System Setup and Software Installation Guide for Cisco Optical Site Manager, IOS XR

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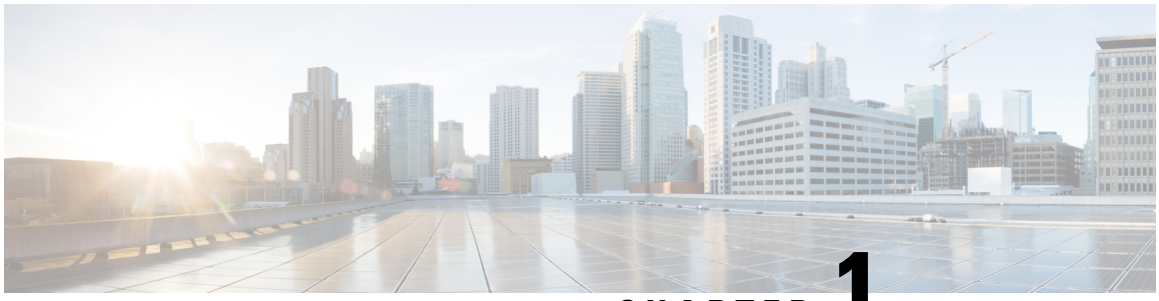
CONTENTS



CHAPTER 1

Cisco Optical Site Manager Overview

This chapter gives us an overview of the Cisco Optical Site Manager.

Cisco Optical Site Manager Overview

Cisco Optical Site Manager is an application that allows you to view and access the topology of all the optical devices located in the same optical site. It represents a ROADM functionality by aggregating any transponder or muxponder (or optical transceiver in general) present in the same location.

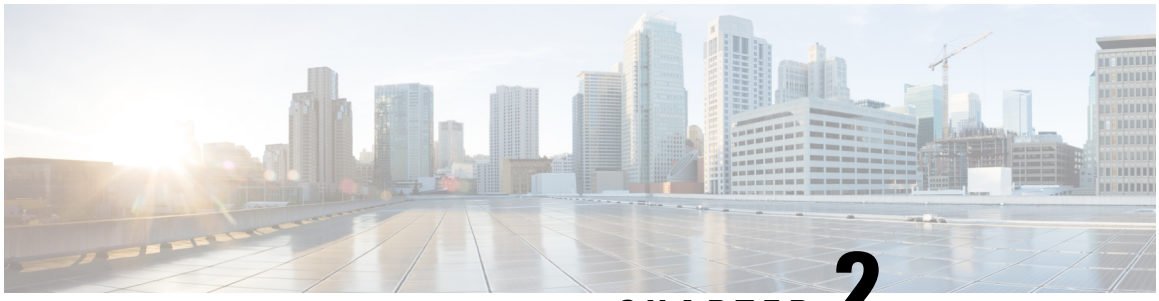
Cisco Optical Site Manager enables software-defined networks to automate site operations. Its site aggregation feature for Optical Sites includes any NCS 1000 devices connected to the network.

Cisco Optical Site Manager provides the following features:

1.
2. **Site-Level Management:** Cisco Optical Site Manager collects and manages site-level information, including inventory details, site topology, performance monitoring, and correlated alarms.
3. **Web-Based User Interface:** Cisco Optical Site Manager offers a web-based user interface (Web UI) that provides improved management control for NCS 1000 devices and their configurations. This interface allows you to easily view the layout of chassis, cards, and passive devices. Additionally, you can check the active and acknowledged alarms for the NCS 1000 devices.
4. **Performance Monitoring:** Cisco Optical Site Manager enables you to keep track of the performance of different cards and chassis that are hosted on the device. You can access both current and historical performance monitoring counters at various intervals. Additionally, you can verify connections and perform loopbacks.

For more information about Cisco Optical Site Manager, see the data sheet.

Cisco Optical Site Manager Overview



CHAPTER 2

Install Cisco Optical Site Manager

This chapter describes the steps to install Cisco Optical Site Manager.

Install Cisco Optical Site Manager

Cisco Optical Site Manager is a software application designed to provide detailed information about a particular site. This information includes inventory, site topology, correlated alarms, and performance monitoring. The application can be hosted on either NCS 1010 or NCS 1014. Once enabled on the two devices, the application hosted on NCS 1010 can also provide High Availability.

Cisco Optical Site Manager has the ability to manage different following configurations for NCS 1000 devices:

- NCS1010 OLT-C
- NCS1010 OLT-C and NCS1014

The Cisco Optical Site Manager package is available as an optional component as a separate GISO image bundled with the Cisco IOS XR image.

Pre-requisites for a NCS 1000 Device to be Managed

Ensure that the following prerequisites are met to manage the NCS 1000 devices with Cisco Optical Site Manager.

- All the Cisco NCS 1000 devices on the network are reachable from the device hosting Cisco Optical Site Manager.
- SSH is configured on all the devices.
- Netconf-Yang agent is configured to use SSH for communication.
- The SSH rate limit is set to 600.
- For auto-onboarding of directly connected devices (peer devices), use *MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1* port with IP addresses *192.168.1.1/30* and *192.168.1.2/30*.
- Static routes are added on devices that belong to different subnets or configured as peer devices. For more details, see Configure Static Route on Peer Devices, on page 4.

- The authentication credentials of Cisco Optical Site Manager match the authentication credentials of the device.

Configure Static Route on Peer Devices

To configure a static route on the peer devices, perform these steps:

Note From R24.3.1, in a High Availability (HA) configuration where the HA subnet is different from the management subnet, Cisco Optical Site Manager automatically adds a route to reach the peer HA loopback interface. However, if management cables are disconnected and reconnected, the management subnet configuration is removed and not automatically re-added. To prevent this issue, it is recommended to configure a static IP address to maintain continued connectivity.

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
```

Step 2 **router static**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#router static
```

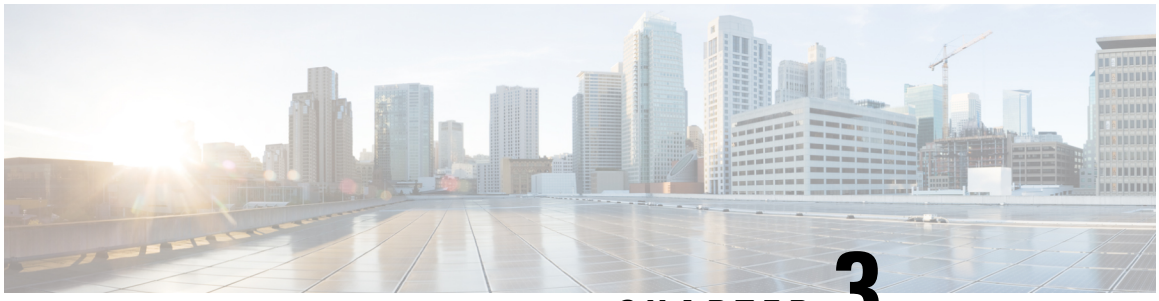
Enters the static router configuration mode.

Step 3 **address-family ipv4 unicast 0.0.0.0/0** *default gateway*

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config-static)#address-family ipv4 unicast 0.0.0.0/0 192.168.2.1
```

Enters address family configuration mode and configures the IPv4 unicast address static routes.



CHAPTER 3

Setup Cisco Optical Site Manager

This chapter describes the tasks related to standalone Cisco Optical Site Manager configuration and activating Cisco Optical Site Manager.

Setting up Cisco Optical Site Manager invoves the following tasks:

Enable Netconf

Using the Network Configuration Protocol (NETCONF) over the Secure Shell Version 2 (SSHv2), you can securely configure networks through the Cisco command-line interface (CLI). The NETCONF client, also known as the NETCONF Network Manager, must communicate with the NETCONF server using Secure Shell Version 2 (SSHv2) as the network transport. The NETCONF server allows multiple NETCONF clients to connect to it for network configuration purposes.

To enable netconf, perform these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**
Enters the configuration mode.

Step 2 **netconf-yang agent ssh**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# netconf-yang agent ssh
```

Enables NETCONF agent over SSH connection.

Step 3 **ssh server v2**.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# ssh server v2
```

If you choose the **ssh server v2** command, only the SSH v2 client connections are accepted.

Step 4 **ssh server rate-limit** *rate-limit*.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)# ssh server rate-limit 600
```

limit the number of incoming SSH connection requests allowed per minute to 600.

Step 5 **ssh server netconf**
Brings up the netconf subsytem support with SSH server.

Step 6 Commit the changes using the **commit** command.

Standalone Cisco Optical Site Manager Configuration

You can also configure Cisco Optical Site Manager in Standalone mode. After configuring the Cisco Optical Site Manager interfaces, you need to set up the Cisco Optical Site Manager admin user ID and password. Additionally, you must configure the management interface of the node on which Cisco Optical Site Manager is installed.

To configure Cisco Optical Site Manager in standalone mode, perform these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
```

Enters the XR configuration mode.

Step 2 **cosm**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# cosm
```

Enters the Cisco Optical Site Manager configuration mode.

Step 3 (Optional) **optical-type olt**.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# optical-type olt
```

If optical-type is not specified, it is auto-detected from chassis PID. Available options: *ila*, *olt*, and *txp*.

Step 4 **mgmt-interface-name MgmtEth** *R/S/I/P*.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# mgmt-interface-name MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/0
```

Step 5 **user-name** *user name*.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# user-name cisco
```

Note For automatic onboarding of peer devices, the configured credentials must match those of all devices on the network.

Step 6 **user-password** *password*.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# user-password ***
```

Step 7 From R24.3.1, enable auto-onboarding of the Cisco Optical Site Manager host devices.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)#cosm auto-onboard enable
```

Step 8 Commit the changes using the **commit** command.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm) commit
```

Step 9 Exit the configuration mode.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm) end
```

Activate Cisco Optical Site Manager

Once you have finished configuring the Cisco Optical Site Manager standalone, you need to activate it.

To activate Cisco Optical Site Manager, perform these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 **cosm activate**.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# cosm activate
```

Activates Cisco Optical Site Manager.

Step 2 **show cosm status**.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:OLT-2#show cosm status
Tue Nov 28 14:10:15.375 UTC
COSM status APP_ACTIVATED
AppMgr app status ACTIVATED
AppMgr container status RUNNING
Last error: No error
COSM version: 23.1.0.D0612
```

Note It may a few minutes to activate Cisco Optical Site Manager.

Enable or Disable Cisco Optical Site Manager Interfaces

Cisco Optical Site Manager provides three control interfaces: NETCONF, RESTCONF, and an interactive Web-UI. By default, all these interfaces are enabled. If required, individual interfaces can be disabled and the NETCONF port can be changed. Ensure that you make these changes before activating Cisco Optical Site Manager.

To enable or disable Cisco Optical Site Manager interfaces, perform these steps:

Procedure

Step 1 **configure terminal**

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
```

Enters the XR configuration mode.

Step 2 **cosm**

Example:

```
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# cosm
```

Enters the Cisco Optical Site Manager configuration mode.

Step 3 **netconf port** <*port-number*>.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# netconf port 2021
```

Configures the specified port for the netconf ssh server. This command is optional. If no port is specified, port 2022 is used by default.

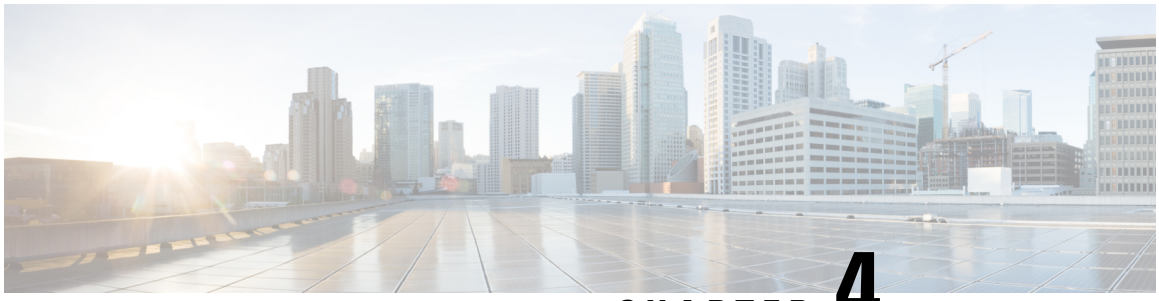
Step 4 *interface-name***enable** | **disable**.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# netconf disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# restconf disable
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# webui disable
```

Enables or disables the Cisco Optical Site Manager inerface

Step 5 Commit the changes using the **commit** command.



CHAPTER 4

Configure High Availability

This chapter describes how to configure Cisco Optical Site Manager in High Availability (HA).

Table 1: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Cisco Optical Site Manager High Availability	Cisco IOS XR Release 24.3.1	You can now configure Cisco Optical Site Manager with High Availability (HA). In this setup, if the primary device hosting Cisco Optical Site Manager fails, another device configured with HA will take over immediately, minimizing downtime and maintaining operational continuity.

Cisco Optical Site Manager High Availability

To ensure operational continuity, the Cisco Optical Site Manager High Availability (HA) feature allows you to designate a backup Cisco Optical Site Manager to manage devices. With HA, the system supports Active/Standby roles: one application operates as the active application managing the devices, while the standby application remains inactive in device management.

This setup enables the standby Cisco Optical Site Manager to take over the active application's role in case of a failure. The active unit replicates data for both applications and shares information with the standby application as required.

Cisco Optical Site Manager HA can be deployed on a network having:

- two host devices and Cisco Optical Site Manager in the same subnet.
- two host devices in the same subnet, with Cisco Optical Site Manager on another subnet.
- two host devices in different subnets.

- two host devices in the same subnet, and using the loopback interface as the Cisco Optical Site Manager interface.

Configure High Availability

To configure Cisco Optical Site Manager HA, perform these steps:

Before you begin

Before activating Cisco Optical Site Manager in HA configuration, verify that these parameter values are the same on both host devices.

- *optical-type*
- *auto-onboard*
- *netconf*
- *restconf*
- *webui*
- *user-name*
- *user-password*

Procedure

Step 1 Enter into the IOS XR and Cisco Optical Site Manager configuration modes.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure terminal
RP/0/RSP0/CPU0:ios(config)# cosm
```

Step 2 Configure the gateway IP address.

This IP address is used by HA to verify connectivity of the HA device with the Active device.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# redundancy gateway-ip 10.0.2.1
```

Step 3 Configure the peer IP address.

This is the IP address of the device running the COSM HA instance.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# redundancy peer-ip 10.0.1.12
```

Step 4 Configure the HA interface name.

This is the interface of the device running the COSM HA instance, which is used for all HA traffic.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# redundancy interface-name MgmtEth 0/RP0/CPU0/2
```

Step 5 Commit the changes and exit all configuration modes.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-cosm)# end
```

Step 6 Activate the HA application.

Example:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios# cosm activate
```

Step 7 Verify the HA configuration and device status.

Example:

The entry highlighted in bold show the status of the active and standby device.

```
//Check status on active device//
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show cosm status

COSM state: APP_ACTIVATED
AppMgr app state: ACTIVATED
AppMgr container state: RUNNING
Container status: Up 4 days
Last error: No error
COSM version: 24.3.1.D0151
Redundancy role: ACTIVE (connected standby 10.0.123.123-COSM)

//Check status on standby device//
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show cosm status

COSM state: APP_ACTIVATED
AppMgr app state: ACTIVATED
AppMgr container state: RUNNING
Container status: Up 4 days
Last error: No error
COSM version: 24.3.1.D0151
Redundancy role: STANDBY (connected active 10.11.111.111-COSM)
```

Note After reloading the standby device, the status of both COSM host devices is displayed as *ACTIVE* for 1 minute 15 seconds.

You can view the active and standby application status in the **Device Software** section of the **Software Manager** menu.

Note If the HA node is on loopback, the MAC address of the HA device is displayed as **N/A** in the **Devices** section of the **Device Configuration** page.

Configure High Availability