

Step 2 Initialize BGP and add the BGP router on the Region 1 worker node.

Example:

```
sedo ha bgp init <region1_node_name> <region1_northbound_ip> <BGP_AS_1>  
sedo ha bgp router add <region1_node_name> <region1_northbound_gateway> <BGP_AS> <BGP_session_password>
```

Step 3 Initialize BGP and add the BGP router on the Region 2 worker node, and then verify the router entries on both worker nodes.

Example:

```
sedo ha bgp init <region2_node_name> <region2_northbound_ip> <BGP_AS_2>  
sedo ha bgp router add <region2_node_name> <region2_northbound_gateway> <BGP_AS> <BGP_session_password>  
sedo ha bgp router list <region1_node_name>  
sedo ha bgp router list <region2_node_name>
```

SSH access is confirmed and BGP is configured on the Region 1 and Region 2 worker nodes.

What to do next

[Join the Geo-HA nodes](#).

Join the Geo-HA nodes

Join the Region 1 worker, Region 2 worker, and witness nodes into a Geo-HA 1+1+1 topology.

Before you begin

Verify that BGP is configured on the worker nodes. For details, see [Configure BGP on the Geo-HA nodes](#).

Procedure

Step 1 Run the following command on each node and record the `CLUSTER_ID` value.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster status
```

Step 2 On the Region 1 node, generate the join command for the Region 2 node.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster wait-for -b <region1_node_eastboundIP>:10443 <region2_node_CLUSTER_ID>
```

Step 3 On the Region 2 node, run the command generated in the previous step.

Step 4 On the Region 1 node, generate the join command for the witness node.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster wait-for -b <region1_node_eastboundIP>:10443 <region3_node_CLUSTER_ID>
```

Step 5 On the witness node, run the command generated in the previous step.

Step 6 On the Region 2 node, generate the join command for the witness node.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster wait-for -b <region2_node_eastboundIP>:10443 <region3_node_CLUSTER_ID>
```

Step 7 On the witness node, run the command generated in the previous step.

Step 8 Run the following command on each node to view the peers.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster status
```

Step 9 Run the following command to verify Geo-HA connectivity.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster connectivity
```

The active worker, standby worker, and witness nodes are joined into the Geo-HA topology.

What to do next

[Activate and verify Geo-HA.](#)

Activate and verify Geo-HA

Activate the Geo-HA topology after all three nodes have joined, verify the deployment state, and complete the initial security and access tasks.

Before you begin

Verify that the three nodes have joined successfully. For details, see [Join the Geo-HA nodes](#).

Procedure

Step 1 In Region 1, start the Geo-HA deployment.

This operation can take a few minutes.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster start
Checking Supercluster connectivity...Passed
Initiating Supercluster...Done
```

Step 2 After the connectivity check succeeds, verify that the Geo-HA deployment is started.

Example:

```
sudo sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	qYfNdRnsPIQWFFhz7KMFLiKZV3OD6rGrfmrUtbMGKk
Cluster Name	cluster2
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster1 (worker, sgHMamJznknIncWnHp5zda7rPkrt1DepMjqWToNviCc) cluster3 (arbitrator, Ma9nBKkW0GOXzWc3gVjqOjNBNC8oL29SvowBifu36QA)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster1
Previous Active	
Standby Clusters	cluster2
Last Switchover	
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster3: 2024-09-21 12:35:03.073 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster2: 2024-09-21 12:35:03.109 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
DB Replication	connecting
DB Lag	

Step 3 Review the BGP state.

Example:

```
sedo ha bgp show
```

Step 4 Change the default password and access string of the admin user.

Example:

```
sedo security user set --access role/admin --password admin
```

You are prompted to enter the new password.

Step 5 Configure additional local users if required.

For more information, see [Add local users to Cisco Optical Network Controller](#).

Step 6 Open the Cisco Optical Network Controller web UI by browsing to the northbound virtual IP on port 8443.

Example:

```
https://<northbound-virtual-ip>:8443/
```

Cisco Optical Network Controller is installed on KVM and the Geo-HA deployment is active.

Image verification for Cisco Optical Network Controller

Image verification for qcow2 and system pack packages is the process of validating the certificate and signature that are provided with a Cisco Optical Network Controller image before installation or upgrade.

- qcow2 and system pack packages include the image file, certificate, signature, verification script, and README so that you can verify the package manually.
- A successful verification confirms that the downloaded image is signed by Cisco and can be used for installation or upgrade.

Cisco Optical Network Controller image types and verification methods

This reference lists the image types supported by Cisco Optical Network Controller. It describes the verification method for each delivery format. It also specifies the files provided in signed qcow2 and system pack packages.

Table 15: Supported image types and verification methods

Image type	Delivery format	Verification method	When to verify
VMware image	OVA	Verify the publisher information during the vSphere Deploy OVF Template workflow.	Before you complete the OVA deployment.
KVM image	Signed qcow2 package	Extract the package and run the Python verification script.	Before you copy or use the qcow2 image.
Upgrade image	Signed system pack package	Extract the package and run the Python verification script.	Before you copy the system pack file to the Cisco Optical Network Controller node.

Table 16: Files in a signed qcow2 or system pack package

File	Typical extension or name	Purpose	Usage
Image file	.qcow2 or .tar.gz	Contains the software image that you deploy or upgrade.	Use this file only after verification succeeds.
Certificate file	.pem	Contains the public certificate that is used during verification.	Pass this file to the verification script.
Signature file	.signature	Contains the signature for the image file.	Pass this file to the verification script.

File	Typical extension or name	Purpose	Usage
Verification script	<code>cisco_x509_verify_release.py3</code>	Runs certificate-chain and signature validation.	Execute the script from the extracted package directory.
README file	<code>CONC.readme</code>	Lists package requirements, command syntax, and example output.	Review this file before you run the verification command.

Verify a signed qcow2 or system pack image

Confirm the authenticity and integrity of signed qcow2 and system pack packages before deploying or upgrading Cisco Optical Network Controller.

Signed qcow2 and system pack packages include these files you can use to validate the image before deployment or upgrade:

- a certificate,
- a signature file,
- a verification script, and
- a README.

Before you begin

- Ensure that Python 3.4 or later is installed. The system must support running `openssl` and `grep` command-line calls.
- Download the signed qcow2 or system pack package from [Software Download](#) and extract it.
- Review the requirements and command syntax listed in the `CONC.readme` file.

Follow these steps to verify a signed qcow2 or system pack image.

Procedure

Step 1 Change to the directory that contains the extracted image verification files.

Step 2 Open the `CONC.readme` file and review the requirements and command syntax.

Step 3 Verify that the verification script has execute permission.

Step 4 Run the verification script on the extracted image file.

Use the certificate, image, and signature files that were included in the extracted package.

```
./cisco_x509_verify_release.py3 -e <certificate-file>.pem -i <image-file> -s <signature-file>.signature
-v dgst --algo sha512 --failExpiredCerts
```

Step 5 Review the output and confirm that the verification completed successfully.

A successful run verifies the certificate chain and ends with a message that states that the signature was verified successfully.

The qcow2 or system pack image is verified and ready to use.

This example command shows how to verify a qcow2 image.

```
./cisco_x509_verify_release.py3 -e 25.4.1-2.pem -i 25.4.1-2.tar.gz -s 25.4.1-2.signature
-v dgst --algo sha256 --failExpiredCerts
25.4.1-2.pem expiration date is Jan 10 18:46:37 2099 GMT

CA chain genecc384 chosen based on finding
'//www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/cgsiscap384.cer' string in eecert
Using cert chain 'genecc384' (csircap384.cer and cgsiscap384.cer)
Retrieving rootCA certificate from https://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/csircap384.cer
...
Success in downloading https://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/csircap384.cer
Using downloaded rootCA cert
/var/folders/nc/70t5lkk50mlfd95t3l2vq6_00000gn/T/tmp1pfoov5u/csircap384.cer
Retrieving subCA certificate from https://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/cgsiscap384.cer
...
Success in downloading https://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/cgsiscap384.cer
Using downloaded subCA cert
/var/folders/nc/70t5lkk50mlfd95t3l2vq6_00000gn/T/tmp1pfoov5u/cgsiscap384.cer
csircap384.cer expiration date is Jan 10 18:46:39 2099 GMT

cgsiscap384.cer expiration date is Jan 10 18:46:38 2099 GMT

Successfully verified root, subca and end-entity certificate chain.
Decoded Base64 signature 25.4.1-2.signature → 25.4.1-2.signature.der
Successfully fetched a public key from 25.4.1-2.pem
Successfully verified the signature of 25.4.1-2.tar.gz using 25.4.1-2.pem
```

What to do next

Table 17: Next action after verification

If...	Then...
You verified a qcow2 image	Copy or place the qcow2 file where it is needed for the KVM installation workflow.
You verified a system pack image	Copy the extracted system pack file to the Cisco Optical Network Controller node and continue with the upgrade procedure.