Design and Analyze Networks

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Cisco ONP network designs

A Cisco ONP network design is a network architecture planning approach that

- allows you to create a new design manually or import an existing design,
- supports integration with various sources and tools such as Excel sheets, live network import, Cisco Transport Planner, or other Cisco ONPA instances, and
- provides flexibility in how network models are created and managed.

You can design a network in one of these ways:

- Manual design: Create a network design using the design palette.
- Import design: Import a network design from an Excel sheet, live network import, Cisco Transport Planner, or another instance of Cisco ONP.

This dual approach enables network architects to choose the method that best fits their workflow, making Cisco ONPA adaptable to various project requirements and existing data sources.

Manually design a network using Cisco ONP

Table 1: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Database Operations Optimization	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	Cisco ONP now provides an option to run some operations in the background involving database interaction, such as **Save As**, **Import CPZ**, and **Export CPZ**. You can continue to use the Cisco ONP interface for other operations when these operations are running in the background.

Table 2: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
4K-2K SSON Network Creation Support	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	Now you can include the 4K-2K nodes in both SSON and non-SSON networks while designing the network. This helps you to validate 4K-2K nodes in the SSON design which has higher line rates.

Table 3: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
NCS 1010 C+L Network Design	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	Cisco ONP now supports the C+L-band networks that help you plan NCS 1010 networks using the OLT-L and ILA-L line cards to increase your network's bandwidth capacity. Enhanced with L-band related properties, the UI enables you to design a C+L-band network for your ever-increasing channel demands. These L-band types are introduced to suit your design needs: • **C+L**: This band type adds more channels to your network, increasing its traffic carrying capacity. • **C+L Futuristic**: This band type creates a network with C-band edges and future provisions for L-band edges that you can cost-effectively upgrade after exhausting the C-band capacity.

Table 4: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Greenfield NCS 1010 Network Design	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	You can design and validate NCS1010 optical line system. This feature helps to create OLT-C, OLT-R-C, ILA-C, ILA-R-C, and ILA-2R-C based NCS 1010 networks using fixed grid add/drop MD-32-ODD, MD-32-EVEN and flex grid add/drop BRK-24, BRK-16, and BRK-8 passive modules.

Table 5: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Multi-Layer Platform (MLP) Greenfield Design with NCS 4k-1k-2k	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to: • Support NCS 4K-1K-2K multiplatforms • Visualize new layout for Txp and SVO for NCS 2000 node • Support different OTN service types with protection • Edit layout for NCS 4000 and NCS 1004 nodes

Use this procedure to create a network in the Cisco ONP.

You can create any of these network designs:

- Spectrum Switched Optical Network (SSON) that uses flexible spectrum allocation, where the required minimum spectral resources are allocated adaptively based on traffic demand and network conditions.
- Non-SSON network that allocates single spectrum (fixed spectrum) irrespective of the traffic demand and network conditions.
- NCS 1010 network
- NCS 1001 network
- NCS 1014 network

Before you begin

- Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface
- Create a user profile, if you want to apply the profile that contains predefined configurations, as a template.

.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **File** > **New**.

Step 2 In the **Create New Network** dialog box, choose the required options to create a network.

a) From the **L0 Network Platform** drop-down list:

Choose	To create...
NCS 2000	a non-SSON network that contains NCS 2000 and NCS 4000 nodes, or an SSON network including NCS 2000, NCS 1004, and NCS 4000 nodes
NCS1010	a network that contains only NCS 1010 nodes

Choose	To create...
NCS1001	a network that contains only NCS 1001 nodes
NCS 1014	a network that contains only NCS 1014 nodes

a) If you want to create an SSON network, check the **SSON Network** check box. Otherwise, do not check the check box..

This option is not for the NCS 1010 network.

b) Choose **NCS (4K_1K_2K)** or **NCS (4K_2K)** from the **Traffic Type** drop-down list.

You can view the **Traffic Type** drop-down list, if you choose to create an SSON network in the previous step.

Note
Once the network is created, you cannot change the **Traffic type** from 4K_1K_2K to 4K_2K, or the reverse. Export the network to an Excel sheet, make the required modifications, and import it as a new network.

c) Choose the **System Release** for NCS 2K or NCS 1010 from the drop-down list.

You cannot change the system releases that are available for NCS 4K and NCS 1K.

The **Band Type** drop-down list appears for NCS 1010 networks from Release 7.9.1.

d) From the **Band Type** drop-down list for NCS 1010, choose:

- C-Band: Only C-band edges are created and ANS is generated based on C-band. For L-band upgrade, ANS unlock is required.
- C+L Futuristic: Only C-band edges are created and ANS is generated based on C-band and L-band. For L-band upgrade, ANS unlock is not required.
- C+L: Both C-band and L-band edges are created and ANS is generated based on C-band and L-band.

Note
After the creation of a NCS 1010 R7.9.1 network, if required, you can change the network band type under the **Network Application Configuration** section in the Network Properties.

e) From the **Profile** drop-down list, select either the Default profile, which provides the default properties set by Cisco ONP, or a user-defined profile. For more details on profiles, see Predefined user profiles, on page 21.

f) Click **Create**.

The application displays a map and the design palette. For details, refer to Design Palette.

Step 3 Click the **Drawing Tool** icon (pencil and ruler crossed), and add sites and other network elements.

a) Add sites to the map using the drawing tool.

Zoom in on the map to the desired level. Click any of the site icons (**ROADM**, **OLA**, or **Traffic**(4K-1K-2K)), and drag it to the sites on the map. Drag or click the map where a site has to be placed, when the cursor changes to the site icon.

Note

- SRLG is not supported in the SSON networks.

  Traffic node is not supported on the NCS 1010 network.

b) Click the **Fiber** icon and drag it to connect from one site to another site. Continue this for all sites.

Note
By default, the fiber length is set as 1 kilometer for all the fibers. To update the length automatically based on the x and y coordinates, enable the **Use Coordinates Distance** property in network properties.

c) Create services between the sites (only for SSON and non-SSON networks).

Cisco ONP provides only OTN service.

d) Click **OTN Service** (green) and add the service between the existing Traffic sites on the map.

e) Click **Circuit** (purple), **Media channel** (purple), or **Waves** (red), and add media channel, or waves between the existing sites on the map.

In the left pane, you can view a network tree panel with a default network name. The network elements added are displayed in the tree panel.

Step 4 Choose **File** > **Save As**.

a) In the **Give a Network Name** dialog box, enter a network name and click **Save**.

b) If you want this operation to run in the background, click the **Run in Background** check box.

A notification pops-up after the background operation is completed. Go to **Job Monitor** to view the progress of the operation running in the background.

Create shared risk link group

Use this procedure to create Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) using the Cisco ONP GUI. The SRLG feature enables routing of protected services.

Note SRLG is supported only for non-SSON networks that include traffic nodes.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network where you want to create the SRLGs.

Step 2 Click the network tree panel.

Step 3 Expand **Fibers**, and check the check box next to each fiber that should be in the same SRLG.

Step 4 After selecting all fibers, right-click and choose **Create SRLG**.

Cisco ONP creates an SRLG with a unique name, which you can subsequently rename.

Import a network using an Excel sheet

Use this procedure to import a network into Cisco ONP, using an Excel sheet.

Before you begin

- Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface
- Create a user profile, if you want to apply the profile that contains predefined configurations, into your Excel imported network design.

.

Table 6: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
CX Unified Planning Tool Network Import	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	The integration between CX Unified Planning Tool (UPT) and Cisco ONP enables you to import the networks created and analyzed in CX UPT into Cisco ONP. This helps you avoid recreating the networks that are already created in UPT. This feature allows you to import networks having NCS 1010 and NCS 2000 nodes into Cisco ONP.

Table 7: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Export and Import of Network Topology in Excel Format	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	It is now possible to export the topology data of an existing network into an Excel file. You can easily modify the exported data in Excel and import it back into Cisco ONP to create a new network or modify an existing network. These are the supported Excel formats: • **xlsx**—Standard Excel with multiple sheets, each corresponding to a network element such as Network, Sites, Circuits, Spans, OTNdemands, and so on. • **xlsm**—Macros-enabled Excel file that can filter out and display only the applicable network element sheets based on the platform selected in the Network sheet. Cisco ONP has the built-in intelligence to automatically calculate the shortest path between a source and a destination, even if only a partial fiber path is mentioned in the imported Excel file.

Follow these steps to import a network into Cisco ONP, using an Excel sheet.

Note By default, the system release of the Excel-imported network is 11.0

Note From Release 5.0, Cisco ONP supports import of networks created using UPT via Cisco ONP Import Excel option. UPT does not populate the *DWDMChannel Type* and *Add/Drop Type* values in the Excel sheet. If the values are not found in the Excel sheet, then Cisco ONP picks the default options. By default, **DWDMChannel Type** is *NCS1004_QPSK_SP_16QAM_200G_27%SDFEC_60GBd* and **Add/Drop Type** is *Colored*. We recommend you to check the *DWDMChannel Type* and *Add/Drop Type* values before importing the Excel sheet into Cisco ONP to avoid any discrepancies.

From Release 5.1, in addition to exporting the template, you can export the entire network design data of an existing network as an Excel sheet. Modify the network properties available in the Excel sheet and reimport. The network can be exported in all modes and reimported on Design mode, Upgrade mode, and Release Upgrade mode.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Export** > **Excel** .

a) Choose the **Network Type** as Template or Current Network.

b) Choose the **File Type** as xlsx or xlsm (Macros-enabled)

The Macros-enabled Excel sheet automatically customizes the tabs on the Excel sheet based on the platform that you choose. It provides functionalities such as selection of fibers in the path selection, wavelength count validation in case of regen selection.

c) Click **Download**.

The template has tabs and fields that you must fill in the Excel sheet. For details about these tabs and fields, refer to Tabs available in the Excel sheet template, on page 9.

Step 2 Fill the network details in the template file or edit the current network file, and save the file.

Step 3 Choose **Import** > **Excel** , and select the **Import Type** .

- New: Choose this option if you want to create a new network using the design data available in the Excel sheet.
- Existing: Choose this option if you want to update an existing network with the data available in the Excel sheet. Open the network before you import the Excel sheet. Ensure the network is in Design mode, Upgrade mode, or Release Upgrade mode.

You can view the data available in the Excel sheet before you import the network data. The **View Data** check box remains checked by default. Uncheck it if you do not want to view the imported data.

Step 4 Browse for the file, select it, and click **Import**.

During the import for the existing network, If the network is locked, Cisco ONP does not import the data. If the network is unlocked and in upgrade mode, Cisco ONP updates the parameter. If the state is New, Cisco ONP adds parameters from the Excel file as a new entry.

During a new network import, the system creates a new network design regardless of the state.

Step 5 (Optional) After you successfully import the network design through Excel, choose a profile:

a) Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
b) Click the network name and select the required user profile from the **Profile** drop-down-list.

Note
Values specified in Excel take precedence over the profile. For properties not available in Excel and set to Auto, they are updated according to the profile.

The selected network is imported.

If there are errors in the imported data, a pop-up error message is shown in case of new import, and the errors are available under the **Elements** > **Messages** tabs in case of updating the existing network.

Tabs available in the Excel sheet template

This table lists the various tabs available in the Excel sheet template used to import a network.

Table 8: Tabs available in the Excel sheet template

Tabs	Description
Network	Label (name of the network), Platform (NCS2000(NON SSON), NCS2000 (SSON), NCS1010, NCS 1001 , NCS 1014), Traffic Type, NCS1010 Line Card, NCS1010 Band Type, Chassis Type, and System Release
Network Property	This is applicable for NCS 1010 network alone. State (New, Locked, and Unlocked), NCS 1010 Line Card, NCS 1010 Band Type, and Chassis Type
Sites	Site Label, Type, X coordinates, Y coordinates,X_Rearranged, Y_Rearranged, Pre Equip Degree, Grooming Site, CLLI code, and Site Address, Degree (Scalable upto degree), NCS1010 Line Card, NCS1010 Band Type, Chassis Type, and State.
Spans	Span label, A (Source site name), Z (Destination site name), Kms (Distance), Loss, Type, A_Edge, Z_Edge, AZ_Loss, ZA_Loss, AZ_Kms , ZA_Kms, NCS1010 Band Type, Ageing loss, and State.
OTNDemands-4K-2K	Demand Label, A (Source), Z (Destination), Y (Tertiary Source), B (Tertiary Destination), Type, Quantity, Protection, Primary Path, Secondary Path, and State. Note: Y and B can be used with Unprotected Disjoint Service.
OTNDemands-4K-1K-2K	Demand Name, Source, Destination, Service Group, Type, A/D Type, Protection, Primary Wavelength, Secondary Wavelength, Primary Path, Secondary Path, First Restoration path, Second Restoration Path, Primary ODU Timeslot, Secondary ODU Timeslot, Primary Regen, Secondary Regen, Trunk Mode, Baud Rate, and State.
MediaChannels	Channel Label, Source, Destination, Primary Wavelength, Secondary Wavelength, Protection, Traffic Type, Card Type, A/D Type, Primary Path, Secondary Path, Primary Regen, Secondary Regen, and State.

Tabs	Description
ServiceGroup	ServiceGroup Name, Demand Types, 4K Exclusive LC Usage, 4K Symmetric Aggregation, 1K Exclusive LC Usage, 1K Symmetric AggregationChannel Label, and State.
DWDMChannels	Primary Wavelength and Secondary Wavelength (Work and Protect Wavelength for NCS2000 non-SSON waves), Primary Path and Secondary Path (Work and Protect Path for NCS2000 Wave/Media Channel and NCS1010 circuit), A/D Type (Colored/Colorless/Contentionless), Traffic Type, Primary Regen Secondary Regen State, Channel label, A, Z, Wavelength, Protection, and Type.
Services-1K	Service Name, Source, Destination, Type, Protection, Primary Wavelength, Primary Path, Primary Regen, Card Type, Trunk Mode, A/D Type, Band Type, and State.
Circuits	Circuit Label, Source, Destination, Primary Wavelength, Protection, Traffic Type, Card Type, A/D Type, Primary Path, Primary Regen, Band Type, and State.
Flex Optical Source	Flex Optical Source Name.
SRLG	SRLG Label, Spans, and State.

Network imports from Cisco Transport Planner

The Cisco Transport Planner network import is a compatibility feature that

- allows you to import networks created and analyzed in Cisco Transport Planner into Cisco ONP, as `.mpz` files,
- prevents the need to recreate existing networks, and
- supports only networks from Release 11.0 or later for compatibility.

Supported hardware for CTP network import

Cisco ONP supports these hardware as part of CTP network import.

- Optical source files and transponders

  See Supported Optical Sources, and Supported Cards and Pluggables.
- Contentionless, colorless, and colored point-to-point demands
- Flex network
- Gain Equalizer

Note The Gain Equalizer node converts to a ROADM node when you unlock the site after a release upgrade.

- ROADM-SMR-9 and SMR-20
- All flex supported amplifiers, controller cards, and chassis types

Import an mpz design file from Cisco Transport Planner

Use this procedure to import an mpz file from Cisco Transport Planner to Cisco ONP.

Before you begin

- Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface as a user with network creation permission.
- Import the required optical source files and layout template using **Manage** > **Optical Source** and **Manage** > **Optical Source** options. For more information, refer to **Manage Alien**, and **Manage Layout** .
- Delete the unsupported parameters for Cisco ONP from the mpz file. For example, mpz networks with P-Ring and A2A demands are not supported for import. Delete these demands in Cisco Transport Planner, reanalyze the networks in Cisco Transport Planner, and import the mpz file into Cisco ONP.

The network must be in design-analyzed or upgrade-analyzed mode.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Import** > **MPZ**.

The **Import File (mpz)** dialog box appears.

a) Browse to the mpz file stored on your computer.
b) From the **Traffic Type** drop-down list, choose **4K_1K_2K** or **4K_2K**.

   You can view this drop-down list only if you select an SSON MPZ file.

c) Click **Import**.

   The mpz file is imported to Cisco ONP.

Note
If you view a blank screen when you click waves in the network tree, refresh the browser.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Upgrade** or **Network** > **Release Upgrade** to make any changes on the imported network.

Note
- You cannot go back to design mode on the imported mpz network.
- The wave label of imported mpz network in Cisco ONP is the service name present in the Cisco Transport Planner properties window.

Export the CPZ file

Cisco ONP saves the network design file as a .cpz file in its database. Use this process to export the design file to your computer.

The contents of the .cpz file depend on the network mode:

- In design mode, the .cpz file includes the design file, layout template, and optical source details.

- In analyze mode, the .cpz file contains several items: a design file, analyze file, ANS file, per-side ANS file, BOM, error messages, trace files, layout template, mpz, and report.
- For networks in upgraded mode, you can only export the last child in the parent-child hierarchy.

Note You can export only one network at a time.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network whose design file that you want to export.

The network opens.

Note
If a blank screen appears when you open a network, refresh the browser or log in to Cisco ONP again.

Step 2 Choose **Export** > **CPZ**.

Step 3 Inside the **Export .cpz file** dialog box:

a) Rename the file if necessary.

b) If you want this operation to run in background, click the **Run in Background** check box.

A notification appears after the background operation is completed. Go to **Job Monitor** to view the progression of the operation running in the background.

c) Click **Export**.

The design file is stored on your computer. Starting with Release 26.1.1, the LUT version, and the user profile utilized in the current network will be included during the export of the network CPZ file.

Import the CPZ file

Use this procedure to import the cpz network design files that are exported from another Cisco ONP instance.

Note You can import only the networks that are exported from the current release.

Before you begin

- Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface
- Create a user profile, if you want to apply the profile that contains predefined configurations, into your cpz imported network design.

.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Import** > **CPZ**.

Step 2 In the **Import .cpz file** dialog box:

a) Click **Choose file**, and select a cpz network design file that you want to import into Cisco ONP, from your local system.

b) If you want this operation to run in background, click the **Run in Background** check box.

After the background operation completes, you receive a notification. You can view the progress in **Job Monitor**.

c) Click **Import**.

If the names of the optical source and layout template files in the database and the imported network file match, Cisco ONP prompts you to confirm whether you want to overwrite the existing file.

Note
The message **"Network already exists in the system with another user. New network will be created"**, you do not need to take any action. Cisco ONP automatically imports the network as a new network for you without changing the existing network.

d) If you want to overwrite the existing file, check the **Overwrite Network** check box.

If you do not check the box, Cisco ONP saves the imported network as a new network.

e) Choose the optical source files and layout template that you want to replace.

If you do not choose the optical source or the layout template file, the files will not be imported.

f) Click **Confirm**.

The imported network is saved in the Cisco ONP database.

Step 3 (Optional) After you successfully import the CPZ network, choose a profile:

Note
If you had imported a CPZ network that was exported from Release 26.1.1, the user profile associated with that network is included and remains active. Apply a profile only if you have imported a CPZ network from earlier releases without an attached profile.

a) Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.

b) Click the network name and select the required user profile from the **Profile** drop-down-list.
The applied profile affects only entities added to the network after the import. Existing entities remain unchanged.

Live Network Import

The Live Network Import (LNI) feature is a network import capability that

- enables real-time import of deployed networks into Cisco ONP,
- supports import of networks and nodes with NCS 2000, NCS 1010, NCS 1001, NCS 1004, NCS 1014 shelves and cards, and
- allows you to view comprehensive deployed network details after import.

Table 9: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Live network import enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	The live network import feature now offers the following enhancements: • Supports the NCS 1001 platform. • Includes all NCS 1004, and NCS 1014 native transponders (except NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9 and NCS1K-OTN-XP) for NCS 2000, NCS1010, and NCS1001 platforms. • Imports network with mixed nodes by grouping NCS2000, NCS1010, and NCS1001 nodes into separate, platform-specific Cisco ONP networks. These improvements enhance network planning, boost automation, and ensure consistent, error-free network upgrades and configurations.

Table 10: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Live network import from Cisco ONC	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	Cisco ONP now directly communicates with Cisco ONC to perform a live network import, eliminating the need for Cisco ONP to be directly connected to a device or network. In addition to the previously supported NCS 2000, networks that include NCS 1010 nodes contained within NCS 1010 and NCS 1014 shelves can also be imported.

Table 11: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Live Network Import	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to import a live deployed network having NCS 1004, NCS 2000, and NCS 4000 nodes into Cisco ONP, using the LNI (Live Network Import) import template. This feature also allows you to view network topology, BOM, and layout report.

The Map displays the network topology, and you can check the node, fiber, service, and circuit properties through the **Network Tree** and the **Entity Editor**.

From Release 25.1.1, you can import a live network through Cisco ONC.

From Release 26.1.1, Cisco ONP supports these for all OLS platforms:

- NCS 1001 platform is supported.

- Upgrade and Release-upgrade are available for the imported network.
- Netconf generation and ANS are available after upgrading the imported network.
- LNI is supported for all NCS 1004, and NCS 1014 native transponders (except NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9 and NCS1K-OTN-XP) for NCS 2000, NCS1010, and NCS1001 platforms
- Mixed platform import:

  Mixed platform import allows nodes from different OLS platforms to be imported. Cisco ONP groups nodes from the NCS2000, NCS1010, and NCS1001 platforms into separate, platform-specific networks, because mixed-platform nodes cannot coexist in a single network.

  Each imported network uses a unique name in the format LNI__, which ensures clear distinction between platforms.

For more details on all hardware supported, see Configurations and hardware supported by LNI, on page 17.

Perform live network import

Use this procedure to perform live import of a network from Cisco ONC.

Before you begin

- Perform LNI only when the Cisco ONC is in a stable or running state. Do not perform LNI during the maintenance period for software upgrade.
- Ensure that the release version of Cisco ONC you are using for the network import is 25.1.1 or above.
- Cisco ONP removes any card that is not properly connected via IPC in Cisco Optical Site Manager during LNI. To retain equipment, ensure that each card has at least one valid IPC connection in Cisco Optical Site Manager.
- Configure all the mandatory parameters on the circuit.
- Check the card label set for these NCS 2000 cards and update it if they are not aligned.

PID	Card label
NCS2K-16-AD-CCOFS	AD-16-FS
NCS2K-20-SMRFS	SMR20-FS-CV
NCS2K-20-SMRFS-L	SMR20-FS
NCS2K-9-SMR17FS	SMR9-17-FS
NCS2K-9-SMR24FS	SMR9-24-FS
NCS2K-9-SMR34FS	SMR9-34-FS
NCS2K-9-SMR34FS-L	SMR9-34-FS
15454-M-RAMAN-COP=	OPT-RAMP-COP
15454-M-RAMAN-CTP=	OPT-RAMP-CTP
NCS2K-OPT-EDFA-35	OPT-EDFA-35

- Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Import** > **Live Import**.

Step 2 In the **Import Live Network** dialog box:

a) Enter **CONC Server IP**, **Username**, and **Password**.

b) Click **Import**.

The **Import** button will be enabled only when all the values entered are valid.

Step 3 View the status of the LNI operation:

a) Click **Job Monitor**, to view the status of the IMPORT_LIVE_NETWORK task. Click **Refresh** to see the updated status.

After LNI is completed, the job is removed from the **Job Monitor** page.

b) Click **Logs** to view the list of events that are related to the LNI operation, as logs.

Step 4 After the completion of the LNI operation, choose **File** > **Open**.

The format of the LNI imported network filename is LNI_<Date>_<Time>.

Step 5 Click the imported network name to view the network under the **Map** tab and its corresponding network tree in the left panel.

You can view the tag **Imported from Network** in the interface.

Note

- During the live import of a network with an optical source, if the configuration code of the optical source does not match, it will default to NCS1004_SP_16QAM_300G_27%SDFEC_69GBd. You can update the optical source in upgrade mode while the network is in a locked state.
- The configurations that are supported by Cisco ONC can only be imported into Cisco ONP. See Configurations and hardware supported by LNI, on page 17.
- Even if errors occur during the LNI operation, the operation is not canceled. In this case, when you open the imported network, a warning message appears.
- You can view the errors under the **Elements** > **Messages** tab. See both critical and noncritical messages.

  If you find unconnected equipment in the **Messages** tab, upgrade the imported LNI network and make the necessary adjustments to reintegrate the removed equipment into Cisco ONP. However, note that the newly created equipment UID may not match the one in Cisco Optical Site Manager. You can utilize the UID edit feature to align the UIDs between Cisco ONP and Cisco Optical Site Manager. Refer to Edit the Unique ID of the chassis
- Each user is permitted to initiate only one LNI process at a time. If a user tries to start an additional concurrent LNI process, the system will terminate the new request and display an error message indicating the restriction. This limitation is applied on a per-user basis, allowing multiple users to run their own LNI processes simultaneously on the same CONC server, as long as each user adheres to the rule of having only one active process.

- If both NCS and Non-NCS PIDS are present in the inventory, Cisco ONP enables the **Enable NCS** option. You can edit this option during upgrade after unlocking the site, if necessary.

What to do next

Click the **BOM** tab to view the BOM details of the network.

Note The PIDs of prototype cards are shown as "NA" in the BOM details of the LNI network.

You can export the CPZ, import the CPZ, and share the imported network. Use the **Entity Editor** to view network properties.

Configurations and hardware supported by LNI

The live network import from Cisco ONC supports the configurations and hardware listed in this table.

Table 12: Configurations and hardware supported by LNI

Platform	Chassis	Card type	Card	Configurations
NCS 2000[1]	NCS 2015 NCS 2006 NCS 2002	ROADM	NCS2K-20-SMRFS-L NCS2K-20-SMRFS= NCS2K-20-SMRFS-CV= NCS2K-9-SMR17FS= NCS2K-9-SMR34FS= NCS2K-9-SMR24FS-L= NCS2K-9-SMR34FS-L=	Contentionless Unprotected circuits Mixed configurations Colored configurations Colorless configurations
		Add/Drop	NCS2K-16-AD-CCOFS NCS1K-MD-64-C 15216-MD-48-ODD, and 15216-MD-48-EVEN Mux/Demux MF-MPO-16-LC MF-MPO-8LC MF-6AD-CFS	
		Amplifiers	NCS2K-OPT-EDFA-17= NCS2K-OPT-EDFA-24= NCS2K-OPT-EDFA-35= 15454-M-RAMAN-CTP= 15454-M-RAMAN-COP= NCS2K-EDRA2-XX NCS2K-EDRA1-XX	
		Transponders		

Platform	Chassis	Card type	Card	Configurations
			NCS2K-400GXP-L-K9 400G-CK-LC 200G-CK-C 200G-CK-C+10x10G-LC NCS2K-200G-CK-LIC NCS2K-200G-CK-LIC+ 15454-M-10X10G-LC NCS1K14-2.4T-K9 NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 NCS1K4-QXP-K9 NCS1K14-2.4TL-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9 NCS1K4-1.2T-K9 NCS1K4-1.2TL-K9	

Platform	Chassis	Card type	Card	Configurations
NCS 1010	NCS 1010 NCS 1014	ROADM	All OLT variants with Standard and Enhanced faceplate	Colored Colorless Unprotected Circuits
		Add/Drop	CCMD16-C MD-32-ODD MD-32-EVEN BRK-24 BRK-8 Direct LC	
		Amplifiers	All ILA variants	
		Transponders	NCS1K14-2.4T-K9 NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 NCS1K4-QXP-K9 NCS1K14-2.4TL-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9 NCS1K4-1.2T-K9 NCS1K4-1.2TL-K9	
NCS 1001	NCS 1001 (Only terminal nodes)	Amplifiers	NCS1K-EDFA NCS1K-PSM	
		Add/Drop	NCS1K-MD-32E-CE and NCS1K-MD-32O-CE 15216-FLD-4-XX.X	
		Transponders	NCS1K14-2.4T-K9 NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 NCS1K4-QXP-K9 NCS1K14-2.4TL-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9 NCS1K4-1.2T-K9 NCS1K4-1.2TL-K9	

[1] Optical source interface import is not supported in NCS2000. By default, it is set to NCS1004_SP_16QAM_300G_27%SDFEC_69GBd. You can manually edit the optical source interface to the correct one during an upgrade, without unlocking the circuit.

Configurations and hardware unsupported by LNI

This section outlines the configurations and hardware that are not supported by the Live Network Import from Cisco ONC.

LNI does not support these configurations and hardware

- NCS1K4-OTN-XP card
- These transponder modes are not supported: 50G, 150G, 250G, 350G, 450G, and 550G
- Configurations with Inline amplifiers
- Regeneration and Protection circuits
- NCS 1014 as a platform and NCS1K14-EDFA2 card
- OTN cross-connects on the 400G-XP-LC module and OTN-XP card
- NCS 1010 Omni configurations and NCS 1010 C+L configurations
- Different Add/drop functionalities (Colored, Colorless, or Contentionless) at Source and Destination.

Limitations of LNI

These are the limitations, unsupported features, and known constraints of LNI, and scenarios where LNI may not function as expected and the available workarounds.

- Simultaneous import of multiple live networks and scheduled import are not supported. LNI does not support importing Non-SSON networks.
- If X, Y coordinates are not configured in the devices, nodes are overlapped in the Cisco ONP map.

  Workaround: Configure X, Y coordinates before importing the network for a better view of the topology in Cisco ONP map; otherwise, you can drag and drop the nodes in the Cisco ONP map and adjust the node position after importing.
- Cisco ONP imports the proto-PID, if present in the inventory, and show as N/A PID in the Cisco ONP BOM. Duplicate media channel labels are not supported. If multiple media channels with the same label exist in the network, only one is imported; the rest are discarded.
- Fiber name, source, and destination names may not match between imports; source and destination site names may interchange for bidirectional fibers. Fibers may not associate with the correct optical subnet if channel numbers differ at source and destination, causing amplifier output power issues. Workaround: Correct channel numbers at both ends and re-import or associate fibers with the correct optical subnet after upgrade.
- Transponder cards that are not utilized for any circuits will be removed in Cisco ONP.
- The NCS1000 BoM is not included for networks imported with NCS2000 and NCS1004/NCS1014. The NCS1000 BoM is populated following an upgrade analysis.
- A combination of BRK-8 and BRK-24 on the same node is not supported.

Predefined user profiles

A predefined user profile is a user configuration template that

- saves all settings across both network and all entities such as sites, fibers, , services, and circuits into a unified profile file,
- is stored securely in the Cisco ONP database and can be modified or exported as needed, and
- can be imported into the Cisco ONP environment to instantly apply the same configuration settings to designs.

Table 13: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Reusable predefined user profiles	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	Now you can save all network and site-level settings into a reusable profile file, in the CONP database. You can use this profile during network designing ensuring consistent configurations across different designs and teams. This feature eliminates repetitive manual setup, reduces errors, and streamlines configuration sharing and management within an organization.

Cisco ONP lets you create reusable settings profiles that capture all configuration details for your planned or deployed networks. These profiles help you consistently apply, share, and manage settings across multiple platforms, including:

- NCS2000 (Releases 11.1.0, 25.1.1, 26.1.1) with SSON/Non-SSON modes and various traffic types
- NCS1010 (Releases 7.10.1 to 26.1.1)
- NCS1001 (Releases 7.10.1, 25.4.1)
- NCS1014 (Releases 25.1.1, 26.1.1)

By using profiles, you can eliminate repetitive manual configuration and reduce errors. Profiles are stored as JSON files in the Cisco ONP database and include network-level, site-level, fiber, and media channel settings, each with platform and version-specific compatibility.

Cisco ONP supports profiles for all key network entities, including:

- Networks
- Sides
- Sites (ROADM, OLA, TRAFFIC)
- Fibers
- Media Channels/Waves/Circuits

Note Only newly created entities, such as sites and fibers, will be affected after applying the profiles. Existing entities that were created before the profile application will not be impacted.

Create user profile

Use this task to create a user profile that stores configuration properties you can reuse when building new networks. This approach allows your organization to standardize network templates and share configurations easily.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Profiles**.

Step 2 Create a new profile.

a) Click **Create New Profile**.
b) Enter the name of the profile.
c) Select the **Profile Details** such as platform and the Release number.
d) Click **Fetch Default Properties** to load the properties.
e) Under the **Properties** pane,select the settings you want to include for future networks. Then click **Save**.

Note
You cannot set optical subnet properties in the profile at this time.

Note
Ensure all necessary entity properties are updated before saving. You can navigate between different entities to update properties and then save. Once saved, the profile cannot be modified. If changes are needed, users can clone and edit the profile.

Step 3 (Optional) Share the profile.

a) Click **Share**.
b) In the **Share Profile** window, select the groups and users you want to share the profile with and click **Share**.

Step 4 (Optional) Export the profile to JSON file format:

a) Click **Export**, to download the profile file to your system.

Exported files can be edited externally, backed up, or shared across Cisco ONP instances.

Step 5 (Optional) Import a profile.

a) Click **Import**, and select the JSON file.

The profile is imported to database and added to the user profile list.

Step 6 Delete a profile if you are the owner of that profile:

a) Click **Delete**.

The system prompts an error message if the profile was already in use, else asks for confirmation to delete

b) Confirm to delete the profile.

Step 7 (Optional) Set the user profile as a default one:

a) Click **Manage Default Profiles** and for each platform choose the **Default Profile**.

Limitations of user profiles

User profiles are subject to these limitations:

- User profiles must be finalized before saving, as they cannot be modified afterward. To make changes, update all necessary entity properties while navigating between entities prior to saving. If further adjustments are required later, clone the existing profile and edit the clone.
- If you import a CPZ network that was exported from Release 26.1.1, the user profile associated with that network is included and remains active. If you import a CPZ network from earlier releases without an attached profile, you can apply a profile using the **Profile** property at the network level. The applied profile affects only entities added to the network after the import. Existing entities remain unchanged.
- When you upgrade a network that was designed in releases prior to 26.1.1, where no profile was attached, you can apply a profile, but it will only affect new entities added to the network after the upgrade, not the existing ones.
- When creating a network using Excel, users can apply the profile. Values specified in Excel take precedence over the profile. For properties not available in Excel and set to Auto, they are updated according to the profile.

Optical subnets and their role in networks

An optical subnet is a network structure that

- consists of a collection of spans with defined properties,
- is automatically created when a new network is set up in Cisco ONP, and
- must exist in at least one instance for every network.

When a new network is created, Cisco ONP links an optical subnet to it, ensuring that each network has its own optical subnet for proper operation.

Create optical subnet

Use this procedure to create an optical subnet in Cisco ONP for Non-SSON, SSON, or NCS 1010 networks.

Note Check the **Current Subnet** check box in the properties window below the network tree, to make the subnet you created as the current subnet. You cannot uncheck the **Current Subnet** check box.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Note For NCS 1010 networks, both C-Band and L-Band optical subnets appear by default, from the Release 7.9.1. For C-Band and C+L Futuristic networks, the L-Band optical subnet contains no fiber links unless upgraded or configured with an L-Band edge.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the required network (Non-SSON, SSON, or NCS 1010) in which you want to create a subnet.

Step 2 Expand **Subnet** in the network tree panel.

Step 3 Click the **Ellipsis** icon available next to the **Optical Subnet**, and select **Create Optical Subnet**.

Step 4 In the **Create Optical Subnet** dialog box:

If you are creating optical subnet for...	Then...
non-SSON network	From the **Cband Rules** drop-down list, choose the C-band design rules for the new optical subnet, then click **Save**.
SSON network	• From the **Band Type** drop-down list, choose either **C-Band** or **L-Band**. • From the **Spectral Density** drop-down list, choose the spectral density for the new optical subnet that you want to create. The selected spectral density determines the value of **Name**, **CBand Rules** or **LBand Rules**, and **Maximum Number of Channels** that appear in the **Create Optical Subnet** dialog box. • Click **Save**.
NCS1001, NCS 1010 and NCS1014 networks	• From the **Band Type** drop-down list, choose either **C-Band** or **L-Band**. • From the **Spectral Density** drop-down list, choose the spectral density for the new optical subnet that you want to create. From Release 5.2, the range of spectral density has increased from 30 to 100 units. The selected spectral density determines the value of **Name**, **CBand Rules** or **LBand Rules**, and **Maximum Number of Channels** that appear in the **Create Optical Subnet** dialog box. • Click **Save**.

Step 5 (Optional) After the new optical subnet is created:

If you want to...	Then...
select a new spectral density	select a new spectral density from the **Spectral Density** drop-down list in the properties window displayed under the network tree.
add a fiber to a subnet	add a fiber to a subnet from the **Fiber links** drop-down list in the properties window. The fiber now appears in the **Fiber links** field. When you select the optical subnet, its corresponding fiber is highlighted in the map.
add a fiber to a subnet from the network tree panel	• Click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the required optical subnet and select **Edit Fibers**. • In the **Info** dialog box, click **OK**. The user interface will freeze to allow fiber selection from the map. • Select the required fiber and click the **Done** button appearing near the zoom icon. **Note** When a fiber is added to one of the subnets, it is automatically removed from the other subnets. Only one subnet rule is associated with each fiber.
enable Auto SD	select a new spectral density, and check the **Auto** checkbox in the properties window displayed under the network tree. Auto-SD automatically adjust the optimized spectral density based on the Circuit Card type selected for the subnet spans.

Cisco ONP creates the new optical subnet with your selected properties and places it under **OpticalSubnet** in the network tree panel.

Convert NCS 2000 network to NCS 1010 network

Use this procedure to convert an NCS 2000 network (both SSON and non-SSON) into an NCS 1010 network.

Table 14: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Convert NCS 2000 network to NCS 1010 network	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	The newly introduced **NCS 1010 Convert** option under the **Network** menu enables you to directly convert an existing NCS 2000 network into an NCS 1010 network. This conversion eliminates the need to build an NCS 1010 network from scratch.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the NCS 2000 network that you want to convert to an NCS 1010 network.

Ensure that the network is in **Design Mode**, **Upgrade Mode** or **Release Upgrade Mode**.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **NCS 1010 Convert**, then click **OK**.

The network is not converted and shows an error message if

- the network contains traffic sites,
- the fiber type is LS or TWClassic,
- the network contains OTN services,
- the Traffic Type property is set to anything other than **Optical Source** or **Pluggable Card**, and
- the Traffic Type is 100G-SD-FEC or 200G-SD-FEC in non-SSON networks.

Step 3 Choose **File** > **Save**.

These parameters are automatically updated after the conversion:

- Contentionless sides are deleted, and contentionless demands are automatically changed as colorless, and
- protected channels are converted to two unprotected channels. The path, wavelength, regeneration sites, and cards that are configured are retained.

Share a network

Use this procedure to share a network with one or more users or user groups.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network that you want to share.

Step 2 Choose **File** > **Share**.

Step 3 In the **Share Network** dialog box, select one or more users or user groups, and then click **Share**.

You can share the network with selected users or user groups in read-only mode.

Access a shared network

Use this procedure to open a network shared by another user and save an editable copy for your own work.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open a shared network.

a) Choose **File** > **Open Shared**.

b) In the shared network list, choose the network you want to open.
The shared network opens in read-only mode.

Step 2 Choose **File** > **Save As**.

Step 3 Enter a name for your copy and click **Save**.

A copy of the shared network is saved.

You now have your own editable copy of the shared network. You can work on it according to the privileges of your user role.

Step 4 (Optional) If you want, share your updated network with other users.

Unshare a network

Use this procedure to remove user or user group access to a previously shared network, ensuring only authorized individuals retain visibility and control of the network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network you want to unshare.

Step 2 Choose > **Share**.

Step 3 In the **Share Network** dialog box, remove the name of one or more users or user groups from the list, then click **Share**.

The shared network is no longer available to the users or user groups that are removed.

Split-Step Fourier simulation

A split-step Fourier (SSF) simulation is a computational method that

- calculates optical parameters such as OSNR and BER,

- improves simulation accuracy in complex optical network scenarios, and
- leverages GPU-based computation for intensive analysis.

SSF simulation is introduced alongside the e-GN algorithm to enhance the analysis of NCS 1010 networks, providing improved accuracy for optical signal-to-noise ratio (OSNR) and bit error rate (BER) simulations.

Table 15: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Split-Step Fourier (SSF) Simulation Method	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	The Split-Step Fourier (SSF) method is introduced to calculate optical parameters in addition to the existing e-GN algorithm for analyzing NCS 1010 networks. This enhancement: • Improves the accuracy of the simulations for OSNR and BER, particularly in complex network scenarios. • Provides an SSF engine that leverages GPUs to work on intense calculations. • Requests simulation generation from GENE (Generic Engine for NCS 1000 platforms) • Monitors analysis progress on the GPU server, and updates the user through analysis notifications. • Sends simulation results to GENE for report generation after analysis completion. • Provides a Lookup Table that contains the default optical specification values for each supported amplifier. The new properties that enable the SSF method for network analysis are. • At network level, **Advanced Optical Settings** > **SSF Simulation**—Enables the SSF simulation. Enable the *Enable Special Settings* check box to view the *SSF Simulation* check box • At network level, **Advanced Optical Settings** > **LUT version**—Shows the default LUT version to be used for network analysis. Enable the *Enable Special Settings* check box to view the *LUT version* check box • **Preferences** > **General Settings** > **SSF Server Details**—Allows to configure the GPU server used for SSF simulation. • **Manage** > **Lookup Table**—Allows you to refer the default optical specification of the supported amplifiers.

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description

NCS 1010 network design enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	Cisco ONP has implemented the following enhancements for network design:
		• ALC Phase II Device Parameters:
		NETCONF XML files now include additional ALC phase II parameters, such as Raman amplification and advanced optical settings for more precise device configuration.
		• Lookup Table (LUT) Improvements:
		  • Raman gain values are now visible in LUT entries.
		  • LUTs can be imported/exported, including CPZ data.
		  • Raman side amplification is calculated from LUT entries for better modeling accuracy.
		  • Tx connector loss is user-configurable and factored into PSD values.
		• SSF simulation enhancements:
		  • Uses secure HTTPS protocol for communication with SSF server.
		  • Supports parallel SSF analysis from different servers when multiple users trigger the process
		  • Enables background analysis without interrupting other tasks.
		  • Displays estimated simulation timing in the analysis progress bar.
		These updates enhance the accuracy, configurability, security, and usability of optical network planning and simulation for NCS 1010 networks.

From Release 26.1.1, the SSF analysis includes the following enhancements:

- The SSF analysis can now be executed in the background. To enable this feature, set the property "conp.backgroundAnalysis.enable" to true in the filename.properties in the location /opt/cnp/conf folder in Cisco ONP server. Once enabled, you can click the "Run in Background" button when starting the SSF analysis.
- The analysis progress bar now displays the estimated remaining time for the analysis.
- The SSF simulation supports the analysis of networks with multiple point-to-point disjoint networks and uses the HTTPS Protocol for communication with GPU-based SSF instances.
- If multiple users configure different SSF servers on the CONP server and initiate the analysis, multiple SSF analysis can run concurrently in the background. However, if a single user starts two SSF analysis, the second analysis will remain in the queue until the first one is completed. A message stating "waiting for current SSF analysis to be completed" will be displayed in the analysis progress bar.

Limitations of SSF simulation

SSF simulation currently has these limitations:

- Supports only point-to-point networks
- Works only with CIM8 interfaces
- Supports only colorless add/drop
- Computation intensive than e-GN algorithm for better OSNR margins

How SSF simulation works

SSF simulation uses the split-step Fourier method to analyze optical parameters in NCS 1010 networks by utilizing GPU acceleration and integrating with the GENE engine.

Summary

The key components involved in the process are:

- **SSF engine**: Runs on GPUs to perform intensive optical calculations.
- **GENE (Generic Engine for NCS 1000 platforms)**: Initiates and receives simulation jobs and results.
- **GPU server**: Handles the computational workload and notifies you about analysis progress.
- **Lookup Table (LUT)**: Stores default optical specification values for each supported amplifier.

Workflow

The process involves these stages:

1. The SSF engine requests simulation generation from GENE.
2. The GPU server executes intensive optical parameter calculations using the SSF method.
3. The system monitors analysis progress and sends you notifications.
4. When the analysis is complete, you can view the simulation results in GENE for report generation.
5. The system references the Lookup Table for default optical specification values as part of the analysis.

Result

SSF simulation gives you accurate OSNR and BER simulations, especially for complex optical network scenarios, with improved computational performance through GPU acceleration.

Set SSF server details

Use this procedure to set the SSF server to run the SSF analysis.

Before you begin

Install the SSF component. See Install Cisco ONP.

Procedure

Step 1 Navigate to **SSF Server Details**.

a) Choose **Preferences** > **General Settings**

b) In the dialog box, select **SSF Server Details**.

Step 2 Enter the SSF server details.

- SSF Server IP: Enter the server IP address.
- API Key: This field is disabled.
- Proxy IP: Enter the customized proxy IP address.
- Proxy Port: Enter the proxy port of the server.

Step 3 Click **OK**.

To reset the server details or close the dialog box, click **Reset** or **Cancel**.

Lookup tables

A lookup table is a configuration data structure that

- stores predefined values used by analysis and simulation processes,
- allows efficient retrieval of data without the need for recalculation, and
- supports versioning, enabling different simulation or network scenarios.

Cisco ONP uses lookup tables (LUTs) for analysis with SSF simulation and when SSF simulation is not active. Only NCS 1010 networks use LUT values. You can enable LUT functionality only after selecting the **Advanced Special Settings** check box at the network level.

This table explains the range of span loss for different fiber types. LUT calculations work only if the loss stays within these ranges.

Fiber Type	Raman	Min Span loss (dB)	Max Span loss (dB)
SMF	No	5	26.5
SMF	Yes	18	33.0
E-LEAF	No	5	22.9
E-LEAF	Yes	18	32.9
TW-C	No	5	20.3
TW-C	Yes	16	30

Manage amplifier gains using look up table

Use this procedure to refer or to manage the amplifier gains in the look up table.

Procedure

Step 1 Open look up table.

a) Choose **Manage** > **Lookup Table**
The **Manage Lookup Table** dialog box opens displaying the list of supported amplifiers.

Options	Actions
Search	Allows you to type in the amplifier to filter the desired lookup table.
Check boxes	Selects all amplifier tables or only the required amplifier tables.
Page numbers	Turns to the desired page.
Import	Imports the customized tables.
Export	Exports the selected tables.
Delete	Deletes the selected tables.
Cancel	Closes the dialog box.

When expanded, the table displays the optical specifications.

Table 16: Amplifier optical specifications

Parameter	Description
Fiber Type	Displays the list of supported fibers for the amplifier.
Total Loss (dB)	Displays total signal loss in dB.
SD Range	Displays the SD gain range.
Raman Amplified	Displays the status of Raman amplification in the amplifier. You can select and filter the table based on Raman gain value and whether Raman is applicable or not.
Ramna Gain	Displays the Raman amplifier gain. You can select and filter the table based on the Raman gain value.
BST PSD (dBm)	Displays the PSD value for the booster amplifier in dBm. Raman gain is used in the calculation of the PSD.
More Parameters	Contains an information button to check for additional values.

Step 2 (Optional) Customize the optical specifications in the Lookup table.

a) Select the required amplifier.

b) Click **Export**.
The amplifier value downloads in spreadsheet.

c) Edit the values in the downloaded spreadsheet and click **Import**.
The new values are added to the Lookup table.

Step 3 (Optional) Delete the customized specifications in the Lookup table.

a) Select the required amplifier.

b) Click **Delete**.

Restriction
You cannot delete the default tables.

Analyze the network

After completing the network design, use this procedure to analyze the network.

Table 17: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Detailed Tooltip for Sites on the Map View	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	The **See More Details** option has been introduced in the tooltip displayed on hovering over Sites on the **Map** view of an analyzed network. This option shows the Amplifier data and PSD (Power Spectral Density) profile graph. The **See More Details** option avoids navigating to the **Entity Editor** to view these details.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network that you want to analyze.

Step 2 Analyze the network:

a) Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

The analysis progress indicator shows the current analysis status. After successful analysis, the network goes to **Analyze Mode**.

b) If you see the “Analysis Failed.” message, navigate to the **Elements** > **Messages** tab to see the list of error details in the analyzed network.

By default, the system displays only the key messages when the **Critical Only** toggle button is enabled. If you want to view the entire network message, disable the **Critical Only** toggle button.

c) Resolve the error and analyze the network again. Continue until you resolve all errors.

Note
You may see the error message 'Unexpected Situation 999' if incorrect property values are entered or changed during network design. Contact Cisco TAC to identify the exact cause of the error. Afterwards, modify the suggested property value so that the network analysis completes successfully.

Step 3 If you want to view the details such as **Amplifier Data** and **PSD Profile** graph for a site in an analyzed network, hover the mouse over a site and click **See More Details**.

Amplifier data includes output power, EOL gain, attenuator in and out, and Raman gain values. For NCS 1010 sites, the amplifier data does not include attenuator details, and only these sites show the PSD profile graph.

Bottom-up flow and network creation

A bottom-up flow is a network creation approach that

- enables incremental, step-by-step building of a network over several days,
- allows analysis and report generation at each phase without requiring all services or waves to be configured on the first day, and
- provides flexibility in the order of adding network elements such as services and waves.

How bottom-up flows work

Summary

The bottom-up flow process enables gradual, phase-based network creation and analysis, giving users flexibility in building and evaluating their network incrementally.

The key components involved in the process are:

- Network administrator: Builds and configures the network in stages.
- Network topology: Consists of sites and fibers initially added to form the network's structure.
- Services and waves: Additional network components that can be added over time for increased functionality and connectivity.

Workflow

The process involves the following stages:

1. On Day 0, the administrator creates the network by adding all sites and fibers to define the topology. They can analyze the network and view reports at this stage without configuring services or waves.
2. On Day 1, the administrator adds waves between sites (including both previously added and new sites/fibers), then re-analyzes and reviews updated reports.

3. On Day 2, the administrator adds services and tags the waves created in the previous stage, as well as incorporates additional sites and fibers as needed, with ongoing analysis and reporting.
4. After the initial topology is created, services or waves can be added in any order, without following a prescribed sequence.

Result

The bottom-up flow process supports flexible, staged network development and ongoing analysis, optimizing the configuration and deployment of Non-SSON networks.

Idle timeout in the Analyze mode

An idle timeout in analyze mode is a session management feature that

- logs users out of Cisco ONP if the browser is inactive for a default duration of 15 minutes,
- allows system administrators to disable or adjust the timeout through server configuration options, and
- affects ongoing network analysis by running it in the background if logout occurs during an active analysis cycle.

Idle timeout settings and session restoration behavior

The default idle timeout in Cisco ONP is 15 minutes. System administrators can disable this timeout by setting the enabled option to false in the configuration file, or adjust the timeout duration by editing the duration option.

If a session times out during an analysis, network analysis continues to run in the background. When the user logs in again:

- If the analysis is ongoing, the progress bar appears and no actions are allowed.
- If the analysis is complete, the network opens in Analyze mode.
- If the analysis failed, the network opens in Design mode and the failure reason can be viewed under **Elements** > **Messages**.

Upgrade the analyzed network

Table 18: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
NCS 1010 Network Upgrade Flexibility	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	After a network is analyzed, all the network elements get locked. With this feature, you can selectively unlock certain network elements to upgrade the network further. This helps in preventing accidental updates to the part of the network that does not need any modification.

Use this procedure to upgrade an existing network that is in analyzed mode. You can change specific properties of a network element while keeping the network layout and design locked.

Upgrade is supported for NCS2K, NCS4K-2K, NCS4K-1K-2K, and NCS1010 networks.

Before you begin

- Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface
- Create a user profile, if you want to apply the profile that contains predefined configurations, on a network that was designed in releases prior to 26.1.1.

.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network that you want to upgrade.

Step 2 Upgrade the network:

a) Choose **Network** > **Upgrade**.

b) Click **Yes** .

The message "Network Upgraded Successfully" appears. The network goes into upgrade mode and network elements such as sites, fiber, waves (for non-SSON), media channel (for SSON), and circuits (for NCS 1010) are locked.

Step 3 To modify a network element in the network tree panel, click the **Ellipsis** icon next to element, and choose **Unlock**.

Unlock individual elements at the node, side, add/drop card, or amplifier level in the network tree hierarchy.

If you want to change only the add/drop between MD-32-ODD/Even or BRK_24/16/8 in the NCS 1010 network, you can unlock the add/drop without unlocking the network elements that are higher in the hierarchy.

Make these modifications:

- Edit properties of network elements.
- Delete elements from the network.
- Add a new site, wave, service, demand, optical subnet, or fiber into the network map.

Step 4 Choose **File** > **Save**.

The newly added elements are automatically displayed in the network tree panel, and by default, remain unlocked.

Note
To insert a node in upgrade mode, unlock the fibers connected to that node, then add the node to the network.

Step 5 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

After the analysis is completed, the newly added elements are locked, and the optical reports and installation parameters of the upgraded network are updated.

When you add services or fibers while upgrading a network with an applied layout template, the template updates to include the new service or fiber. You can export the template, make changes, and reapply it to another network.

Step 6 Choose **Network** > **Design** to further upgrade the newly upgraded network design.

Each time you upgrade the network, Cisco ONP saves the new version as a child network and maintains the parent-child relationship.

Upgrade LNI network

Use this procedure to correct errors in your LNI network, modify ,and reanalyze it, and view updated BOM, layout, connections, and optical results.

Table 19: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Upgrade LNI Network	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to upgrade and modify the imported LNI (Live Network Import) network as required. You can also correct LNI errors, reanalyze the network, and view the updated parameters such as BOM, layout, connections, and optical results.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network imported through LNI that you want to upgrade.

Step 2 Upgrade the network:

a) Choose **Network** > **Upgrade**.

b) Click **Yes** .

The message “Network Upgraded Successfully” appears. After you upgrade the network, it enters upgrade mode, which locks elements such as sites, fiber, OTN services, and media channels.

Step 3 To modify a network element in the network tree panel, click the **Ellipsis** icon next to element, and choose **Unlock**.

Unlock individual elements at the node, side, add/drop card, or amplifier level in the network tree hierarchy.

Make these modifications:

- Edit the properties of network elements.
- Delete elements from the network.
- Add a new site, wave, service, demand, optical subnet, or fiber into the network map.

Step 4 Choose **File** > **Save**.

Each time that you upgrade the network, Cisco ONP saves the new version as a child network and maintains the parent-child relationship.

Step 5 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Analysis succeeds only if the imported network is consistent and valid. For instance, in an NCS 2000 network imported from Cisco ONC, if the device connections do not match with Cisco ONP rules, the upgrade analysis may fail with a connection error. If the analysis fails, perform the listed steps:

a) Check the reports under **Elements Messages** for failure reasons.
b) Unlock the specific site to allow Cisco ONP to rebuild the connections according to its rules. Alternatively, correct the connections on the device and re-import the network.
c) Reanalyze the network.

Step 6 After analyzing the network:

a) Click the **Layout** tab and edit the layout manually to adjust chassis or card position for NCS 4000 and NCS 1004 platforms. See
b) Click the **BOM** tab and the **Results** tab to view the BOM and optical results.

Possible error scenarios and the workarounds

This table provides the workarounds for the errors that are shown under the **Elements** > **Messages** tab.

Table 20: Error scenarios and the workarounds

Error message	Workarounds
In Site4.A, output power setting is not supported by the amplifier.	Unlock C-Band amplifiers for side A within Site4 in the Network tree, and set the correct output power. If you are unsure, choose Auto and analyze the result. Cisco ONP chooses the best value based on the configuration.
Cannot Route demand! Did not find any valid Omnidirectional Side.	For protected OTN or SSON services, ensure that at least two contentionless sides are present on both the source and destination sites. Add contentionless sides where necessary, then analyze the network configuration.
Cannot complete mesh connections at Site3.	Unlock the site and reanalyze.
Fiber between Node1.A and Node2.B has an invalid value in connector loss value	Unlock the corresponding fiber couple and update the connector loss value so that it is greater than zero. The typical value is 0.2.
Fiber between Nod1.C and Node2.C has an invalid value in Tot SOL Loss w/o Connectors.	Unlock the corresponding fiber couple and update the Tot SOL Loss w/o Connectors value so that it is greater than zero.
Span Fiber-2 is forced as Raman but no traffic is present.	Remove Raman forcing on the fiber, or force the path for a service to ensure it travels through a Raman-enabled span.

Error message	Workarounds
Couple Fiber-2 has Raman enabled on the duct but corresponding Raman Forcing is missing.	Force RAMAN-CTP or COP on the Fiber-2 connecting node interface, or remove RAMAN forcing on the Fiber-2.
Circuit [onc_BH-2_1002/1/PORT-3_BH-4_1002/5/PORT-2] imported with default optical source card type	Verify the optical source card type configured at the Circuit or Media Channel Trail level. If it differs from the expected type, perform a network upgrade of the imported network and force the required card type at the Circuit or Media Channel Trail level.
Error: Spectrum could not be assigned for the demand/group.	Forced/Locked wavelength is not feasible for spectrum allocation for the demand. Choose an adjacent central wavelength or frequency separated by 6.25 GHz. Set Wavelength is not feasible for the card type or in the 3.125 GHz grid. In NCS2K, only 6.25 GHz width is supported. Try setting the adjacent wavelength or Set Wavelength to Auto.
Duct ots_Site-2-1_SIte-1-1 is a Raman amplified span using RAMAN-COP: all circuits must be terminated in Site-1.A and Site-2.A	Enable **Ignore Raman Span Checks** property at network level or create P2P circuits on RAMAN-COP span.

Note No specific action is required for noncritical messages. These are just information messages to the user.

Upgrade the software release of a network

Table 21: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Release Upgrade	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to choose the NCS 2000 system release to the desired release (11.1.0, 12.0.1, or 12.1.0), while performing the release upgrade of CTP network, Cisco ONP network, network imported through Excel, and LNI network.

You can upgrade the software version of networks that are imported from CTP, created in Cisco ONP, LNI Network, or imported from Excel to any desired release version. The release upgrade is supported for both SSON and non-SSON networks that have NCS 2000 nodes with ROADM, OLA, Traffic, or Passthrough functionality, and NCS 1010 networks.

Release upgrade is supported starting with NCS 2000 Release 11.1.0.

Note NCS 2000 supports Cisco Optical Site Manager from 25.1.1.

See Supported upgrade paths for network system releases, on page 41for the available upgrade releases for each network type.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network in which you want to perform the system release upgrade.

Step 2 Upgrade the software release of the network:

a) Choose **Network** > **Release Upgrade**.

b) From the **New System Release** drop-down list, choose the system release of NCS 2000 or NCS 1010, to which you want to upgrade.

c) Click **Submit**.

The upgraded network is saved as a child network.

Note If the PMD coefficient does not get updated with the expected value, update the fiber type first, followed by the PMD value when you edit the fiber properties.

What to do next

Unlock and modify network elements as needed.

Supported upgrade paths for network system releases

This table shows the available upgrade releases for each network type.

Table 22: Supported upgrade paths for network system releases

Network	Upgrade Release
CTP network (.mpz)	• From 11.0.0 to 11.1.0, 25.1.1, and 26.11 • From 11.1.0 to 25.1.1 and 26.11
Cisco ONP network	• From 11.0.0 to 11.1.0, and 26.11 • From 11.1.0 to 26.1.1
LNI network	**Note** Release upgrade is not supported for the LNI networks in Release 25.1.1.

Network	Upgrade Release
NCS 1010 Network	• 7.10.1 to 7.11.1, 24.31, 25.1.1, and 26.1.1 • 7.11.1 to 24.31, 25.1.1, and 26.1.1
NCS 1001 Network	• 7.10.1 to 25.4.1
NCS 1014 Network	• 25.1.1 to 26.1.1

Plan mode

Plan mode is a feature that

- enables what-if analysis on existing network designs,
- simulates network behavior under failure scenarios, and
- determines the ability to reroute services without providing guidance for expanding network infrastructure.

Table 23: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
What-if Analysis for OTN Services	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature extends the current implementation of What-if analysis for the OTN Services that are connecting the aggregated nodes. The failure report includes the number of failed services, restored services, and unrestored services. This feature is supported forsworn (4K-1K-2K and 1K-2K) and non-SSON (4K-2K) networks.

Advantages of plan mode

The advantages of the plan mode are:

- Simulates and analyzes potential network issues and solutions,
- focuses on rerouting capabilities, and
- avoids requiring physical changes to network infrastructure.

Supported network elements

Supported network elements in plan mode include:

- An NCS 2000 aggregated node that includes ROADM, OLA, and passthrough nodes

- Traffic nodes including1K-2K, 4K-2K, and 4K-1K-2K
- Nodes created in Cisco ONP
- Networks imported from Cisco Transport Planner in mpz format
- Networks imported from LNI

Limitations of plan mode

Plan mode has these limitations:

- Only users with PLANNER and ADMIN roles can access the Plan mode.
- Plan mode does not guide you in turning up new wavelengths or adding new network components.

Use this procedure to evaluate potential network failures and review restoration outcomes by simulating fiber and site outages in Plan mode.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface as a user with admin or planner role.

Follow these steps to perform a what-if analysis in Plan mode

Procedure

Step 1 Open the analyzed network.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Enter Plan Mode**.

The network switches to Plan mode. In this mode, you can perform what-if analysis by failing fibers and sites.

Step 3 Fail ne or more sites:

a) In the network tree, expand **Sites**.

b) Click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the site, and select **Fail**. Alternatively, right-click a site on the map and select **Fail**.

c) To fail multiple sites, select them and choose **Fail**.

Step 4 Fail one or more fibers:

a) In the network tree, expand **Fibers**.

b) Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the fiber, and click **Fail**. Alternatively, right-click a fiber in the map and select **Fail**.

c) To fail multiple fibers, select them and choose **Fail**.

When a fiber fails, all media channels or waves, OTN services, and demands that pass through the failed fiber also fail. Symbols on the map indicate these failures:

- Failed channels: Red cross
- Fibers impacted due to site failure: Yellow cross
- Restored channels: Green check

d) To undo the fiber failure, click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the fiber, and click **Undo Fail**.

Step 5 (Optional) Create a failure set if you wish to group selected failures. SeeCreate a failure set.

Step 6 After testing, restore the failed fibers by choosing **Restore**.

The restored channels are indicated by a green check mark in the network tree and map.

All media channels or waves, and demands that pass through the restored fiber are also restored. The Path Computation Element (PCE) restores OTN services based on optical feasibility and OTN constraints.

Step 7 Export the failure report:

a) Choose **Export** > **Failure Report** to export the failure report as an Excel file. The failure report includes the parameters described in Failure report , on page 45.

b) Alternatively, click **Export** in the **Failure Report** area under the map.

Review unrestored channels and reasons for restoration failure in the **Elements** > **Messages** tab.

Step 8 Exit Plan mode:

a) Choose **Network** > **Exit Plan Mode**.

The what-if analysis and failure report are completed and exported, providing insight into service impact and recovery.

Create a failure set

Use this procedure to create and manage failed fibers and sites as a failure set within a failure group. You can simulate or track network outages efficiently in a single action.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open a network and enter the Plan mode.

Step 2 Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the **Failure Groups** option in the network tree panel.

Step 3 Click **Add Failure Group**.

A failure group gets created.

Step 4 Add fibers and sites to the group.

a) Choose the **Fibers** and **Sites** to fail by selecting the check boxes next to them.

b) Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the chosen **Fibers** and **Sites**, and click **Fail**.

Step 5 Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the network name and click **Add Failure Set**.

Step 6 Select the failure group to which the failed fibers or sites must be added.

The system creates the failure set under the failure group and adds the failed fibers or sites to it.

Note
If a network has dark fibers that do not carry traffic, the system does not consider those paths for restoration.

Failure report

This table describes the various parameters of the failure report.

Table 24: Failure report

Report	Description
Failed Fibers	Shows the failed fibers in the network.
Failed Sites	Shows the failed sites in the network.
Impacted Fibers	Shows the fibers that are impacted due to the site failure.
Total Channels	Shows the total number of media channels in the network.
Failed Channels	Shows the total number of media channels that are passing through the failed ducts or sites in the network.
Restored Channels	Shows the total number of media channels that are restored from the failure state.
Unrestored Channels	Shows the total number of media channels that are not restored from the failure state due to the unavailability of alternate paths.
Fiber HotZones	Shows the fibers that have utilized greater than or equal to 80% of the bandwidth. You can modify the threshold by updating the value in the Feature.Properties file. • **Fiber**: Shows the fibers that are listed under fiber hot zones. • **Utilization Before (%)**: Shows the percentage of bandwidth that is utilized before the channel restoration. • **Utilization After (%)**: Shows the percentage of bandwidth that is utilized after the channel restoration.
Total Services	Shows the total number of services going through the fiber that was failed.
Failed Services	Shows the number of failed services going through the fiber that was failed.
Restored Services	Shows the number of restored services going through the fiber that was restored.
Unrestored Services	Shows the number of unrestored services going through the fiber that was restored.

Automatic suggestion for regeneration sites in Plan mode

Automatic suggestion for regeneration sites in plan mode is a Cisco ONP feature that

- analyzes optical channels for high and marginal risk of failure,
- automatically proposes feasible regeneration sites in planning mode, and
- allows users to incorporate these sites to ensure network optical feasibility.

This feature operates in Plan mode within Cisco ONP, leveraging a regeneration suggestion algorithm run by the Path Computation Element (PCE). It assesses network feasibility and presents suggested regeneration sites in the Feasibility Report for optically risky channels, streamlining the process of making the network optically feasible.

Table 25: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Automatic Suggestion for Regeneration Sites	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	Cisco ONP displays feasibility report in the Plan mode. This report automatically suggests regeneration sites for the channels with high and marginal risk of failure. You can incorporate these regeneration sites in the optical network to make the channel optically feasible. This feature avoids multiple iterations required to manually create the regeneration sites and test the optical feasibility of large networks.

Supported scenarios for automatic regeneration site suggestion

Automatic regeneration site suggestion is supported for both SSON and non-SSON networks that have contentionless channels or waves between these site types:

- NCS2K (ROADM) sites
- 4K-1K-2K (TRAFFIC) sites

If channels already have forced regeneration, suggestions are shown at the section level.

How automatic regeneration site suggestion works

Summary

The automatic regeneration site suggestion process identifies channels at risk of optical failure and proposes suitable regeneration sites to enhance network feasibility.

The key components involved in the process are:

- Cisco ONP: Assesses network feasibility and displays the Feasibility Report in Plan mode.
- PCE (Path Computation Element): Runs the regeneration suggestion algorithm to determine optimal regeneration site locations.
- Feasibility Report: Presents the suggested regeneration sites and channel risk statuses for user review.

Workflow

The process involves these stages:

1. • Cisco ONP evaluates the optical feasibility of the network in Plan mode and identifies channels with high or marginal risk of failure (indicated as red and orange in the Optical Results page).
2. • Cisco ONP submits these channels to PCE, which executes a regeneration suggestion algorithm.
3. • The algorithm suggests regeneration sites for the identified channels.
4. • Upon entering Plan mode, Cisco ONP displays the recommended regeneration sites at the bottom of the map in the Feasibility Report.
5. • You can apply the suggested regeneration sites to improve optical feasibility or export the report for reference.

Result

The process enables rapid identification and application of regeneration sites to ensure optical feasibility for complex networks, minimizing manual intervention.

Apply the suggested regen sites

Use this procedure to apply the suggested regeneration sites to make the network optically feasible.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface as a user with admin or planner role.

Procedure

Step 1 Open an analyzed network.

Step 2 Enter the plan mode.

Step 3 Apply the suggested regen sites to the network.

a) Choose **Network** > **Open Feasibility Report**.

The **Feasibility Report** is displayed at the bottom of the map.

b) Select the channels that require regeneration and click **Apply**.

c) In the **Suggested Regen Applied** dialog box,click **Ok** .

Step 4 Exit the Plan mode.

a) Choose **Network** > **Exit Plan Mode**.

b) Click **Yes**.

The network gets automatically upgraded and saved as a new network. Channels with applied regens are unlocked. The Regen Sites property is automatically updated and becomes noneditable.

Step 5 Analyze the network.

On the **Optical Results** page, he SOL and EOL fields become green. Channels do not appear in the feasibility report again when you switch to plan mode.

Feasibility report

The **Feasibility Report** table encompasses several fields, which are crucial for assessing the optical feasibility of the network.

Table 26: Feasibility report

Field	Description
Channel Name	Displays the list of channels (trail and sections) that are not optically feasible.
Alarm	Displays the color of alarm (red, orange, or yellow)
Paths	Displays the actual path of the channel as hyperlink. If you click the link, the path is highlighted in the map.
Suggested Regens	Displays the intermediate sites that can be used as regen sites so that the channel becomes optically feasible.

The Suggested Regen field appears as NA in these situations:

- Channels display yellow alarms, meaning the loss is negligible.
- The loss is high and there are not enough available intermediate sites to compensate for the overall loss.
- Intermediate sites without added contentionless sides are not considered for regeneration sites.

Export the feasibility report

Use this procedure to save the regeneration site suggestions and channel feasibility results for external use or recordkeeping.

The Feasibility Report in Cisco ONP Plan mode includes regeneration site suggestions for channels at risk. You may need to export this information.

Procedure

Step 1 In the Plan mode, locate the Feasibility Report at the bottom of the map.

Step 2 Click **Export**.

The Feasibility Report, including suggested regeneration sites, is exported for reference or further analysis.

Line Rate Tuner mode

Line Rate Tuner mode is a network planning feature that

- automates the calculation and selection of optimal optical sources for a network,
- reduces human errors by minimizing manual calculations, and
- streamlines the process of selecting the correct optical source from available resources.

Table 27: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Automated Selection of Optimal Wavelength Bitrate: Flexible Modeling	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	You can now automate the calculation of optical sources for your networks using the new Line Rate Tuner Mode. This mode reduces human errors while finding the correct optical source for your network from a set of network resources.

Note Line Rate Tuner mode is available for NCS 2000 networks and NCS 1010 networks.

Optimize optical sources using Line Rate Tuner mode

Use this procedure to automate, simulate, and apply optimal optical source configurations to your network using the Line Rate Tuner mode in Cisco ONP.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network in Analyze mode.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Enter Line Rate Tuner Mode**.

You see a progress bar while the system switches to Line Rate Tuner mode.

The network opens in the Line Rate Tuner Mode.

Step 3 Run the line rate tuner analysis on a section of media channel to create custom optical source that you can add to the network. For steps, see the Create a custom optical source using tuner analysis, on page 50 task.

Step 4 Run the tuner analysis again for another new section of the media channel. For steps, see the Start a new tuner analysis, on page 53 task.

Step 5 Open the tuner results and add them to the network. For steps, see the Add the custom optical source to the network, on page 53 task.

Step 6 Exit the Line Rate Tuner mode.

a) Choose **Network** > **Exit Line Rate Tuner Mode**.

The **Exiting Tuner** dialog box appears.

b) Choose the appropriate action as required.

Button	Actions
Previous State	Returns your network to its previous state and applies the changes.
Upgrade	Switches your network to Upgrade mode and applies the changes.
Cancel	Cancels the operation.

The network exits the Line Rate Tuner mode.

The network is updated with optimized optical sources and demand channels. Cisco ONP exits tuner mode, when required.

Create a custom optical source using tuner analysis

Use this procedure in Cisco ONP to simulate and configure a new custom optical source. You can also modify parameters for media channel sections and save the results.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network in Line Rate Tuner mode.

Step 2 Click **Open Tuner Input**.

Step 3 In the network tree, select the section of the media channel to which you want to add the tuner input.

The section you selected appears with default parameter values in **Select Input Parameters**.

Step 4 Modify the Input Parameters as required.

See Input parameters for creating custom optical sources, on page 51.

Step 5 (Optional) Click **Reset** to reset the modified parameters to default values.

Step 6 Click **Add**.

A confirmation message appears indicating the tuner input was added successfully. You can review the details of the modified section.

Table 28: Select section parameters

Section Parameters	Description
Section Label	Name of the modified section.
Src Site	Site name for the optical channel source.

Section Parameters	Description
Dst Site	Site name for the optical channel destination.
Path	Fiber paths in the section.
Actions	Icons to edit or delete the modified section.

Step 7 (Optional) Edit or delete the modified section.

To edit:

a. Click the pencil icon.

b. Modify the input parameters as required.

c. Click **Update** to save the changes.

To delete:

a. Click the trash bin icon.

b. Click **Yes** to confirm.

Step 8 Click **Run Tuner** to start the simulation.

The progress bar appears and notifies you when the analysis completes.

Step 9 In **Tuner Result**, click **Export** to export the results as an Excel file for reference.

The custom optical source is created, tuner analysis is completed, and results are available for export and review.

What to do next

Add the custom optical source to the network.

Input parameters for creating custom optical sources

This table describes the input parameters that are required for creating custom optical sources.

Table 29: Input parameters for creating custom optical sources

Property	Platform	Description
Optical Family	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the optical family. Cisco ONP shows options based on the network analysis and the optical family you select. Based on the optical family you select, the remaining parameters provide related options.
Optical Source	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the optical source. Cisco ONP shows a list of optical sources you have already imported.

Property	Platform	Description
Data Rate	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the data rate. Based on the optical family you select, Cisco ONP displays options to choose the channel capacity for the new section.
Bit Rate Range	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the bit data rate. Based on the optical family you select, Cisco ONP shows options to choose the speed of data transfer in the new section.
Baud Rate Range	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the baud rate range. Based on the optical family you select, Cisco ONP shows options to set the minimum signal width for each new channel.
FEC Type	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the FEC type. Based on the optical family you select, Cisco ONP shows a list of supported FEC types.
Result Type	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the Result Type. The available options are: • Best OSNR: shows results based on maximum OSNR margin. • Maximum Capacity: shows results based on the maximum capacity of the channels. • Maximum DataRate Maximum Capacity: show resulsts based on maximum data rate per maximum capacity. • Maximum DataRate Best OSNR: show resulsts based on maximum data rate per maximum OSNR margin.
Optical Feasibility	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose optical feasibility for the new section. The available options are: • Green • Yellow • Orange • Red Each color represents the severity of alarms that may arise in the new section.
Sigma Number	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the sigma number from 0 to 3. The sigma number is used in the calculation of the OSNR margin.
Number of results	NCS 2000 SSON NCS 1010	Choose the number of optical source results required for the new section The default value is 5, but you can select up to 15 results.

Start a new tuner analysis

Use these steps to start a fresh tuner analysis for the new section.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network in Line Rate Tuner mode.

Step 2 Click **Start New**.

The **Start New Tuner** dialog box appears and asks for confirmation.

Step 3 (Optional) Check the **Retain the tuner inputs** check box to keep the previous input values.

Step 4 Click **Yes**.

The message *Started new tuner successfully* appears.

Step 5 Modify the input parameters of the new section as needed, and click **Update** to save the parameters.

Step 6 Click **Run Tuner** to trigger the simulation.

The *Running Tuner Analysis* progress bar appears. The message, *Tuner analysis completed successfully* appears.

What to do next

The analysis for the new section is completed successfully using the updated input parameters. The results are available for review.

What to do next

Add the tuner results to the network.

Add the custom optical source to the network

Use this procedure to add custom demand channels and their associated optical sources generated from a Tuner Result.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network in Line Rate Tuner mode.

Step 2 Click **Open Tuner Result**.

The **Tuner Result** pane appears and displays the new sections and their demand channels.

Step 3 To add the optical source to the network, perform one of these actions:

To add manually:

Note
For some custom optical source results, the download icon becomes disabled. In such cases, go to **Manage** > **Optical Source** to download the optical result as explained in Download Optical Sources.

a. Click the **Download Optical Source** icon.

The *Downloading Optical Source* message appears. The Excel sheet contains data in Cisco ONP format.

b. Open the Excel sheet to review the data.

c. Import optical sources as explained in Import Optical Sources.

To add automatically:

a. Click the **Add Demand to Network** icon.

The **No. of demands** pop-up appears asking for the number of demands to add to the network.

b. Enter the demands number and click **Add**.

When the *Demand is added successfully* message appears, confirm that the new demand appears in the network tree.

Cisco ONP automatically adds the required optical source to the server.

The custom optical source and its demand are successfully added to the network. You can review the new demand and associated optical source in the network tree.

Import optical sources

Use this procedure to import an optical source

An Optical source wavelength is a way to connect a DWDM interface from any external element to a third-party optical network.

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Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Create an optical source from an Excel template, on page 55

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Optical Source**.

The **Manage Optical Source** dialog box appears.

The default optical sources available in the server include:

- OpticalSources_NCS2K_400GXP-LC_NCS4K-4H-OPW-QC2
- NCS1004_OpticalSources_V3
- ONS-CFP2D-400G-C-OpticalSources-V2.mxd

- QDD-400G-ZRP-S-OpticalSources-V2.mxd

Note
By default, all existing optical source files are loaded in the server.

Step 2 Import the optical source as a .mxd file.

a) Click **Add**.
b) Choose **Optical Source (.mxd)**

The **Import Optical Source (.mxd)** dialog box appears.

c) Click **Choose File** and browse to the .mxd file stored on your local system, and click **Import**.

After the optical source is imported, a list of related interfaces appears.

Step 3 Import the optical source from an Excel spreadsheet.

a) Click **Add**.
b) Choose **Optical Source (.xlsx)**

The **Import Optical Source (.xlsx)** dialog box appears.

c) Click **Choose File** and browse to the .xls file (optical source template) saved in your local system, and click **Import**.
d) Choose the **Release Version** of the NSC2K network.

Note
Selected release version is applicable only for NCS2K network. For NCS 1010, NCS 1001, and NCS 1014 networks, the imported optical source is available for all supported release versions, regardless of the selected NCS 2000 release version.

e) Select the interface.

If you want all the interfaces, then click **Select All**.

f) Click **Create**.

After the optical source is imported, a list of related interfaces appears.

Step 4 Select the check box next to each interface you want to import.

After you import the optical sources and their interfaces, they appear in the Type drop-down list in the properties window of the network tree. Use these interfaces when you create waves in your network design.

What to do next

Go to Download optical sources, on page 60 to download the optical source for Cisco ONC.

Create an optical source from an Excel template

Use this procedure to create an optical source with an optical source template downloaded from Cisco ONP.

Table 30: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Create Optical Source using Excel Sheet	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	You can create an optical source by defining the details of interfaces and the corresponding optical classes in an Excel template. This feature provides you with the flexibility to create any required optical source based on existing or new traffic resources.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Export** > **Optical Source Template**.

The downloaded Excel template includes two sheets:

- Interface: Contains details specific to each interface.
- Class: Contains information that can be mapped to multiple interfaces.

For the list of the required Optical Parameters, refer to Optical Parameters Available in the Excel Sheet for Optical Sources Creation.

The downloaded sheet contains data for one existing interface as a reference. You can edit or delete this data from the sheet.

Step 2 Enter all required parameters from the specification sheet.

There are some hidden columns that are not mandatory for Optical Source Creation. However, you can expand those columns and enter the details.

Step 3 Fill in all information, then save the Excel file using the optical source name.

The optical source Excel file is ready for import.

What to do next

Go to Import Optical Sources to import the optical source from an Excel file.

Optical Parameters Available in the Excel Sheet for Optical Sources Creation

The following parameters are available in the Excel sheet template for creating optical sources.

Table 31: Optical Parameters for Creating Optical Sources

Parameters	Description
Interface Name	The name of the interface. It should be unique for all the interfaces that are added in the file.
Vendor Name	The name of the vendor.
Vendor IDs	The vendor IDs.
Platform	The name of the platform.
Pluggable PID	The PID of the pluggable.
Name	It is the combination of the Data Rate and Open Config Code. For example: R400G#5000.
FEC	The forward error correction type for the given interface.
Data Rate	The line rate for the given interface.
Mod Format	The modulation format to be used for the interface.
Baud rate	The baud rate for the given interface.
BPS	The speed of data transfer (bits per symbol) for the given interface.
Open Config Code	The unique code assigned to the interface as specified by the Open Industry Standard for optical networks. For example: 5000.
Sub Mode	Enter the sub-mode if there are any associated with the interface. If not, leave it blank.
Trunk Rate	The trunk rate of the transponder.
Nominal Bit Rate	The bit Rate for the interface
BER Target	The post FEC BER Target for the interface
Power Min and Power Max	The minimum and maximum Tx Power for the interface.
Ovl	The overload power limit for the interface
OL Power	The Rx power sensitivity for the interface.
OL OSNR	The Rx OSNR sensitivity for the interface.
PL Power	The extended Rx power sensitivity.
PL OSNR	The Rx OSNR sensitivity at the extended Rx power sensitivity.

Parameters	Description
Variance	The variance in power in the Txp.
Opt Class	The optical class to which the interface will be mapped.
InBand OSNR	The Tx OSNR contribution due to laser instability inside the Txp.
Out of Band OSNR	The Tx OSNR contribution due to Add/Drop at 80% and 100% channel spectral density.
ONC Release	The Software release of Cisco ONC from which this interface will be supported.
Interface Type	It is the same as the name of the interface.
Min and Max Frequency	The operating frequency range of the interface.

Table 32: Optical Class Parameters

Class Parameters	Description
Interface Type	The name of the interface. Enter the same name of the interface, if you are doing one to one mapping with the interface.
Opt Class	You can create the optical classes for different optical sources. Certain optical parameters are added in the optical class. Based on interface properties, multiple interfaces can be mapped to the same class. Enter a unique alphanumeric name for the Optical class. While creating new optical classes, we recommend using the name starting with “X” to avoid overlapping in the existing classes.
Bit Rate	The bit rate for the given interface.
Baud Rate	The baud rate for the given interface.
ModGB Coeff	The modulation guard band coefficient.
Modulation OSNR Penalty	The modulation OSNR penalty.
GBf	The filtering GuardBand at different OSNR penalties.
Mux/Demux Filtering Penalty	Enter the mux/demux filtering penalty value, if there are any.
Chromatic Dispersion	The chromatic dispersion limit at different OSNR penalties.

Find optical sources faster

Use these steps to find the optical sources faster.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Optical Source**.

The **Manage Optical Source** dialog box appears.

Note
By default, all existing optical source files are loaded in the server.

Step 2 To find the customized optical sources:

a. Check **Show only line rate tuner generated sources**.

The dialog box displays only the customized optical sources.

Step 3 To filter the required optical source:

a. Enter the optical source name in the Search box.

The dialog box displays the optical sources matching the typed keyword.

b. In the **Search by** drop-down, choose the required parameter to narrow down the search results.

Table 33: Search parameters

Parameter options	Description
File Name	Name of the optical source
Card Name	Name of the card
FEC mode	Type of FEC mode
Bit rate	Bit rate of the optical source
Baud rate	Baud rate of the optical source
Sub mode	Operating mode of the card
Modulation Format	Modulation format of the optical source
PID	Product ID of the optical source
Vendor ID	Vendor ID of the optical source

Parameter options	Description
Open Config Code	Open configuration code of the optical source

Download optical sources

Use this procedure to download an optical source.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Optical Source**.

The **Manage Optical Source** dialog box appears.

Step 2 Select one or more optical sources to download.

Step 3 Click **Download** and select one of these options to download the optical sources.

- .mxd: Downloads the selected optical sources as an .mxd file.
- .xlsx: Downloads only the optical sources that were created and added using the Excel template as an .xlsx file. Optical sources added directly as an .mxd file are not included in the .xlsx file.
- .xml: Downloads the optical source data as a .xml file. This contains:
  - Application codes for circuit provisioning in Cisco ONC,
  - Optical parameters of the interfaces, and
  - Product IDs (PIDs) and Vendor ID information.

You can load the .xml file into Cisco ONC to create circuits with these interfaces. See Alien Import.

After the import is successful, the optical source will be present under the **Application Code** tab in the **Service Manager** screen of the Cisco ONC application. See Service Manager.

The selected optical source data is downloaded in the chosen format.

Delete optical sources

Use this procedure to permanently remove unwanted optical sources from Cisco ONP.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Optical Source**.

The **Manage Optical Source** dialog box appears.

Step 2 Choose one or more optical sources to delete.

Step 3 Click **Delete**.

Cisco ONP permanently removes the selected optical sources or aliens.

Layout template for NCS 2000 network

A layout template is a reusable configuration model that

- enables the design of consistent layout configurations for the NCS 2000 network,
- applies fixed layout rules to multiple nodes, and
- saves time, reduces effort, and minimizes configuration errors.

Layout templates are especially useful when deploying NCS 2000 networks that require identical configuration across several nodes. Defining the layout once allows network engineers to ensure uniformity and compliance with network design standards during deployment.

Note Layout templates do not support configurations where there is a mix of TXP and Real card labels for transponders.

Export layout template

Table 34: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Layout Template Enhancement	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to export the layout template for an individual site or for all the sites. The layout template export is possible only if the network is analyzed in Cisco ONP Release 4.1. The export of layout template is supported on 4K, 4K-1K-2K, and 2K nodes.

Use this procedure to export the layout template for a specific site or for all sites.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network to export the network layout template.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
Network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** tab.

Step 4 Click the name of a site in the left side panel to download the layout template.

Step 5 Hover the mouse pointer over the **Export** icon and click **Layout Template** for current site or all Sites.

The **Export Layout Template** dialog box appears.

Step 6 Click **Export**.

Note

- Export the layout template only in the analyze mode. If you export layout templates in upgrade or release upgrade modes, the results may be inaccurate.
- You can export the layout template for nodes of type 4000 and 1000. However, the exported layout template includes only the layout for NCS 2000 nodes. To export the layout template for the node types NCS4K-1K-2K and NCS1K-2K, complete these steps:
  - Right-click the site name in the **Layout** panel, and click **Export**.
  - Click **OK** to export the layout template in text format.
- The layout template for NCS 2000 is provided in XML format.

Import layout template for NCS 2000 network into Cisco ONP database

Use this procedure to import a template for the NCS 2000 network into the Cisco ONP database.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Layout Templates**.

Step 2 Click **Add** in the **Manage Layout Template** dialog box.

Step 3 Click **Choose Files** and select a template from your local system.

Step 4 Click **Import**.

The template is imported to the Cisco ONP database.

Download a layout template for NCS 2000 network

Use this procedure to download a template from the Cisco ONP database:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Layout Templates**.

Step 2 Choose the template that you want to download and click **Download**.

You can also choose multiple templates.

The selected layout template is saved to your local system.

Delete Layout Template for NCS 2000 Network

Use this procedure to delete a NCS 2000 Network template from the Cisco ONP database:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **Manage** > **Layout Templates**.

Step 2 Choose the template that you want to download, and click **Delete** to delete the template from the Cisco ONP database.

You can also choose multiple templates.

Apply NCS 2000 layout template into a site

Use this procedure to configure the layout of the NCS 2000 section for a site. Although the site can be NCS4K-2K, NCS1K-2K-4K, or NCS1K-2K, you should apply the template only to the NCS 2000 section.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open a network that contains the site where you want to apply the layout template.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.

Step 3 In the **Entity Editor** window, expand **Sites** and choose the site.

Step 4 In the **Layout Template** drop-down list, choose the required template.

Note
Ensure that the other properties under the **Layout** section, such as **Chassis Type**, **Power Supply**, **Controller Card**, **Node Protection**, **Redundant Controller Card**, and **MF-Unit** are set to *Auto*. Otherwise, the **Layout Template** drop-down list remains disabled.

The NCS 2000 layout template is applied to the NCS 2000 section of the selected site.

Import layout templates into NCS1K-2K and NCS4K-1K-2K sites

Use this procedure to add exported layout templates for NCS 1000 and NCS 4000 into 4K-2K and 4K-1K-2K sites.

Note If you modify an exported template, rename it before reapplying in upgrade mode to ensure changes are visible in the layout view.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network that has the site to which you want to apply the layout template.

Step 2 Click the **Layout** tab.

Step 3 Click **Edit** to enable the edit mode.

Step 4 Right-click the site where you want to import the layout template, then click **Import**.

Step 5 Choose the layout template that you want to import into the site and click **OK**.

Cisco ONP applies the chosen layout template to the specified site.

Network layout visualizations

A network layout visualization is a graphical feature that

- displays the arrangement of racks, chassis, and cards in a network designed using Cisco ONP,

- allows you to interact with and highlight specific hardware components, and
- enables zooming in and out for detailed or broad views.

Table 35: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Layout Visualization and Edit	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to view and adjust the position of NCS 4016 and NCS 1004 chassis and cards in the layout. This feature is supported only on 4K-1K-2K and 1K-2K aggregated nodes and not supported on stand-alone NCS 2000 node.

When you click a particular rack, chassis, or card in the**Layout** panel, the corresponding hardware component is highlighted in the layout image. This feature enhances the ability to understand and manage complex network physical topologies.

View network layout

Use this procedure to view the network layout.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network for which you want to view the layout.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
The network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** tab.

Step 4 In the **Layout** panel, click the site.

Note
The OLA sites are highlighted in green, ROADM sites are highlighted in blue, and Aggregated nodes are highlighted in purple.

Passthrough sites are not listed in the layout.

Aggregated nodes are not available for the NCS 1010 network.

Step 5 Click any rack under a site to view the rack view of the network under the **Layout** tab.

Step 6 Click any chassis under a rack to view the chassis view of the network.

Note

When you click the Aggregated node under **Layout** panel, NCS 1004, NCS 2000, and NCS 4000 series chassis are placed in separate racks.

You can click the screenshot icon to capture images of all rack layouts of the selected site.

Edit the layout manually

Use this procedure to position the NCS 4016, NCS 2000, and NCS 1004 chassis and cards by manually adjusting the layout.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network where you want to edit the layout.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
To proceed, make sure the network has been successfully analyzed.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** tab.

Step 4 Click **Edit** to enter the Edit mode.

Step 5 Select a chassis (4K-1K-2K and 1K-2K) or card from a rack.

Step 6 Drag and drop the selected chassis or card from a particular rack to an empty slot in the same chassis, a different chassis, or a different rack.

Step 7 Add pluggables to a card.

Note
Make sure to add the required cards.

a) Select the Rack.

The cards available in the rack are displayed.

b) Select the card to which you want to add pluggables.

The ports available in the card are displayed.

c) Select the pluggable for each port.

These pluggables are displayed:

Card	Supported Pluggables
NCS4K-4H-OPW-QC2	• ONS-QSFP8-LR4= • QSFP-110G-SR4-S= • ONS-QSFP-4*10-MLR=

Card	Supported Pluggables
NCS4K-4H-OPW-LO	• ONS-QSFP8-LR4= • QSFP-100G-SR4-S= • ONS-QSFP-4*10-MLR=
NCS1K4-1.2T-K9=	• ONS-QSFP8-LR4= • QSFP-100G-SR4= • ONS-QSFP28-LR4-S= • QSFP-100G-CWDM4-S= • QSFP-100G-SM-SR=

d) Click the check mark.

Step 8 Click **Done**.

Your changes are saved in the layout. You can view any new chassis or card that has been added to the layout in the **BOM** tab.

After you manually edit the layout, you can view the regenerated BOM.

Manually edit the layout for NCS 1010 networks

Use this procedure to adjust the position of NCS 1010 chassis and patch panels within network layouts.

Table 36: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Layout Edit Support for NCS 1010 Networks	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	Cisco has introduced NCS 1010 as a new optical line system to meet the growing optical network needs. Using Cisco ONP you can visualize and edit layouts for NCS 1010 chassis and patch panels.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open an NCS 1010 network.

Note

You can also create a new NCS 1010 network. For more information, see Manually design a network using Cisco ONP, on page 2.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
Ensure the network is successfully analyzed before proceeding.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** tab.

Step 4 Click **Edit** to enter the Edit mode.

Step 5 Select a site.

Step 6 Select a unit (NCS 1010 chassis or patch panel) :

Choose one of these methods:

- Expand the rack under a site in the left panel and select a unit.
- Or, in the Rack view, click a chassis or patch panel.

Step 7 Adjust the position of the selected units using one of these methods:

Note
If necessary, click the **+New Rack** button to create more racks.

- In the Rack view, drag and drop the selected chassis or panel from one rack to the empty slot in the same or different rack.
- Swap units in the Rack view:
  - Click a transponder or NCS1K14-CCMD-16 card; the **Swap with** button appears.
  - Click **Swap with** and select a slot to swap from the drop-down list.

  Note
  The **Swap with** button appears only for NCS 1014 and NCS 1020 chassis.

- Cut and Paste unit in the left panel:
  - Click **Cut** above the Rack view.
  - Right-click on an empty slot in the same or different rack and click **Paste**.

    Cisco ONP disables the Paste option if you try to paste the unit in the prohibited slots.

    Cisco ONP disables the Cut option if an existing cut unit is not pasted.

- Cut and Paste unit in the Rack view:
  - Right-click the selected chassis or panel and click **Cut**.
  - Right-click on an empty slot in the same or different rack and click **Paste**.

    Cisco ONP disables the Paste option if you try to paste the unit in the prohibited slots.

    Cisco ONP disables the Cut option if an existing cut unit is not pasted.

- Move the unit in the left panel:

- Go to **Move to** > **Site-X** > **Rack-X** above the Rack view to move the chassis to the same or different rack. Or go to **Move to** > **Site-X** > **+ New rack** above the Rack view to move the chassis to a new rack.

- Move the unit in the Rack view:
  - Right-click the selected chassis or panel and go to **Move to** > **Site-X** > **Rack-X** to move the chassis to the same or different rack. Or go to **Move to** > **Site-X** > **+ New rack** to move the chassis to a new rack.

Note
The **Move to** option moves the unit automatically to the immediate empty slot. The **Cut** and **Paste** option moves the unit to the selected empty slot.

Step 8 Click **Done** to save the changes in the Layout.

A warning message appears when empty racks are present in the layout.

Step 9 Click **OK** to remove the empty racks.

View layout details using tooltip

Use this procedure when you need to quickly access hardware and port information in the Rack display.

Procedure

Step 1 Hover over a rack, chassis, or card in the Rack display to view summary details in a tooltip.

Step 2 Click **See More Details** in the tooltip to view information such as port number, type, pluggables, and rates.

Cisco ONP displays the detailed information for the selected rack, chassis, or card.

View internal node connections in the NCS 1010 network

Use this procedure to visualize the functional and detailed internal node connections for each site in an analyzed NCS 1010 network. These connections include port labeling and precise component interconnections.

Table 37: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
View Internal Node Connections of NCS 1010 Network	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	The Node diagram tab displays a functional view that includes precise connections and port labeling of each component such as OLT or ILA, NCS1K-BRK-8/16/24, AAWG-32-O, and AAWG-32-E, for each site in an analyzed NCS 1010 network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open an NCS 1010 network.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
Network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** > **Node Diagram** tabs.

Step 4 For each site, click its name in the left panel and select a side to display the functional view.

The functional view displays both physical and logical connections, including:

- degree interconnections between NCS1010 (OLT or ILA) and NCS1K-BRK-8
- add/drop connections between NCS1010 and colorless add/drop units (NCS1K-BRK-8, NCS1K-BRK-16, or NCS1K-BRK-24), and colored add/drop units (AAWG-32-O or AAWG-32-E)

Step 5 To view port names and cable ID details, hover over any cable.

The functional view for each site displays all internal node connections, including port labeling, degree interconnections, and add/drop relationships between NCS 1010 components and related units. You can review port and cable details for precise analysis.

Copy configurations from one node to another

Use this procedure to copy the configurations of a specific node to a node at a different site.

You can copy the configuration only during a manual 4K-1K layout movement. It is not supported for NCS1010 layout movement.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network from which you want to copy the configuration.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
Network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** tab.

Step 4 Select the rack, chassis, or card of a particular site.

Step 5 Select the site that will receive the configurations from the **Copy To** drop-down list.

Step 6 Click **New Rack** to add a new rack. Cisco ONP copies the configuration to the new rack

Step 7 Click **Done** to save the changes in the layout.

Note
You can also cut, copy, and delete racks, chassis, and cards in the layout.

Export the IPC report

Use this procedure to export the connections of a current site or all sites to an Excel sheet.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network from which you want to export the connections of a current site or all sites to an Excel sheet.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
The network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** > **IPC** tabs.

You can view the patches that are listed in the left pane. Click each patch to view the details such as position, card, and port of the source and destination sites.

The patches that you click are highlighted in the rack.

Step 4 Hover over the **Export** icon, and click **Current site** or **All Sites** option.

The **Export IPC** dialog box appears.

Step 5 Click **Continue** to export the connections of the current site or all sites.

The cable-type and Cable ID are included in the report only for the NCS 1010 network.

Export port usage of an LNI network

Use this procedure to export the port usage details of an LNI network.

Table 38: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Multi-Layer Connections Phase 1	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature provides the connection trace of a service across various interfaces in a network. This feature allows you to export the following: • Consolidated port usage report based on network in addition to the internal port details which you can view by hovering the mouse pointer over the tooltip • Port usage report based on sites • Port usage report only for LNI imported networks

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the LNI network whose port usage you want to export.

Step 2 Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
To proceed, make sure the network has been successfully analyzed.

Step 3 Click the **Layout** tab.

Step 4 Select the site for which you want to export port usage.

Step 5 Hover the mouse over the **Export** icon and select **Port Usage** for either **Current site** or **All Sites**.

The **Export Port** dialog box appears.

Step 6 Click **Continue**.

Cisco ONP exports the port usage details in Excel format.

Note

- If you modify any services in the NCS 4000 node after upgrading the LNI network, the changes in the port usage details will not update.
- The demand labels shown for the trunk ports of the NCS4K-DWDM line card in the port mapping report are not logically related to the NCS 4000 trunk ports. They are related to NCS 1004 client ports.

Define multilayer connections for an SSON network

Use this procedure to define the Multilayer Connections (MLC) such as cards and pluggables for 4K-1K-2K and 1K-2K aggregated nodes in an SSON network.

Table 39: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
NCS4K-1K-2K Multilayer Connection Trace	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	You can define Multilayer Connections (MLC) such as cards and pluggables for NCS 4K-1K-2K and NCS 1K-2K aggregated nodes in an SSON network. This new tab in the **Layout** page helps to view end-to-end MLC trace for OTN service starting from **NCS4K IN** until **NCS2K** Add/Drop for LNI network. Also, it helps to define new traces for the newly added service and maintain the network design and deployment.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network where you want to define multilayer connections.

Step 2 Define the MLC:

a) Click the **Layout** tab.

b) Click the **MLC** tab.

Alternatively, you can navigate to the **MLC** page by clicking the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the service name in the network tree and clicking **View in MLC**

You can view the service properties in a table. See MLC details, on page 75.

c) Click the service name to switch to the layout view.

You will view the layout and the service details in the right pane.

d) Select the rack, shelf, card, and ports from the drop-down lists for NCS4K In, NCS4K Out, NCS 1K In, and NCS 1K out, for both **Source** and **Destination** sites.

The NCS 2000 chassis details appear automatically.

Note
For an LNI imported network, all details appear automatically. If you add a new service, you can update its details.

e) Click the check icon to save your changes.

Click the refresh icon to remove changes you made after saving.

The updated details are included in the BOM.

Step 3 To export the MLC details, perform these steps:

a) Click the table icon to switch to the table view.
b) Choose **Export** > **MLC Traces**to export all the details available in the MLC table.
c) Choose **Export** > **LMP/TTI Connections** to export the details of Link Management Protocol (LMP) connections, which are between NCS 1004 and NCS 2000 cards, and Trail Trace Identifier (TTI) connections, which are between NCS 4000 and NCS 1004 cards.

All these connections are included in the BOM.

Step 4 To filter the services displayed in the left pane, click the Filter icon and choose one of these options:

- Source Site
- Destination Site
- Type of the traffic
- Trace Origin
  - LNI: imported through Import Live Network option
  - User Created: created through Cisco ONP UI
- Trace Status
  - Completed: User has defined all MLC details,
  - Partial: User has defined only partial MLC details, and
  - Empty: User has not defined any MLC details.

Step 5 Click the three vertical dots and choose the option you need.

- **Enable Multi Select**: You can select up to the card level for different OTN.
- **Expand All**: Expands the service tree.
- **Collapse All**: Collapses the expanded service tree.
- **Show Trace Status**: Shows the trace status icon next to the service name.

Step 6 Click the three horizontal dots next to the service trace and choose the option you need.

- **Delete Trace**: Deletes the respective trace.
- **Locate in Map**: Shows the service in the map view.

Note
You can enable the same port number on the primary and secondary **NCS4K IN** nodes for Client 1+1 and other protection scheme.

MLC details

This section describes the various fields available in the MLC tab in the Layout view of a network.

The MLC tab includes these fields.

Table 40: MLC details

Properties	Description
Name	Name of the service
Group Name	Name of the group to which the service belongs
Type	Traffic type
Src Site	Source site
Src NCS4K In	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the input side of the NCS 4000 chassis in the source site
Src NCS4K Out	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the output side of the NCS 4000 chassis in the source site
Src NCS1K In	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the output side of the NCS 1004 chassis in the source site
Src NCS1K Out	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the output side of the NCS 1004 chassis in the source site
Src NCS2K AddDrop	Add/Drop multiplexer and demultiplexer connected to the NCS 2000 chassis in the source site
Src NCS2K MPO	Media channel between the source and destination sites
Dst NCS4K In	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the input side of the NCS 4000 chassis in the destination site
Dst NCS4K Out	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the output side of the NCS 4000 chassis in the destination site

Properties	Description
Dst NCS1K In	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the input side of the NCS 1004 chassis in the destination site
Dst NCS1K Out	Details of the rack, slot, card, port in the output side of the NCS 1004 chassis in the destination site
Dst NCS2K AddDrop	Add/drop multiplexer and demultiplexer that is connected to the NCS 2000 chassis in the destination site
Dst NCS2K MPO	MPO cable connecting the NCS 2000 chassis in the destination site
Media Channel	Media channel between the source and destination sites
Notes	Additional notes, if applicable
Trace Origin	Indicates whether the service connections are user-created or imported through LNI.

Add new pluggables, alarm cables and 100G client bandwidth licenses to BoM

Use this procedure to add new pluggables, alarm cables, and 100G client bandwidth licenses to an existing BoM for the NCS 1004 and NCS 4000 platforms.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Open the network you want to update.

Step 2 Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

Note
Ensure the network is successfully analyzed before proceeding.

Step 3 Click the **BOM** tab.

Step 4 Start adding new items:

a) Click **Add**.

The **New** dialog box opens.

Step 5 Specify the details:

a) Enter the Cisco part number of the pluggable, alarm cable, or 100G bandwidth license in the **Cisco Part Number** field.

b) Click **Add** to confirm the additions.

The new pluggables, alarm cables, or 100G bandwidth licenses are now listed in the BoM.

Spectrum utilization and path finder capabilities

A spectrum utilization and path finder are network visualization features that

- streamline the identification of available and used optical spectrum across network sites and fibers,
- enable interactive path selection and custom route planning, and
- provide tools for both comprehensive and minimal network mapping.

Table 41: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Spectrum Utilization and Path Finder	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	The spectrum utilization and path finder introduces the **Minimal Map**, a streamlined network visualization tool focusing on essential data points like Sites and Fibers, enhancing usability and performance. **General Settings** now allow individual customization, including default map views and spectrum utilization colors. The **Path Finder/Selector** enables interactive path selection with options for manual and custom path finding for multiple routing options. The **Spectrum Utilization** provides a comprehensive visualization of used spectrum, while the **Spectrum Finder** helps locate and apply available spectrum across fibers, offering dual-view capabilities and multiple selection methods. These enhancements collectively improve network management, planning, and resource optimization.

Key components

The spectrum utilization and path finder feature introduces several key components to enhance network visualization, planning, and resource optimization:

- **Minimal map**: A visualization tool that focuses on sites and fibers, presenting a simplified network map for easier navigation and analysis.

- **Path finder/selector**: An interactive feature that lets users select network paths, supporting both manual and customized route finding to optimize network planning.
- **Spectrum utilization**: A visualization function that displays the usage status of optical spectrum, helping operators assess how spectrum resources are allocated.
- **Spectrum finder**: A utility that locates available optical spectrum on fibers and applies this information for provisioning circuits or media channels.

Find a custom path

Use this procedure to customize a fiber path on the map.

The **Custom Path Finder** is accessible exclusively through the minimal map. When you choose the custom path finder, the detailed map automatically switches to the minimal map.

Limitations

- This feature applies only to circuits (NCS1010/NCS1001), waves (NCS2000 NON-SSON), and media channels (NCS2000 SSON).

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree, select the section of the media channel or circuit that you want to add a new path.

Step 2 Click the **Ellipses** icon and select **Custom Path Finder**.

The Custom Path Finder for the selected section opens.

Step 3 In the **Visualization** area, choose the required map view.

Map View	Result
Complete Map	Shows a complete network map of the selected path with other sites.
Sub Map	Shows only maps with chosen sites and fiber.

Step 4 In the **Options** area, choose the required parameters to calculate the Path Finder.

Option	Description
Minimum Hop	Routes using the minimum number of hop counts, regardless of the fiber length.
Minimum Length	Routes using the minimum fiber length, regardless of hop count.
Distinct Fiber Set	Provides a distinct set of fibers, ensuring that the same fiber is not used in other paths.

Option	Description
Number of Path Count	Calculates the number of paths according to the specified value.

Step 5 Click **Calculate**.

The system displays the list of paths calculated using the chosen parameters.

The calculated paths table contains the path parameters.

Table 42: Path Parameters

Parameter	Description
S.No	Displays the serial number.
Path	Shows the fiber path direction based on the selected **Options** parameters.
Funnel icon	Filters the path based on fiber labels.
Hops	Displays the hop count.
Total Length	Displays the total length of the fiber path.

Step 6 Click **Export** to export the chosen fiber path.

Step 7 In the **Selected Service and Path** area, check the service and path information and click **Apply Path** to apply the selected path.

Select path manually

The manual path selector is accessible exclusively through the minimal map. When you choose the manual path selection, the detailed map automatically switches to the minimal map.

Limitations

- Available in Design and Upgrade modes where circuits path can be updated.
- Applies to only Circuits (NCS1010/ NCS1001), Waves (NCS2000 NON-SSON), media channel (NCS2000 SSON).
- Applies to regen circuits/waves/media channel.
- Additional options are applicable for Section under Network Tree.

The procedure to select a path manually on the map is as follows:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree, select the section of the media channel that you want to add a new path.

Step 2 Click the **Ellipses** icon and select **Manual Path Selection**.

Step 3 In the Search field, enter the site or fiber to focus on it.

Step 4 Select the required the fibers to create a path.

The selected fibers appear on the **Operation Modes** pop-up pane under **Fibers** area.

Step 5 Click **Apply**.

View spectrum utilization and find available spectrum

Use this procedure to analyze the availability of network fiber spectrum and to apply the selected spectrum to a planned service.

The spectrum finder is accessible exclusively through the minimal map. When you choose the spectrum finder, the detailed map automatically switches to the minimal map.

Use the spectrum finder for the network in Design/Upgrade/Release Upgrade mode and view the spectrum utilization in Analyze mode.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree, select the section of the media channel to view the spectrum utilization for each fiber.

Step 2 Click the **Ellipsis** icon and select **Spectrum Finder**.

The spectrum finder for the selected section opens.

Step 3 In the **Selected Fibers** area, click **+Add Fiber** and choose the required fibers from the drop-down list.

Step 4 In the **Visualization** area, choose the required map view.

Map View	Result
Complete Map	Shows a complete network map of the selected path with other sites.
Sub Map	Shows only the maps with chosen sites and fiber.

Step 5 In the **Spectrum Finder** area, modify the parameters as required.

Option	Description
Tabular View	Similar to Spectrum Utilization View.

Option	Description
Detailed View	Displays multiple fibers in a vertical orientation (Y-Axis) and the spectrum on the horizontal axis (X-Axis).
Spectrum Selection	Enable Spectrum Selection to modify the subsequent parameters.
Spacing	Enter the bandwidth (GHz) that is required for the network circuit.
Distinct Fiber Set	Provides Distinct set of fibers. This makes sure the same fiber is not repeated in other paths.
Number of Path Count	Calculates the number of paths based on the number provided.
Allow Overlap	Allows you to select overlapping wavelengths with selected fibers, when enabled.
Zoom	Zooms in and out of detailed view to granular view. Click **Default** reset zoom.
View Labels	Displays the labels. Enable to view the labels. You can also view the labels of existing occupied circuits.
Hovered Spectrum	Shows the start, end, and central wavelengths (THz) of the hovered spectrum when moving across the view.
Selected Spectrum	Shows the start, end, and central wavelengths (THz) of the selected spectrum when selecting across the view.
C-Band	Toggle to view the C-band spectrum usage.
L-Band	Toggle to view the L-band spectrum usage.
Fiber Utilization Graph	Displays the frequency utilized in a fiber for each span in continuation in a vertical axis. Each square block is 3.125GHz. The frequency range starts from the left and continues towards the right, increasing 3.125GHz per block for both C- and L-band. For C-band, the first row has the starting frequency as 191.325 THz. A single row contains 53 blocks, totaling 0.165625 THz (53*3.125 GHz). The starting frequency of subsequent rows increment at 0.165625 GHz.

Color tone of the blocks varies in the fiber utilization graph.

Dark red	Indicates overlap of same spectrum across multiple waves.
Light red	Indicates less spectrum usage.

Step 6 In the **Apply Properties to Existing Service** area, check the service parameters and click **Apply Wavelength** and **Apply Path**.

Click **Apply Wavelength** and **Apply Path** to revert the changes.

Step 7 Select **Apply to Service**.

COSM cards

A COSM card is a network hardware component that

- provides licenses based on functionality for features such as alarm correlation, performance monitoring, connection verification, and OTDR,
- serves as the primary card for all networks starting from Release 12.1.0, and
- can be deployed in both ROADM and TRAFFIC nodes as part of network designs.

From Release 25.1.1, SVO card is referred as COSM card.

Features of the COSM card:

The COSM card offers these key features and configuration options:

- Occupies two slots in the chassis.
- Serves as the primary card for all networks beginning with Release 12.1.0.
- For high availability, a node can be equipped with two COSM cards, but they cannot reside in the same chassis.
- Two 10G SFP+ pluggables can be used to connect two COSM cards within a node.
- A Cisco ASR 920 switch can be connected to COSM cards during network design.
- The COSM solution can operate either as a physical card or as a UCS-based solution.

COSM licenses:

From 25.1.1, one COSM license, OAS-COSM-MLCL, is required for each active card present in the chassis, such as M15, M6, M2, 1010, 1020, 1014, or 1004.

SVO licenses

SVO licenses are applicable for NCS 2000 networks until Release 12.3.1.

- SVO cards require either a Base License or an SVO Full License which covers High Availability, Connection Verification, and Flex Spectrum. If the SVO Full License is not selected, the SVO Base License and High Availability are enabled by default.
- Types of SVO licenses include:
    - Cisco NMS: Features High Availability, Connection Verification, Flex Spectrum, and OTDR.

- Third-Party NMS: Includes North Bound Interface (NBI), Alarm Correlation, Performance Monitoring, and Circuit Provisioning.

Chassis licensing:

- Every chassis added to the network must be licensed from Release 12.1.0 onwards. For networks upgraded to Cisco ONP Release 4.0 or higher, a new chassis license is required after analysis.
- Chassis licenses come in variants such as 1-chassis, 5-chassis, 10-chassis, 20-chassis, 50-chassis, and others, chosen based on cost optimization.
- A license is required for each chassis added to the network after the first chassis.
- Chassis License Flush Out allows you to replace existing chassis licenses with new ones. The current license remains active if the site is unlocked. However, you can use flush out only during network upgrade mode.
- You can continue using existing licenses with changes to the chassis unless you opt for the Chassis License Flush Out option.

Note Chassis Licensing and SVO Licenses are applicable until Release 12.3.1.

Cisco Optical Site Manager associations

A Cisco Optical Site Manager association is a network configuration mechanism that

- enables a ROADM or Traffic node equipped with an COSM card to manage OLA, DGE, Traffic, and other ROADM nodes that may not have their own COSM card
- allows both manual and automatic association of secondary nodes to a primary node based on network topology and configuration, and
- supports a range of High Availability options to enhance resiliency and dynamic association in NCS 2000 networks.

From Release 25.1.1, Cisco ONP has been enhanced to support COSM line card connectivity from ROADM or Traffic nodes to various site types. The node with the COSM card becomes the primary node.The number of nodes managed by the primary node depends on the total application memory of the primary node and the RAM size of the individual associated nodes. You can configure these two properties under the COSM properties of site properties.

Table 43: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Cisco Optical Site Manager enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	Cisco ONP has been enhanced to support COSM line card connectivity from ROADM nodes to various site types. A ROADM node equipped with a COSM card can now manage up to 14 additional OLA and ROADM nodes. Previously, this was limited to OLA-to-ROADM associations. The node with the COSM card acts as the primary node. The new **COSM High Availability** options available under the Site properties, such as **Auto**, **Local HA**, **None**, **Only Active**, and **Geo HA** enable more dynamic and rule-based association in the NCS 2000 network.

Methods of association

- Automatic COSM associations:
  - Cisco ONP automatically selects a primary node if the fiber property DCN Extension is enabled or if a node has the highest number of degrees.
  - You can associate up to 15 nodes with one primary node. In networks with more than 15 nodes, Cisco ONP chooses another primary node to manage the excess nodes.
- Manual association (Network Tree and Map): You can manually associate OLA, DGE, Traffic, and ROADM nodes with a ROADM or Traffic node (equipped with a COSM card) using the network tree or topology map interface.
- Association through COSM High Availability property: The association options under the High Availability drop-down list (Auto, Local HA, None, Only Active, Geo HA) can be directly applied for both SSON and non-SSON NCS 2000 networks for rule-based and resilient configurations.
  - **Auto**: Based on the analysis and default behavior.
  - **Local HA**: The active and standby COSM cards are both on the same node.
  - **None**: No COSM card present.
  - **Only Active**: This option does not provide High Availability. Only the primary COSM card is added.
  - **Geo HA**: COSM cards are placed in two sites next to each other in different geographical locations.
- From Release 25.1.1, Traffic nodes may also act as primary nodes if equipped with a COSM card.
- High Availability options support both switched optical networks (SSON) and non-SSON environments.
- These enhancements allow for more scalable and flexible management of optical site nodes in the NCS 2000 platform.

If your network contains more than 15 nodes, Cisco ONP divides the associations such that another primary node manages the additional nodes.

- Using the network map, you can manually group OLA and DEG nodes without SVO cards to a ROADM node with an SVO or COSM card for centralized management.
- Selecting "Geo HA" under High Availability lets you deploy pairs of COSM cards in geographically separate locations, increasing protection against local failures.

Associate sites with COSM cards

Use this procedure to associate OLA and ROADM sites with the COSM cards:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree panel, click the **Ellipsis** icon available next to any ROADM or Traffic site with COSM card.

Step 2 Click **Edit** COSM **Associations**.

Step 3 Select thesites on the map to toggle the COSM connections. To confirm your selection, click **Done** at the top-right corner.

You can associate up to 14 nodes with a single ROADM or Traffic node equipped with an COSM card. To associate more than 14 nodes, you will need an additional primary node to manage the extra nodes. You can open widgets in the map and select the top section to view the association.

Note
You can also right-click any ROADM or Traffic site from the map and click **Edit COSM Associations**. For the DGE sites, the **Edit** COSM **Associations** option is not displayed.

During network analysis, the tool automatically associates the sites you do not associate with the COSM card.

Export Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file for NCS 2000 network

Use this procedure to export the Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML files for NCS 2000 network from the Cisco ONP GUI.

This feature has limited scope in this release.

The network must be in Analyze mode.

Note This procedure applies to all NCS 2000 networks from R25.1.1 only to upload NETCONF file to Cisco Optical Site Manager.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree panel, click the three dots.

A pop-up list appears.

Step 2 In the list, click **Generate COSM NetConf XML**.

Export window appears with network name.

Step 3 Click **Export**.

The message "Success. COSM NetConf exported successfully" appears.

Download the zip file that contains the COSM NETCONF XML files of individual sites.

Note
You can choose the destination folder to save the downloaded Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML files of individual sites.

Note
NCS 2000 Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file does not support the MD-32O-CE and MD-32E-CE card configurations.

Note
- For the ROADM and OLA nodes, the device name is the same as the **Site Name**.

Ensure that you align the device name in COSM to match the specified format.

If the **Site Name** contains any special character, the XML file replaces the special character with its ASCII value in the COSM XML device name, providing a seamless experience with the COSM data backup workflow.

Export NeUpdate XML file for NCS 2000 networks

Use this procedure to export the NeUpdate XML files for all network sites or the entire network from the Cisco ONP GUI. This supports device configuration, automation, and network provisioning using the latest supported parameters.

Note This procedure applies to all NCS 2000 networks till R11.1.x to upload in CTC. For NCS 2000 networks from R25.1.1, see Export Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file for NCS 1001/1010/1014 networks, on page 93 to export NETCONF XML to upload in Cisco Optical Site Manager UI.

The network must be in Analyze mode.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree panel, click the three dots.

A pop-up list appears.

Step 2 In the list, click **Generate Device NetConf XML**.

The **Export** window appears displaying the network name.

Step 3 Click **Export**.

The message "Success. Device NetConf exported successfully" appears.

You can download a zip file that contains the NETCONF XML files for individual sites.

Note
You can choose the destination folder for saving the downloaded NETCONF XML files of individual sites.

This feature has limited scope in this release.

Export device NETCONF XML file for NCS 1010 networks

Use this procedure to export the NETCONF XML files for all network sites or the entire network from the Cisco ONP GUI. This supports device configuration, automation, and network provisioning using the latest supported parameters.

Note NETCONF device XML is not supported for NCS1004 and NCS1014 devices.

The network must be in Analyze mode.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Table 44: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Export Device and Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file for all NCS 1000 networks	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	The NETCONF XML file exported for the analyzed NCS 1000 network designs now include this parameter when the config mode, card type, and client type are configured. • mode NCS 1010 designs now include these parameters. Parameters based on *Enable Special Settings*: • Patchcord Loss Threshold (applicable for C+L band device) • Ots Rx Low Threshold (applicable for C+L Raman device) • Bidirectional span-loss mismatch threshold • Payload OSC Min Deviation • Payload OSC Max Deviation Parameters based on Raman LUT and ALC2 and LUT: • Raman-tuning with-payload • Raman-turn-up <enable/disable> • Raman-safety-trigger dfb-los • Raman-safety-trigger osc-los • Raman-safety-trigger osc-osnr-los

Table 45: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
ALC2 Enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	The NETCONF XML file exported for the analyzed NCS 1010 network design with Microsoft configuration now includes a new parameter. • OTDR-ScanMode-Expert If you enable the **Enable Special Settings** check box under Network level properties, the generated XML file contains the OTDR-ScanMode-Expert parameter that is set to *multi-region*. If you do not enable the **Enable Special Settings** check box, then the scan mode configuration is not added to the device Netconf XML file.

Table 46: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
New Parameters Included in NCS 1010 NETCONF XML file	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	The NETCONF XML file exported from the NCS 1010 network design now includes these new parameters to support seamless Day-0 provisioning and the setup of a new node added to the network. • Optical cross-connects • Gain range margin • Tone Rates • Raman tuning configurations • Slot reserve • Dmux WSS attenuation • Unused CCMD-16 ports shutdown • Span baseline-deviation • OTDR Thresholds • APC Span-loss correction threshold

Table 47: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Export NETCONF File from NCS 1010 network	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	You can export the NETCONF XML files for all the NCS 1010 nodes, and upload them to the NCS 1010 nodes through the YANG suite. This enables automatic bring up of the NCS 1010 nodes using the NETCONF data.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree panel, click the three dots.

A pop-up list appears.

Step 2 In the list, click **Generate Device NetConf XML**.

The **Export** window appears displaying the network name.

Step 3 Click **Export**.

The message "Success. Device NetConf exported successfully" appears.

You can download a zip file that contains the NETCONF XML files for individual sites.

Note
You can choose the destination folder for saving the downloaded NETCONF XML files of individual sites.

This feature has limited scope in this release.

Note
For C+L Network, the partner band configurations are not included in the Cisco ONP-generated XML file. Manually configure the partner bands on the devices while bringing up the NCS 1010 C+L network.

Note
NETCONF device XML is not supported for NCS1004 and NCS1014 device.

From Release 24.3.1, these new parameters are available in the NETCONF file exported from the NCS 1010 network design:

- OSC TX Power
- Optical Cross Connect
- OTS tone rate
- OMS tone rate
- OTS tone pattern expected
- OTS tone detect OOB
- OTS tone pattern
- OTS tone frequency
- Raman pump configurations
- Line port attenuation
- Raman dual safety

These parameters are available only if you enable the **Enable Special Settings** check box under the Network properties.

- Raman turnup
- OTS ports shutdown
- OTDR autoscan
- Gain range margin
- OTDR excess attenuation threshold
- OTDR end of fiber threshold
- Slot reserve
- Dmux WSS attenuation

- Unused CCMD-16 ports shutdown
- Span baseline-deviation
- OTDR Thresholds
- APC Span-loss correction threshold
- OTDR-ScanMode-Expert

Note
From R25.1.1, the Cisco ONP-generated XML file for the analyzed NCS 1010 networks include the OTDR-ScanMode-Expert value. The value is set to

- multi-region if you enabled the **Enable Special Settings** check box.
- auto if you did not enable the **Enable Special Settings** check box.

From Release 26.1.1, these new parameters are available in the NETCONF file exported from the NCS 1010 network design. These parameters are available only if you enable the **Enable Special Settings** check box under the Network properties.

- Patchcord Loss Threshold (applicable for C+L band device)
- Ots Rx Low Threshold (applicable for C+L Raman device)
- Bidirectional span-loss mismatch threshold
- Payload OSC Min Deviation
- Payload OSC Max Deviation

Parameters based on Raman LUT and ALC2 and LUT:

- Raman-tuning with-payload
- Raman-tuning manual
- Raman-tuning Raman-gain-target
- Raman-turn-up <enable/disable>
- Raman-safety-trigger dfb-los
- Raman-safety-trigger osc-los
- Raman-safety-trigger osc-osnr-los
- Raman Pump Configuration such as Raman-tx-power-instance and Raman-tx-power-value

Export device NETCONF XML Files for individual sites

Use this procedure to export device NETCONF XML files for individual sites from the Cisco ONP GUI.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the site.

Step 2 In the list, click **Generate Device NetConf XML**.

Export window appears with network name.

Step 3 Click **Export**.

The message, "Success. Device NetConf exported successfully" appears.

You can download a zip file containing device NETCONF XML files of individual sites.

Upload NETCONF files to NCS 1010 device using NETCONF client

Use this procedure to upload the NETCONF files that you downloaded from Cisco ONP, into the NCS 1010 device using a NETCONF client.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the YANG suite that has access to the NCS 1010 device.

Step 2 Connect to the NCS 1010 device.

Step 3 Copy the NETCONF XML file content that is downloaded from Cisco ONP, and paste it into the Protocol NETCONF Run RPC block.

Step 4 Append this commit code at the end of the NETCONF XML file content.

```
<rpc xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" message-id="102">
<commit/>
</rpc>
```

Export Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file for NCS 1001/1010/1014 networks

Use this procedure to export the Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML files for all the individual sites in a network, from the Cisco ONP GUI.

Table 48: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Export Device and Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file for all NCS 1000 networks	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	Cisco Optical Site Manager XML supports NCS 1001 and NCS 1014 networks. NCS 1004 configurations are added to the XML file. NCS 1010 designs now include these parameters. Parameters based on Raman LUT and ALC2 and LUT: • Raman-tuning manual • Raman-tuning Raman-gain-target • Raman Pump Configuration such as Raman-tx-power-instance and Raman-tx-power-value

Table 49: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Export Cisco Optical Site Manager (COSM) NETCONF File from NCS 1010 network	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	The new **Generate COSM NetConf XML** option allows you to export from the Cisco Optical Network Planner, the Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML files for all the NCS 1010 nodes. You can then upload these files to the NCS 1010 nodes through the Cisco Optical Site Manager, enabling automatic bring-up of the NCS 1010 nodes.

This feature has limited scope in this release.

The network must be in Analyze mode.

Note From R26.1.1, export of COSM XML for NCS 1001 and NCS 1014 platforms are supported with these limitations.

- Analysed NCS1001 and NCS1014 networks in R25.1.1 must be reanalysed in R26.1.1 before generating Cisco Optical Site Manager XML for NCS 1001 and NCS 1014 networks.
- Cisco Optical Site Manager XML is not supported for NCS 1001 networks with PSM-Path protection configuration.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree panel, click the three dots.

A pop-up list appears.

Step 2 In the list, click **Generate COSM NetConf XML**.

Export window appears with network name.

Step 3 Click **Export**.

The message "Success. COSM NetConf exported successfully" appears.

Download the zip file that contains the COSM NETCONF XML files of individual sites.

Note
You can choose the destination folder to save the downloaded Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML files of individual sites.

Note

- For the ROADM OLT node, the device name is generated in the **Site Name-Side Name** format.
- For the OLA node, the device name is the same as the **Site Name**.

Ensure that you align the device name in COSM to match the specified format.

If the **Site Name** contains any special character, the XML file replaces the special character with its ASCII value in the COSM XML device name, providing a seamless experience with the COSM data backup workflow.

Note
L-Band Configuration is not certified in Cisco Optical Site Manager XML. A future release will be considered for the L-Band configuration.

Note
From R26.1.1, the Cisco ONP-generated XML file for the analyzed NCS 1000 networks include the **Mode** value. The value is set to

- MXP-1K if you set *Config Mode* as *Muxponder* or *Bundle*.
- MXP-SLICES-1K if you set *Config Mode* as *Slice*.

This value appears only when you set the *Card Type*, *Config Mode*, and *Client Type* properties.

Upload a NETCONF XML to NCS 1010 device through COSM web interface

Use this procedure to upload Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML files, generated by the Cisco ONP, to an NCS 1010 device using the Cisco Optical Site Manager web interface.

Before you begin

- Download the required COSM NETCONF XML files for the target NCS 1010 device. If you want to configure cross connects, download two files:
  - one without optical cross connect (OXC)
  - and one with optical cross connect (OXC).
- If the devices are already onboarded on COSM, verify that the device name and unique identifier (UID) in COSM are identical to those in the COSM generated XML files. If the device name or UID does not match, remove the device from the interface. Alternatively, update the device name, UID, and rack position in the XML to align with COSM and then upload the updated file.
- If the devices are not onboarded on COSM, upload the COSM XML without onboarding the devices. The device name and UIDs configured in the XML file will be assigned during device onboarding.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to the Cisco Optical Site Manager UI that has access to the NCS 1010 device.

Step 2 Click **Optical Setup** in the left panel.

Step 3 Click the **Node Setup** tab.

Step 4 Click **Select an XML configuration file**.

a) Navigate to the location where the COSM XML file without OXC is present and select it.
b) Click **Yes**.
c) Click **Upload**.
A confirmation message appears after the upload is complete.

Important
Manually configure the IP address details of the device, as they are not part of the COSM XML file generated through Cisco ONP.

Step 5 Create an authorization group for the device added through the imported XML.

a) Click **Devices** in the left panel.
b) In the **Devices** tab, click the **Authorization Group** section to expand it.
c) Click the **Add Auth Group** button.
d) In the **Add Authorization Group** dialog box, enter the **Auth Group Name**, **Remote User Name**, and **Remote Password** in their respective fields.
e) Click **Add**

The new auth group is added to the table.

Step 6 Edit the device details:

a) In the **Devices** tab, click the **Devices** section to expand it.
b) Select the device and update its **IP Address** and **Auth Group**.
c) Click **Apply**.
d) Wait until **Sync Status** to shows *sync-completed*, and *alarm-synchronized*.

Step 7 Go to **Optical Configuration** > **ANS parameter** and verify whether the respective configurations are complete.

Step 8 After you load the Cisco Optical Site Manager XML file without optical cross connect, load the file with optical cross connect and edit the device details.

Step 9 After adding the Cisco Optical Site Manager XML file with optical cross connect, go to the **Optical Cross Connections** tab and verify whether the respective configurations are complete.

Both COSM XML files (without and with OXC) are successfully uploaded to the NCS 1010 device, and device configurations are updated according to the planned parameters.

Export NCS 1010 network planning data for Cisco Optical Network Controller

Use this procedure to export NCS 1010 network-planning data from Cisco ONP as a JSON file. You can upload the exported JSON file to Cisco Optical Network Controller to enable efficient bulk configuration and management of NCS 1010 devices.

Table 50: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Export NCS 1010 Network Planning Data for Cisco Optical Network Controller (Cisco ONC)	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	You can export the planning data of NCS 1010 network, in the form of a JSON file. This JSON file can be uploaded into Cisco ONC to configure the managed devices in bulk.

You can export the planning data of NCS 1010 network only for releases 7.7.1 and 7.9.1.

Procedure

Step 1 In the network tree panel, click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the network name, and select **Generate CONC JSON** .

Step 2 In the **Export File** dialog box, enter the name of the JSON file, and click **Export** to download the JSON file to your local system.

Upload planning data into Cisco ONC

Use this procedure to upload the network planning data (JSON file) downloaded from Cisco ONP to efficiently transfer network design and configuration information into Cisco ONC.

Procedure

Step 1 Log in to Cisco ONC.

Step 2 Hover over the **Import** icon in the left panel and click **Planning Data Import**.

Step 3 Click **Import**.

Step 4 Browse and select the JSON file you downloaded from Cisco ONP.

You can use the planning data to configure the devices managed by Cisco ONC.

Download multiple networks

Cisco ONP allows you to download multiple networks as an excel sheet.

Follow these steps to download multiple networks.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface.

View details of layout and internal connections

Procedure

Step 1 Choose **File** > **Download Networks**.

The **Select Network(s) to Download** window appears.

Step 2 Choose a network using one of the options.

Option	Description
Search bar	Enter the network name and click search icon.
Select All	Enable **Select All** to select maximum 10 networks.
File list	Use the file list check box to select the required networks.

Step 3 Click **Download**.
Info panel appears.

Step 4 (Optional) Enter zip folder name to download the selected networks.

Step 5 (Optional) Disable **Run in Background** to monitor the download progress else go to step Step 7, on page 98.

Step 6 Click **Download**.
After the zip file is successfully generated, the **Download Networks** notification appears. Choose **Download**

Step 7 Leaving **Run in Background** enabled, click **Download**.

It is recommended to run the network downloads in background for larger networks. Go to **Job Monitor** to see the download progress in the background and click **Download**.

Note
Download Networks job will be automatically removed from **Job Monitor** after 7 days.

The zip folder containing the selected networks downloads in the local folder.