

Install Cisco Optical Network Controller Using VMware vSphere

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Installation Requirements

The following list contains the pre-requisites of Cisco Optical Network Controller installation.

- Before installing Cisco Optical Network Controller, you must first login in to the VMware customer center and download VMware vCenter server version 7.0, as well as vSphere server and client with version 7.0. Cisco Optical Network Controller is deployed on rack or blade servers within vSphere.

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

- Install ESXi host version of 7.0 or higher on the servers to support creating Virtual Machines.
- You must have a DNS server. The DNS server can be an internal DNS server if the Cisco Optical Network Controller instance is not exposed to the internet.
- You must have an NTP server or NTP Pool for time synchronization. Configure the same NTP server or pool on Cisco Optical Network Controller and the PC or VM you use to access Cisco Optical Network Controller. Configure the ESXi host also with the same NTP configuration.
- Before the Cisco Optical Network Controller installation, three networks must be created.
  - **Control Plane Network**:

    The control plane network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a cluster. If you are setting up a standalone system, this can refer to any private network. However,

in case of a High Availability (HA) cluster, this network is created between the servers where each node of the HA cluster is being created.

- **VM Network or Northbound Network**:

  The VM network is used for communication between the user and the cluster. It handles all the traffic to and from the VMs running on your ESXi hosts and this is your public network through which the UI is hosted.

- **Eastbound Network**:

  The Eastbound Network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a cluster. If you are setting up a standalone system, this can refer to any private network.

- Accept the Self-Signed Certificate from the ESXi host.

  1. Access the ESXi host using your web browser.
  2. If you receive a security warning indicating that the connection is not private or that the certificate is not trusted, proceed by accepting the risk or bypassing the warning.

  ESXi hosts use a self-signed certificate by default. Accepting the certificate allows you to continue with template customization, VM deployment, and login during the Cisco Optical Network Controller installation process.

Note For more details on VMware vSphere, see VMware vSphere.

The minimum hardware requirement for Cisco Optical Network Controller installation is given in this table.

Table 1: Minimum Hardware Requirements

Sizing	CPU	Memory	Solid State Drive (SSD)
Extra Small (XS)	16 vCPU	64 GB	2 TB
Small (S)	32 vCPU	128 GB	4 TB
Medium (M)	48 vCPU	256 GB	10 TB

Storage: SSDs to meet the disk write latency requirement of ≤ 100 ms.

Attention Cisco Optical Network Controller supports only SSDs for storage.

Note Configure vCPU and memory according to the VM profile (XS=16vCPU+64GB, S=32vCPU+128GB) before you power on the VM in vCenter.

vCPU to Physical CPU Core Ratio: We support a vCPU to Physical CPU core ratio of 2:1 if hyperthreading is enabled and the hardware supports hyperthreading. Hyperthreading is enabled by default on Cisco UCS servers that support hyperthreading. In other cases, the vCPU to Physical CPU core ratio is 1:1.

The requirements based on type of deployment are given in the table below.

Table 2: Deployment Requirements

Deployment Type	Requirements
Standalone (SA)	**Control Plane Network:** Can be a private network for standalone setups. Requires one IP address. **Gateway:** Required. **DNS Server:** Should be an internal DNS if the node is not exposed to the internet; otherwise, an internet DNS can be used. **Northbound Network (VM Network):** Should be a public network. All communication between the Cisco Optical Network Controller and devices will flow through this network. Requires one public IP address. **Gateway:** Required. **DNS Server:**Required. Should be an internal DNS if the node is not exposed to the internet; otherwise, an internet DNS can be used. **Eastbound Network:** Can be a private network for standalone setups. Requires one private IP address. **Gateway:** Required. **DNS Server:**Required. Should be an internal DNS if the node is not exposed to the internet; otherwise, an internet DNS can be used.
Highly Available (HA)	**Control Plane:** Three IPs (this can be a private network) - IPs required for individual nodes. **VM Network:** Four IPs (this must be a public network) with 3 IPs for node management and one IP for Virtual IP, which is used for northbound communication and UI.



Note For a High Availability (HA) deployment, nodes on different ESXi hosts should have a minimum link bandwidth of 10G between them. This is recommended to ensure efficient data communication and synchronization between the nodes.

To create the control plane and virtual management networks follow the steps listed below.

1. From the vSphere client, select the Datacenter where you want to add the ESXi host.
2. Right-click the server from the vCenter inventory and click **Add Networking**.
3. To create a private network for Control Plane and Eastbound Networks, follow the wizard for a Standard Switch addition for each network.
   a. In **Select connection type**, choose **Virtual Machine Port Group for a Standard Switch** and click **Next**.
   b. In **Select target device** , select **New Standard Switch (MTU 1500)** and click **Next**.
   c. In **Create a Standard Switch**, click **Next**, and confirm *There are no active physical network adapters for the switch.*
   d. In **Connection settings** choose a network label (Control Plane or Eastbound) and select VLAN ID as None(0) click **Next**.
   e. In **Ready to complete**, review your configuration and click **Finish**.

After adding the ESXi host, create the Control Plane, Northbound, and Eastbound Networks before deploying.

This table lists the default port assignments.

Table 3: Communications Matrix

Traffic Type	Port	Description
Inbound	TCP 22	SSH remote management
	TCP 8443	HTTPS for UI access
Outbound	TCP 22	NETCONF to routers
	TCP 389	LDAP if using Active Directory
	TCP 636	LDAPS if using Active Directory
	Customer Specific	HTTP for access to an SDN controller
	User Specific	HTTPS for access to an SDN controller
	TCP 3082, 3083, 2361, 6251	TL1 to optical devices
Eastbound	TCP 10443	Supercluster join requests
	UDP 8472	VxLAN
syslog	User specific	TCP/UDP
Control Plane Ports (Internal network between cluster nodes, not exposed)	TCP 443	Kubernetes
	TCP 6443	Kubernetes
	TCP 10250	Kubernetes
	TCP 2379	etcd-client: Enables client-facing communication with the etcd service. External clients, including the Kubernetes API server and *etcdctl*, connect to *etcd* using this port to read, write, and manage the key-value store data. Port 2379 typically requires client certificate authentication to ensure secure access.
	TCP 2380	etcd-server: Enables server-to-server (peer) communication within the etcd cluster. *etcd* instances use this port to communicate with each other, maintaining consensus through the Raft algorithm and replicating data across all cluster members.
	UDP 8472	VXLAN
	ICMP	Ping between nodes (optional)

SSH Key Generation

For accessing SSH, ed25519 key is required. The ed25519 key is different from the RSA key.

Run the **ssh-keygen -t ed25519** command to generate the ed25519 key.

This example shows how to generate a ed25519 key.

```
root@conc-1:~# ssh-keygen -t ed25519

Generating public/private ed25519 key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/Users/xyz/.ssh/id_ed25519):
./<file-name-of-your-key>.pem
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in ./<file-name-of-your-key>.pem
Your public key has been saved in ./<file-name-of-your-key>.pem.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:zGW6aGn8rxvEq82sA/97jOaHrl9rnoTaYi+TqU3MeRU xyz@abc
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ED25519 256]--+
|                 |
|                 |
|          E      |
|       + + .     |
|        S .      |
|    .+ = =       |
|     o@o*+o      |
|     =XX++=o     |
|    .o*#/X=      |
+----[SHA256]-----+

#Once created you can cat the file with .pub extension for the public key. ( ex:
<file-name-of-your-key>.pem.pub )

cat <file-name-of-your-key>.pem.pub
#The above key has to be used in the deployment template ( SSH Public Key ) in the Deployment
 process
```

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The Cisco Optical Network Controller is distributed as a single OVA file, which is a disk image deployed using vCenter on any ESXi host. This OVA includes several components, such as a file descriptor (OVF) and virtual disk files that contain a basic operating system and the Cisco Optical Network Controller installation files. It can be deployed on ESXi hosts supporting standalone (SA) or supercluster deployment models.

To deploy the OVA template, follow the steps given below.

Before you begin

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

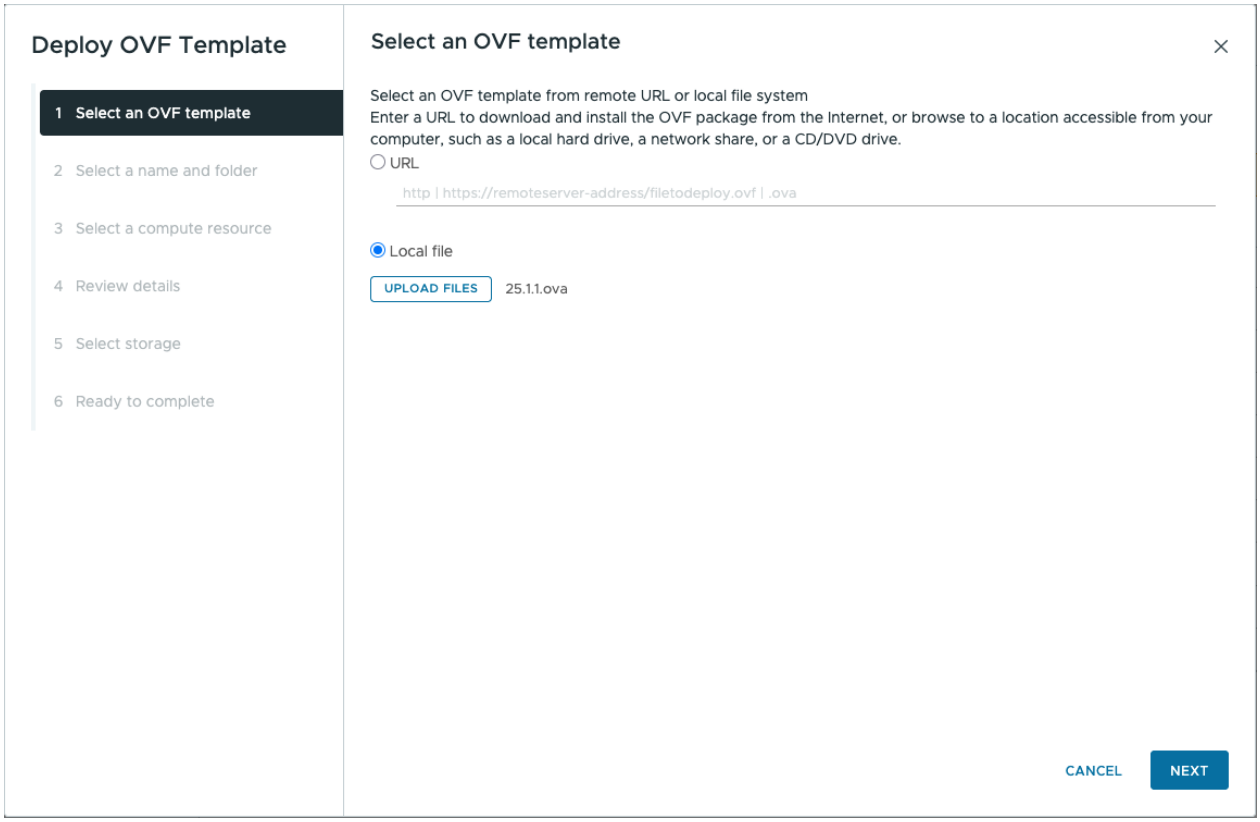
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Procedure

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

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

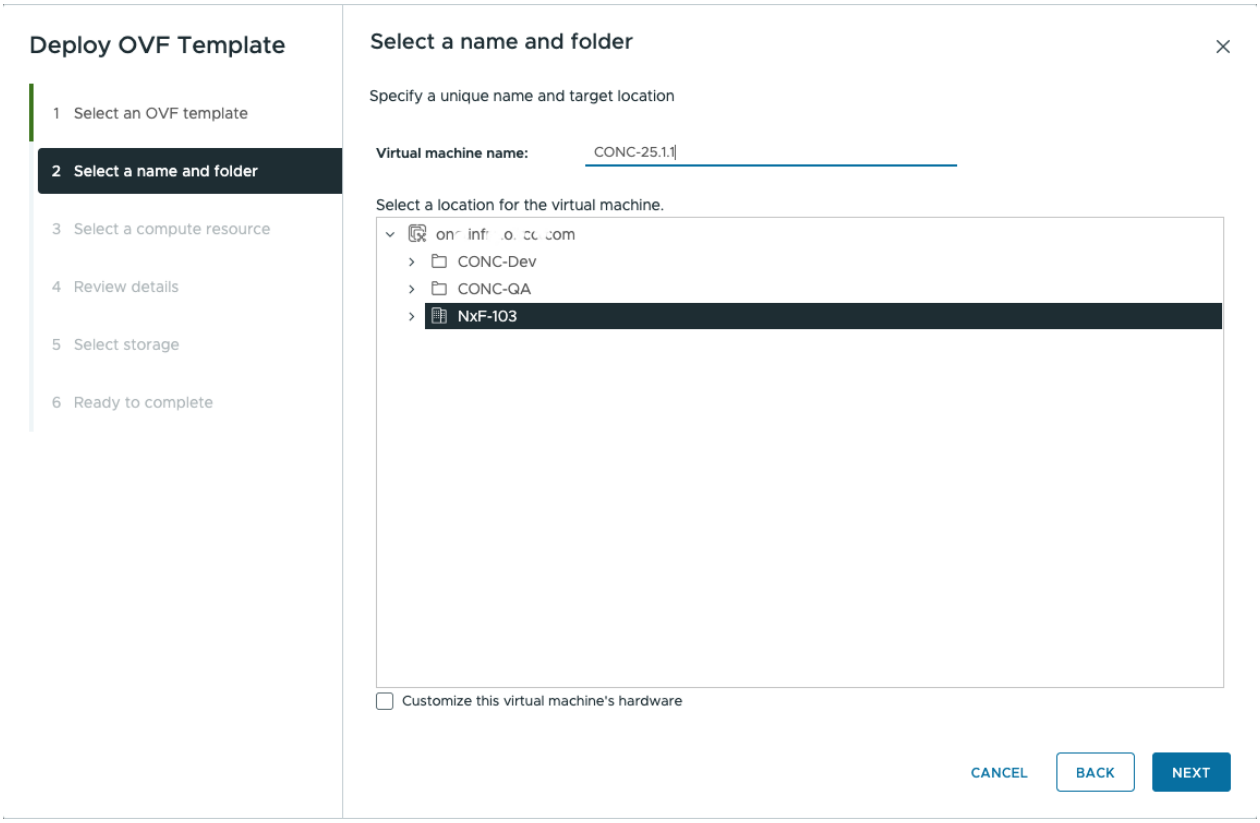
Figure 1: Select an OVF Template



Step 3 In the **Select a name and folder** screen, specify a unique name for the virtual machine Instance. Cisco Optical Network Controller can be deployed as Standalone or High Availability. From the list of options, select the location of the VM to be used as Standalone or High Availability (primary, secondary, or tertiary) and click **Next.**

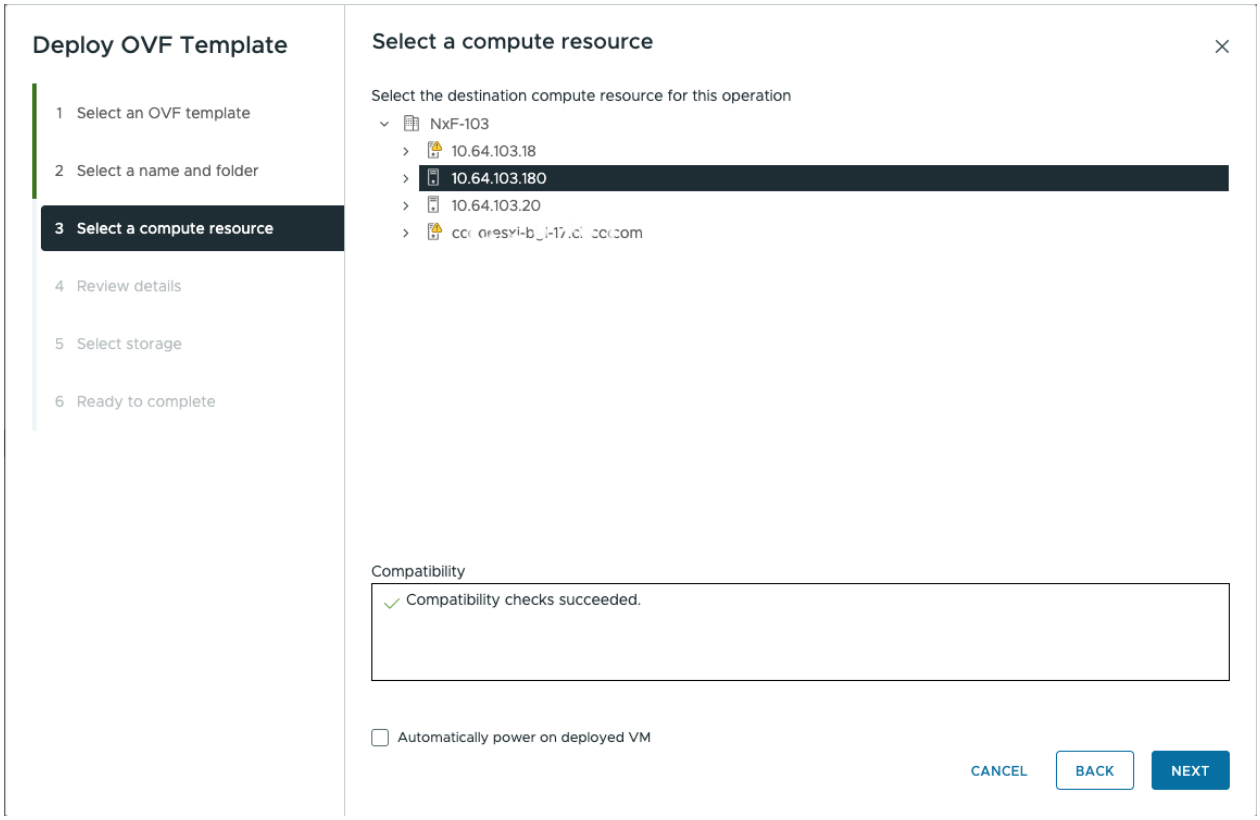
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Figure 2: Select a name and folder



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

Figure 3: Select a Compute Resource

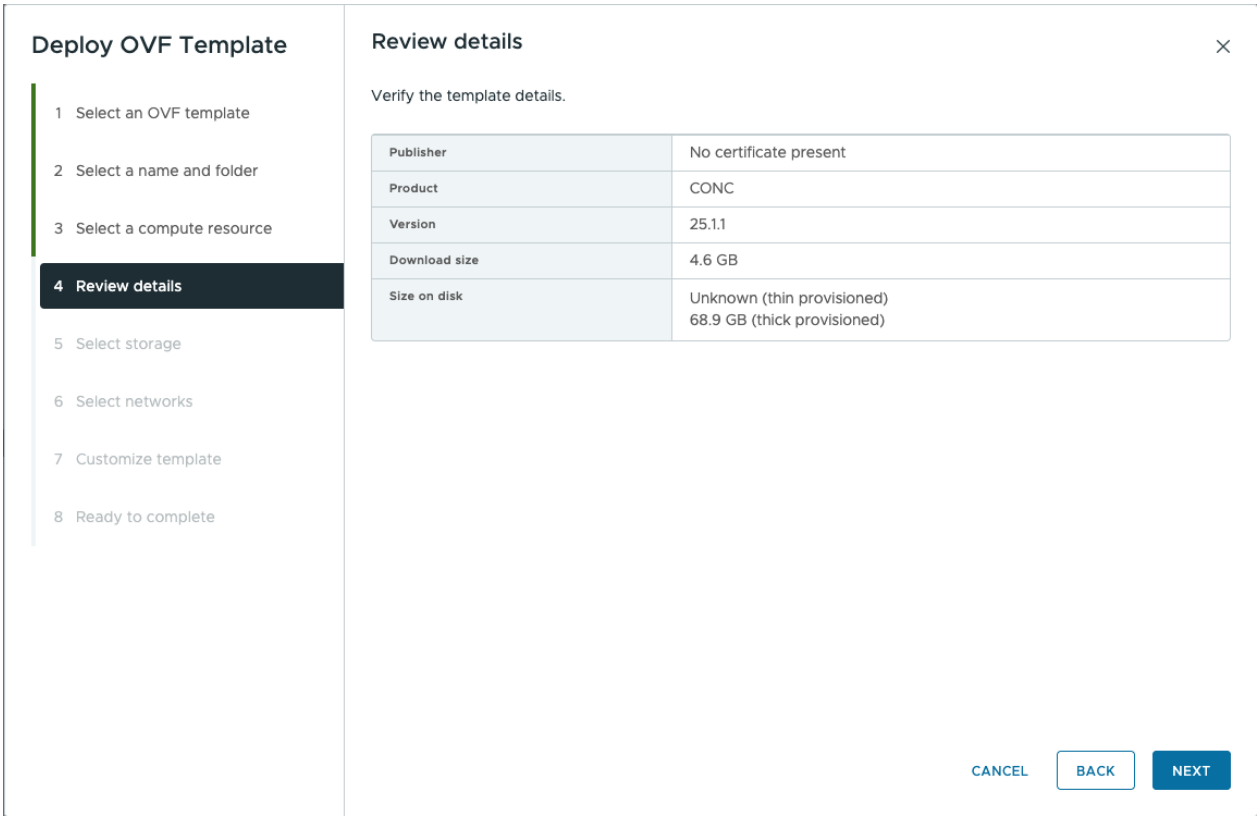


Note
While selecting the compute resource the compatibility check proceeds till it completes successfully.

Step 5 In the**Review details** screen, verify the template details and click **Next**.

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Figure 4: Review Details



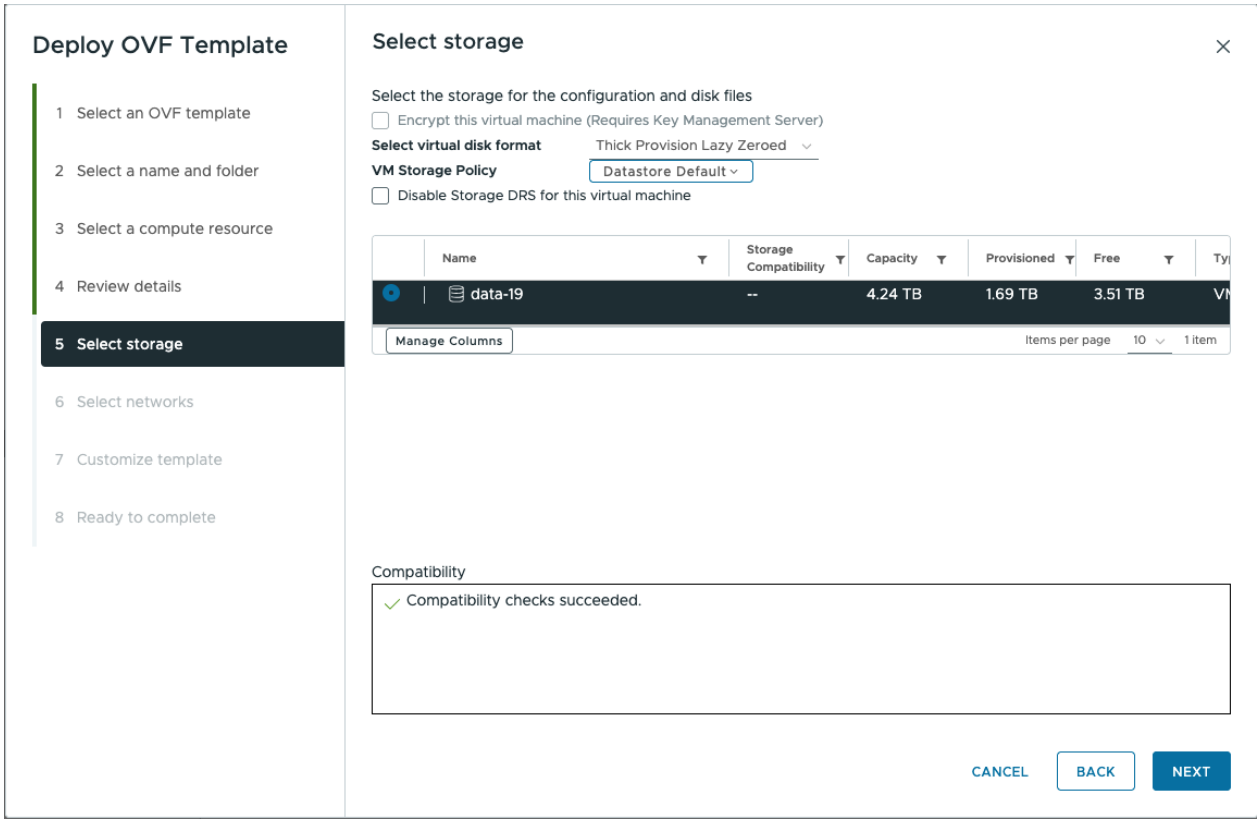
Step 6 In the *Select storage* screen, select the virtual disk format based on provision type requirement.

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

a) Set *VM Storage Policy* as *Datastore Default*
b) Click **Next**.
c) Select the **virtual disk format** as *Thin Provision* to allocate space as storage is required or *Thick Provision* to allocate the entire space.

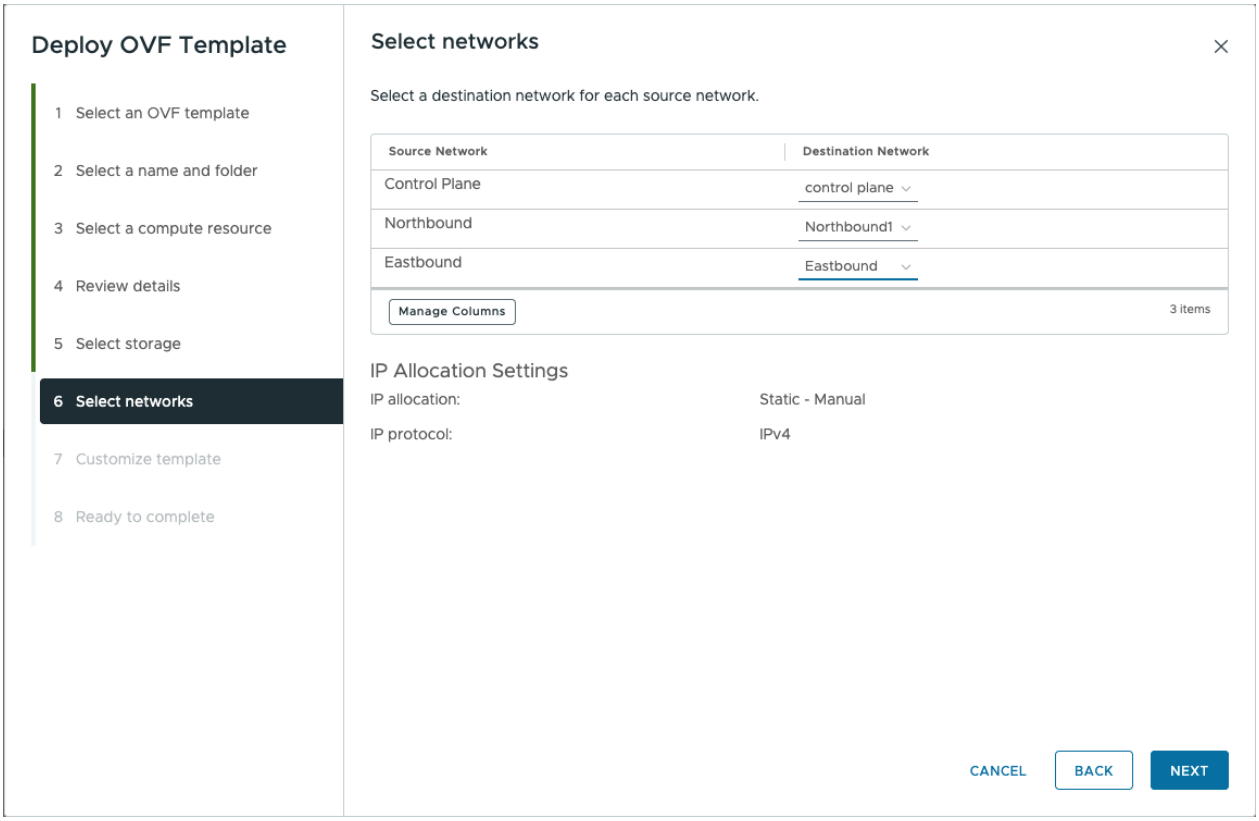
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Figure 5: Select Storage



Step 7 In the **Select networks** screen, select the control and management networks as **Control Plane, Eastbound,** and **Northbound** from the networks created earlier and **click Next**.

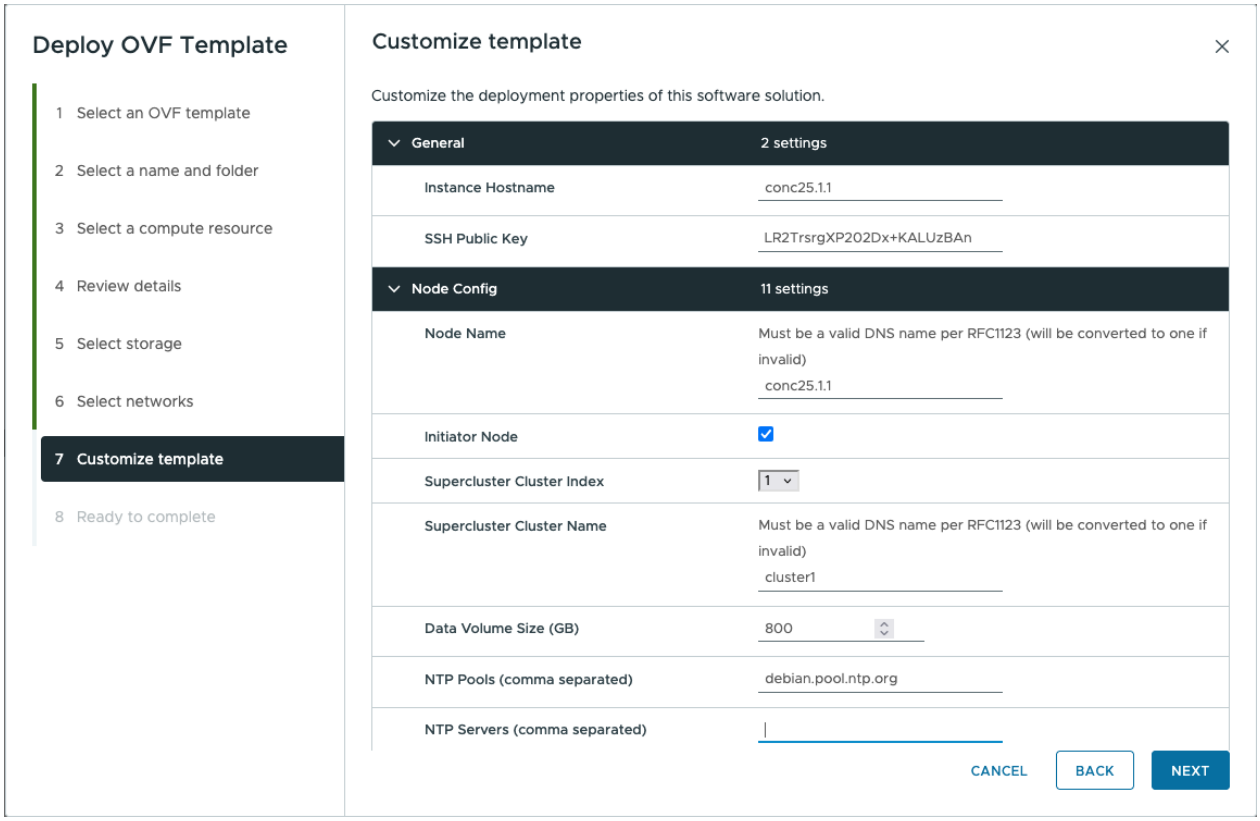
Figure 6: Select Networks



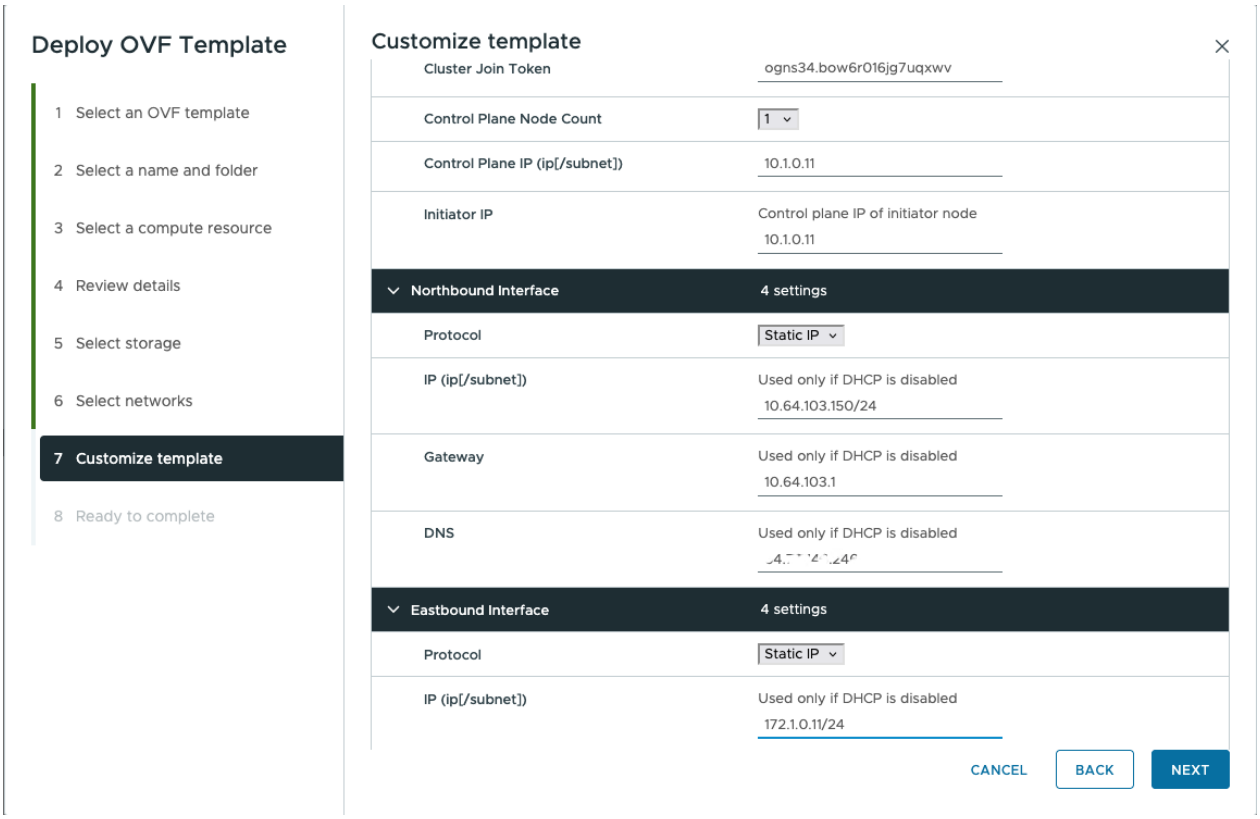
Step 8 In the **Customize template** screen, set the values using the #unique_3 unique_3_Connect_42_CustomizeTemplate table as a guideline for deployment.

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Figure 7: Customize Template



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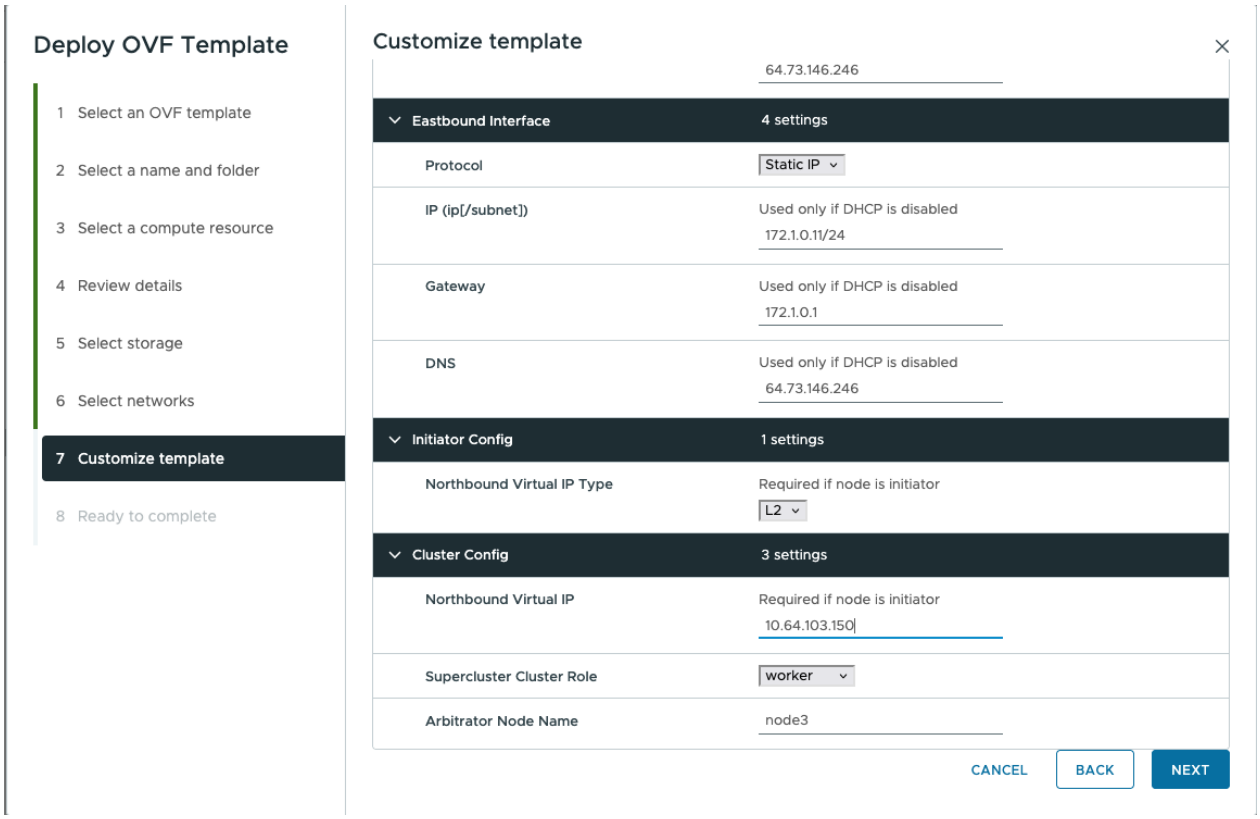


Table 4: Customize Template

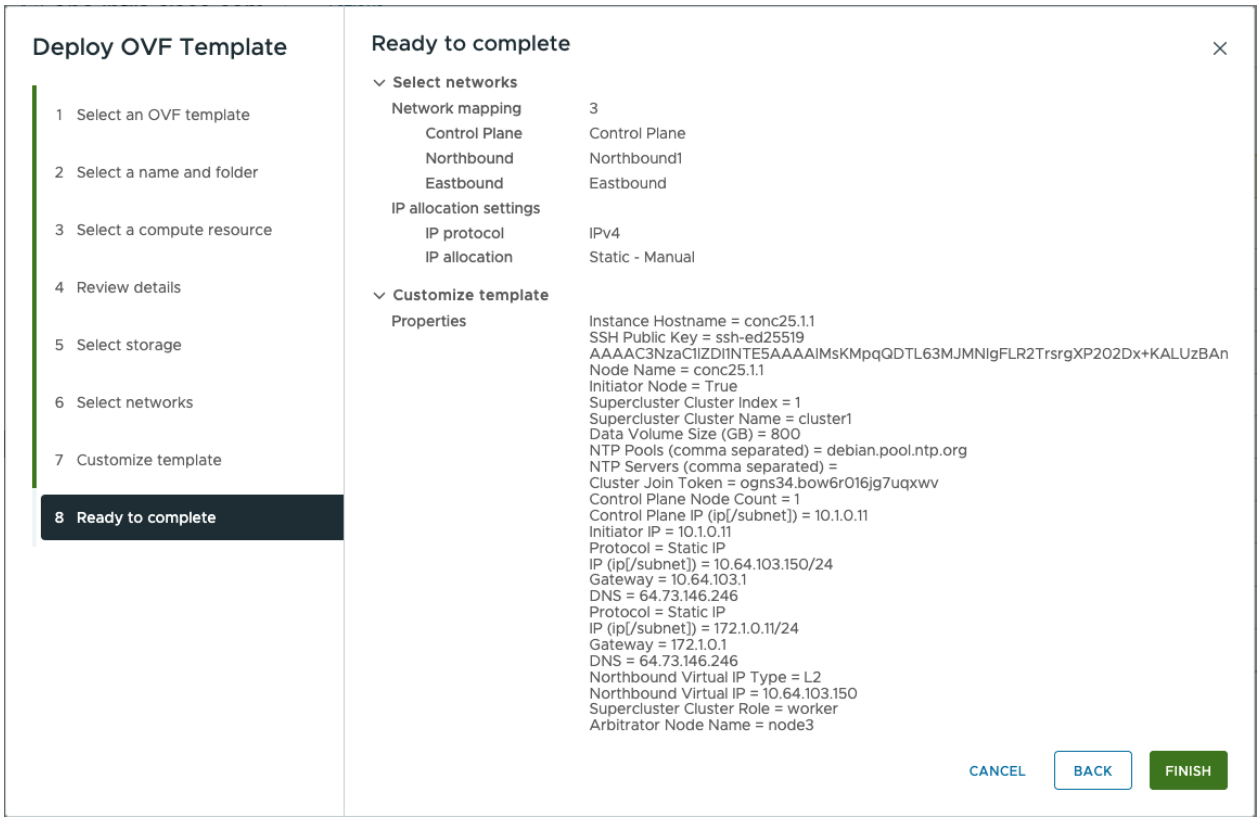
Key	Values
General	
Instance Hostname	*<instance-name>* Must be a valid DNS name per RFC1123.1.2.4. • Contain at most 63 characters. • Contain only lowercase alphanumeric characters or '-' • Start with an alphanumeric character. • End with an alphanumeric character.
SSH Public Key	*<ssh-public-key>*. Used for SSH access that allows you to connect to the instances securely without the need to manage credentials for multiple instances. SSH public key must be a ed25519 key. See SSH Key Generation, on page 5.
Node Config	
Node Name	Use the same name as *Instance Hostname*
Initiator Node	Select the check box

Key	Values
Supercluster Cluster Index	1 If you want to add your Cisco Optical Network Controller instance to a geo-redundant SuperCluster in the future, use different Super Cluster Index values for each instance.
Supercluster Cluster Name	cluster1 Must be a valid DNS name per RFC1123 If you want to add your Cisco Optical Network Controller instance to a geo-redundant SuperCluster in the future, use unique Super Cluster Names for each instance.
Data Volume Size (GB)	Configure data volume according to the VM profile. For details about the data volume requirements, see Table 1: Minimum Hardware Requirements, on page 2.
NTP Pools (comma separated)	(Optional) A comma-separated list of the NTP pools. For example, debian.pool.ntp.org
NTP Servers (comma separated)	(Optional) A comma-separated list of the NTP servers.
Cluster Join Token	Autogenerated value. Leave as is.
Control Plane Node Count	1
Control Plane IP (ip[/subnet])	<Private IP for the Instance> Control Plane Network
Initiator IP	<Same IP as Control Plane> Control Plane Network
Northbound Interface	
Protocol	Static IP
IP (ip[/subnet]) - if not using DHCP	<Public IP for the Instance> Northbound Network
Gateway - if not using DHCP	<Gateway IP for the Instance> Northbound Network
DNS	DNS Server IP
Eastbound Interface	
Protocol	Static IP
IP (ip[/subnet]) - if not using DHCP	< IP for the Instance> Eastbound Network
Gateway - if not using DHCP	<Gateway IP for the Network> Eastbound Network
DNS	DNS Server IP
Initiator Config	
Northbound Virtual IP Type	L3
Cluster Config	
Northbound Virtual IP	Same as Northbound IP

Key	Values
Supercluster Cluster Role	worker
Arbitrator Node Name	a unique node name **Note** If you have other instances of Cisco Optical Network Controller, ensure that the node name is unique across instances.

Step 9 In **Review the details** screen, review all your selections and click **Finish**. To check or change any properties from the review screen anytime, before clicking Finish **click BACK** to go back to the previous screen **Customize template** to add your changes.

Figure 8: Ready to Complete



Step 10 Using the steps above from step 1 to 8, you can create one VM for Standalone and three VMs for High Availability. In case of High Availability, it is recommended to create all three VMs (primary/secondary/tertiary) before they are turned **ON**.

Step 11 After creating the VM, power it on and verify that the IP addresses appear in vSphere.

Step 12 Connect to the VM using the pem key generated earlier.

Attention

- For more details on pem key, see *SSH Key Generation*.
- Use the private key that is generated along with the public key during customizing the public key options.

- Upon activation of the virtual machine (VM), it is designed not to respond to ping requests. However, you can log in using SSH if the installation has been completed successfully.

Step 13 Log in to the VM using the private key.

Note:

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

Step 14 Set read permissions on the *.pem* file.

```
root@conc-1:~#chmod 400 <file-name-of-your-key>.pem
```

Step 15 **SSH to the node** and execute the following CLI command.

```
root@conc-1:~# ssh -i [ed25519 Private key] nxf@<northbound-vip>
Enter passphrase for key '<file-name-of-your-key>.pem':
```

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

Step 16 After you SSH into the node, use the sedo system status command to check the status of all the pods.

```
root@conc-1:~# sedo system status
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ System Status (Wed, 16 Apr 2025 10:16:55 UTC)
          │
├─────────┬──────────────────────────────┬──────────────────┬─────────┬──────────┬──────────────────────┤
│ OWNER   │ NAME                         │ NODE             │ STATUS  │ RESTARTS │
STARTED      │
├─────────┼──────────────────────────────┼──────────────────┼─────────┼──────────┼──────────────────────┤
│ onc     │ monitoring                   │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-alarm-service            │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
11 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-apps-ui-service          │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-circuit-service          │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-collector-service        │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-config-service           │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-devicemanager-service    │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
12 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-inventory-service        │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-nbi-service              │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-netconfcollector-service │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-osapi-gw-service         │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-pce-service              │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
17 hours ago │
│ onc     │ onc-pm-service               │ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ Running │ 0        │
```

```
17 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-pmcollector-service      | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-topology-service         | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-torch-service            | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | authenticator                | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | controller                   | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | flannel                      | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | ingress-proxy                | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | kafka                        | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | loki                         | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 1 (Latest 17 hours ago)  |
17 hours ago |
| system | metrics                      | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | minio                        | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | postgres                     | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
| system | promtail-grp7c               | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                        |
17 hours ago |
```

Note

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

Step 17 (Optional) Change the password policy settings using the **sedo security password-policy set** command.

```
root@conc-1:~# sedo security password-policy set --expiration-days <number> --reuse-limit <number>
 --min-complexity-score <number>
```

Table 5: Password policy parameters

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

Step 18 You can check the current version using the **sedo version** command.

```
root@conc-1:~# sedo version
```

```
| Installer: 25.1.1                                                                                  |
```

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NODE NAME	OS VERSION	KERNEL VERSION
vc39-es33-sa-169	NxFOS 3.2-555 (93358ad257a6cf1e3da439144e3d2e8343b53008)	6.1.0-31-amd64

IMAGE NAME	VERSION	NODES
docker.io/library/alpine	3.20.3	vc39-es33-sa-169
docker.io/rancher/local-path-provisioner	v0.0.30	vc39-es33-sa-169
quay.io/coreos/etcd	v3.5.15	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.k8s.io/pause	3.10	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/alarmservice	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/circuit-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/collector-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/config-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/devicemanager-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/inventory-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/monitoring	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/nbi-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/netconfcollector-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-apps-ui-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/osapi-gw-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pce_service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pm-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pmcollector-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/topology-service	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/torch	25.1.1-2	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/authenticator	3.2-508	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/bgp	3.2-505	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/controller	3.2-533	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/firewalld	3.2-505	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/flannel	3.2-505	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/ingress-proxy	3.2-508	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/iptables	3.2-508	vc39-es33-sa-169
registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kafka	3.2-505	

```
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kubernetes                                | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/loki                                      | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/metrics-exporter                          | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/minio                                     | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/service-proxy                             | 3.2-508      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/syslog-forwarder                          | 3.2-503      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/timescale                                 | 3.2-515      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┴──────────────┘
```

Step 19 Use the following CLI command to check and verify which node is active.

```
root@vc39-es20-ha-171-primary:~#
root@vc39-es20-ha-171-primary:~# kubectl describe project onc | head
Name:         onc
Namespace:
Labels:       active=secondary
              standby=primary
Annotations:  <none>
API Version:  nxf.cisco.com/v1alpha1
Kind:         Project
Metadata:
  Creation Timestamp:  2024-02-15T14:29:24Z
  Generation:          2
```

Step 20 Use the following CLI command to check and verify whether all nodes have joined the cluster or not.

```
root@vc39-es20-ha-171-primary:~# kubectl get nodes
NAME        STATUS   ROLES           AGE     VERSION
primary     Ready    control-plane   5d15h   v1.28.5
secondary   Ready    control-plane   5d15h   v1.28.5
tertiary    Ready    control-plane   5d15h   v1.28.5
```

Note
The steps 16 and 17 above are for High Availability installation.

Step 21 SSH to the node and set the initial UI password for the admin user.

For both Standalone and High Availability, execute the following command on any of the nodes.

```
root@conc-1:~# sedo security user set admin --password
```

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

Password Requirements

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

- Must have a minimum length of 8 characters

Configurable Requirements

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

```
root@conc-1:~# sedo security password-policy set --expiration-days <number> --reuse-limit <number>
 --min-complexity-score <number>
```

Step 22 To check the default admin user ID, use the command sedo security user list. To change the default password, use the command sedo security user admin set --password on the CLI console of the VM or through the web UI.

Step 23 Use a web browser to access *https://<virtual ip>:8443/* to access the Cisco Optical Network Controller Web UI. Use the admin id and the password you set to log in to Cisco Optical Network Controller.

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

Upgrade a Standalone Deployment of Cisco Optical Network Controller to a new version

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

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

Table 6: Upgrade paths

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

Restriction

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

Before you begin

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

  Example:

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


root@conc-1:~# sedo backup  list
┌──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────┬──────┬──────┬──────────┐
│ NAME                 │ TIME                             │      │      │ SIZE     │
                       │ TYPE │ HOSTNAME   │ POSTGRES VERSION │
├──────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────┼──────┼──────┼──────────┤
│ base_0000000E000000010000009E │ 2025-03-11 04:11:47.733980894 +0000 UTC │ 87 MB (838
 MB Uncompressed) │ full │ postgres-0 │ 150008           │
└──────────────────────┴──────────────────────────────────┴──────┴──────┴──────────┘


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

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

- Use `/data` for all file operations such as collecting, staging, copying, extracting, uploading, or downloading logs, backups, system-pack files, service-pack files, and software images. Do not use `/home/nxf` as a landing or staging directory. The `/home/nxf` directory is on the root file system and has limited capacity. Adding data to this directory can cause disk pressure and upgrade failure.
- Before starting the upgrade, verify that `/home/nxf` does not contain user-generated logs, backups, image files, tar files, or extracted bundles. Move required files to `/data` or external storage and remove only unneeded user-generated files from `/home/nxf`.
- **Network Configuration**: Before the Cisco Optical Network Controller upgrade, three networks must be created.
  - **Control Plane Network:** The control plane network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a cluster.
  - **VM Network or Northbound Network:** The VM network is used for communication between the user and the cluster. It handles all the traffic to and from the VMs running on your ESXi hosts. This network is your public network through which the UI is hosted. Cisco Optical Network Controller uses this network to connect to Cisco Optical Site Manager devices using Netconf/gRPC.
  - **Eastbound Network**: The Eastbound Network helps in the internal communication between the deployed VMs within a cluster. If you are setting up a standalone system, this can refer to any private network.
- **VMware Setup:** Ensure that the vCenter has the required networks configured and attached correctly. Verify that physical adapters are correctly mapped for Northbound and Eastbound networks.
- **Access and Permissions:** Ensure you have the necessary permissions to execute commands and modify network settings on the nodes.

Procedure

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

Example:

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

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

Example:

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

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

Step 4 After the system reboots, verify the NxF version and system status. Use the `sedo version` and `sedo system status` commands.

Example:

```
 sedo version
```

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Installer: 25.1.1                                                                        │
├──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬────────────┤
│ NODE NAME        │ OS VERSION                                               │ KERNEL VERSION │
├──────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┼────────────┤
│ vc39-es33-sa-169 │ NxFOS 3.2-555 (93358ad257a6cf1e3da439144e3d2e8343b53008) │ 6.1.0-31-amd64 │
└──────────────────┴──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┴────────────┘
```

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──────────┬──────────────
│ IMAGE NAME                                                               │ VERSION  │ NODES
          │
├──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┼──────────┼──────────────
│ docker.io/library/alpine                                                 │ 3.20.3   │
vc39-es33-sa-169 │
│ docker.io/rancher/local-path-provisioner                                 │ v0.0.30  │
vc39-es33-sa-169 │
│ quay.io/coreos/etcd                                                      │ v3.5.15  │
vc39-es33-sa-169 │
│ registry.k8s.io/pause                                                    │ 3.10     │
vc39-es33-sa-169 │
│ registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/alarmservice           │ 25.1.1-2 │
vc39-es33-sa-169 │
│ registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/circuit-service        │ 25.1.1-2 │
vc39-es33-sa-169 │
│ registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/collector-service      │ 25.1.1-2 │
vc39-es33-sa-169 │
│ registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/config-service         │ 25.1.1-2 │
```

```
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/devicemanager-service    | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/inventory-service        | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/monitoring               | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/nbi-service              | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/netconfcollector-service | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-apps-ui-service      | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/osapi-gw-service         | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pce_service              | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pm-service               | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pmcollector-service      | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/topology-service         | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/torch                    | 25.1.1-2     |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/authenticator                            | 3.2-508      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/bgp                                      | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/controller                               | 3.2-533      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/firewalld                                | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/flannel                                  | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/ingress-proxy                            | 3.2-508      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/iptables                                 | 3.2-508      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kafka                                    | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kubernetes                               | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/loki                                     | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/metrics-exporter                         | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/minio                                    | 3.2-505      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/service-proxy                            | 3.2-508      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/syslog-forwarder                         | 3.2-503      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/timescale                                | 3.2-515      |
vc39-es33-sa-169 |
└──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┴──────────────┴──────────────┘

sedo system status
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
| System Status (Wed, 16 Apr 2025 10:16:55 UTC)
          |
├─────────┬──────────────────────────┬──────────────┬──────────┬──────────────────────┬─────────────┤
| OWNER   | NAME                     | NODE         | STATUS   | RESTARTS             |
STARTED       |
├─────────┼──────────────────────────┼──────────────┼──────────┼──────────────────────┼─────────────┤
```

```
| onc    | monitoring                  | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-alarm-service           | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 11
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-apps-ui-service         | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-circuit-service         | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-collector-service       | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-config-service          | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-devicemanager-service   | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 12
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-inventory-service       | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-nbi-service             | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-netconfcollector-service | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-osapi-gw-service        | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-pce-service             | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-pm-service              | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-pmcollector-service     | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-topology-service        | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| onc    | onc-torch-service           | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | authenticator               | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | controller                  | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | flannel                     | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | ingress-proxy               | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | kafka                       | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | loki                        | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 1 (Latest 17 hours ago)    | 17
 hours ago |
| system | metrics                     | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | minio                       | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | postgres                    | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
| system | promtail-grp7c              | vc39-es33-sa-169 | Running | 0                          | 17
 hours ago |
└--------┴-----------------------------┴------------------┴---------┴----------------------------┴------------┘
```

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

Example:

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

Update time zone configuration in a standalone deployment

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

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

Limitations

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

Before you begin

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

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

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

```
root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# sedo system status -w
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ System Status (Thu, 20 Nov 2025 09:55:35 UTC)                                                │
└──────────────────────┘
├─────────┼──────────────────────────┼──────────────────┼─────────┼──────────────────────┼──────────┤
│ OWNER   │ NAME                     │ NODE             │ STATUS  │ RESTARTS             │ STARTED  │
├─────────┼──────────────────────────┼──────────────────┼─────────┼──────────────────────┼──────────┤
│ onc     │ monitoring               │ concgha2-clb-vm1 │ Running │ 0                    │ 5 days ago │
│ onc     │ onc-alarm-service        │ concgha2-clb-vm1 │ Running │ 3 (Latest 5 days ago) │ 1 week ago │
│ onc     │ onc-apps-ui-service      │ concgha2-clb-vm1 │ Running │ 3 (Latest 5 days ago) │ 1 week ago │
│ onc     │ onc-circuit-service      │ concgha2-clb-vm1 │ Running │ 3 (Latest 5 days ago) │ 1 week ago │
│ onc     │ onc-collector-service    │ concgha2-clb-vm1 │ Running │ 3 (Latest 5 days ago) │ 1 week ago │
│ onc     │ onc-config-service       │ concgha2-clb-vm1 │ Running │ 3 (Latest 5 days ago) │ 1 week ago │
```

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

Procedure

Step 1 SSH into the VM and run this command.

sudo timedatectl set-timezone *timezone-name*

Example:

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

```
root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# sudo timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Tokyo

root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# timedatectl

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

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

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

                 Time zone: Japan (JST, +0900)

System clock synchronized: yes

               NTP service: active

           RTC in local TZ: no
```

A few valid timezones are:

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

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

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

- **sedo system status -w**

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

```
root@vm1-cluster1-node1:~# sedo shell onc-torch-service
Entering into following pod:
```

```
┌────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Name       │ onc-torch-service-0                                      │
│ Node       │ achitrad-nxf                                             │
│ IP         │ 10.241.0.186                                             │
│ Namespace  │ onc                                                      │
│ Labels     │ statefulset.kubernetes.io/pod-name="onc-torch-service-0" │
│            │ app="onc-torch-service"                                  │
│            │ apps.kubernetes.io/pod-index="0"                         │
│            │ controller-revision-hash="onc-torch-service-74947495fc"  │
│            │ nxf="customer"                                           │
│            │ profile="ActiveStandby"                                  │
│            │ role="Active"                                            │
│            │                                                          │
└────────────┴──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

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

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

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

Figure 9: PM History in Release 25.1.2

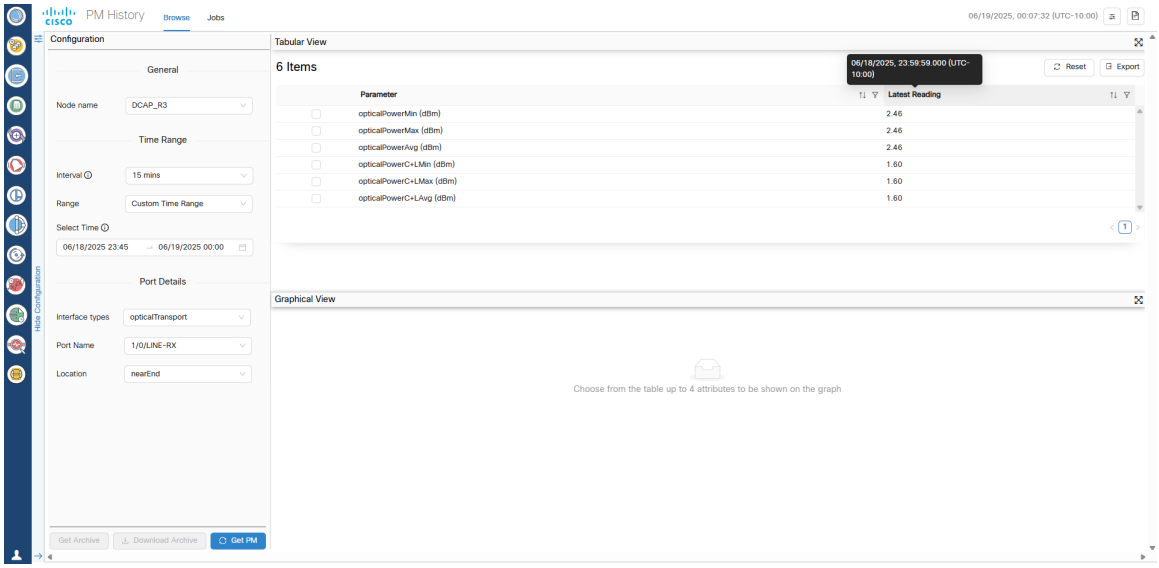


Figure 10: PM History in Release 25.1.1

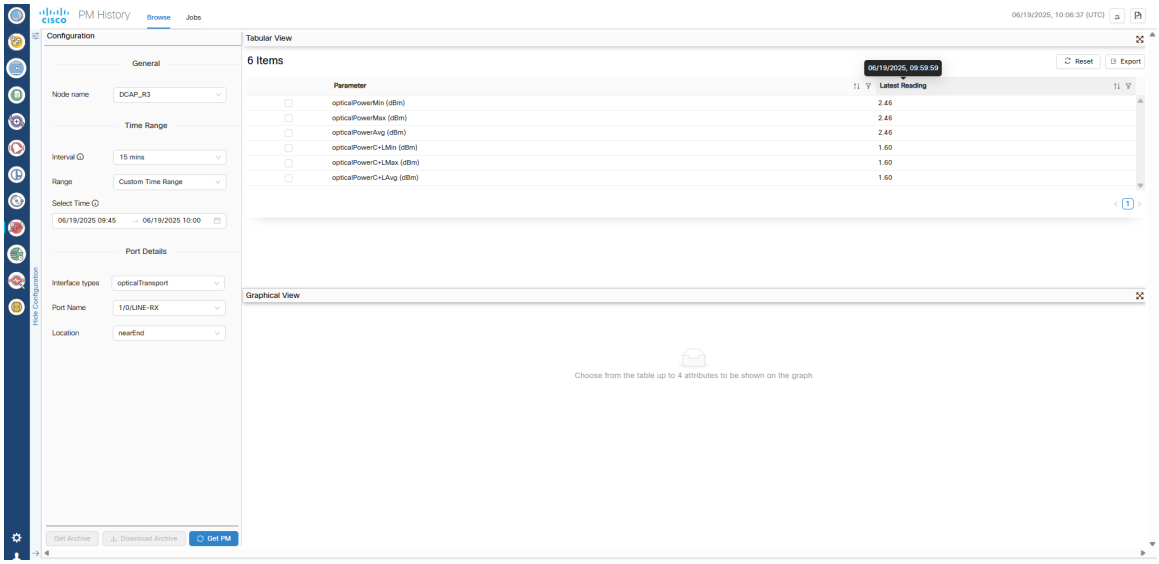


Figure 11: Nodes in Release 25.1.2

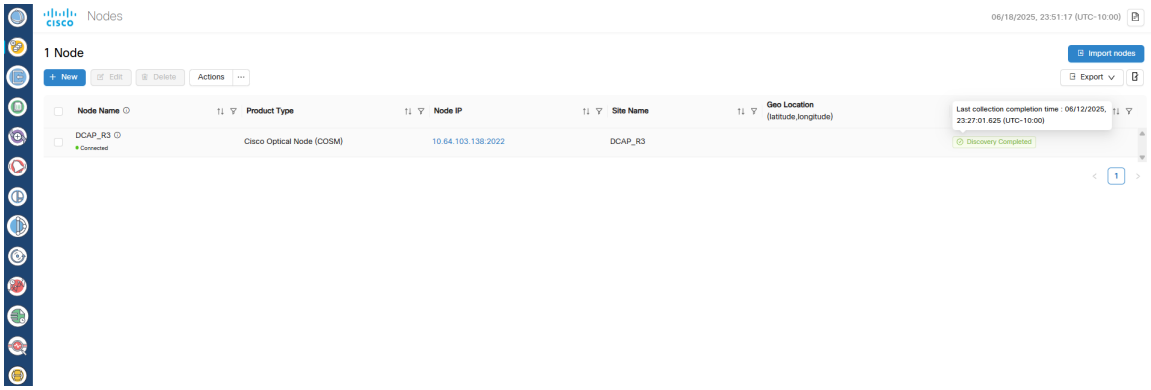
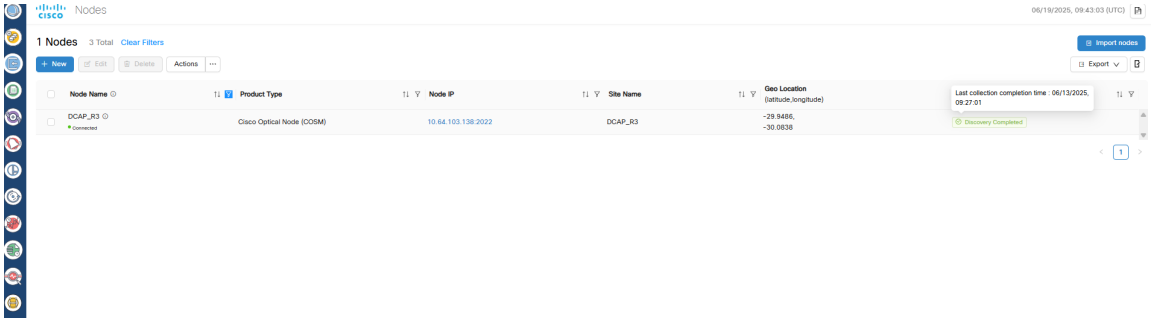


Figure 12: Nodes in Release 25.1.1



Revert to a Previous Version of Cisco Optical Network Controller

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

Restriction

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

Procedure

Step 1 For standalone deployments:

a) Reinstall the previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller—The version from which you did the backup. See Install Cisco Optical Network Controller Using VMware vSphere, on page 1.
b) Follow the procedure to perform database restore from a backup. See Backup and Restore Database.

Step 2 For geo-redundant deployments:

a) Reinstall the previous version of Cisco Optical Network Controller—The version from which you did the backup. See .
b) Follow the procedure to perform database restore from a backup. See Backup and Restore Database.

Install a Cisco Optical Network Controller service pack

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

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

Before you begin

Download the *.tar.gz* file for your service pack from the Cisco Software Download page.

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

Procedure

Step 1 Use the **scp** command to copy the file to the */data* directory on the active node.

Example:

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

Note

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

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

- Avoid copying it to other directories, such as */home/nxf*, as these locations may have restricted disk space, potentially leading to deployment failures or related issues.

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

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

Example:

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

```
concgha2-clb-vm1:~# sedo supercluster status
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Supercluster Status                                                          │
```

```
| Cluster ID        | INVetOV3DZKTSR5kmTFrE1PmDj954yyoBO6F4GbjlM8
| Cluster Name      | cluster2
| Cluster Role      | worker
| Peers             | cluster1 (worker, ej60l6x1PZtRdmAj9sEd07Vk201duytRUaPttJnXwk8)
|                   | cluster3 (arbitrator, lSK7K7xavBTjaNDou6mTVGKR15bRZeOPRmC6fwgX8)
| Mode              | Running
| Current Active    | cluster2
| Previous Active   | cluster1
| Standby Clusters  | cluster1
| Last Switchover   | 2025-11-13 14:32:40.801 +0000 UTC
| Last Failover     | 2025-11-14 10:22:02.158 +0000 UTC
| Last Seen         | controller-0.cluster2: 2025-11-20 10:28:26.17 +0000 UTC
|                   | controller-0.cluster3: 2025-11-20 10:28:26.17 +0000 UTC
|                   | controller-0.cluster1: 2025-11-20 10:28:26.165 +0000 UTC
| Last Peer Error   |
| Server Error      |
| DB Replication    | streaming
| DB Lag            | 0 bytes
```

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

Example:

```
root@superman-c1-n1:/data# sedo service install 25.1.2-MSMU-2.tar.gz
Importing images...
```

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

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

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

Example:

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

```
concgha2-clb-vm1:~# sedo system status -w
System Status (Thu, 20 Nov 2025 09:55:35 UTC)

| OWNER | NAME                        | NODE             | STATUS  | RESTARTS                | STARTED
| onc   | monitoring                  | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 0                       | 5 days ago
| onc   | onc-alarm-service           | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-apps-ui-service         | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-circuit-service         | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-collector-service       | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-config-service          | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-devicemanager-service   | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-inventory-service       | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-nbi-service             | concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 3 (Latest 5 days ago)   | 1 week ago
| onc   | onc-netconfcollector-service| concgha2-clb-vm1 | Running | 0                       | 5 days
```

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

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

Example:

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

```
concgha2-clb-vm1:~# sedo version
Installer: 25.1.2
NODE NAME         | OS VERSION                                                    | KERNEL VERSION
concgha2-clb-vm1 | NxFOS 3.2-580 (00d31aecf87d877b8638ea4d295189852b4164e9) |
6.1.0-35-cisco-cloud-amd64 |

IMAGE NAME                                                                    | VERSION            |
 NODES            |
docker.io/library/alpine                                                      | 3.20.3             |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
docker.io/rancher/local-path-provisioner                                      | v0.0.30            |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
quay.io/coreos/etcd                                                           | v3.5.15            |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
registry.k8s.io/pause                                                         | 3.10               |
```

```
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/alarmservice             | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/alarmservice             | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/circuit-service          | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/circuit-service          | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/collector-service        | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/collector-service        | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/config-service           | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/config-service           | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/devicemanager-service    | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/devicemanager-service    | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/inventory-service        | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/inventory-service        | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/monitoring               | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/nbi-service              | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/nbi-service              | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/netconfcollector-service | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/netconfcollector-service | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-apps-ui-service      | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/onc-apps-ui-service      | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/osapi-gw-service         | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/osapi-gw-service         | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pce_service              | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pce_service              | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pm-service               | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pm-service               | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/pmcollector-service      | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/topology-service         | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/topology-service         | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/torch                    | 25.1.2-13          |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/cisco-onc-docker/dev/torch                    | 25.1.2-13-MSMU-2-5 |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/authenticator                            | 3.2-509            |
concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/bgp                                      | 3.2-507            |
```

```
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/controller                          | 3.2-542          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/firewalld                           | 3.2-507          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/flannel                             | 3.2-507          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/ingress-proxy                       | 3.2-510          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/iptables                            | 3.2-510          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kafka                               | 3.2-507          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/kubernetes                          | 3.2-507          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/loki                                | 3.2-507          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/metrics-exporter                    | 3.2-507          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/minio                               | 3.2-507          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/service-proxy                       | 3.2-510          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/syslog-forwarder                    | 3.2-503          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
| registry.sedona.ciscolabs.com/nxf/timescale                           | 3.2-516          |
 concgha2-clb-vm1 |
└-----------------------------------------------------------------------┴------------------┴------------------┘
```

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

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

What to do next

After installation, monitor the system logs. Verify that all services are operational.