Cisco Optical Network Planner Configuration Guide, Releases 26.x.x

Cisco Optical Network Planner
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1 Get Started with Cisco Optical Network Planner

Topics:

- Cisco Optical Network Planner
- Register a new user
- Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface
- CSDL compliance enhancements in Cisco ONP

Provides instructions for modeling and testing optical transport and DWDM networks using the Cisco Optical Network Planner. It details supported hardware platforms, network topologies, and security compliance features to help users design, validate, and generate comprehensive reports for their network infrastructure.

Cisco Optical Network Planner

Describes the functionality of this web application for modeling and validating optical networks, encompassing supported hardware platforms, various network topologies, protection schemes, service types, DWDM interfaces, and compatible fiber types for comprehensive network design.

Cisco Optical Network Planner is a web application that

- models and tests Optical Transport Networks (OTN) and Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) networks,
- provides a graphical environment for network design and validation, and
- supports creating and comparing multiple network instances.

Cisco ONP enables you to visualize their network designs. It allows you to generate bills of materials and access detailed reports for network planning and validation.

Purpose

The primary purpose of Cisco ONP is to design and validate networks for the NCS 1001, NCS 1004, NCS 1010, NCS 2000, and NCS 4000 series.

With Cisco ONP, you can create multiple instances of a network, modify various parameters for each instance, and perform comparisons. The tool generates a rack view of all the sites deployed in the network, highlights the differences between instances, and provides a complete Bill of Materials (BoM).

Detailed network information

Cisco ONP models the network and generates the BoM. You can view detailed reports, including:

- Cabling report
- Optical report
- Device Configuration file
- Traffic matrix

Features and compliance

You can use the features of Cisco ONP, including protection scenarios, topology and service support, to support protection scenarios, topology and service support, and compliance with the Cisco Secure Development Lifecycle (CSDL). You can also set up the graphical display.

Additional resources

For more detailed information about Cisco ONP, see the data sheet.

Supported platforms

Lists the platforms and recommended software releases supported by Cisco Optical Network Planner (ONP), including relevant feature history to help you determine hardware and software compatibility for your deployment.

Table 1: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Support for NCS 1001 Network Creation	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	This release supports the design of C-band NCS 1001 networks. The NCS 1001 is a 1RU, DWDM line system optimized for data center environments. It includes support for amplifiers, PSM modules, and various colored add/drop modules such as MD-32-EVEN, FLD-4, MD-48-ODD, MD-48-EVEN, and MD-64. Cisco ONP supports unprotected, terminal section, and terminal path protection over the NCS 1001 network. Also, the NCS 1001 network is compatible with optical sources such as NCS 1004, CIM8, Bright ZR, QDD, and CFP2.
Addition of new NCS 1020 Chassis for NCS 1010 Networks	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	NCS 1020 is a 10RU optical line system that supports the OLTs and NCS1K14-CCMD-16-C card in the NCS 1010 networks. The NCS 1020 chassis optimizes the NCS 1010 networks design, extending the reach of NCS 1010 networks. With OLTs and NCS1K14-CCMD-16-C, the NCS 1020 chassis provides a wide range of configuration options to NCS 1010 networks.

Cisco ONP supports these platforms:

Table 2: Supported platforms and releases

Platforms	Recommended and Supported Releases
NCS 1001	7.10.1, 25.4.1
NCS 1014	24.3.1, 25.1.1, 26.1.1
NCS 1010	7.10.1, 7.11.1, 24.3.1, 25.1.1, 26.1.1
NCS 2000	11.1.0, 25.1.1, 26.1.1
NCS 4000	6.5.33

Supported topologies

Lists the supported network topologies, their configurations, and key benefits.

Cisco ONP supports several network topologies, each offering different configurations and benefits.

- Linear topology: In a linear topology, the nodes are arranged in a line and are connected to two adjacent nodes. However, the first and last nodes are not connected to each other.
- Mesh topology: In a mesh topology, each node is connected to one or more nodes. This configuration provides maximum redundancy to the network.
- Ring topology: In a ring topology, each node is connected to exactly two other nodes, forming a circular configuration. It requires at least three nodes to form a ring.

Supported protection schemes

Lists and describes the supported protection schemes for Cisco network platforms, including their functions and applicability.

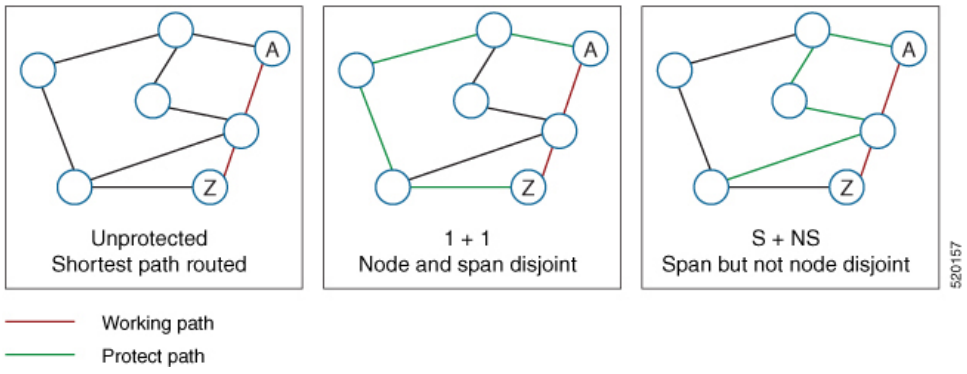
Cisco ONP offers a variety of protection schemes to enhance network reliability and resilience.

Table 3: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Protection Types Supported	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	The following protection schemes are supported: • 1+R: For each service, Cisco ONP automatically finds one working path. You can define the restoration path. • 1+1+R: For each service, Cisco ONP finds one working path, and one protected path. You can define the restoration path. • 1+1+R+R: For each service, Cisco ONP finds one working path and one protected path. You can define the restoration paths.

Cisco ONP offers a variety of protection schemes to enhance network reliability and resilience.

Figure 1: Protection schemes

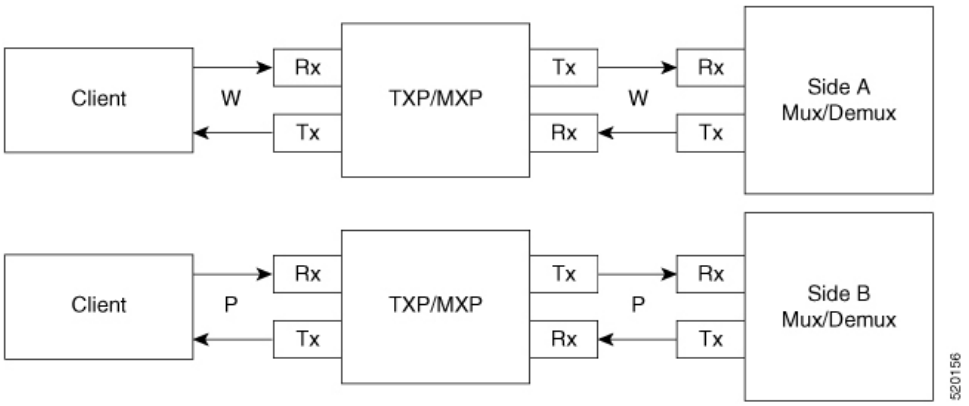


Supported protection schemes include:

- Unprotected: In unprotected mode, the tool routes the service on the shortest path without any backup.

- 1+1: In this scheme, two client signals are transmitted to separate line cards or transponder cards, rather than using a Y-cable to split one client signal into two. Client 1+1 protection allows the client system to control failure events and to manage the switchover.

  Figure 2: 1+1 protection



W - Working (active)

P - Protect (standby)

- 1+R: Supported on SSON networks, this scheme allows Cisco ONP to automatically find one working path for each service. You can define the restoration path.
- 1+1+R: Also supported on SSON networks, this scheme involves Cisco ONP finding one working path and one protected path for each service, and users can define the restoration path.
- 1+1+R+R: Supported on SSON networks, this scheme involves Cisco ONP finding one working path and one protected path. You can define additional restoration paths.
- S+NS: Supported on both SSON and non-SSON NCS 4000 and NCS 2000 networks, Cisco ONP uses the shortest path for the working service and the next shortest path for protection. The paths are span-disjoint but not node-disjoint
- Unprotected disjoint: Supported on both SSON and non-SSON NCS 4000-NCS 2000 network, this scheme provides two cards following two completely disjoint paths in the network to reach their destination.
- PSM-Channel protection: This protection scheme is supported on NCS 2000 non-SSON networks.

Supported services

Lists the OTN, Ethernet, and STS service types supported by Cisco ONP platforms.

Cisco ONP supports these OTN, Ethernet, and STS services.

- ODU demands:
  - ODU-1
  - ODU-2
  - ODU-3, and
  - ODU-4
- Ethernet services:
  - GE
  - 10GE
  - 100GE

    - 400GE

      The 400GE service is supported on the NCS 1010 networks.

- Synchronous Transport Signal (STS) services:
    - STS-3
    - STS-12
    - STS-48
    - STS-192
- Virtual Container (VC) services:
    - VC-4-4
    - VC-4-16
    - VC-4-64
- Synchronous Transport Module services such as STM-64.

Supported DWDM Channel Interfaces

Lists the DWDM channel interfaces supported by Cisco ONP, including compatibility features and location of comprehensive interface details.

Cisco ONP supports several DWDM channel interfaces that provide high-capacity optical transport and are compatible with industry-standard wavelengths. For more information about the DWDM channel interfaces supported by Cisco ONP, see Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 391.

Supported fiber types

Lists the standard single-mode, True Wave, and specialty fiber types supported by Cisco NCS 1010, including variants.

Cisco ONP supports these fiber types.

- Standard single-mode fibers:
    - G652-SMF
    - G652-SMF-28E
    - SMF-28 ULL (only NCS 1010)
    - SMF28-Ultra (only NCS 1010)
- True Wave fiber series:
    - True Wave Reach
    - True Wave RS
    - True-Wave Plus
    - True-Wave Minus
    - True-Wave Classic
- Other type of fibers:
    - Free-Light

- Tera-Light
- Metro-Core
- ELEAF
- NDSF (only NCS 1010)
- ALLWave (only NCS 1010)

Register a new user

Instructs users on the registration process for creating a new account, which involves accessing the system URL, providing credentials, and using system-generated password options to gain secure access to the application.

Use this procedure to register a new account on Cisco ONP. This enables you to create a username and password to gain access to the system.

Procedure

1. In the browser URL field, enter the IP address or hostname of the Cisco ONP instance.
2. Click **Sign Up** in the Login page.
3. Enter the **Username**, **Email**, **Password**, and **Confirm Password**, and click **Submit**.
4. If you want a system-generated password, click **Generate**, and click **Submit**. The system fills the **Password**and **Confirm Password** fields with the generated password.
5. Click **Ok** in the **Success** dialog box.

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface

Explains how to access administrative and management functions by entering credentials, including specific troubleshooting steps for handling browser security certificate warnings during the login process.

Provide access to the Cisco ONP web interface, enabling administrative and management functions.

Procedure

1. In the browser URL field, enter the IP address or hostname of the Cisco ONP instance.

   If you are a new user, sign up. See Register a new user on page 16.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If the Google Chrome browser blocks your access to Cisco ONP due to self-signed certificate security, type **thisisunsafe** to proceed to the Login page.

2. Enter the username and password in the **Username** and **Password** text boxes, and click **Login**.

You are granted access to the Cisco ONP web interface, where you can begin managing network resources.

Cisco ONP home page

Describes the functionality of the Cisco ONP home page interface and its key navigation elements. Explains how to access account management features such as password resets and system sign-outs securely.

This topic helps you understand the layout, key navigation elements, user and network information displayed in the Cisco ONP home page.

The Cisco ONP home page displays key elements that help users navigate and utilize the platform effectively.

- Menu bar: Includes options such as File, Network, Export, Import, Manage, Logs, Job Monitor, Control Panel, and Help. For more information about menu options, see Menu bar options and functions on page 354.
- Last login: Displays the last date and time of user login to Cisco ONP.
- Last login IP: Shows the IP address from which the user previously logged into Cisco ONP.
- User name: Indicates the current user (for example, ADMIN).
- Reports tabs: Provide access to various reports. The availability of reports depends on whether the network has been analyzed. Reports are also accessible from site properties after network analysis.
- Network tree: Displays the network name and its elements, including Sites, Fibers, Waves or Media Channels, SRLGs, and Subnets. For more information, see Network tree elements and features on page 361.

Tip

To expand the Cisco ONP workable area, click the horizontal and vertical arrows on the home page.

If the home page displays an empty grey window, update the browser to the latest version. For detailed hardware and software requirements, refer to the Cisco ONP Installation Guide.

Change password

Teaches you how to change password. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Use this procedure to change your password.

Procedure

1. Click the Login icon in the home page, then select **Change Password**.
2. In the **Change Password** dialog box, enter the **Old Password**, **New Password**, **Repeat New Password**, then click **Update**.

Reset your password

Reset your Cisco ONP password if you forget it or need to change it for security reasons.

Use this procedure to reset your password for the Cisco ONP.

Procedure

1. In the browser URL field, enter the IP address or hostname of the Cisco ONP instance.
2. Click **Forgot Password?** on the Cisco ONP Login page.
   The **Forgot Password** page appears.
3. Enter your registered email address in the **Forgot Password** page, then click **Continue**.

   A verification code is generated and sent to the registered email address.
4. Enter the verification code, new password, and confirmation of your new password, then click **Continue**.

Sign out from Cisco ONP

Sign out of Cisco ONP to end your current session and ensure your data is secure.

Use this procedure to sign out of Cisco ONP.

Procedure

Click the Login icon in the top-right corner of the home page, and choose **Sign Out** to log out of the Cisco ONP tool.

CSDL compliance enhancements in Cisco ONP

Explains security features implemented to meet CSDL standards, including login IP tracking, passphrase management, and enhanced encryption options, which strengthen overall user management and system security.

A CSDL compliance enhancement is a set of security features in Cisco ONP that

- display the last login IP address of the client in the user interface,
- allow administrators to set a passphrase for encrypting credentials during the installation of the Live Network Import (LNI) application and its database, and
- incorporate several Secure Development Lifecycle (CSDL) compliance measures to strengthen security and user management.

Table 4: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
CSDL Compliance Enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	The following CSDL compliance enhancements are supported: • Displays the last login IP address of the client. • Allows you to set a passphrase for encryption of credentials during the installation of LNI application and database.

Other security and user management improvements associated with CSDL compliance in Cisco ONP include:

Passphrase security features

- Ensure new passphrases do not match common passwords by checking against a dictionary.
- Notify users with pop-up alerts before passphrase expiration.
- Enable administrators or users with CONFIGURATION_MANAGEMENT permission to configure passphrase lifetime and grace period in the system configuration tab.
- Require passphrases to be 8–127 characters and contain at least one lowercase letter, one uppercase letter, one number, and one special character.

Passphrase management features

- Prompt administrators to change their passphrase upon first login.
- Allow setting a passphrase or encryption key for credentials during LNI application installation (using a default key if unspecified).
- Permit users to set a passphrase between 8 and 64 characters during Cisco ONP and LNI database installation.

User login information features

- Display the last login date and time.
- Show the last login IP address in the Cisco ONP user interface.

Additional security features

- Offer a “Generate Password” option, letting users create a password automatically.
- Display password strength as the user sets it.
- Provide improved feedback during password creation.

2 Manage Users and Roles

Topics:

- User roles in Cisco ONP
- Create a new user group
- Set password expiration for individual user
- Create a new role
- Retrieve system logs

Provides administrators with procedures for managing user access, defining roles and groups, and enforcing security policies within the Cisco ONP platform. It also details the steps for monitoring system and component activities through log retrieval and analysis to ensure secure and efficient operations.

User roles in Cisco ONP

Provides details about the predefined user roles available in Cisco ONP, including granting or removing access, deleting users, and locking or unlocking individual user accounts.

Cisco ONP uses user roles to control access and assign responsibilities within the platform. This table outlines the default roles, their capabilities, and any special group assignments.

Table 5: Roles and responsibilities

Roles	Capabilities and responsibilities
Administrator	• Activate new users and grant access. • Assign roles to user groups. • Manage predefined user groups (cannot edit or delete these groups). • Assign actions permissions to each group.
Designer	• Create network topologies (manually or by import). • Assign fibers between site. • View reports shared by others. **Limitations**: Designers cannot analyze networks but can view reports shared by others after analysis.
Planner	• Design and analyze networks. • Create sites, fiber spans, and service demands. • Evaluate network performance.
Reader	View users, groups, roles, permissions, topology, layout, connections, and BOM. By default, users are assigned to the READ_ONLY_GROUP with the role called READER_ROLE.

To create a new role, see Create a new role on page 27.

Under **Control Panel** > **Roles** and **Control Panel** > **Permissions**, you can view the permissions applicable for each role and the actions that can be performed for each permission.

Grant access to a new user

Learn how to grant access to a newly registered user account. Activating an account allows the user to log in and start using the platform based on their assigned role.

All users with the admin role receive an email notification about new user registration.

Follow these steps to assign a role to a user group:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with Admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. You can change the state of a user from INACTIVE to ACTIVE in either of two ways.
   - From the **State** field, click **INACTIVE** in the respective user row.
   - Select a user row or multiple user rows and click **Update**.
     - In the **Update User** dialog box, select the **Group** and **State** from the respective drop-down lists.
     - Click **Save**.

3. Click **OK** in the **Success** dialog box.

   Note

   - After your access is granted by the admin, you receive an email notification at your registered email address. ou can log in after you get this email.
   - The admin assigns a Role and Group to a newly created user. These assignments determine what actions the user can perform.

Remove access to a user

Learn how to remove access for a specific user. Deactivating an account immediately stops the user from accessing the system without deleting their historical activity data.

This section helps you to securely revoke a user's access for security, compliance, or resource management reasons.

Follow these steps to remove Cisco ONP access to a user.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with Admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Change the state of a user from ACTIVE to INACTIVE in either of two ways:
   - In the **State** field, click **ACTIVE** in the user's row.
   - Select a user row or multiple user rows, and click **Update**.
     - In the **Update User** dialog box, select the **Group** and **State** from the drop-down lists.
     - Click **Save**.

3. In the **Success** dialog box, click **OK**.

Delete a user

Learn how to permanently delete a user account from the system. Removing inactive accounts prevents unauthorized access to the network and protects sensitive data.

Follow these steps to delete a user or multiple users.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Delete a user:
   a) Select the user or multiple users to be deleted under the **USERS** tab, and click **Delete**.
   b) Click **Yes** in the **Warning** dialog box.

      The message **User deleted successfully** appears.

Lock and unlock an individual user account

Learn how to lock or unlock an individual user account. Locking an account prevents immediate access during security checks, while unlocking restores standard login privileges.

This procedure enables administrators to ensure that only authorized users can access the system.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Click the **USERS** tab.
   a) Select the user whose account you want to lock or unlock.
   b) Click **Lock** to lock the user account, or click **Unlock** to unlock the account.

      If your account is locked, contact your administrator to unlock your account.

Create a new user group

Learn how to create a new user group, apply an appropriate role, and assign a user to a specific user group to simplify access management.

Follow these steps to create a new user group.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with Admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Click the **USER GROUPS** tab.
3. Click **Create**.
   a) In the **Create Group** dialog box, enter the **Group Name**.
   b) Choose the appropriate role from the **Role** drop-down list. The available default roles are:
      - ADMIN
      - PLANNER
      - DESIGNER
      - READER

      The **Role** drop-down list may also have user-defined roles listed under it.
   c) Click **Save** to create the user group.
4. In the **Success**dialog box, click **OK**.

Assign a user to a user group

Learn how to assign a user to a user group. Grouping users allows administrators to organize accounts efficiently and apply consistent permissions across multiple individuals.

This task guides an administrator to assign a user to a specific user group within the system. Organizing users into groups with defined roles and permissions streamlines access management and enhances security controls.

Follow these steps to assign a user to a user group.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 with Admin permission.

Procedure

1. Click **Control panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Under the **USERS** tab, select the user or users who are to be assigned to the new group, and click **Update**.

   In the **Update User** dialog box:

   a) From the **Group** drop-down list, select the appropriate group.
   b) From the **State** drop-down list, select **Active** to activate the user in the group, or **Inactive** to deactivate the user in the group.
   c) Click **Save**.
3. In the **Success** dialog box, click **OK**.

Note

a. A user can belong to only one group.

b. Only one role can be assigned to any group.

c. All users in a group have the group's role.

d. By default, a new user is assigned to the Read_Only_Group.

Set password expiration for individual user

Learn how to configure a specific password expiration date for an individual account or all users, manually expire passwords, and manage the password dictionary to enhance security.

This section explains how to set password expiration to help maintain user account security.

Follow these steps to set the expiration of the password set by the user.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 with Admin or Configuration_Management permission.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Select the user under the **USERS** tab., and click **Update**.

   In the **Update User** dialog box:

   a) Click the **PASSWORD EXPIRY** tab.
   b) Enter values for the **Lifetime**, **Warning** and **Grace** fields.
   c) Click **Save**.

   Note

   The password expiry settings like lifetime, warning and grace time, take effect after the existing password is changed by the user.

3. In the **Success** dialog box, click **OK**.

Set password expiration for all users

Learn how to configure a global password expiration policy. Forcing periodic password changes for all accounts minimizes the risk of unauthorized access and ensures security compliance.

Establish password expiration settings for all user accounts to improve organization-wide security.

Setting a global password expiration policy helps maintain user account security by requiring users to change their passwords at regular intervals.

Follow these steps to set the password expiration for all users.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 with Admin or Configuration_Management permission.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.
   The **Access Control Management** page appears.
2. Click the **System Configuration** tab.
   a) Enter values for the **Lifetime**, **Warning**, and **Grace** fields.
   b) Click **Update**.

> **Note**
>
> The password expiry settings such as lifetime, warning, and grace time, take effect after the user changes their existing password.

Expire the password set by an individual user

Learn how to manually expire a password set by an individual user. This action forces the user to create a new password during their next login, which improves overall account security.

This task allows an administrator to manually expire the password of a specific user to enhance security by ensuring compromised or outdated credentials are not used.

Follow these steps to expire the password set by an individual user.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 with Admin permission.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.
2. Click the **USERS** tab.
   a) Select the user whose password you want to expire.
   b) Click **Expire**.

Manage password through dictionary

Learn how to manage the password dictionary settings. Enabling a password dictionary prevents users from selecting weak passwords, which significantly improves system security.

The dictionary rejects any new password that exists in the predefined list of passwords under the **Content** column in the **DICTIONARY** tab.

The system performs this password verification check against the dictionary during these events:

- New user sign-up
- Password change
- Password reset using forgot password option

Use this task to verify whether the new password set by the user exists in the list of predefined passwords:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Click the **DICTIONARY** tab.
   a) Enable the **Rejection Mode** toggle button to verify the password against the dictionary.

      By default, this toggle button remains disabled.

   b) Enter the password in the **Enter Passphrase** text box.
   c) To specify the maximum number of matching passphrases, enter the limit in the **Enter Limit** text box.
   d) Click **Search**.

      The system displays the matching passphrases.

      Note

      If you enter a limit, the system displays only that number of matching search results. If you do not enter a limit, the system displays all matching passphrases.

Create a new role

Learn how to create a new role with specific permissions to maintain strict access control and assign the newly created role to a user group.

This procedure guides an administrator in defining a new role, assigning appropriate permissions, and making the role available for users.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Click the **ROLES** tab. Then click **Create**.
   a) In the **Create Role** dialog box, enter the **Role Name**, select the **Permissions** for the role, and click **Save**.

   > **Note**
   >
   > You can select more than one permission.

   b) In the **Success** dialog box, click **OK**.

Assign a role to a user group

Learn how to assign a role to a user group. This ensures that users within the group receive the correct access privileges and can perform their designated actions within the system.

This procedure helps the administrator to assign or update a role for a user group in Cisco ONP, ensuring the group has appropriate access permissions within the system.

Follow these steps to assign a role to a user group.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the Admin role.

Procedure

1. Click **Control Panel**.

   The **Access Control Management** page appears.

2. Click the **USER GROUPS** tab.
   a) Select the user group you want to update, and click **Update**.
   b) In the **Update Group** dialog box, select the desired role from the **Role** drop-down list, and click **Save**.
   c) In the **Success** dialog box, click **OK**.

Retrieve system logs

Learn how to retrieve and filter system logs for a specific time interval and download component logs for diagnostic purposes.

This task guides administrators or authorized users through the steps to retrieve, filter, and manage system logs for a specified time interval on the **System Logs** page. For more information, see Logs on page 358.

Follow these steps to retrieve the system logs.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as an admin, or a user with User Management and Network Management permissions.

Procedure

1. Click **Logs**.
   a) Click **Select Start Date**, and choose the start date. Similarly, click **Select End Date**, and choose the end date.
   b) Choose the **Logs Category**.
   c) Click **FILTER** to retrieve the logs.
2. Perform the required actions in the **Logs** page.

If you want to.....	then...
export the system logs to an Excel sheet	click the **Export as CSV** icon.
export the system logs as a zip file	click the **Export Archive** icon.
import the zip file	click the **Import Archive** icon.
refresh the system logs page	click the **Refresh** icon.
delete the existing logs	click the **Clear Logs** icon.

Retrieve component logs

Learn how to retrieve and download component logs for specific events. These logs offer vital diagnostic details that assist administrators in troubleshooting network issues.

This task guides administrators or users with the appropriate permissions through the process of efficiently retrieving, viewing, searching, and exporting critical logs related to specific system components from the Component Logs page.

Follow these steps to retrieve the critical logs for each event from the **Component Logs** page. See Logs on page 358.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as an admin, or a user with User Management and Network Management permissions.

Procedure

1. Choose **Logs** > **Component Logs**.
2. From the **Component** drop-down list, choose a component.

   The logs for the chosen component appear. The available components are:

   - BE
   - GENE
   - ODE, and
   - PCE

3. In the **Search** field, enter the event to locate the event logs.
4. Perform the required actions in the **Component Logs** page.

If you want to.....	then.....
export the component logs as a text file	click the **Export** icon.
see the file path of the chosen component	hover the **Information** icon.

3 Design and Analyze Networks

Topics:

- Cisco ONP network designs
- Optical subnets and their role in networks
- Share a network
- Split-Step Fourier simulation
- Analyze the network
- Upgrade the analyzed network
- Plan mode
- Line Rate Tuner mode
- Import optical sources
- Layout template for NCS 2000 network
- Network layout visualizations
- Add new pluggables, alarm cables and 100G client bandwidth licenses to BoM
- Spectrum utilization and path finder capabilities
- COSM cards
- Export device NETCONF XML file for NCS 1010 networks
- Export NCS 1010 network planning data for Cisco Optical Network Controller
- Download multiple networks

Explains how to design, analyze, and upgrade optical network configurations using Cisco ONP. It enables users to create network models manually or through imports, perform what-if simulations, and generate device configuration files to streamline deployment and optimize network performance.

Cisco ONP network designs

Describes the functionality of network designs. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 ONP 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 ONP adaptable to various project requirements and existing data sources.

Manually design a network using Cisco ONP

Teaches you how to manually design a network using . Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Table 6: 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 7: 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 8: 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 9: 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 10: 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 on page 16
- Create a user profile, if you want to apply the profile that contains predefined configurations, as a template.

.

Procedure

1. Choose **File** > **New**.
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
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 54.

f) Click **Create**.

The application displays a map and the design palette. For details, refer to Design Palette options on page 363.

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.

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

Teaches you how to create shared risk link group. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to create the SRLGs.
2. Click the network tree panel.
3. Expand **Fibers**, and check the check box next to each fiber that should be in the same SRLG.
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

Teaches you how to import a network using an Excel sheet. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16
- Create a user profile, if you want to apply the profile that contains predefined configurations, into your Excel imported network design.

.

Table 11: 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 12: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

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 41.
2. Fill the network details in the template file or edit the current network file, and save the file.
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.
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.
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

Provides guidelines for tabs available in the Excel sheet template. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Table 13: 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.
ServiceGroup	ServiceGroup Name, Demand Types, 4K Exclusive LC Usage, 4K Symmetric Aggregation, 1K Exclusive LC Usage, 1K Symmetric AggregationChannel Label, and State.

Tabs	Description
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

Describes the functionality of network imports from Cisco Transport Planner. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Provides guidelines for supported hardware for CTP network import. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

- Optical source files and transponders

  See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 391.
- 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

Teaches you how to import an mpz design file from Cisco Transport Planner. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16 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 Import optical sources on page 90 and Import layout template for NCS 2000 network into Cisco ONP database on page 98 .
- 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

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.

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

Teaches you how to export the CPZ file. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16

Procedure

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.

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

Teaches you how to import the CPZ file. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16
- Create a user profile, if you want to apply the profile that contains predefined configurations, into your cpz imported network design.

.

Procedure

---

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

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

Describes the functionality of live Network Import. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 14: 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 15: 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 16: 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 50.

Perform live network import

Teaches you how to perform live network import. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16

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Procedure

1. Choose **Import** > **Live Import**.
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.
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.
4. After the completion of the LNI operation, choose **File** > **Open**.

   The format of the LNI imported network filename is LNI_<Date>_<Time>.
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 50.
- 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 on page 329
- 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

Provides guidelines for configurations and hardware supported by LNI. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Table 17: Configurations and hardware supported by LNI

Platform	Chassis	Card type	Card	Configurations
NCS 2000[1]	NCS 2015	ROADM	NCS2K-20-SMRFS-L	Contentionless
	NCS 2006		NCS2K-20-SMRFS=	Unprotected circuits
	NCS 2002		NCS2K-20-SMRFS-CV=	Mixed configurations
			NCS2K-9-SMR17FS=	Colored configurations
			NCS2K-9-SMR34FS=	
			NCS2K-9-SMR24FS-L=	Colorless configurations
			NCS2K-9-SMR34FS-L=	
		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	

[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.

Platform	Chassis	Card type	Card	Configurations
NCS 1010	NCS 1010 NCS 1014	ROADM	All OLT variants with Standard and Enhanced faceplate	Colored Colorless
		Add/Drop	CCMD16-C	Unprotected Circuits
			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	

Configurations and hardware unsupported by LNI

Provides guidelines for configurations and hardware unsupported by LNI. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Provides guidelines for limitations of LNI. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Use this concept to understand predefined user profiles, their roles, and key properties. Predefined profiles standardize user permissions and accelerate configuration in network management systems.

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 18: 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

Teaches you how to create a user profile, define its properties, and share or export it. Instructs you on the necessary steps to manage user profiles for your Cisco ONP environment.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

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

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**.
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.
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.
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.
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

Describes the functionality of limitations of user profiles. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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.

Convert NCS 2000 network to NCS 1010 network

Teaches you how to convert NCS 2000 network to NCS 1010 network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Table 19: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

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**.

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.

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.

Optical subnets and their role in networks

Describes the functionality of optical subnets and their role in networks. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Teaches you how to create optical subnet. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16

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

1. Open the required network (Non-SSON, SSON, or NCS 1010) in which you want to create a subnet.
2. Expand **Subnet** in the network tree panel.
3. Click the **Ellipsis** icon available next to the **Optical Subnet**, and select **Create Optical Subnet**.
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**.

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.

Share a network

Teaches you how to share a network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network that you want to share.
2. Choose **File** > **Share**.
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

Teaches you how to access a shared network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

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.
2. Choose **File > Save As**.
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.
4. (Optional) If you want, share your updated network with other users.

Unshare a network

Teaches you how to unshare a network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network you want to unshare.
2. Choose > **Share**.
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

Describes the functionality of split-Step Fourier simulation. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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.

Limitations of SSF simulation

Table 20: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Split-Step Fourier (SSF) Simulation Method	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		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

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		default optical specification of the supported amplifiers.

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.

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

Describes the functionality of how SSF simulation works. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Teaches you how to set SSF server details. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

1. Navigate to **SSF Server Details**.
   a) Choose **Preferences** > **General Settings**
   b) In the dialog box, select **SSF Server Details**.
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.
3. Click **OK**.

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

Lookup tables

Describes the functionality of lookup tables. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Fiber Type	Raman	Min Span loss (dB)	Max Span loss (dB)
TW-C	No	5	20.3
TW-C	Yes	16	30

Manage amplifier gains using look up table

Teaches you how to manage amplifier gains using look up table. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Procedure

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 21: 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.

Parameter	Description
More Parameters	Contains an information button to check for additional values.

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.
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

Teaches you how to analyze the network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Table 22: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network that you want to analyze.
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.

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

Describes the functionality of bottom-up flow and network creation. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Describes the functionality of how bottom-up flows work. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Describes the functionality of idle timeout in the Analyze mode. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Provides guidelines for idle timeout settings and session restoration behavior. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Teaches you how to upgrade the analyzed network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Table 23: 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 on page 16
- 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

1. Open the network that you want to upgrade.
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.
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.
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.

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.

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

Teaches you how to upgrade LNI network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Table 24: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

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

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.

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.

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.

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

Provides guidelines for possible error scenarios and the workarounds. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Table 25: 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.

Error message	Workarounds
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.
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

Teaches you how to upgrade the software release of a CTP network to be compatible with Cisco NCS 2000 SVO. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Table 26: 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 76for the available upgrade releases for each network type.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

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

Provides guidelines for supported upgrade paths for network system releases. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Table 27: 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.
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

Describes the functionality of plan mode. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 28: 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.

Teaches you how to evaluate potential network failures and review restoration outcomes. Instructs you on the necessary steps to simulate fiber and site outages in Plan mode.

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 on page 16 as a user with admin or planner role.

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

Procedure

1. Open the analyzed network.
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.
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**.
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**.
5. (Optional) Create a failure set if you wish to group selected failures. SeeCreate a failure set.
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.
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 80.
   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.
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

Teaches you how to create a failure set. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open a network and enter the Plan mode.
2. Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the **Failure Groups** option in the network tree panel.
3. Click **Add Failure Group**.

   A failure group gets created.
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**.
5. Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the network name and click **Add Failure Set**.
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

Provides guidelines for failure report. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

This table describes the various parameters of the failure report.

Table 29: 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.

Report	Description
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

Describes the functionality of automatic suggestion for regeneration sites in Plan mode. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 30: 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

Describes the functionality of how automatic regeneration site suggestion works. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Teaches you how to apply the suggested regen sites. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16 as a user with admin or planner role.

Procedure

1. Open an analyzed network.
2. Enter the plan mode.
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** .
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.
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

Provides guidelines for feasibility report. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Table 31: 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

Teaches you how to export the feasibility report. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

1. In the Plan mode, locate the Feasibility Report at the bottom of the map.
2. Click **Export**.

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

Line Rate Tuner mode

Describes the functionality of line Rate Tuner mode. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 32: 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

Teaches you how to optimize optical sources using Line Rate Tuner mode. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network in Analyze mode.
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.
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 85 task.
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 88 task.
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 89 task.
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

Teaches you how to create a custom optical source using tuner analysis. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network in Line Rate Tuner mode.
2. Click **Open Tuner Input**.

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**.

4. Modify the Input Parameters as required.

   See Input parameters for creating custom optical sources on page 86.

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

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

   Table 33: Select section parameters

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

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.

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

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

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

Provides guidelines for input parameters for creating custom optical sources. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Table 34: 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.
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.

Property	Platform	Description
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

Teaches you how to start a new tuner analysis. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network in Line Rate Tuner mode.
2. Click **Start New**.

   The **Start New Tuner** dialog box appears and asks for confirmation.
3. (Optional) Check the **Retain the tuner inputs** check box to keep the previous input values.
4. Click **Yes**.

   The message *Started new tuner successfully* appears.
5. Modify the input parameters of the new section as needed, and click **Update** to save the parameters.
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

Teaches you how to add the custom optical source to the network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network in Line Rate Tuner mode.
2. Click **Open Tuner Result**.

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

Teaches you how to import aliensoptical sources. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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.

.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Create an optical source from an Excel template on page 91

Procedure

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.

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.

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.

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 95 to download the optical source for Cisco ONC.

Create an optical source from an Excel template

Teaches you how to create an optical source from an Excel template. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Table 35: 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

---

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.

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.

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

Provides guidelines for optical Parameters Available in the Excel Sheet for Optical Sources Creation. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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

Table 36: 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.

Parameters	Description
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.
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 37: 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.

Class Parameters	Description
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

Teaches you how to find optical sources faster. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Use these steps to find the optical sources faster.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

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.

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.

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 38: 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
Open Config Code	Open configuration code of the optical source

Download optical sources

Teaches you how to download alienoptical sources. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Use this procedure to download an optical source.

Procedure

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

   The **Manage Optical Source** dialog box appears.
2. Select one or more optical sources to download.
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

Teaches you how to delete aliensoptical sources. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

---

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

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

2. Choose one or more optical sources to delete.
3. Click **Delete**.

Cisco ONP permanently removes the selected optical sources or aliens.

Layout template for NCS 2000 network

Describes the functionality of layout template for NCS 2000 network. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Teaches you how to export layout template. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Table 39: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network to export the network layout template.
2. Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

3. Click the **Layout** tab.
4. Click the name of a site in the left side panel to download the layout template.
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.
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

Teaches you how to import layout template for NCS 2000 network into database. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Choose **Manage** > **Layout Templates**.
2. Click **Add** in the **Manage Layout Template** dialog box.
3. Click **Choose Files** and select a template from your local system.
4. Click **Import**.

   The template is imported to the Cisco ONP database.

Download a layout template for NCS 2000 network

Teaches you how to download a layout template for NCS 2000 network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

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

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

Teaches you how to delete Layout Template for NCS 2000 Network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

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

Teaches you how to apply NCS 2000 layout template into a site. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open a network that contains the site where you want to apply the layout template.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, expand **Sites** and choose the site.
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

Teaches you how to import layout templates into NCS1K-2K and NCS4K-1K-2K sites. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network that has the site to which you want to apply the layout template.
2. Click the **Layout** tab.
3. Click **Edit** to enable the edit mode.
4. Right-click the site where you want to import the layout template, then click **Import**.
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

Describes the functionality of network layout visualizations. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 40: 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

Teaches you how to view network layout. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Use this procedure to view the network layout.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network for which you want to view the layout.
2. Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

> **Note**
>
> The network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

3. Click the **Layout** tab.
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.

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

Teaches you how to edit the layout manually. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to edit the layout.
2. Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

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

3. Click the **Layout** tab.
4. Click **Edit** to enter the Edit mode.
5. Select a chassis (4K-1K-2K and 1K-2K) or card from a rack.
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.
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=
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.

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

Teaches you how to manually edit the layout for NCS 1010 networks. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Table 41: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

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 33.

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

   Note

   Ensure the network is successfully analyzed before proceeding.

3. Click the **Layout** tab.
4. Click **Edit** to enter the Edit mode.
5. Select a site.
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.

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.

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

   A warning message appears when empty racks are present in the layout.
9. Click **OK** to remove the empty racks.

View layout details using tooltip

Teaches you how to view layout details using tooltip. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Procedure

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

Teaches you how to view internal node connections in the NCS 1010 network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 42: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open an NCS 1010 network.
2. Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

   Note

   Network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

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

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

Teaches you how to copy configurations from one node to another. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network from which you want to copy the configuration.
2. Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

> **Note**
>
> Network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

3. Click the **Layout** tab.
4. Select the rack, chassis, or card of a particular site.
5. Select the site that will receive the configurations from the **Copy To** drop-down list.
6. Click **New Rack** to add a new rack. Cisco ONP copies the configuration to the new rack
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

Teaches you how to export the IPC report. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network from which you want to export the connections of a current site or all sites to an Excel sheet.
2. Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

   Note

   The network must be successfully analyzed to proceed further.

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.

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

   The **Export IPC** dialog box appears.

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

Teaches you how to export port usage of an LNI network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Table 43: 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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the LNI network whose port usage you want to export.
2. Choose **Network** > **Analyze**.

   Note

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

3. Click the **Layout** tab.
4. Select the site for which you want to export port usage.
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.

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

Teaches you how to define multilayer connections for an SSON network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 44: 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 on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to define multilayer connections.
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 111.

   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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Provides guidelines for mLC details. Details the parameters required to understand this component and apply it correctly within the network architecture.

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 45: 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
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

Teaches you how to add new pluggables, alarm cables and 100G client bandwidth licenses to BoM. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network you want to update.
2. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

   Note

   Ensure the network is successfully analyzed before proceeding.

3. Click the **BOM** tab.
4. Start adding new items:
   a) Click **Add**.

   The **New** dialog box opens.
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

Describes the functionality of spectrum utilization and path finder capabilities. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 46: 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

Teaches you how to find a custom path. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. In the network tree, select the section of the media channel or circuit that you want to add a new path.
2. Click the **Ellipses** icon and select **Custom Path Finder**.

   The Custom Path Finder for the selected section opens.
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.

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

5. Click **Calculate**.

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

   The calculated paths table contains the path parameters.

   Table 47: 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.

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

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

Teaches you how to select path manually. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. In the network tree, select the section of the media channel that you want to add a new path.
2. Click the **Ellipses** icon and select **Manual Path Selection**.
3. In the Search field, enter the site or fiber to focus on it.
4. Select the required the fibers to create a path.

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

View spectrum utilization and find available spectrum

Teaches you how to view spectrum utilization and find available spectrum. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. In the network tree, select the section of the media channel to view the spectrum utilization for each fiber.
2. Click the **Ellipsis** icon and select **Spectrum Finder**.

   The spectrum finder for the selected section opens.
3. In the **Selected Fibers** area, click **+Add Fiber** and choose the required fibers from the drop-down list.
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.

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

Option	Description
Tabular View	Similar to Spectrum Utilization View.
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

Option	Description
	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.

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.

7. Select **Apply to Service**.

COSM cards

Describes the functionality of COSM cards. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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

Describes the functionality of sVO Cisco Optical Site Manager associations. Explains the benefits of this feature and how it contributes to efficient and robust network planning.

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 48: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
COSM enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	COSM application memory and COSM RAM Size are considered for COSM association through COSM Application Memory and COSM RAM size properties at site level.
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

Teaches you how to associate OLA or DGE sites with SVOCOSM cards. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

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

Teaches you how to export Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file for NCS 2000 network. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

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

   A pop-up list appears.

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

   Export window appears with network name.

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

Teaches you how to export NeUpdate XML file for NCS 2000 networks. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 129 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 on page 16.

Procedure

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

   A pop-up list appears.

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

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

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

Teaches you how to export device NETCONF XML file for NCS 1010 networks. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Table 49: 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 50: 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 51: 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 52: 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

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

   A pop-up list appears.

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

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

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

Teaches you how to export device NETCONF XML Files for individual sites. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Click the **Ellipsis** icon next to the site.
2. In the list, click **Generate Device NetConf XML**.

   Export window appears with network name.
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

Teaches you how to upload NETCONF files to NCS 1010 device using NETCONF client. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 on page 16.

Procedure

1. Log in to the YANG suite that has access to the NCS 1010 device.
2. Connect to the NCS 1010 device.
3. Copy the NETCONF XML file content that is downloaded from Cisco ONP, and paste it into the Protocol NETCONF Run RPC block.
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

Teaches you how to export Cisco Optical Site Manager NETCONF XML file for NCS 1001/1010/1014 networks. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 53: 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 54: 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

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

   A pop-up list appears.

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

   Export window appears with network name.

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

Teaches you how to upload a NETCONF XML to NCS 1010 device through COSM web interface. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

1. Log in to the Cisco Optical Site Manager UI that has access to the NCS 1010 device.
2. Click **Optical Setup** in the left panel.
3. Click the **Node Setup** tab.
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.

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.

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

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

Teaches you how to export NCS 1010 network planning data for Cisco Optical Network Controller. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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 55: 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

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

Teaches you how to upload planning data into Cisco ONC. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

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

1. Log in to Cisco ONC.
2. Hover over the **Import** icon in the left panel and click **Planning Data Import**.
3. Click **Import**.
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

Teaches you how to download multiple networks. Instructs you on the necessary steps to perform this task effectively and ensure proper network configuration.

Cisco ONP allows you to download multiple networks as CPZ zip file.

Follow these steps to download multiple networks.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

View details of layout and internal connections on page 330

Procedure

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

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

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.

3. Click **Download**.
   Info panel appears.
4. (Optional) Enter zip folder name to download the selected networks.
5. (Optional) Disable **Run in Background** to monitor the download progress else go to step 7 on page 134.
6. Click **Download**.
   After the zip file is successfully generated, the **Download Networks** notification appears. Choose **Download**
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.

4 Modify Network Properties

Topics:

- Modify network properties
- Modify site properties
- Modify fiber properties
- Modify fiber couple properties
- Modify service properties
- Service aggregations
- Modify wave properties
- Modify media channel properties
- Modify circuit properties
- Modify trail properties
- Modify section properties
- Modify side properties
- Modify C-band amplifier properties
- Modify L-Band Amplifier Properties
- Modify Add/Drop multiplexer properties
- Modify L-Band Add/Drop multiplexer properties
- Modify client properties
- Sort the Network Elements
- Modify Flexgrid properties
- Regenerator sites
- Multidegree ROADM

Provides comprehensive instructions for updating network configuration properties, including site, fiber, service, and hardware parameters. It enables users to customize deployment settings, manage licensing models, and optimize optical performance to ensure accurate network planning and bill of materials generation.

Modify network properties

Teaches you how to modify network properties. Update the network configuration properties to accommodate deployment, licensing, simulation, and advanced optical requirements.

Update the network configuration properties to accommodate deployment, licensing, simulation, and advanced optical requirements.

Table 56: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
CONC licenses support	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	Two new network-level properties, **CONC License Package** and **CONC Term Preference**, have been introduced to the Network application configuration category. Depending on the selected properties, the following licenses may be included in the BOM: CONC RTM ESS SM, CONC RTM SPC SM, CONC RTM API SM, CONC RTM ESS LG, CONC RTM SPC LG, and CONC RTM API LG. This feature allows you to identify and order the necessary COSM and CONC licenses for your comprehensive Optical Automation Software (OAS) solution based on the network configuration.
Cisco ONP BoM based on license offer structure	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	Cisco ONP introduces a network-level Licensing Model option within the Bill of Materials category. You can select between **Smart Licensed** and **Perpetual** licensing models for your deployment. This feature is available on the NCS 1010, NCS 1014, NCS 1001, NCS 2000 4K-1K-2K SSON networks. The generated BoM will accurately represent the hardware, software, and licenses that can be ordered for the chosen Authorize-to-Order (ATO) bundle. This enhancement ensures that the BoM aligns with your specific licensing needs, allowing for flexible and precise license selection within Cisco ONP. Consequently, order accuracy and compliance with Cisco licensing models are enhanced, offering greater flexibility and transparency when configuring solutions in Cisco Commerce Workspace (CCW).

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
NCS1K14-FAN-P progrmmable fan for NCS 1014	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	The new NCS1K14-FAN-P programmable fan reduces power use and improves cooling efficiency by adjusting its speed to match the card load in the NCS 1014 chassis. It increases speed automatically when the chassis drives higher bandwidth or thermal demand, keeping airflow aligned with power requirements. Choose the programmable fan from the new **NCS1014 Chassis Fan** field at the network level.

Table 57: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
New Bandwidth Properties	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	Cisco ONP introduces the **Statistical Simulation Sigma**, **Statistical Simulation Margin Sigma**, and **OSNR Resolution Bandwidth** properties in this release. When the ideal OSNR values calculated by Cisco ONP are not feasible to be used at the time of deployment, you can modify the values for these properties to customize OSNR margin, power margin, and G-OSNR values to fix the fiber span issues.

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
New Network Level Properties	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	Three new Network Level properties are introduced to enable you to customize the core operations of an NCS 2000 Network. These operations ran in the background in the earlier releases. The new properties available under **Core Operations** as check boxes are: • **Enable LOGO Algorithm**–It runs the Local Optimization Global Optimization (LOGO) algorithm to find the efficient output power setpoint for booster amplifiers. By default, this **Enable LOGO Algorithm** check box is enabled. • **Log Enabled**–It generates, and stores logs only for selected network topologies. This saves a lot of storage space compared to previous implementations in which logs were automatically generated and saved for all topologies. • **Ignore Raman Span Checks**–It ignores the analysis of Raman spans between ROADM sites. This is useful when designing nonstandard network topologies with more than two Raman amplifiers between ROADM sites. Selecting the check box prevents Cisco ONP from raising an error message when analyzing such topologies.
BOM Customization for the UCS-based SVO Server Application	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	From this release onwards, the **BOM** does not include any UCS-based SVO server information. It is expected that you add the server PID and quantities manually. Cisco ONP prompts you to add the server by displaying the message "*UCS server is not billed in BoM, please add it as needed.*" in the **Messages** tab of the **Elements** tab.

Table 58: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Improved Optical Results	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	The new network-level properties introduced improve the accuracy of the optical results. • **Ignore APC Penalty**: When enabled, the APC penalty is not considered while calculating the OSNR and power margin. • **SOL Optimized PSD**: When enabled, an optimum PSD value is calculated by considering the SOL Span losses. Also, Cisco ONP sets PSD and drop attenuation to specific values for the CCMD-16 LC card connected to the ports of the OLT-E-C, to achieve optimal RX power for the circuits.
Skip Routing Failures in NCS 2000 Network Analysis	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	A new **Continue Analysis On Routing Failure** check box is introduced to improve network analysis reliability for larger NCS 2000 networks. When a routing failure occurs, this enhancement moves the network to **Partially Analysed** mode, and move the network to **Design** or **Upgrade** mode to edit properties and correct routing. After the analysis, • successful routing paths appear in the **BOM** and **Optical Reports** tabs. • failed routing paths are not listed in these tabs. • error messages for the individual routing failures appear in the **Messages** tab. • red cross marks appear next to the failed routing paths. This approach prevents a single failure from failing the entire analysis, isolating specific issues to enhance troubleshooting.

Table 59: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
New Network Level Properties	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	New Network Level properties are introduced under **Advanced Optical Settings** for NCS 1010 network. You have the flexibility to define custom values for the following properties for the Raman span and validate the optical circuit feasibility. • **Amplifier Gain Range** • **Connector Loss** • **Minimum OSNR Margin** • **Minimum Span Loss for Raman Amplifiers** • **Percentage of Fibers with Higher Aging Loss** • **Generate Cross-Connect** • **Maximum OSC Reach for NCS 1010Raman Amplifiers** • **Retain Auto Placed Raman Spans for Failure** • **Freq Allocation Order** • **Link Power Control** • **Gain Estimator** • **OTDR**

Follow these steps to modify the properties of the network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the network properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.

   Alternatively, click the network name in the network tree, and click **Show Advanced Properties** displayed under the network tree.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Site** tab.
4. Click the network name, and modify the properties in the right pane. For the property descriptions, refer to:
   - General properties of a network on page 142
   - System release properties on page 145
   - Network-level bill of materials properties on page 146

- Network application configuration properties on page 147
- Core operations properties on page 152
- Optical algorithm and traffic algorithm options properties on page 150
- Advanced Optical Settings properties on page 153

5. Click **Update**.

General properties of a network

Provides guidelines for general properties of a network. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various general properties of a network.

Table 60: General properties of a network

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Name	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001	Displays the network name. You can modify the name.	–	–
Quick Analysis	NCS 2000	This check box allows you to quickly analyze the network by using a less accurate algorithm. The quick analysis option does not optimize the DCU and amplifier placement algorithm, resulting in an approximate BoM. For an accurate BoM, uncheck the **Quick Analysis** check box.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
DWDM Interfaces	NCS 2000	Cisco ONP supports 100G and 200G transceivers as DWDM interfaces. This option is applicable only for automatically created waves, when OTN services are present.	• 100G: The entire network chooses the 100G wavelength for transmission. • 200G: The entire network chooses the 200G wavelength for transmission. If you enable both 100G and 200G options, by default, the entire network chooses the 200G wavelength for transmission. If the 200G wavelength is not optically feasible, then it selects 100G automatically for transmission.	–
Customer Name	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001	Enter the customer name.	–	–
Profile	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001	Select the user-defined profile.	Default List of profiles already created.	Default
Project	NCS 2000	Allows you to choose the project type.	• ANSI • ETSI ANSI networks do not allow you to define SDH (ETSI) service demands. ETSI networks do not allow you to define SONET (ANSI) service demands.	ANSI
	NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001	Displays the type of the project, ANSI, or ETSI. You cannot edit it.	–	–
Measurement Unit	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001	The unit of measurement of span length.	• km • miles	km

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Chassis Type	NCS 1010	Choose the type of chassis. The available options are: **Note** When you check the **Enable Special Settings** check box, *NCS 1020* is selected as *Chassis Type* by default.	• NCS 1010 • NCS 1020	NCS 1010
NCS1014 Grouping	NCS 1010	This property groups all NCS1K14-CCMD-16 cards of a site in NCS1014 shelf.	–	–
	NCS 1014	This property groups all the NCS 1000 transponder cards of a site in NCS1014 shelf.	–	–
A2A Mode	NCS 2000	Allows you to choose A2A (Any to Any) mode.	• A2A_None • A2A_FAST	A2A_None
A2A Power Output	NCS 2000	The power output value is based on the chosen A2A mode.	–	–
A2A Demand Type	NCS 2000	The demand type is based on the chosen A2A mode.	–	–
A2A Channel Type	NCS 2000	The type of channel. You can choose multiple types.	• Contentionless: This property enables an N-degree ROADM node to accommodate N wavelengths of the same frequency from a single add or drop device. • Colorless: The colorless property enables tuning of channel wavelengths without changing the optical interface of the port. • Colored: The Colored property dedicates a separate port for each wavelength.	Contentionless
SSON	NCS 2000	Indicates whether the network is an SSON network.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Use client Payg	NCS 2000	This check box to enables the Pay As You Grow feature on the client cards. The PAYG feature provides a cost-effective solution for fewer wavelength requirements. A standard card is configured to work on maximum supported wavelengths, whereas a PAYG license comprises license restricted cards and a base license. So, instead of purchasing a standard card, you can purchase a PAYG license.	–	–
Naming Convention Enabled	NCS 2000	(Display only.) By default, the Naming Convention Enabled option is enabled for the networks that are created in Cisco ONP, and you cannot edit it. By default, the sides are named from T, S, R, Q, P, O, N, M, L, K, J, I, H, G, F, E, and index, depending upon the used Scalable Upto parameter. • You can import a mpz network without naming convention enabled, but the Cascaded SMR option remains disabled. • You cannot edit the label name of the side.	–	–

System release properties

Provides guidelines for system release properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

The table provides details about different system release properties of a network.

Table 61: System release properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
NCS 1001	NCS 1001	Displays the system release of the NCS 1001 node in the network.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
NCS 1010	NCS 1010	Displays the system release of the NCS 1010 node in the network.	–	–
NCS 4K	NCS 4000	Displays the system release of the NCS 4000 node in the network.	–	–
NCS 2K	NCS 2000	Displays the system release of the NCS 2000 node in the network.	–	–
NCS 1K (Available only on the SSON network)	NCS 1004	Displays the system release of the NCS 1004 node in the network.	–	–
Previous NCS 2K (Available only on the Release upgraded network)	NCS 2000	Displays the system release of the NCS 2000 node in the network, before the Release upgrade.	–	–
Previous NCS 1010 (Available only on the Release upgraded network)	NCS 1010	Displays the system release of the NCS 1010 node in the network, before the Release upgrade.	–	–
COSM	NCS 2000	Line Card is the only option. You cannot edit this property. **Note** In Release 25.1.1, only Line card option is available.	–	–
Restricted Equipment	NCS 2000	Choose the required equipment to add to the restricted list.	–	–

Network-level bill of materials properties

Provides guidelines for network-level bill of materials properties. This table details the configurable properties for network-level bills of materials for supported platforms.

This table details the configurable properties for network-level bills of materials for supported platforms.

Table 62: Network-level bill of materials properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Licensing model	NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001 NCS 2000	Select the required licensing model. You can select from: • the fully open flexible consumption model (FCM) ATO with Smart Licensing included. • the restricted perpetual ATO without Smart Licensing included. See Licensed PIDs available in the BOM report on page 312for the PIDs that are added to BoM based on the license model that you choose.	• Smart Licensed • Perpetual	Smart Licensed **Note** When you enable the special settings, Perpetual becomes the default.
Line Card Licensing Type	NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001 NCS 2000	Select whether the line card is licensed or not.	• Licensed • Unlicensed	Licensed

Network application configuration properties

Provides guidelines for network application configuration properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various network application configuration properties.

Table 63: Network application configuration properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Install with COSM	NCS 1010	This check box enables you to see software license for COSM file for R7.11.1 networks.	–	–
COSM High Availability	NCS 2000 SSON	Select the type of high availability.	• Local HA • Geo HA	Local HA

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
CONC License Package	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the type of CONC license. This property will be enabled, only when you enable the **Install with COSM** check-box. This property can be edited in both Release Upgrade and Upgrade modes without unlocking the network.	• None • ESS • ESS+SPC • ESS+API • ESS+SPC+API	None
CONC Term Preference	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the required CONC license term. This property can be edited in both Release Upgrade and Upgrade modes without unlocking the network. This property will be enabled, only after you select **CONC License Package** other than **None** . Based on the CONC license you select, Cisco ONP will count these shelves as small chassis: 1001, 1010, and 2002. The same count will automatically be added to these licenses in the BOM page: • CONC-RTM-ESS-SM • CONC-RTM-SPC-SM • CONC-RTM-API-SM Cisco ONP will count these shelves as large chassis: 1004, 1014, 1020, 2006, and 2015. The same count will automatically be added to these licenses in the BOM page: • CONC-RTM-ESS-LG • CONC-RTM-SPC-LG • CONC-RTM-API-LG	• 12 to 35 months • 36 to 60 months • 61 to 84 months	36 to 60 months
Use Coordinates Distance	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	This check box enables the use of x and y coordinates to calculate the fiber length.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Raman-Tuner	NCS 1010	This check box enables the Raman tuner.	–	–
Spectrum Utilization	NCS 1010	Displays , the spectrum utilization. This field is non-editable.	–	Shortest Path First.
Band Type	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	The type of band.	• C-Band • C+L Futuristic • C+L **Note** After creating a network, you can change the network band type if required.	C-Band
NCS 1010 Line Card	NCS 1010	The type of Line Card faceplate.	• Standard Faceplate • Enhanced Faceplate For R7.10.1 networks, Cisco ONP supports Enhanced NCS 1010 Line Cards. For R7.11.1 networks, Cisco ONP supports Enhanced NCS 1010 Line Cards and NCS1K14-CCMD-16-C/L cards.	Enhanced Faceplate
Routing Strategy	NCS 1010	The default routing priority for circuits based on minimum distance or minimum number of hops.	• HOP • LENGTH	HOP
NCS1010 Line Card	NCS 1010	The line card variant that will be applied to all edge sides in the network.	• Standard Faceplate • Enhanced Faceplate	Enhanced Faceplate
Max Auto Allowed	NCS 1010	Based on the number that you enter, Cisco ONP will automatically generate up to that many Omni Edges and run the analysis. There is no need for manual creation by the user.	–	0

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Probe Channel	NCS 1014	The coherent probe pluggable to enable the probe functionality. The available options are:	• DP01QSDD-ZT5-A1 • None **Note** You can force the selected probe channel option at the network level only. The selected option applies to all the edges of all sites in the network and remains disabled at the edge and site levels.	DP01QSDD-ZT5-A1
OTDR Pluggable	NCS 1014	The pluggable to enable OTDR functionality.	• ONS-QSFP-OTDR • None **Note** You can force the selected OTDR pluggable option at the network level only. The selected option applies to all the edges of all sites in the network and remains disabled at the edge and site levels.	ONS-QSFP-OTDR
NCS1014 Chassis Fan	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001	List the type of fans.	• Auto • NCS1K14-FAN • NCS1K14-FAN-P **Note** **Auto** fan type chooses NCS1K14-FAN-P when NCS 1014 is set to R26.1.1.	Auto

Optical algorithm and traffic algorithm options properties

Provides guidelines for optical algorithm and traffic algorithm options properties. This table describes various optical algorithm and traffic options properties of a network.

This table describes various optical algorithm and traffic options properties of a network

Table 64: Optical algorithm and traffic algorithm options properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Stat Sim Sigma	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	The Statistical Simulation Sigma (Stat Sim Sigma) value is used in calculating the SOL G-OSNR, EOL G-OSNR, SOL Power, EOL Power, SOL OSNR margin, EOL OSNR margin, SOL Power margin, and EOL Power margin displayed in the **Optical Results** page. Choosing a lower value improves both OSNR and power margins. You can edit this value in Design mode, and Upgrade mode (after unlocking the network). Analyze the network and check the **Optical Results** page to view the updated OSNR and Power values.	• 1 • 2 • 3	3
Stat Sim Margin Sigma	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	You can edit the Stat Sim Margin Sigma value in all modes (Design, Analyze (locked state), Upgrade, and Release Upgrade). To view the OSNR margin and power values that get updated based on the value you selected, reopen the **Optical Results** page.	• 1 • 2 • 3	3

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Continue Analysis On Routing Failure	NCS 2000	This check box skips routing demand failures. Passed demands are listed in the **Optical Reports** tab, while failed demands are excluded. Failed demands are marked with red crosses in the network tree, with error messages displayed in the **Messages** tab. If any demand fails, the network switches to Partial Analysis mode. **Note** If any non-routing issue is present in the network, then the design network will not move to the *Partial Analysis mode*	–	–

Core operations properties

Provides guidelines for core operations properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various core operations properties of a network.

Table 65: Core Operations properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Enable LOGO Algorithm	NCS 2000	This property is enabled by default. If you are using a non-SSON network, you can edit it; however, in an SSON network, it remains non-editable. This algorithm enables the Cisco ONP to automatically find the optimal output power setpoint for booster amplifiers within a fiber span.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Enable Advanced Auto Optical Subnet	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	This check box enables automatic grouping of optical subnet and assigns optimal spectral density to each subnet.	–	–
Log Enabled	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	This check box enables generation and storage of network logs.	–	–
Ignore Raman Span Checks	NCS 2000	When enabled, network analysis ignores Raman span checks.	–	–

Advanced Optical Settings properties

Provides guidelines for advanced Optical Settings properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various Advanced Optical Settings properties.

Table 66: Advanced Optical Settings properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Enable Special Settings	NCS 1010	This check box enables these properties and sets their default values. • Amplifier Gain Range Margin • Connector Loss • Minimum OSNR Margin • Minimum Span loss for Raman Amplifiers • Percentage of Fibers with Higher Ageing Loss • Freq Allocation Order • MC Routing Order • Ignore APC Penalty • SOL optimized PSD If you check the **Enable Special Settings** check box, these parameters are added to the Device Netconf XML file. • Slot reserve • Unused CCMD-16 ports shutdown • Span baseline-deviation • OTDR Thresholds • Dmux WSS slice attenuation • APC span-loss correction threshold	–	–
Amplifier Gain Range Margin	NCS 1010	Enter the amplifier gain range margin.	–	3 dB
Connector Loss	NCS 1010	Enter the connector loss value.	0.25 - 0.5	0.5
Minimum OSNR Margin	NCS 1010	Enter the minimum OSNR margin required for the amplifier.	–	1 dB
Minimum Span Loss for Raman Amplifiers	NCS 1010	This is the minimum required span loss for fiber to be considered for Auto Raman placement. This value is calculeted based on the LUT and fiber type.	–	27 dB

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Percentage of Fibers with Higher Aging Loss	NCS 1010	When you click the field and a Fiber Sorting Settings window opens:	• Percentage of Fibers with Higher Aging Loss • Ageing Loss for Top Fibers • Ageing Loss for Bottom Fibers	• Percentage of Fibers with Higher Aging Loss: 40% • Ageing Loss for Top Fibers: 3 dB) • Ageing Loss for Bottom Fibers: 0.75 dB
Generate Cross-Connect	NCS 1010	Check this check box to add Cross connect details in the COSM XML	–	–
Raman Amplification	NCS 1010	The type of Raman amplification.	• Auto • User Forced	User Forced
Maximum Auto Ramans	NCS 1010	The maximum number of Raman enabled links on an end-to-end circuit path.	• 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • All	5
Maximum OSC Reach for Raman Amplifiers	NCS 1010	The maximum span loss for which fiber can be considered for Auto Raman placement. This value is calculeted based on the LUT and fiber type.	–	The default value is 33 dB.
Link Tuner	NCS 1010	Choose how to enable the Link Tuner.	• Automatic-Enabled • Force-Disabled • On-Request-Enabled	The default option is **On-Request-Enabled**, when the **Enable Special Settings** check box is checked, and the **Automatic-Enabled** check box is unchecked.

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Ignore APC Penality	NCS 1010	By default, this check box remains checked, when the **Enable Special Settings** check box is checked. Automatic Power Control (APC) penalty occurs due to the inherent error in regulating the set-point for power. This penalty is considered while calculating the OSNR and power margin. When this property is enabled, this penalty is ignored during the calculation and thus providing accurate optical results.	–	–
Retain Auto Placed Raman Spans for Failure	NCS 1010	In general, automatically placed Raman will be retained only if the circuit becomes feasible with those Raman placements. Otherwise, it will be removed automatically. If you want to retain it, check this check box. It is disabled by default.	–	–
Raman Gain Auto Tuner	NCS 1010	Choose how to calibrate the Raman gain.	• Automatic • Automatic-On-request • No-calibration	No-calibration
SOL Optimized PSD	NCS 1010	By default this check box remains checked, when the **Enable Special Settings** check box is checked. When enabled, an optimum PSD value is calculated by considering the SOL Span losses.	–	–
Freq Allocation Order	NCS 1010	The Freq Allocation Order.	• FROM-LOWER-FREQ • FROM-HIGHER-FREQ	FROM-HIGHER-FREQ
Link Power Control	NCS 1010	Choose how to enable the Link Power Control.	• Automatic-Enabled • Force-Disabled • On-Request-Enabled	The default option is **On-Request-Enabled**, when the **Enable Special Settings** check box is checked, and **Automatic-Enabled** when the check box is unchecked.

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Gain Estimator	NCS 1010	Allows you to choose how to enable the Gain Estimator.	• Automatic-Enabled • Force-Disabled • On-Request-Enabled	The default option is **On-Request-Enabled**, when the **Enable Special Settings** check box is checked, and **Automatic-Enabled** when the check box is unchecked.
OTDR	NCS 1010	Enables or disables the OTDR. By default, this is enabled.	–	–
MC Routing Order	NCS 1010	Routing order for the multicarriers.	• CREATION: Based on the *Freq Allocation Order* chosen, the tool allocates frequency based on order carrier creation. • NO-OF-CARRIERS: Based on the *Freq Allocation Order* chosen, the tool allocates frequency to circuits based on the number of carriers.	CREATION
SSF Simulation	NCS 1010	This check box enables optical simulation using Split-Step Fourier(SSF) algorithms for better OSNR margins.	–	–
LUT Version	NCS 1010 NCS 1014	• For NCS 1010, the network analysis can be done with or without LUT. If you check *Enable Special Settings* check box, then LUT is enabled. You can set LUT to None. Otherwise, it will be non-LUT-based analysis. • For NCS 1014, the network analysis is always LUT-based analysis. Look-Up Table is non-editable. You cannot unselect LUT.	• 1.2.2 • 1.1.4 • 1.1.3 • None	1.2.2

Modify site properties

Teaches you how to modify site properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 67: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Multicarrier Creation for NCS 1010 Networks	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	You can now create a Multi-Carrier circuit for the NCS 1010 networks. You can add central wavelength and path to all the carriers in colorless configurations. You can export optical reports and Netconf XML files with Multi-Carrier Circuits information for device updates. Upgraded networks treat the unlocked Multi-Carrier Circuits as new circuits, allowing edits to the circuits. Create Multi-Carrier Circuits to achieve a 38-channel plan using NCS1K14-CCMD-16-C card. Cisco ONP introduces two properties to create Multicarrier circuits in NCS 1010 networks. • **No of Carriers**: In this trail level property, enter the value to add the required number of carriers in a fiber path in the network. • **MC Routing Order**: In this site level property, choose *CREATION* or *NO-OF-CARRIERS* to create multiple carriers based on the *Frequency Allocation Order*.

Table 68: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
M2 chassis support	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	You can now select M2 Chassis as Chassis Type under the site properties for the NCS 2000 ROADM and OLA nodes in SSON and non-SSON networks. This is in addition to the M6 and M15 chassis that were supported previously. M2 chassis is suitable for small sites where only two slots are sufficient to meet the networking requirements. It provides a compact and efficient solution for locations with limited space or lower capacity needs.

Table 69: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Layer-2 SMR Enhancement to Support Second and Third Port Extension	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	This enhancement allows you to extend the contentionless sides in a ROADM site, increasing the number of provisioned contentionless sides in the NCS 2000 networks. New contentionless sides increase the number of traffic channels in the NCS 2000 networks. The new **Reserve Cascaded SMR Port** property reserves more SMR ports to extend the Layer-2 contentionless sides in a ROADM site.

Table 70: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description

NCS 1010 New Hardware Support	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	Cisco ONP now supports the new PIDs from the NCS 1000 family. This allows you to plan your NCS 1010 network while leveraging the LC connector interfaces of NCS 1010, NCS1K14-CCMD-16-C, and NCS1K14-CCMD-16-L line cards.
		
		The new properties that support the new PIDs are:
		• **NCS 1010 Line Card**–Allows you to select a line card; these options are available:
		  • Standard Faceplate-NCS1K-OLT-C, NCS1K-OLT-L, NCS1K-ILA-C, NCS1K-ILA-L, NCS1K-OLT-R-C, NCS1K-ILA-R-C, NCS1K-ILA-2R-C
		  • Enhanced Faceplate- NCS1K-E-OLT-C, NCS1K-E-OLT-L, NCS1K-E-ILA-C, NCS1K-E-ILA-L, NCS1K-E-OLT-R-C, NCS1K-E-ILA-R-C, NCS1K-E-ILA-2R-C, NCS1K-E-ILA-R-C-2, NCS1K14-CCMD-16-C, NCS1K14-CCMD-16-L
		• **Degree Priority**–Allows the choice of LC and MPO ports for degree interconnection.
		• **Direct LC Add/Drop**–Allows to choose the number of LC ports for direct Add/Drop connection.
		• **Add/Drop Connector**–This circuit-level property allows you to choose a specific add/drop type for individual circuits. Available options – Direct OLT, OLT+BRK-8/16/24, OLT+CCMD-16
		• **Colorless Add/Drop**:
		  Under **MPO Connector Add/Drop**, you can choose a breakout module.
		  Under **LC Connector Add/Drop**, you can choose NCSK14-CCMD-16-C or NCSK14-CCMD-16-L.

Table 71: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Shared SMR Port	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	You can enable the **Colored Add/Drop** property. This feature supports the use of contentionless and colored demands that are connected to the same port of an SMR card. With the **Shared SMR Port** enabled, you can create and validate the contentionless and colored configuration on a 16-degree SMR-20 node.

Use this procedure to modify the properties of the site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the site properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, navigate to **Sites** > **Site**
4. Choose the site and modify the properties in the next pane. For the property descriptions, refer to:
   - General site properties on page 160
   - C-Band properties on page 164
   - Layout properties on page 169
   - Cisco NMS properties on page 174
   - Map properties on page 175
   - Bill of materials properties on page 176
   - COSM properties on page 178
   - Enhanced face plate properties on page 178
5. Click **Update**.

General site properties

Provides guidelines for general site properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various general properties for sites.

Table 72: General site properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Name	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter the site name, either alphanumeric or numeric.	–	–
Type	NCS 2000	Choose the type of site.	• ROADM • OLA • Traffic • Passthrough **Note** • You can add a passthrough site as a place holder. You cannot add services or waves to this site and therefore cannot generate the report. Later, you can convert the passthrough site to a ROADM, OLA, or the Traffic site in the design mode. • OLA is an optical line amplifier site that is used only for amplification. You cannot add service or waves on this site.	The site type that you chose while designing.
	NCS 1010	Choose the type of site.	• ROADM • OLA • Traffic • Passthrough	ROADM
	NCS 1001	Displays the type of site.	–	–
MPO Cable	NCS 1010	Choose the type of MPO cable.	• Auto • 16MPO-MPO • 24MPO-MPO	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Node Type	NCS 2000	This field is noneditable.	FLEX NG-DWDM	FLEX NG-DWDM
Equipment Configuration	NCS 2000	Choose the configuration from the drop-down list. This option is available only for the Traffic site. • Large CO - NCS 4016 • Small Site - NCS 4016 • Small Site - NCS 4009	• Large CO - NCS 4016 • Small Site - NCS 4016 • Small Site - NCS 4009	Large CO - NCS 4016
Traffic Type (only for Traffic site)	NCS 2000	Choose the traffic type.	• 4K_1K_2K (for SSON) • 1K_2K (for SSON) • 4K_2K (non- SSON)	• 4K_1K_2K (for SSON) • 4K_2K (non- SSON)
SSON	NCS 2000	Indicates whether the network is an SSON network.	–	–
COSM	NCS 2000	This property is noneditable at site level. This property chooses COSM card as Server or Line card at the network level.	–	–
CLLI Code	NCS 1004 NCS 2000 NCS 4000	Enter a string holding the CLLI code.	–	–
Site Address	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter the site address.	–	–
Evolved Mesh	NCS 2000	By default, this option is unchecked. When you enable this feature on the network, it is automatically enabled on the associated sites of the network.	–	This option remains unchecked.
Status	NCS 2000	Displays the status of the network. It shows whether the network is **Up** or **Down**.	–	–
Node Protection	NCS 2000	Choose the Node Protection.	• Same shelf • Separated shelves	Same shelf

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Mpo16Lc	NCS 2000	Displays the fan-out module.	MF-MPO-16LC The MPO-16 to 16-LC fan-out module is a double slot module with one MPO-16 connector (COM) and eight LC duplex connectors. The MPO-16 connector is compatible with the SMR20 FS EXP and 16-AD-CCO FS units.	MF-MPO-16LC
Mpo16ToMpo8	NCS 2000	Choose the required Mpo16 to Mpo8 converter.	• MPO16ToMPO8Cable • MF-2MPO_ADP	MPO16ToMPO8Cable
MPO Cable	NCS 1010	Choose the required Mpo cable. • Auto • 16MPO-MPO • 24MPO-MPO	• Auto • 16MPO-MPO • 24MPO-MPO	Auto
Cascaded SMR	NCS 2000	Enable this option to add Layer-2 contentionless sides.	–	–
Reserve Cascaded SMR Port	NCS 2000	**Note** This property becomes available when you enable *Cascaded SMR* for NCS 2000 networks from Release 11.1.x. Choose the number of ports to reserve for the cascaded SMR.	• 1, 2, and 3 if Scalable Upto Degree is 12 and 16. • 1 and 2 if Scalable Upto Degree is 8. • 1 if Scalable Upto Degree is 12 and 4.	1
Flex Spectrum	NCS 2000	You cannot edit this option.	–	This check-box remains checked for a newly created network.
Grooming Site	NCS 2000 NCS 4000	When you enable this option, it indicates that OTN traffic can be groomed at this site.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
MR-MXP BreakOut Cable	NCS 2000	Check this check box to use the ONS-MPO-MPOLC-10 breakout cable to interconnect the client ports of the MR-MXP card with the NCS2K-MF-MPO-20LC passive module.	–	–
8X10G-FO	NCS 2000	Check this check box to use the NCS2K-MF-8X10G-FO passive module only for 10G on the client-side of the NCS2K-400G-XP card. By default, this passive module is enabled.	–	–
Band Type	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose the required band type for NCS 1010 R7.9.1.	• C-Band • C+L futuristic • L-band	C-Band
NCS 1010 Line Card	NCS 1010	Choose whether the Line Card faceplate is Standard Faceplate or Enhanced Faceplate. **Note** If you assigned a **Scalable Upto Degree** value that is supported for both standard and enhance at the site level, then you can select *Standard Faceplate* in one side and *Enhanced Faceplate* in another side.	• Enhanced Faceplate • Standard Faceplate	Enhanced Faceplate

C-Band properties

Provides guidelines for c-Band properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various C-Band properties under sites.

Table 73: C-band properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Structure	NCS 2000	Choose the type of the site.	The available options for ROADM and Traffic sites are: • Multi-degree • Line • Terminal For OLA and PASSTHROUGH, it is Line, and you cannot edit it.	Line
	NCS 1010	Choose the type of the site.	The available options for ROADM sites are: • Multi-degree • Line • Terminal For OLA and PASSTHROUGH, it is Line, and you cannot edit it.	Line
	NCS 1001	Choose the type of the site.	• Terminal • Terminal-Section • Terminal-Path	Terminal
	NCS 1014	Choose the type of the site.	Terminal	Terminal

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Functionality	NCS 2000	Displays the site functionality. The functionalities available for each type of site are: • Optical Cross Connect (OXC) for ROADM and traffic site • Auto or Line Amplifier for OLA site, Cisco ONP downgrades OLA site to passthrough if OLA is not required. • Passthrough for passthrough site	–	–
	NCS 1010	Displays the site functionality. ROADM is the default functionality for all site types.	–	–
	NCS 1001	Displays site functionality.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Scalable up to Degree	NCS 2000	This parameter determines the maximum number of degrees, ducts, or line sides that can be supported by the site.	• None • Auto • 4 • 8 • 12 • 16 The network is scalable up to 16 degrees for ROADM and Traffic sites. Choose 2 to have a LINE ROADM site. For OLA, the value is 2 and is noneditable.	4
	NCS 1010		• 7 • 9 • 15 • 17 • 23 • 25 • 31 If you choose **Line Card Faceplate** as *Enhanced Faceplate*, for NCS 1010 site, the available options are 3Ã¢â‚¬Â¦15, 23, and 31.	7
Site Type	NCS 2000	Choose the type of site. The Site type is Line for the OLA site.	• Auto When you choose Auto, the default option is SMR-20. • SMR-20 • SMR-9	Auto
	NCS 1010	For NCS 1010 site, the only option is OLT, and it is not editable.	–	–
	NCS 1001	Displays the type of site, and it is noneditable.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
L0 Platform	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the platform. For example, NCS 1010 , NCS 1001, or NCS 2000.	–	–
Shared SMR Port	NCS 2000	Check this check box to connect Contentionless unit 16-AD-CCOFS and Colored unit MD-48-ODD/Even to the same MPO port of SMR-20. When Shared SMR port is enabled, MD-48-ODD/EVEN unit connects to the specific side of SMR-20 through MPO-8LC and UPG-4 instead of directly connecting to SMR-20 through MPO-16LC. **Note** Shared SMR port becomes disabled, if • **Degree Mesh Type** property is *PPMESH8-5AD* • Or, **Site Type** property is *SMR-9* and **Scalable Upto Degree** property is *8*	–	–
Degree Mesh Type	NCS 2000	Choose the mesh type for the Flex NG-DWDM site.	• DEG-5/UPG-4 • PPMESH8-5AD	DEG-5/UPG-4
Degree Type	NCS 1010	Displays the type of degree. For example, BRK-8.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Pre Equip Degree	NCS 2000	This parameter determines the number of degrees to be considered for the site hardware placement on day 0.	• None • Auto • 4 • 8 • 12 • 16	None If you choose None, only the sides that are present in the Cisco ONP GUI are shown. The values in the drop-down list are populated based on the value of **Scalable Upto Degree** parameter.
	NCS 1010	For NCS 1010 site, the options available are Yes and No.	–	–

Layout properties

Provides guidelines for layout properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various layout properties under sites.

Table 74: Layout properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Chassis Type	NCS 2000	Choose the type of chassis.	• M2 Chassis M2 chassis does not support multichassis and multidegree system. • M6 Chassis • M15 Chassis • Auto M15 is the default option when you choose Auto. The chassis type is supported for all the sites except the passthrough.	Auto
	NCS 1010		• NCS 1010 • NCS 1020	NCS 1010

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
NCS1014 Grouping	NCS 1010	Enable this property to group all NCS1K14-CCMD-16 cards of a site in NCS1014 shelf.	–	–
	NCS 1014	Enable this property to group all the NCS 1000 transponder cards of a site in NCS1014 shelf.	–	–
UTS AC Power Cables	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the type of cables to be used for the AC power supply.	Cables are listed based on the country type and the Chassis type selected.	–
Power Supply	NCS 2000	Choose the type of Power Supply.	For an NCS 2000 site, the available options are based on the chassis type: • Auto for all types of chassis • AC Power, DC power for M15 and M2 chassis • AC Power, DC Power, AC2 Power, DC40 Power, and DC20 Power for M6 chassis	Auto
	NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014		• Auto • AC Power • DC Power	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Controller Card	NCS 2000	Choose the type of the controller card. **Note** For NCS 1010, if you enable **Advanced Optical Settings**, Cisco ONP takes the default controller card as *NCS1010-CNTRL-B-K9*, else *NCS1010-CNTRL-K9*. However, you can still change the controller later.	For an NCS 2000 site, the default controller card is TNCS-2. The available options are based on the chassis type chosen. By default, controller cards that are supported by M15 chassis are listed. • Auto • TNC/TSC, TNC-E/TSC-E, TNCS, TNCS-0, TNCS-2, and TNCS-20 for M2 chassis • TNC/TSC, TNC-E/TSC-E, TNCS, TNCS-0, TNCS-2, and TNCS-20 for M6 chassis • TNCS, TNCS-0 TNCS-2, TNCS-20 for M15 chassis	Auto
	NCS 1010		• Auto • NCS1010-CNTRL-K9 • NCS1010-CNTRL-B-K9 *NCS1010-CNTRL-B-K9* appears for networks from R7.11.1.	Auto
	NCS 1001		NCS1K-CNTLR2	NCS1K-CNTLR2
	NCS 1014		• NCS1K14-CNTLR-K9 • NCS1K14-CNTLR-B-K9	NCS1K14-CNTLR-K9
Redundant Controller Card	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose whether to use a redundant controller card. **Note** When you select **Chassis Type** as *NCS1020*, you can force **Redundant Controller Card** to Yes.	–	–
Layout Template	NCS 2000			

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		Choose the required layout template. **Note** After the chosen layout template is applied, all layout properties will be reset and disabled. **Note** After design analysis, if the applied layout template is not considered for card placement in the layout, check for the error message (non-critical) under the **Elements > Messages** tab. If you see a template-related error which indicates that there is a mismatch between the cards that are defined in the template and the cards that are created on the site, perform the following: • Export the template from the **Layout** page, and modify it as required. • Import the modified template using the **Manage > Layout Template** option. • Switch to Design mode and apply the template to the site using the **Entity Editor**. • Reanalyze the network to get the correct layout populated.		

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
UTS AC Power Cables	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the type of cables to be used for the AC power supply.	Cables are listed based on the country type and the Chassis type selected.	–
Redundant Power Scheme	NCS 2000	Choose the redundant power scheme from the drop-down list to configure the number of working and protected power units for the chassis. For an M6 chassis, the options available are Auto, Yes, and No.	For an NCS 2000 site, the options available are based on the chassis type. For M15 chassis, the options available are 1+0, 1+1, 2+0, 2+1, 3+0, 3+1, 2+2.	3+1 is the default redundancy power scheme for M15 DC chassis and 2+2 is the default redundancy power scheme for M15 AC chassis. For example, if you choose 3+1 redundant power scheme, there are 3 working power units and 1 protected power unit.
	NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	The options available are Auto, .	• Auto • 1+0 • 1+1	Auto
Raman Adapter Share	NCS 2000	This option is available only for the OLA site. This option indicates that MF-2LC-ADP can be shared with EDRA amplifiers and not with RAMAN amplifiers irrespective of the default selection.	–	By default, this check box remains checked.
ECU Type	NCS 2000	Choose the External Connection Unit (ECU) type from the drop-down list.	• Auto • ECU–Has 12 USB 2.0 ports and supports IEEE1588v2 PTP, time-of-day (ToD), and pulse-per-second (PPS) inputs. • ECU-S–Similar to ECU except that it has eight USB 2.0 ports and two USB 3.0 ports. • ECU60-S–Variant of ECU-S introduced for the NCS 2006 when the shelf is powered at â€“60VDC nominal input voltage. ECU-S and ECU60-S are supported only for M6 chassis.	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
MF Unit	NCS 2000	Choose the mechanical frame for the passive optical modules from the drop-down list.	• Auto • MF-6RU/MF-10RU • MF-1RU • The NCS2K-MF-1RU has four slots for the passive optical modules. • The NCS2K-MF-6RU supports up to 14 single-slot passive optical modules such as any combination of NCS2K-MF-DEG-5, CS2K-MF-UPG-4, or Connection Verification (CV) units. • The NCS2K-MF10-6RU supports up to 10 double-slot passive optical modules such as NCS2K-MF-MPO-16LC=.	Auto
	NCS 1010		• Auto • MF-4RU • MF-1RU	MF-1RU
	NCS 1001 NCS 1014		MF-1RU	MF-1RU
Populate Shelves From Bottom	NCS 2000	If you check this check-box, hardware populates from the bottom in the Layout tab.	–	–

Cisco NMS properties

Provides guidelines for cisco NMS properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various Cisco NMS properties under sites.

Table 75: Cisco NMS properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
COSM High Availability	NCS 2000	Choose the high availability options: • Auto: Based on analysis and default behavior. • Local HA: Both active and standby COSM cards are placed on the same node. • None: No COSM card present. • Only Active: No High Availability. Only Primary COSM card is added. • Geo HA: COSM cards are placed in two different sites located at different geographical locations, but adjacent to each other. See Cisco Optical Site Manager associations on page 119 that are applicable for the selection.	–	–
Primary HA	NCS 2000	Enable this check box to add the High Availability feature to the license package.	–	–

Map properties

Provides guidelines for map properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various map properties under sites.

Table 76: Map properties

Properties	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
X Coordinate	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	It represents the longitudinal location of the site. Longitude can be positive or negative (-180 to 180). Negative is west of Greenwich, and positive is eastward.	–	–
Y Coordinate	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	It represents the latitudinal location of the site. Latitude can be positive or negative (- 90 - 90), north and south of the Equator.	–	–
Position Lock	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Check this check box to lock the site position on the map.	–	–

Bill of materials properties

Provides guidelines for bill of materials properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various layout properties under sites.

Table 77: Bill of materials properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
License Suite	NCS 1010	Choose whether the License Suite is Essential (RTU + SIA3) or Advanced (RTU + SIA3).		
	NCS 1014	The default option is RTU + SIA3. It is noneditable.	–	–
NCS1k Line card license	NCS 1010	Choose the License Suite.	• Essential (RTU + SIA3) • Advanced (RTU + SIA3) • Essential (RTU + SIA5) • Advanced (RTU + SIA5)	Essential (RTU + SIA3)

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Enable NCS	NCS 2000	This feature enables NCS features on all sites in the network.	–	–
Use PAYG	NCS 2000	TheÂ Pay As You Grow (PAYG) functionality significantly reduces the initial setup cost and enables the purchase of another wavelength capacity on a need basis. PAYG enables port-based cost or licensing for SMR-9 and SMR-20 cards.	–	–
Connection Verification	NCS 2000	Enable this check box to: • Validate the correct optical interconnection between the optical cards inside a Flex ROADM. • Measure the insertion loss of the external passive path. • Validate the quality of the connections to the patch panel. • Check if the insertion loss is within the expected value. The following cards support connection verification: • SMR20 FS CV • MF-DEG-5-CV • MF-MPO-16LC-CV • MF-UPG-4-CV	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
New FS-SMR PID	NCS 2000	You cannot edit this option. This option enables displaying of the new SMR-20 PID in the BOM page. You can enable this option when you unlock an mpz network where SMR-20 is selected, during an upgrade or release upgrade.	–	This check-box remains checked for newly created network.

Enhanced face plate properties

Provides guidelines for enhanced face plate properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various Enhanced face plate properties under sites.

Table 78: Enhanced face plate properties

Property	Platform	Description	Availabe options	Default
Degree Priority	NCS 1010	Choose the port type for interconnect degree priority. **Note** This field appears only when you select **NCS 1010 Line Card** as *Enhanced Faceplate*.	• LC Ports • MPO Group	LC Ports
Add/Drop Shelf Type	NCS 1010	This property is noneditable and appears for networks from R7.11.1.	–	–

COSM properties

Provides guidelines for sVOCOSM properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the descriptions of various **COSM** properties of a site.

Table 79: COSM properties

Properties	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
COSM Pluggables	NCS 2000	Choose the pluggable. **Note** The COSM pluggables are not applicable for UCS-based COSM network design.	• Auto • ONS-SC +-10G-SR • ONS-SC +-10G-LR	Auto When you choose Auto, ONS_SC+-10G_SR is the default option.
COSM High Availability	NCS 2000 (SSON)	Click **Edit** and select the type COSM high availability	• Auto • Local HA • None (No COSM) • Only Active • Geo HA	Auto **Note** When set to Auto, this will use either Geo HA or Local HA, depending on the COSM High Availability property configured at the network level.
COSM Application Memory	NCS 2000 (SSON)	Enter the value for the total application memory of the primary node having the COSM card.	2.1 to 32	32
COSM RAM size	NCS 2000 (SSON)	Select the RAM size of the individual associated node.	2.1 to 8	4 for the nodes with scalable upto degree 8 or more. 2.1 for nodes with scalable upto degree 4 or less.

Add contentionless side to a site

Teaches you how to add contentionless side to a site. Contentionless functionality on a site refers to the contentionless add or drop ability of an N-degree ROADM node to accommodate N wavelengths of the same frequency from a single add or drop device.

Contentionless functionality on a site refers to the contentionless add or drop ability of an N-degree ROADM node to accommodate N wavelengths of the same frequency from a single add or drop device. A ROADM is contentionless when the number of drop units equals the number of ROADM degrees.

Use the following procedure to add contentionless sides to a ROADM or traffic site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network in which you want to add contentionless sides to a site.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. Click the site to which you want to add contentionless sides.
4. Click the **Add Contentionless Side** icon.
5. Enter the appropriate value in the **Enter number of contentionless sides** field.

   The number of contentionless sides you can add to a site depends on the site type and the **Scalable Upto Degree** property.

If you want to add contentionless sides to	Then..
Layer-1 SMR site	Enter the appropriate value in the **Enter number of contentionless sides** field.
Layer-2 SMR-20 site	• Check the **Evolved Mesh** check box. • Select **Site Type** as *SMR-20* or *Auto*. • Check the **Cascaded SMR** check box. • Select **Degree Mesh Type** as *DEG-5/UPG-4*. • Click **Update**. • Enter the appropriate value in the **Enter number of contentionless sides** field. See Contentionless sides for Layer-1 SMR on page 181.

If you want to add contentionless sides to	Then..
Extended Layer-2 SMR-20 site	• Choose the **Reserve Cascaded SMR Port** value. **Note** The **Reserve Cascaded SMR Port** drop-down property is available for NCS 2000 networks from R11.1.x. Based on the N-degree and Layer-2 SMR, you can add more contentionless sides on each site for the extended layer-2 SMR, but this will reduce the number of Layer-1 contentionless sides. • Click **Update**. • Enter the appropriate value in the **Enter number of contentionless sides** field. See Contentionless sides for extended Layer-2 SMR on page 182.

6. Click **OK**.

Contentionless sides for Layer-1 SMR

Provides guidelines for contentionless sides for Layer-1 SMR. This table explains how many contentionless sides you can add to a site based on the site type, and the Scalable Upto Degree property.

This table explains how many contentionless sides you can add to a site based on the site type, and the **Scalable Upto Degree** property.

Table 80: Contentionless sides for Layer-1 SMR

Site type	Scalable upto degree	Number of contentionless sides
SMR-20	4	16
SMR-20	8	12
SMR-20	12	8
SMR-20	16	4
SMR-20	Line	8
SMR-20	Terminal	8
SMR-9	4	5
SMR-9	8	1

Contentionless sides for extended Layer-2 SMR

Provides guidelines for contentionless sides for extended Layer-2 SMR. This table shows how many contentionless sides you can add to each site for the extended layer-2 SMR site.

This table shows how many contentionless sides you can add to each site for the extended layer-2 SMR site. The number depends on the N-degree and Layer-2 SMR configuration

Table 81: Contentionless Sides for extended Layer-2 SMR

Reserve cascaded SMR port	Site type	Scalable upto degree	No. of contentionless sides for Layer-1 side	No. of contentionless sides with 1st Port Layer-2	No. of contentionless sides with 2nd Port Layer-2	No. of contentionless sides with 3rd Port Layer-2
1	SMR-20	4	16	20	Not supported	Not supported
	SMR-20	8	12	20	Not supported	Not supported
	SMR-20	12	8	20	Not supported	Not supported
	SMR-20	16	4	20	Not supported	Not supported
2	SMR-20	4	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported
	SMR-20	8	11	20	20	Not supported
	SMR-20	12	7	20	20	Not supported
	SMR-20	16	3	20	20	Not supported
3	SMR-20	4	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported
	SMR-20	8	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported
	SMR-20	12	6	20	20	20
	SMR-20	16	2	20	20	20

Modify the number of contentionless side ports at a site

Teaches you how to modify the number of contentionless side ports at a site. Follow these steps to modify the number of contentionless ports for a side in a ROADM site.

Follow these steps to modify the number of contentionless ports for a side in a ROADM site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network in which you want to modify the number of contentionless ports for a side in a site.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. Expand a ROADM site, and select a contentionless side.

   The properties of the side are displayed in the right panel.

4. From the **Contentionless Ports** drop-down list, select the required number of ports.

   Click **Update**.

Modify contentionless side to a site in upgrade mode

Teaches you how to modify contentionless side to a site in upgrade mode. Open the network, upgrade it, and set these site properties in the Entity Editor window.

Limitations

- This feature supports networks running software release version 11.1.x or later.
- NCS 2000 networks have the limitation of Passive units count up to 126. When you add the second and third L2 contentionless sides, the passive units count goes beyond the limit. In such cases, the tool allows the analysis and notifies the limitation through an error message, *The passive units in this design (count) has exceeded the maximum supported passive units on the NE SW (126). Please review the design with Cisco before proceeding for deployment.*

Follow these steps to modify contentionless sides to a ROADM or traffic site in upgrade mode.

Before you begin

Open the network, upgrade it, and set these site properties in the **Entity Editor** window.

1. Enable **Evolved Mesh**.
2. Set **Site Type** to *SMR-20* or *Auto*.
3. Enable **Cascaded SMR**.
4. Set **Degree Mesh Type** to *DEG-5/UPG-4*.
5. Set **Scalable Upto Degree** property to the appropriate value.

If these prerequisites are not met, you must unlock the site to modify the contentionless sides.

Procedure

1. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
2. Click the site where you want to modify the contentionless sides.
3. Check the **Cascaded SMR** check box if not enabled already.

   The **Reserve Cascaded SMR Port** drop-down appears.

4. Choose the SMR port value in **Reserve Cascaded SMR Port**.

   To reduce the Layer-2 SMR sides:

   a. Choose a lower value.

   b. Click **Update**.

      If SMR ports are available, the update becomes successful. Else, an error message appears. Perform the following actions:

      1. Unlock the site.
      2. Start over from Step 1.

   To increase the Layer-2 SMR sides:

a. Choose a higher value.

b. Click **Update**.

If SMR ports are available, the update is successful. Else, an error message appears. Perform these actions:

1. Unlock the site.
2. Delete the lowest contentionless side from the Layer-1 SMR site.
3. Start over from Step 1.

5. Click the site to which you want to add contentionless sides.
6. Click the **Add Contentionless Side** icon.
7. Enter the appropriate value in the **Enter number of contentionless sides** field.

   The number of contentionless sides that can be added to a site depends on the type of site and the **Scalable Upto Degree** property.
8. Click **OK**.

Add L-Band side to a site

Teaches you how to add L-Band side to a site. Follow these steps to add L-Band sides to an NCS 1010 R7.9.1 site.

Follow these steps to add L-Band sides to an NCS 1010 R7.9.1 site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network in which you want to add the L-Band sides to a site.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. To add the L-Band sides:
   - Click the site to which you want to add the L-Band sides.

     Note

     If you add an L-Band side to a site, the corresponding attached sides on other sites also receive L-Band sides automatically.

   - Expand the site and click on a side to add L-Band to the selected side only.
4. Click the **Add L-Band** icon.

   The L-Band side appears under the required site or side.

> **Note**
>
> If ILA or pass-through sites are present in the APC domain, the end-to-end path in the L-band is enabled automatically.

Add omni-directional sides to a site

Teaches you how to add omni-directional sides to a site. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 82: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Omnidirectional Configuration Support for NCS 1010 Network	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	You can now include both colorless and colored omnidirectional configurations when designing an NCS 1010 network. New Properties Added: • **Add Omni-Directional** icon (under Entity Editor): Use this icon to add the required number of omnidirectional sides. • **Omni Variant** (under Side Properties): Select the desired Add/Drop stage, such as Dual OLT or 4x4 COFS. • **Max Auto Omni Allowed** (under Network Properties): Cisco ONP automatically generates the omni edges based on the number entered. This omnidirectional setup enhances the flexibility of the multidegree topology, allowing channels to be routed through any optical degree during a fiber cut without needing physical fiber reconnections.

The omnidirectional configuration allows you to add or drop traffic to any of the node directions in a multidegree topology. This configuration provides flexibility, enabling channels to be routed through any of the optical degrees during a fiber cut without needing to change the physical fiber connections.

Note

Omni edges are not supported on a Terminal site.

Follow these steps to add omnidirectional sides to an NCS 1010 site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network in which you want to add omnidirectional sides to a site.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. Click the site to which you want to add omnidirectional sides.
4. Click the **Add Omni-Directional** icon.
5. Enter the appropriate value in the **Enter number of Omni Directional sides** field.

   The number of omnidirectional sides that can be added to a site depends on the **Scalable Upto Degree** property.
6. Click **OK**.

   The omnidirectional sides are created under the site and labeled as omni-1, and omni-2 and so on. A tag called *Omni* is added to the Omni side to indicate that it as an omnidirectional side.

   To add L-band functionality to the side, click the **Add L-Band** icon.

   Note

   Cisco ONP will automatically generate up to the number of Omni Edges specified in the **Max Auto Omni Allowed** field under Network properties. Manual creation by the user is not required.

Modify fiber properties

Teaches you how to modify fiber properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Use this procedure to modify the properties of a fiber.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the fiber properties.

When you click a fiber on the map, it will be highlighted in orange

2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. Click the **Fiber** tab in the **Entity Editor** window.
4. Choose the fiber and modify the required properties. For the property descriptions, refer to:
   - General fiber properties on page 187
   - Physical and Raman amplification properties of fiber on page 193
   - Factors properties of fiber on page 191
   - Extended and totals properties of a fiber on page 191
5. Click **Update**.

General fiber properties

Provides guidelines for general fiber properties. This table describes various general properties of the optical fiber connected between the sites.

This table describes various general properties of the optical fiber connected between the sites.

Table 83: General fiber properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Name	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	By default, the name of the fiber is based on the number of fibers between the source and destination sites. You can edit the name.	–	–
Source	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the source site name. This field is noneditable.	–	–
Destination	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the destination site name. This field is noneditable.	–	–
Bidirectional	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Indicates whether a standard single fiber is used to transmit the data in both directions.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Fiber Type	NCS 2000	Select the fiber type. supports the following fibers, and the default fiber type is .	• G652-SMF • G652-SMF-28E • True Wave Reach • True Wave RS • True-Wave Plus • True-Wave Minus • True-Wave Classic • Free-Light • Tera-Light • Metro-Core • ELEAF • NDSF • ALLWave • SMF-28 ULL • SMF28-Ultra	G652-SMF
	NCS 1010	Select the fiber type.	• G652-SMF • G652-SMF-28E • True Wave Reach • True Wave RS • True-Wave Plus • True-Wave Minus • True-Wave Classic • Free-Light • Tera-Light • Metro-Core • ELEAF • NDSF • ALLWave • SMF-28 ULL • SMF28-Ultra	G652-SMF
	NCS 1001	Select the fiber type.		

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
			• G652-SMF • G652-SMF-28E • True Wave Reach • True Wave RS • Free-Light • Tera-Light • ELEAF	
Length	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the span length of the fiber connecting a source and destination site. If necessary, change the span length manually. • The Cisco ONP tool automatically updates the fiber length to 1 km or 1 mile. If you change the fiber length, then the tool updates the same in the network tree and the map accordingly. • In the network tree pane, expand **Fiber** and select the fiber couple, A-Z and Z-A. The properties pane displays the fiber couple name, source side, destination side, its span length, loss, and, Polarization Mode Dispersion (PMD) value. • You can enter the different span length and loss values for the individual fibers in a fiber couple.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Network status	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the status of the network, whether the network is being deployed or not. If the network is not deployed, it shows the status as UNDISCOVERED.	–	–
Business status	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the status of the fiber in a business perspective view. If fiber is not deployed, it shows the status as FUTURE. This field is noneditable.	–	–
Measurement Units	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose the measurement unit .You can set the measurement unit only for the duct, but not for the fiber pair (couple) or fiber.	• Km • Miles	Km
Ageing Loss [dB]	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter the aging loss value for the fiber.	–	• 0–When **Enable Special Settings** is disabled. • 3–When **Enable Special Settings** is enabled.
DCN Extension	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Check this check box to enable the default use of data connection network (DCN) extension on each span in the project. This setting implies that the optical service channel (OSC) channel is not used to connect the two nodes.	–	–
OSC FrameType	NCS 2000	Choose the OSC frame type. When set in Auto, Cisco ONP uses FE Frame as the preferred frame type.	• Auto • OC3 Frame • GE Frame • FE Frame	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Ageing Factor	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter the number to fiber aging factor.	–	–

Factors properties of fiber

Provides guidelines for factors properties of fiber. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various factors properties of the optical fiber.

Table 84: Factors properties of fiber

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Loss Coefficient [dB/km]	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Loss is calculated based on the loss coefficient.	–	–
PMD Coefficient	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the PMD coefficient.	–	–
QD C-Band	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the secondary order dispersion for C-band.	–	–
CD C-Band	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the secondary order dispersion for L-band.	–	–
RD Factor	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the random dispersion value.	–	–

Extended and totals properties of a fiber

Provides guidelines for extended and totals properties of a fiber. This table describes various extended and totals properties of the optical fiber.

This table describes various extended and totals properties of the optical fiber.

Table 85: Extended and totals properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Extended				

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Effective Mode Area	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the effective mode area [Âµm^2]	–	–
SRS tilt coefficient	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the Stimulated Raman Scattering tilt coefficient on the band.	–	–
DRBS coefficient	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the Rayleigh Scattering capture coefficient.	–	–
N2	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Nonlinear index of refraction [1e-16 cm^2/W]	–	–
LFBR	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Length of individual fibers for sigmaDSP [Km]	–	–
Totals				
(The properties under Totals are noneditable)				
Loss EOL	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the total loss EOL calculation.	–	–
Loss SOL	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the total loss SOL calculation.	–	–
CD C-Band	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the total chromatic dispersion for the C-band.	–	–
QD C-Band	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the secondary order dispersion for C-band.	–	–
RD	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the random dispersion value.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
PMD	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the Polarization Mode Dispersion (PMD) value.	–	–

Physical and Raman amplification properties of fiber

Provides guidelines for physical and Raman amplification properties of fiber. This table describes various physical and Raman amplification properties of the optical fiber.

This table describes various physical and Raman amplification properties of the optical fiber.

Table 86: Physical and Raman amplification properties of fiber

Property	Description	Available options	Default
Physical			
Length-Based Loss	The fiber loss value is automatically calculated based on length and loss coefficient, when you check this option.	–	–
Tot SOL Loss w/o connectors	Enter the start of life fiber loss value for each span, excluding the connector concentrated loss.	–	–
Connector Loss A	Connector Loss at Source Site [dB]	–	–
Connector Loss B	Connector Loss at Destination Site [dB]	–	–
Raman Amplification			

Property	Description	Available options	Default
Raman Amplified	Enable Raman Amplification on the ducts. **Note** When you enable Raman amplification, the side property *Enable C+L Band S/C* is automatically disabled.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description		
Physical				
Length-Based Loss	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	The fiber loss value is automatically calculated based on length and loss coefficient, when you check this option.	–	–
Tot SOL Loss w/o connectors	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter the start of life fiber loss value for each span, excluding the connector concentrated loss.	–	–
Connector Loss A	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Connector Loss at Source Site [dB]	–	–
Connector Loss B	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Connector Loss at Destination Site [dB]	–	–
Raman Amplification				

Property	Platform	Description		
Raman Amplified	NCS 2000	Enable Raman Amplification on the ducts. **Note** When you enable Raman amplification for NCS 2000 system release 12.2, the side property *Enable C+L Band S/C* is automatically disabled and vice versa.	–	–

Modify fiber couple properties

Teaches you how to modify fiber couple properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Use this procedure to modify the properties of a fiber couple.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the fiber couple properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. Click the **Fiber** tab in the **Entity Editor** window.
4. Choose the fiber and drill down to the fiber couple, and modify the required properties. For the property descriptions, refer to:
   - General properties of a fiber couple on page 195
   - Physical and factors properties of a fiber couple on page 196
   - Totals properties of a fiber couple on page 197
5. Click **Update**.

General properties of a fiber couple

Provides guidelines for general properties of a fiber couple. This table describes various general properties of an optical fiber couple.

This table describes various general properties of an optical fiber couple.

Table 87: General fiber couple properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
General			–	–
Name	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010 • NCS 1001	By default, fiber couple is named based on the fiber name followed by COUPLE-AZ or COUPLE-ZA. The sides that are connected by the fiber couple are indicated inside brackets. The name is noneditable.	–	–
Source Side	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010 • NCS 1001	Displays the source side name. This field is noneditable.	–	–
Destination Side	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010 • NCS 1001	Displays the destination side name. This field is noneditable.	–	–
Length	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010 • NCS 1001	Automatically displays the span length of the fiber connecting a source and destination side. Change the span length manually, if necessary. You can enter the different span length and loss values for the individual fibers in a fiber couple.	–	–

Physical and factors properties of a fiber couple

Provides guidelines for physical and factors properties of a fiber couple. This table describes various physical and factors properties of an optical fiber couple.

This table describes various physical and factors properties of an optical fiber couple.

Property	Platform	Description
Physical		

Property	Platform	Description
Tot SOL Loss w/o connectors	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010 • NCS 1001	Enter the start of life fiber loss value for each span, excluding the connector concentrated loss.
Connector Loss A	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010	Connector Loss at Source Site [dB]
Connector Loss B	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010	Connector Loss at Destination Site [dB]
Factors		
PMD coefficient	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010 • NCS 1001	Displays the PMD coefficient.
Loss coefficient [dB]	• NCS 2000 • NCS 1010 • NCS 1001	Enter the value of the SOL fiber loss per kilometer used to calculate the loss of each span in the network.

Totals properties of a fiber couple

Provides guidelines for totals properties of a fiber couple. This table describes various Totals properties of an optical fiber couple.

This table describes various Totals properties of an optical fiber couple. The properties under Totals are noneditable

Table 88: Totals properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Loss EOL	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the total loss EOL calculation.	–	–
Loss SOL	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the total loss SOL calculation.	–	–
CD C-Band	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the total chromatic dispersion for the C-band.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
QD C-Band	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the secondary order dispersion for C-band.	–	–
RD	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the random dispersion value.	–	–
PMD	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the Polarization Mode Dispersion (PMD) value.	–	–

Modify service properties

Teaches you how to modify service properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 89: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
2x100G muxponder mode support on NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 transponder card	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	Cisco ONP enables the 2x100GE muxponder mode on the NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 transponder card when designing networks for the NCS 1010, NCS 1014, NCS 1001, and NCS 2000 (1k-2K traffic site) platforms. This mode supports trunk rates ranging from 400G to 1.2T (excluding 700G) for both slice-0 and slice-1, and is compatible with client pluggables QDD-2X100-CWDM4-S and QDD-2X100-LR4-S. The 2x100G mode provides flexible and efficient aggregation of 100GE traffic, optimizing resource utilization and simplifying service provisioning within each platform's design.

Table 90: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
L-Band support for 2.4TX transponder card in NCS 1010 network	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	In addition to the previously supported C-band, the NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 transponder card now also supports the L-band under the **Service** and **Trail** properties for the NCS 1010 network. The 2.4TX card's support for the L-band increases capacity and spectral efficiency by utilizing both the L-band and C-band. C-band and L-band circuits can now use the same cards with different trunks for propagation.

Table 91: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Transponder Support on NCS 1010 Network	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	You can now create optical services for the NCS 1010 network. You can include cards such as NCS1K14-2.4T-K9, NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9, and NCS1K4-QXP-K9 as native transponder instead of optical sources and check the feasibility of the network. You can generate the traffic report and BoM with the exact count of cards and pluggables based on the requirements, along with licensing details for the OLT card and the transponders.

Use this procedure to modify the properties of the service.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the service properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Service** tab.
4. Choose the service under the **Services** tab, and modify the properties in the right pane. For the property descriptions, refer to:
   - General service properties on page 200
   - Primary and secondary paths forcing properties on page 203
   - NCS1K domain properties on page 212
   - Primary path service properties on page 205
   - Primary channel service properties on page 207

Note

- Force both primary and secondary path fiber or channel to enable protected service. Ensure the wave type matches for both paths.
- Apply path forcing end-to-end, from the source to the destination. If you force only a partial path, the analysis fails.
- Force the wave path tagged to the service.
- For protection types 1+1+R+R, 1+1+R, and 1+R, you can force a path in restoration path1 or restoration path2. Fiber can also be forced in the primary or secondary path.

5. Click **Update.**

General service properties

Provides guidelines for general service properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

Table 92: General service properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Name	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	The service name is based on the source and destination sites and the number of services between them. You can edit the name. For example, if there are two services between site 1 and site 2, the names of the services are Site-1-Site-2-1 and Site-1-Site-2-2, respectively.	–	–
Type	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the types of service.	For NCS 2000 (1K-2K-4K): • 10GE • 100GE • STM-64 For other platforms: • OTU4 • 100GE • 400GE	100GE

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Client type	NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Client traffic type	• 100GE • 400GE • OTU4	400GE
Protection	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the protection type from the drop-down list.	• Unprotected • 1+1 • Disjoint • S+NS • 1+R • 1+1+R • 1+1+R+R **Note** For platforms other than NCS 2000 (4K-1K-2K) sites, the only available option is Unprotected.	1+1
Source	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays the source site name.	1+1	1+1
Destination	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays the destination site name.	–	–
Tertiary Source	NCS 2000	From the drop-down list, select the possible site as a tertiary source.	Lists the available sites	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Tertiary Destination	NCS 2000	From the drop-down list, select the possible site as a tertiary destination. Tertiary source and tertiary destination are enabled only when you select the protection scheme as Unprotected Disjoint. You can select either tertiary destination or both tertiary source and tertiary destination. • If you select only the tertiary destination, the demand is created between the source and destination and between the source and tertiary destination. These do not have common fibers in the path, which are disjoint. • If you select both tertiary source and tertiary destination, two unprotected demands are created between the source to destination, and tertiary source to tertiary destination. The demands are disjoint to each other.	Lists the available sites	–
Service Type	NCS 2000 (1K-2K)	Choose the service type.	NCS 1K	NCS 1K

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Encryption	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Check this check box to enable encryption on the service. Encrypted and non-encrypted services will not be aggregated. They use separate trunks. **Note** Encryption is supported only for NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 and NCS1K4-QXP-K9	–	–

Primary and secondary paths forcing properties

Provides guidelines for primary and secondary paths forcing properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

These tables describe the primary and secondary paths forcing properties for services. Secondary path is available only for (1+1) .

Table 93: Primary path forcing properties

Property	Platform	Description		
Path	NCS 2000	Cisco ONP automatically selects the shortest path as working path and also allows you to force the path manually.	–	–
Fiber	NCS 2000	Primary path fiber is forcing path for working trail.	–	–
Regeneration Platform	NCS 2000	Displays the platform of the regeneration site	–	–
Regen Sites	NCS 2000	Choose the regeneration site.	Lists the available sites.	–
Wavelength	NCS 2000	Click **Edit** to choose the wavelength. The default option is Auto.	Lists various wavelengths	–
ODU Timeslot	NCS 2000	Enter the ODU timeslot value.	–	–
Section Wavelength(s)	NCS 2000	Displays the selected **Wavelength**.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description		
Src Channel Type	NCS 2000	Choose the type of source channel.	• Auto: *Auto* option is the contentionless demand. • Contentionless • Colorless • Colored	Auto
Dst Channel Type	NCS 2000	Auto-populated based on the Src channel type. You can still change the type. When you change the Dst channel type, Src channel type also changes to the same.	• Auto: Auto option is the contentionless demand. • Contentionless • Colorless • Colored	Same as the Src channel type.

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Path	NCS 2000	Secondary path is the protected path when the primary path fails. This path is the second best path after the primary path.	–	–
Fiber	NCS 2000	Secondary path fiber is for protected service, forcing path for the protected trail.	–	–
Regeneration Platform	NCS 2000	Displays the platform of the regeneration site	–	–
Regen Sites	NCS 2000	Choose the regeneration site.	Lists the available sites.	–
Wavelength	NCS 2000	Click **Edit** to choose the wavelength. The default option is Auto.	Lists various wavelengths	–
ODU Timeslot	NCS 2000	Enter the ODU timeslot value.	–	–
Section Wavelength(s)	NCS 2000	Displays the selected **Wavelength**.	–	–
Src Channel Type	NCS 2000	Choose the type of source channel.	• Auto: *Auto* option is the contentionless demand. • Contentionless • Colorless • Colored	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Dst Channel Type	NCS 2000	Choose the type of destination channel.	• Auto: Auto option is the contentionless demand. • Contentionless • Colorless • Colored	Same as the Src channel type.

Primary path service properties

Provides guidelines for primary path service properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table lists the primary path service properties.

Table 94: Service properties for primary path

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Path	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays the path of the service.	–	–
Fiber	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select the fiber.	Displays the available fibers.	–
Regen Sites	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select the regeneration site.	Displays the possible regeneration site.	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Channel	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose whether to create a new circuit or use an existing circuit. **Note** When you select an existing circuit with the following conditions: • **Traffic Type** is set to **Transponder Card** under the circuit properties. • **Trunk Mode** and **Baud Rate** are already defined under the Trail properties You will not be able to select **Trunk Mode** and **Baud Rate** under the Service properties. To edit these properties change the traffic type and change the **Channel** property to **Auto** or **Create New**.	• **Auto**:The system automatically chooses whether to create a new circuit or use an existing one. • **Create New**: A new circuit is created, and no existing circuits are used. • Existing circuits (shows the names of the circuits that are already created): Select an existing circuit to use. To specify a particular circuit, choose one from the drop-down list.	Auto
Band Type	NCS 1010 NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays whether it is a C-band type or L-band type. If you choose NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 as the **Card Type**, you can select the band as C-band or L-band.	–	–
Section Wavelengths	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1014	Choose the wavelength for the regen site that is selected.	Displays multiple fixed grid wavelengths	Auto
Trunk mode	NCS 1010 NCS 1014	Choose the trunk mode of the line card.	For NCS1K14-2.4T-K9 and NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9, the trunk rate ranges from 400G to 1200G. For NCS1K4-QXP-K9, the trunk rate ranges from 100G to 400G.	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Baud Rate	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1014	Select the baud rate.	The baud rates that are suitable for the trunk rate chosen are displayed.	Auto
Wavelength	NCS 1010	Click **Edit** to choose the wavelength.	• Auto • Fixed Grid(64 Chs)	Auto

Primary channel service properties

Provides guidelines for primary channel service properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table lists the primary channel service properties.

Table 95: Service properties for primary channel

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Primary Channel Source				
Card Type	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select the card for the service.	• Auto • NCS1K14-2.4T-K9 • NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 • NCS1K4-QXP-K9 • NCS1K4-OTN-XP • NCS1K14-1.2T-K9 • NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9 • NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9	Auto
Config mode	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1014	Select the configuration mode The list of options displayed depends on the traffic type, platform, and the card selected. .	• Bundle • Slice • 2x100G • Muxponder	Slice

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Split Port	NCS 1010	Select the port to share the client data between trunks. **Note** This property appears only when *Config Mode* is *Bundle*.	Choose a client port from the list.	Displays option based on *Trunk Mode* selction.
TXP Chassis	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the transponder chassis for the service.	• Auto • NCS 1014: Supports only NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9, NCS1K14-2.4T-K9, NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9, NCS1K4-1.2T-K9, NCS1K4-QXP-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9 • NCS 1004: Supports only NCS1K4-1.2T-K9, NCS1K4-QXP-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9, NCS1K4-OTN-XP-K9	Auto
Modulation	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays the type of modulation.	–	–
Trunk Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select a trunk mode from the drop-down list. The list of options displayed depends on the traffic type, config mode, and card selected.	The options for trunk mode changes based on the selected card type.	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Sub Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	This field is applicable only for the NCS1K4-QXP-K9 card. Choose the required sub mode.	• 1_E • 0_S	1_E –
FEC	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays the type of FEC supported on the chosen card.	–	–
Src Add/Drop Type	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select the Add/drop type.	• Auto • Colored • Colorless • Contentionless (only for NCS 2000) • Omni-colored • Omni-colorless	Auto
Client Interface	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the client pluggable for the selected card. The list of pluggable displayed depends on the traffic type, config mode, and card selected. For more client pluggable options, see Supported transponder cards and pluggables on page 377.	• Auto • QDD-400G-FR4-S • QDD-400G-AOC1M • QDD-400G-DR4-S • QDD-400G-LR4-S • QDD-4X100G-LR-S • QDD-4X100G-FR-S • QDD-2X100-CWDM4-S • QDD-2X100-LR4-S	Auto
Client Port	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	This property is enabled only when a trunk mode is selected. Choose the client port.	• Auto • 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 till 12	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Trunk Type	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	The trunk pluggables that are applicable for the selected card are displayed. Choose the required trunk pluggable.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376	Auto
Primary Channel Destination				
Card Type	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select the card for the service.	• Auto • NCS1K14-2.4T-K9 • NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 • NCS1K4-QXP-K9 • NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9 • NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9	Auto
Config mode	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1014	Select the configuration mode The list of options displayed depends on the traffic type, platform, and the card selected. .	• Bundle • Slice • 2x100G • Muxponder	Slice
Split Port	NCS 1010 NCS 1014	Select the port to share the client data between trunks.	Choose a client port from the list.	Displays option based on *Trunk Mode* selction.
TXP Chassis	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select the transponder chassis for the service.	• Auto • NCS 1014: Supports only NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9, NCS1K14-2.4T-K9, NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9, NCS1K4-1.2T-K9, NCS1K4-QXP-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9 • NCS 1004: Supports only NCS1K4-1.2T-K9, NCS1K4-QXP-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9, NCS1K4-OTN-XP-K9	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Modulation	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays the type of modulation.	–	–
Trunk Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select a trunk mode from the drop-down list.	The options for trunk mode change based on the selected card type.	Auto
Sub Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	This field is applicable only for the NCS1K4-QXP-K9 card. Choose the required sub mode.	• 1_E • 0_S	1_E
FEC	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Displays the type of FEC supported on the chosen card.	–	–
Dst Add/Drop Type	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Select the Add/drop type.	• Auto • Colored • Colorless • Contentionless (only for NCS 2000) • Omni-colored • Omni-colorless	Auto
Client Interface	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	Choose the client pluggable for the selected card. The list of pluggable displayed depends on the traffic type, config mode, and card selected. For more client pluggable options, see Supported transponder cards and pluggables on page 377.	• Auto • QDD-400G-FR4-S • QDD-400G-AOC1M • QDD-400G-DR4-S • QDD-400G-LR4-S • QDD-2X100-CWDM4-S • QDD-2X100-LR4-S	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Client Port	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	This property is enabled only when a trunk mode is selected. Choose the client port.	–	–
Trunk Type	NCS 1010 NCS 2000 (1K-2K) NCS 1001 NCS 1014	The trunk options that are applicable for the selected card are displayed. Choose the required trunk pluggable.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376	Auto

NCS1K domain properties

Provides guidelines for nCS1K domain properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the various NCS1K domain properties for services.

Table 96: NCS1K domain properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Client Type	NCS 2000	Displays the client type. By default, client type is OTU4.	–	–
Interface Type	NCS 2000	Displays the interface type. By default, interface type is BH.	–	–
Trunk Mode	NCS 2000	Choose the trunk mode. **Note** Based on the selected trunk mode, Baud rates are filtered.	• 200G • 300G	200G
Baud Rate	NCS 2000	Choose whether the Baud rates mode as 60 or 69GBd.	• 60GBd • 69GBd	60GBd

Service aggregations

Describes the functionality of service aggregations. Explains the specific benefits and underlying principles of this essential feature for improving overall system efficiency and operational management.

A service aggregation is a network feature that

- enables two or more services to share the same trunk port or channel,
- automatically groups services into a DefaultGroup within the network tree for efficient management, and
- provides the ability to export aggregation reports for monitoring and analysis.

Table 97: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Services Aggregation	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	The services aggregation feature allows two or more services to share the same trunk port or channel. By default, the services are added to the DefaultGroup. You can export aggregation reports.

You can use services aggregation to allow multiple services to share the same connection point, such as a trunk port or channel. This ability to share is determined by the characteristics defined in their **Service Group**.

Specifically, when you add services to a 1K-2K-4K Traffic site within an **SSON network**, the system automatically creates a **DefaultGroup** under **Services** in the network tree. All the services you add are then automatically associated with **DefaultGroup**.

Create a new service group

Teaches you how to create a new service group. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Follow these steps to create a new service group.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to create a new service group.
2. Click the **Ellipsis** icon on the right side of **Services** under the network tree and choose **Create Service Group**.

   A new service group appears under Services.

Modify service group properties

Teaches you how to modify service group properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Follow these steps to modify the properties of a service group.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the service group properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab, and click a service group.
4. Modify the service group properties as required.

   See Service group properties on page 214.
5. Click **Update**.

Service group properties

Provides guidelines for service group properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various service group properties.

Table 98: Service group properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
General				
Name	NCS 2000	Displays the group name. Edit the name if needed.	–	By default, the service name is based on the source and destination sites and the number of services between them. For example, if there are two services between site 1 and site 2, the name of the services are Site-1-Site-2-1 and Site-1-Site-2-2, respectively.
Demand Types	NCS 2000	Select the demand type. For default group all demand types are available, and you cannot edit them.	–	–
Default Group	NCS 2000	Indicates whether the service group is a default group or a user created group.	–	–
NCS 4 K				

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Exclusive LC Usage	NCS 4000	Indicates whether the services belonging to this group must have an exclusive Line Card (LC). For example, when you check this check box, neither the Client LC nor the Trunk LC of the services belonging to this group can be shared by services belonging to any other groups.	–	–
Symmetric Aggregation	NCS 4000	Indicates whether this group allows aggregation of only symmetric services. Services are symmetric if they have same protection scheme. Following are the various protection schemes: For Example, all "1+1" services are symmetrical. If you check this check box, this service group allows aggregation of only symmetrical services. For example, "Unprotected" can be aggregated only with "Unprotected", "1+R" only with "1+R", "1+1" only with "1+1", and so on. If this check box is unchecked, this service group allows aggregation of symmetrical and unsymmetrical services together. For example, "Unprotected" can be aggregated with either "Unprotected", "1+R", "1+1" "1+1+R" or "1+1+R+R". See Rules for aggregating services on page 215.	–	–
NCS 1 K				
Exclusive LC Usage	NCS 1004	Same as NCS 4 K.	–	–
Symmetric Aggregation	NCS 1004	Same as NCS 4 K.	–	–

Rules for aggregating services

Describes the functionality of rules for aggregating services. These rules must be satisfied for any two services, whether symmetrical or non-symmetrical, to be aggregated:.

These rules must be satisfied for any two services, whether symmetrical or non-symmetrical, to be aggregated:

1. Both services must have identical source and destination points.
2. The paths of the two services must align for the same path types.
   - Example for symmetric aggregation:

     When aggregating two "1+1" services, the working path of the first service must match the working path of the second service, and similarly, the protection paths of both services must also match.
   - Example for non-symmetric aggregation:

     When aggregating a "1+1" service with a "1+1+R" service, the working path and protection path of the first service must match the corresponding paths of the second service. However, the restoration path of the second service can differ.
3. Both services must use the same wavelength for the same path types.
   - If the wavelength is set to "auto," it can be aggregated with either another "auto" wavelength or a fixed wavelength.
4. Both services must have the same trunk mode configuration for the same path types.
5. The regeneration sites for both services must align for the same path types.
6. The demand type is not a constraint for aggregation, except when considering trunk capacity availability.

Associate a service with the newly created group

Teaches you how to associate a service with the newly created group. By default, the services are associated with the DefaultGroup.

By default, the services are associated with the **DefaultGroup**. However, you can change the group.

Follow these steps to associate a service to the newly created group.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. In the network tree, click the service that you want to associate to a group.

   You can view the properties of the network at the bottom of the network tree.
2. Selct the group from the **Service Group** drop-down list.
3. Click **Update**.

> **Note**
>
> For an LNI-imported network, all services are in the Default group by default. When you upgrade the LNI-imported network for the first time, you can move the services to other newly created Service Groups without unlocking them. For later upgrades, unlock the services before moving them between Service Groups. The Service Groups stay locked during upgrade mode unless you perform a complete network-level unlock.

Export aggregation reports

Teaches you how to export aggregation reports. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Follow these steps to export the service aggregation reports.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open an analyzed network to export the aggregation reports.
2. Choose **Export** > **Service Aggregation**.
3. Save the aggregation report as an Excel file to your local system.

Modify wave properties

Teaches you how to modify wave properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 99: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
PSM Support on Non-SSON Network	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	The **PSM-channel** option is now available as a **Protection Type** under the Wave properties for NCS 2000 non-SSON networks. This option allows you to use PSM channel trunk protection with the PSM card during network design, in addition to existing client protection. You can verify the optical feasibility for both working and protection paths, providing all necessary parameters and connections for deployment.

Follow these steps to modify the properties of the wave.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the wave properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab, and click a wave.
4. Modify the wave properties as required.

See Wave properties on page 218.

5. Click **Update**.

Wave properties

Provides guidelines for wave properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various wave properties.

Table 100: Wave properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
General				
Label	NCS 2000	Displays the name of the wave.	–	By default, the wave is named based on the source and destination sites and the number of waves between them. For example, if there are two waves defined between site 1 and site 2, the waves are named as Site-1-Site-2-1 and Site-1-Site-2-2, respectively. Edit the name if needed.
Source Site	NCS 2000	Displays the source site name.	–	–
Destination Site	NCS 2000	Displays the destination site name.	–	–
Traffic Type	NCS 2000	Select the traffic type.	• Optical Source • 100GE • 10GE LAN PHY • 40GE LAN PHY • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 16G • Fiber Channel 8G • OC-192/STM-64 • OTU2 • OTU2e • OTU4 • Pluggable Card	Optical Source

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Protection Type	NCS 2000	Select the protection type.	• Unprotected • Client 1+1 • PSM-Channel The *PSM-channel* option is available only for non-SSON networks. PSM-channel is not supported with the colorless Add/Drop MF-6AD-COFS. When you select the *PSM-Channel* option, the Protection Switch Module (PSM) for the Cisco ONS15454 Multiservice Transport Platform (MSTP) (15454-PSM card) is placed in the network to provide protection at the trunk level. The PSM card splits the traffic originated by transponder trunk across the working and protected TX ports.	Unprotected
Forecast	NCS 2000	Check this check box to change a present wave to a forecast wave.	–	–
Encryption	NCS 2000	Check this check box to enable encryption.	–	–

Modify media channel properties

Teaches you how to modify media channel properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Follow these steps to modify properties of the media channel.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the media channel properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab, and click a media channel.
4. Modify the media channel properties as required.

See Media channel properties on page 220.

5. Click **Update**.

Media channel properties

Provides guidelines for media channel properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various media channel properties.

Table 101: Media channel properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
General				
Label	NCS 2000	Displays the media channel name.	–	By default, the media channel is named based on the source and destination sites and the number of media channels between them. For example, if there are two media channels between site 1 and site 2, they are named as Site-1-Site-2-1 and Site-1-Site-2-2, respectively. Edit the name if required.
Source Site	NCS 2000	Displays the source site name.	–	–
Destination Site	NCS 2000	Displays the destination site name.	–	–
Traffic Type	NCS 2000	Select the traffic type.	• Optical Source • 100GE • 10GE LAN PHY • 40GE LAN PHY • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 16G • Fiber Channel 8G • OC-192/STM-64 • OTU2 • OTU2e • OTU4 • Pluggable Card	Optical Source

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Protection Type	NCS 2000	Select the protection type. For Client 1+1, ensure that the sites have contentionless sides for the analysis to be successful. By default, Cisco ONP finds both span and node disjoint path for Client1+1 protected waves, but allows you to force span and node disjoint path.	• Unprotected • Client 1+1	Unprotected
Forecast	NCS 2000	Check this check box to change a present wave to a forecast wave.	–	–
Encryption	NCS 2000	Check this check box to enable encryption.	–	–

Modify circuit properties

Teaches you how to modify circuit properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Follow these steps to modify the properties of the circuit in an NCS 1010 network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the circuit properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab, and click a circuit.
4. Modify the circuit properties as required.

   See Circuit properties on page 221.
5. Click **Update**.

Circuit properties

Provides guidelines for circuit properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various circuit properties.

Table 102: Circuit properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
General				
Label	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the name of the circuit.	–	By default, the circuit is named based on the source and destination sites and the number of circuits between them. \ For example, if there are two circuits defined between site 1 and site 2, the circuits are named as Site-1-Site-2-1 and Site-1-Site-2-2 respectively. Edit the name if required.
Source Site	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the name of the source site.	–	–
Destination Site	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the name of the destination site.	–	–
Traffic Type	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Select the traffic type.	• Optical Source • Pluggable Card • Transponder Card	Optical Source
Protection Type	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Select the protection type.	Currently, we support only Unprotected.	Unprotected
Forecast	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Check this check box to change a present circuit to a forecast wave.	–	–
Encryption	NCS 1010	The Encryption property is enabled when you select *Line card* as the **Traffic Type**.	–	–

Modify trail properties

Teaches you how to modify trail properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 103: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Support for NCS1K14-2.4TA-K9 transponder card	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	Added support for the NCS1K14-2.4TA-K9 transponder card that operates in Bundle and Slice modes.

Table 104: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Bright ZR+ Pluggable Support	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	The Bright ZR+ pluggable can now be included in the network design by choosing them as **Card Type** or **Client Interface** under the **Trail** properties. This selection is available for all types of sites. The Bright ZR+ pluggable has high transmit optical power up to 0dBm, high transmit OSNR, and high-density QSFP-DD form factor.

Table 105: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
Multilayer Nodes Enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	You can now choose from the full array of supported **Card Types** and **Client Interfaces** under the **Trail** properties option for the multilayer nodes. Previously, only a limited set of cards were available for selection. With this enhancement, you can design diverse networks leveraging the unique functionalities of all types of cards.

Follow these steps to modify the properties of the trail.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the trail properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
4. Expand **Waves**, **Media Channels** or **Circuits**.
5. Navigate to the required trail and click it.
6. Modify the trail properties as required. See
   - General trail properties on page 224

- OTN trail properties on page 227
- Source and destination trail properties on page 227

7. Click **Update**.

General trail properties

Provides guidelines for general trail properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various general trail properties.

Table 106: General trail properties

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Label	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the name of the trail.	–	–
Path of Wave	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Select a fiber.	–	–
Regen Sites	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Select the regeneration site.	–	–
Source Site	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the source site name.	–	–
Destination Site	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the destination site name.	–	–
Wavelength	NCS 2000 (Non-SSON)	Click **Edit** to choose the wavelength.	–	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Central Wavelength [nm]	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Click **Edit** to select the central wavelength.	Multiple C-band and L-band wavelengths are listed. **Note** If you select L-Band as **Band Type**, the L-band wavelength options appear along with C-band wavelengths for NCS 1010 R7.9.1.	Auto
Multicarrier	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Indicates whether the transmission is a multicarrier transmission.	–	–
Trunk Mode	NCS 2000	The trunk mode can be edited only when you choose 400G-XP-LC as **Card Type**.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376	Auto
	NCS 1010	The trunk mode can be edited only when the **Traffic Type** is set to *Line card* under the circuit properties.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376	Auto
	NCS 1001	Trunk mode is noneditable.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Number Of Carrier(s)	NCS 1010	Enter the to add the required number of carriers to the channel.	2-16 **Note** If you select Colorless or Omni-Colorless as **Add/Drop Type** and Auto or OLT/LC/AddDrop as **Add/Drop Connector**, this property becomes editable. **Note** When you enable bundle mode in line circuit, this value is 2 and non-editable.	1
Baud Rate	NCS 1010	Select the baud rate that is suitable for the selected trunk rate.	–	–
Filtering Penality	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Displays the value of the penalties that are caused by the different filter types (OADM, and ROADM).	–	–
OSNR Forward [dB]	NCS 2000 (non-SSON)	Displays the forward optical signal to noise ratio.	–	–
OSNR Reverse [dB]	NCS 2000 (non-SSON)	Displays the reverse optical signal to noise ratio.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Band Type	NCS 1010	Select the required band type for the circuit. **Note** When you select L-Band as **Band Type**, then the **Add/Drop Type** field automatically selects Colorless and becomes disabled.	• Auto • L-band • C-band	Auto
	NCS 1001	This property is noneditable. C-Band is the default option.		C-band

OTN trail properties

Provides guidelines for oTN trail properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table lists and defines OTN trail properties.

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
OTN (non-SSON)			–	–
ODUTimeslot	NCS 2000 (non-SSON)	Displays the Optical Data Unit timeslot.	–	–
SRLGs	NCS 2000 (non-SSON)	Displays the SRLGs associated with the trail.	–	–
OTN Hops	NCS 2000 (non-SSON)	Displays the number of OTN hops.	–	–
Quantity	NCS 2000 (non-SSON)	Displays the number of OTN services on the trail.	–	–

Source and destination trail properties

Provides guidelines for source and destination trail properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table lists and defines various source and destination trail properties.

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Source				

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option

Card Type	NCS 2000
	NCS 1010
		Select the card used in the source site.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards.
			From Release 5.1, Bright ZR+ pluggables are supported for all the types of sites. Also, there are no limitations on the type of cards that can be chosen for the multilayer nodes.
			Note
			• Non-SSON
			  • Colored and colorless–Baud rates less than 42 are supported and listed.
			  • Contentionless–Mean power less than 4.4 is supported and listed.
			• SSON
			  • Colored–Baud rates less than 65 are supported and listed.
			  • Colorless–All interfaces supported and listed.
			  • Contentionless–Mean power less than -4.4 are supported and listed.
			Mean power = (ochData.txRange.max + ochData.txRange.min)/2
			If contentionless is selected for the *source channel type*, the QDD interfaces are not supported.
				200G-SD-FEC

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
	NCS 1001	Select a card type from the drop-down list.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards.	NCS1004_QPSK_SP_16QAM_200G_27%SDFEC_60GBd
Trunk Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001 NCS 1014 NCS 2000	Select a trunk mode from the drop-down list.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards. **Note** Available trunk mode options are based on the selected card type.	Auto
Config Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 1014	Select a configuration mode from the drop-down list.	• Slice • Bundle **Note** Bundle mode is referred as MXP mode in COSM XML. • 2x100GE • Muxponder	Slice

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Client Interface	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Select a pluggable from the drop-down list.	The pluggables suitable for the chosen card type are displayed. See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 for more information on the list of supported pluggables. From Release 5.1, Bright ZR+ pluggables are supported for all the types of sites. Also, there are no limitations on the type of cards that can be chosen for the multilayer nodes. The pluggable FR-1(QSFP-100G-FR-S) is supported on the client ports of the 400G-XP LC starting from NCS 2000 Release 11.1.0. The pluggable ERL (QSFP-100G-ERL-S) is supported on the client ports of the 400G-XP LC with 100G traffic type starting from NCS 2000 Release 11.1.3. **Note** When you export the NCS 2000 R11.1.3 network, the Cisco ONP exports the NCS 2000 R11.1.0 report. You must edit the exported report for R11.1.3.	Auto
	NCS 1001	This property is noneditable.	–	Auto

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Add/Drop Type	NCS 2000	Select the type of Add/Drop.	The available options are: • Auto • Colorless • Colored • Contentionless	Auto
	NCS 1010	Select the type of Add/Drop.	The available options are: • Auto • Colorless • Colored • Omni-Colorless • Omni-Colored	Auto
	NCS 1001	This property is noneditable. *Colored* is the default option.	–	Colored
Add/Drop Connector	NCS 1010	**Note** This property appears when you select **Add/Drop Type** as *Colorless*. Select the type of Add/Drop Connector.	The available options are: • Auto–Auto is OLT/LC/AddDrop. • OLT/LC/Add/Drop–Combination of OLT LC ports and CCMD-16 LC ports • OLT/LC–Direct OLT LC ports • OLT/MPO/Add/Drop–Combination of OLT LC ports and break out units such as BRK-8, BRK-16, BRK-24 MPO ports **Note** This property is applicable only for Enhanced NCS 1010 line cards from R7.11.1.	Auto
Modulation	NCS 1010	Displays the type of modulation.	–	–

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Sub Mode	NCS 1010	This field is applicable only for the NCS1K4-QXP-K9 card. Select the required sub mode.	The available options are: • 1_E • 0_S	1_E
FEC	NCS 1010	Displays the type of FEC supported on the chosen card.	The available options are: • OFEC • CFEC	OFEC
Trunk Type	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Select the trunk type from the drop-down list.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards.	Auto
	NCS 1001	This property is noneditable.	–	Auto
Contentionless Side	NCS 2000	Select the contentionless side from the drop-down list.	Displays the available contentionless sides.	Auto
Launch Power	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter a launch power value. D	–	Auto
Destination				
Card Type	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	The destination card type is auto populated based on the source card type chosen.	–	–
	NCS 1001	Select the card type from the drop-down list.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards.	NCS1004_QPSK_SP_16QAM_200G_27%SDFEC_60GBd
Trunk Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 1014 NCS 1001 NCS 2000	Select a trunk mode from the drop-down list.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards.. The list of trunk modes available is based on the based on card selection.	Auto
Config Mode	NCS 1010 NCS 1014	Select a configuration mode from the drop-down list.	• Slice • Bundle • 2x100GE • Muxponder	Slice

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Client Interface	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Select a pluggable from the drop-down list. The pluggables suitable for the chosen card type are displayed.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards.	Auto
	NCS 1001	This property is noneditable.	–	Auto
Trunk Type	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Select the trunk type from the drop-down list.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376 and Supported Optical Sources on page 390 for more details about the list of supported cards.	Auto
	NCS 1001	This property is noneditable.	–	Auto
Add/Drop Type	NCS 2000	Select the type of the Add/Drop.	The available options are: • Auto • Contentionless • Colorless • Colored	Auto
	NCS 1010	Select the type of the Add/Drop.	The available options are: • Auto • Colorless • Colored • Omni-Colorless • Omni-Colored	Auto
	NCS 1001	This property is noneditable.	–	Colored

Property	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
Add/Drop Connector	NCS 1010	**Note** This property appears when you select **Add/Drop Type** as *Colorless*. Select the type of Add/Drop Connector. **Note** This property is applicable only for Enhanced NCS 1010 line cards.	The available options are: • Auto–Auto is OLT/LC/AddDrop. • OLT/LC/Add/Drop–Combination of OLT LC ports and CCMD-16 LC ports • OLT/LC–Direct OLT LC ports • OLT/MPO/Add/Drop–Combination of OLT LC ports and break out units such as BRK-8, BRK-16, BRK-24 MPO ports	Auto
Modulation	NCS 1010	Displays the type of modulation.	–	–
Sub Mode	NCS 1010	This field is applicable only for the NCS1K4-QXP-K9 card. Select the required sub mode.	The available options are: • 1_E • 0_S	1_E
FEC	NCS 1010	Displays the type of FEC supported on the chosen card.	–	–
Trunk Type	NCS 1010	Select the trunk pluggable. From R25.1.1, new pluggables are supported on the NCS1K4-QXP-K9 card.	See Supported Cards and Pluggables on page 376	Auto
Contentionless Side	NCS 2000	Select the contentionless side from the drop-down list.	Displays the available contentionless sides.	Auto
Launch Power	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter a launch power value.	–	Auto

Modify section properties

Teaches you how to modify section properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Follow these steps to modify properties of the section.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the section properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
4. Expand **Waves**, **Media Channels** or **Circuits**.
5. Navigate to a trail and select a section within the trail.
6. Modify the section properties.

   The section and the trail have the same properties. See these references for descriptions of the properties.

   - General trail properties on page 224
   - OTN trail properties on page 227
   - Source and destination trail properties on page 227

7. Click **Update**.

Modify side properties

Teaches you how to modify side properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 107: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Colorless Add/Drop Configuration with SMR-9 Card	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	In addition to the SMR-20 card, the colorless Add/Drop configuration can now be added to both SSON and non-SSON networks using the SMR-9 card, providing more flexibility to use the available SMR-9 ports for add/drop functionality.

Table 108: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
NCS2K-RMN-CTP-C+L support	Cisco ONP Release 5.0	Cisco ONP now supports the passive module, NCS2K-RMN-CTP-C+L (C- and L-band counterpropagating Raman amplifier), starting from the NCS 2000 system release 12.3.1 for SSON and non-SSON networks.

Table 109: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Support for NCS2K-MF-CL-SC (C and L-band combiner and splitter)	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	Cisco ONP supports the passive module, NCS2K-MF-CL-SC (C and L-band combiner and splitter), starting from the NCS 2000 system release 12.2 for SSON and non-SSON networks. This feature enables combining C and L band wavelengths.

Use this procedure to modify the properties of a side in a site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the side properties of a site.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, navigate to **Sites** > **Site** > **Side**.
4. Modify the side properties as required. See these references for the property descriptions.
   - General side properties on page 236
   - Bill of materials and layout properties for sides on page 242
   - Enhanced face plate properties for sides on page 244
5. Click **Update.**

General side properties

Provides guidelines for general side properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various general properties for the sides of a site.

Options	Platform	Description		
Label	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the label of the side. Editable for NCS 1001. **Note** For L-band nodes, the suffix **L** is added to the side label.	–	–
Type	NCS 2000 NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the type of the side. You cannot edit this property.	–	–
Omni Variant	NCS 1010	Select the type of omnidirectional add/drop stage.	• Dual OLT • 4x4 COFS (supports only C-band Omni colorless) You can choose 4x4 COFS only if the **Structure** under the **Sites** properties is *Line*. **Note** In a site, all Omni edges must have the same Omni Variant. Changing the Omni Variant for one edge updates the variant for all edges.	Dual OLT
Omni Directional Ports	NCS 1010	Enter the number of omnidirectional ports. It is applicable only for the 4x4COFS Omni variant. The available values range from 1 through 4, with a default value of 4.	–	–
Node Address	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Enter the node address	–	–

Options	Platform	Description		
MPO Cable	NCS 1010	Choose the MPO cable.	• Auto • 16MPO-MPO • 24MPO-MPO	Auto
Colorless Ports (Displayed for Line side)	NCS 2000	Enter the number of colorless ports. From Release 24.3.1, this property is enabled for the SMR-9 card.	–	–
Contentionless Ports (Displayed for Contentionless side)	NCS 2000	Choose the number of contentionless ports.	1-16	16

Options	Platform	Description		
Enable C+L Band S/C (Displayed for Line side type)	NCS 2000		–	–

Options	Platform	Description		
		Cisco ONP supports the following passive modules: • NCS2K-MF-CL-SC (C and L-band combiner and splitter), starting from the NCS 2000 system release 12.2 for SSON and non-SSON networks. Check this check box to enable the NCS2K-MF-CL-SC card. This card is supported for ROADM, OLA, and traffic nodes, but not on the passthrough node. **Note** When you enable this option on a side: • It is automatically enabled on the side that is connected to the selected side through a fiber. • The fiber property *Raman Amplified is* automatically disabled, and the opposite way. • This card introduces a certain amount of attenuation and insertion loss that is reflected in the ANS parameters. The NCS2K-MF-CL-SC module does not appear in the layout. • NCS2K-RMN-CTP-C+L (C- and L-band counterpropagating		

Options	Platform	Description		
		Raman amplifier), starting from the NCS 2000 system release 12.3 for SSON and non-SSON networks. Check this check box to enable the NCS2K-RMN-CTP-C+L card. **Note** When you enable this option on a side: • If you enable the fiber property *Raman Amplified*, then the *NCS2K-RMN-CTP-C+L* card is automatically forced. • If you disable the fiber property *Raman Amplified*, then the *NCS2K-MF-CL-SC* card is automatically forced. • Fiber property *Raman Amplified is* automatically disabled for NCS 2000 system release 12.2. The NCS2K-RMN-CTP-C+L module appears in the layout.		
Band Type	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose the required band type.	• C-Band • C+L Futuristic	C-Band

Options	Platform	Description		
NCS 1010 Line Card	NCS 1010	Choose whether the Line Card faceplate is Standard Faceplate or Enhanced Faceplate. **Note** If you assigned a **Scalable Upto Degree** value that is supported for both standard and enhance at the site level, then you can select *Standard Faceplate* in one side and *Enhanced Faceplate* in another side.	• Standard Faceplate • Enhanced Faceplate	Standard Faceplate
Probe Channel	NCS 1014	The Probe channel pluggable option that you selected at the network level applies to all the edges of all sites in the network. This field is noneditable.	–	–
OTDR Pluggable	NCS 1014	The OTDR pluggable option that you selected at the network level applies to all the edges of all sites in the network. This field is noneditable.	–	–
OSC Pluggable	NCS 1001	Choose the type of OSC pluggable.	• CWDM-SFP-1510 • CWDM-SFP-1610 • ONS-SC-Z3-1510 • ONS-SC-Z3-1610 • ONS-SE-155-1510	CWDM-SFP-1510
	NCS 1014	Choose the type of OSC pluggable. The available option is:	ONS-SC-PTP-1510	ONS-SC-PTP-1510

Bill of materials and layout properties for sides

Provides guidelines for bill of materials and layout properties for sides. This table describes various bill of materials and layout properties for the sides of a site.

This table describes various bill of materials and layout properties for the sides of a site.

Table 110: Bill of materials and layout properties for sides

Options	Platform	Description
Bill of Material		
License Suite	NCS 1010	Choose whether the License Suite is Essential (RTU +SIA3) or Advanced (RTU +SIA3).
	NCS 1014	The default option is RTU + SIA3. It is noneditable.
Layout		
Power Supply	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose the type of Power Supply. The available options are Auto, AC Power, and DC Power. The default option is Auto. With the *Auto* option, the default power supply is selected as *DC Power*.
Chassis Type	NCS 1010	Choose the type of chassis. The available options are: • NCS 1010 • NCS 1020
NCS1014 Grouping	NCS 1014	This check box is enabled by default. If you enabled NCS 1014 grouping at the site level, then this check box becomes noneditable.
Controller Card	NCS 1010	Choose the type of the controller card. The available options are: • Auto • NCS1010-CNTRL-K9 • NCS1010-CNTRL-B-K9
	NCS 1001	NCS1K-CNTLR2 is default.
Redundant Controller Card	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Displays the redundant controller card, if any. Else displays No.
UTS AC Power Cables	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose the type of cables to be used for the AC power supply. You can choose the cables when the **Power Supply** is set as *AC Power* or *DC Power*.
Redundant Power Scheme	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose the redundant power scheme from the drop-down list to configure the number of working and protected power units for the chassis. The available options are Auto, 1+0, and 1+1.
MF Unit	NCS 1010 NCS 1001	Choose the mechanical frame for the passive optical modules from the drop-down list. The options available are Auto, MF-1RU, and MF-4RU.

Options	Platform	Description
Direct LC Add/Drop	NCS 1010	Choose the number of LC ports to reserve for Direct Add/Drop connection. The range of values is 0–14. This property appears for networks from R7.10.1. The chosen option will not be used for Degree Connection.

Enhanced face plate properties for sides

Provides guidelines for enhanced face plate properties for sides. This table describes various enhanced face plate properties for the sides of a site.

This table describes various enhanced face plate properties for the sides of a site.

Table 111: Enhanced face plate properties for sides

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Degree Priority	NCS 1010	Choose the port type for interconnect degree priority. **Note** This field appears only when you select **NCS 1010 Line Card** as *Enhanced Faceplate*.	• LC Ports • MPO Group	LC Ports
Direct LC Add/Drop	NCS 1010	Choose the number of LC ports to reserve for Direct Add/Drop connection. This property appears for networks from R7.10.1. The chosen option will not be used for Degree Connection.	The range of values is 0–14.	

Modify C-band amplifier properties

Teaches you how to modify C-band amplifier properties. Use this procedure to modify the properties of C-band amplifiers in a site.

Use this procedure to modify the properties of C-band amplifiers in a site.

Table 112: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Manual Editing of Raman COP values	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to edit the crosstalk values of the Raman COP amplifier in the SSON network, starting from NCS 2000 Release 11.1.

Table 113: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Inline Amplifier	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	The **Inline Amplifier** option allows you to enable an inline amplifier in the network. You can simulate the optical feasibility of the network with and without an inline amplifier. Based on the colorless or colored add/drop type selected and the QSFP-DD pluggable status, a default inline amplifier is enabled for the network.

Note

Make sure that SMR card is forced on the site before you update the c-band amplifier properties.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the C-band properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
   Alternatively, click the network name in the network tree, and click **Show Advanced Properties** displayed under the network tree.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Site** tab.
4. Choose **Sites** > **Site** > **Site domain** > **Side** > **C-Band**.
5. Click **C-Band Amplifier** and modify the properties. For detailed property descriptions, refer to:
   - General properties of a C-band amplifier on page 246
   - C-band amplifier and attenuator options on page 249
   - Raman amplification properties of a C-band amplifier on page 253

General properties of a C-band amplifier

Provides guidelines for general properties of a C-band amplifier. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table lists the general properties of a C-band amplifier.

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
PSD Shape	NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto
Dual Band PSD Shape	NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto
Raman COP Tilt	NCS 2000	Enter a value.	–	Auto
Pre Tilt	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto
Raman Tilt	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto
Booster Tilt	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default

Inline Amplifier	NCS 2000		• Yes–EDFA17 or EDFA35 amplifier is chosen as the default amplifier when you choose colored add/drop module MD-64-C or colorless add/drop MF-6AD-CFS, respectively. See Modify Add/Drop multiplexer properties on page 257.
			• No–No amplifier can be forced.
			• Auto
			  • EDFA17 amplifier is chosen as the default amplifier when any one of the demands aggregated in MD-64-C has low launch power optical resource or QSFP-DD pluggable is forced.
			  • EDFA35 amplifier is chosen as the default amplifier when any one of the demands aggregated in MF-6AD-CFS has low launch power optical resource or QSFP-DD pluggable is forced.
				Auto

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		Choose whether inline amplifier can be forced. **Note** When you configure MF-6AD-CFS+EDFA35 in an SSON or non-SSON network, the optical results show system error for the demands of the same or different types. This error affects the what-if analysis. Hence we recommend choosing the appropriate channel and client attenuators so that the inline amplifier works at the proper gain range. You can view the amplifier added in the **IPC**, **BOM**, and **Layout** tabs, after the successful analysis. **Note** • When you add a QDD demand while upgrading a network where the Inline Amplifier property is set as *no*, the inline amplifier can be included in the network only if you unlock the side and set the Inline amplifier property as *Auto* or *Yes*. • Default colorless configuration does not require inline amplifier. • When there are no demands passing		

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		through the colored or colorless Add/Drop device, the forced Inline amplifier is not placed.		

C-band amplifier and attenuator options

Provides guidelines for c-band amplifier and attenuator options. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the various C-band amplifier and attenuator options you can choose in the C-band proeprties.

Table 114: C-band amplifier and attenuator options

Options	Platform	Description		
From Fiber				

Options	Platform	Description		
Pre Amp	NCS 2000	Choose a preamplifier from the drop-down list. The default value is Auto. To enable this field for ROADM and Traffic nodes, you must choose SMR-9 or SMR-20 from the **Site Type** drop-down list under the Site properties. If you choose SMR-9, the available options are: • SMR9-FS-EDFA17-PRE • SMR9-FS-EDFA24-PRE • SMR9-FS-EDFA24-PRE If you choose SMR-20, the available options are: • SMR20-FS-EDFA17-PRE • SMR20-FS-EDFA24-PRE For the OLA site, the available options are: • EDFA35-35-PRE • EDFA35-24-PRE • OPT -EDFA-17 • OPT -EDFA-24		
	NCS 1010	The options available for NCS 1010 are: • Auto • Normal • Extended		
	NCS 1001	The options available for NCS 1001 are: • Auto • NCS1001-PRE-1 • NCS1001-PRE-2		Auto
	NCS 1014			

Options	Platform	Description		
		The Pre Amplifier value is decided based on the launch power of the optical source. The default option is Auto. It is noneditable.		
Pre PSD	NCS 1014	The Pre PSD value is picked from LUT. The default option is Auto. It is noneditable.		
Output Power	NCS 2000 NCS 1001	The default value is Auto. You can enter a value.		
Attenuator In	NCS 2000	This field is enabled only when you choose a preamplifier. Choose an attenuator from the drop-down list. The available options are: • ATT-LC-2 • ATT-LC-3 • ATT-LC-5 • ATT-LC-7 • ATT-LC-10 • ATT-LC-12 • ATT-LC-15 • ATT-LC-18		
Attenuator Out	NCS 2000	This field is enabled only when you choose a preamplifier. Choose an attenuator from the drop-down list.	• ATT-LC-2 • ATT-LC-3 • ATT-LC-5 • ATT-LC-7 • ATT-LC-10 • ATT-LC-12 • ATT-LC-15 • ATT-LC-18	ATT-LC-12

To Fiber

Options	Platform	Description		
Booster	NCS 2000	To enable this field for ROADM and Traffic nodes, you must choose SMR-9 or SMR-20 from the **Site Type** drop-down list under the Site properties.	If you choose SMR-20, the default booster is 20SMR-FS-BST. If you choose SMR-9, default booster is SMR9-FS-EDFA-BST. For the OLA node, the available options are: • EDFA35-35-BST • EDFA35-24-BST • OPT -EDFA-17 • OPT -EDFA-24	Auto
	NCS 1010	For NCS 1010, it is OLT-C-EDFA-Bst	OLT-C-EDFA-Bst	OLT-C-EDFA-Bst
	NCS 1001	The option available for NCS 1001 is OLT-C-EDFA-Bst	OLT-C-EDFA-Bst	OLT-C-EDFA-Bst
First Booster	NCS 1014	Choose the booster	• Normal • Extended	Normal
Second Booster	NCS 1014	The default option is Auto. It is noneditable.		
Second Booster PSD	NCS 1014	The Pre PSD value is picked from LUT. The default option is Auto. It is noneditable.		
Output Power	NCS 2000 NCS 1001	The default value is Auto. You can enter a value.		
Attenuator In	NCS 2000	This field is enabled only when you choose a booster. Choose an attenuator from the drop-down list.	• ATT-LC-2 • ATT-LC-3 • ATT-LC-5 • ATT-LC-7 • ATT-LC-10 • ATT-LC-12 • ATT-LC-15 • ATT-LC-18	ATT-LC-12

Options	Platform	Description		
Attenuator Out	NCS 2000	This field is enabled only when you choose a booster. Choose an attenuator from the drop-down list. The available options are:	• ATT-LC-2 • ATT-LC-3 • ATT-LC-5 • ATT-LC-7 • ATT-LC-10 • ATT-LC-12 • ATT-LC-15 • ATT-LC-18	ATT-LC-12

Raman amplification properties of a C-band amplifier

Provides guidelines for raman amplification properties of a C-band amplifier. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the Raman amplification properties of a C-band amplifier.

Table 115: Raman amplification properties of a C-band amplifier

Options	Platform	Description		
Raman Amp	NCS 2000	Choose the Raman amplifier from the drop-down list. **Note** To force the RAMAN amplifier on NCS 2000 node, you must enable **RAMAN amplified** on the fiber, else the **Raman Amp** is disabled, and network analysis fails. **Note** When you enable the fiber property **Raman amplified** and the side property **Enable C+L Band S/C** for NCS 2000 node, **Raman Amp** is automatically forced as *RAMAN-C+L*.	The available options for NCS 2000 ROADM and Traffic sites are: • Auto • RAMAN-CTP • RAMAN-COP-CTP Raman Amp can be forced only between two nodes. The available options for the OLA site are: • Auto • EDRA1-26 • EDRA1-35 • EDRA2-26 • EDRA2-35 • RAMAN-CTP	Auto
	NCS 1010	Choose the Raman amplifier from the drop-down list. **Note** For NCS 1010 network, when Raman is forced on one side, Raman is automatically forced on all connected sides (APC Domain). If there are passthrough nodes connected, Raman will be automatically enabled on both sides of the passthrough nodes.	• Auto • None • Raman	Auto

Options	Platform	Description		
Raman CTP Gain	NCS 2000	Enter a value.	–	–
Raman COP Gain	NCS 2000	Enter a value. This field is enabled only when you choose RAMAN-COP-CTP.	–	–
Raman Gain	NCS 1010	Displays the Raman gain.	–	–
Static Data	NCS 2000	By default, this option is disabled. Enable it to edit the crosstalk values of the Raman COP amplifier. **Note** Static data is supported from Release 11.1 for SSON network.	–	–
Linear XT Avg	NCS 2000	Edit the value of average linear crosstalk.		
Linear XT Six	NCS 2000	Edit the value average linear crosstalk sigma.		
NonLinear XT Avg	NCS 2000	Edit the value of average nonlinear crosstalk.		
NonLinear XT Sig	NCS 2000	Edit the value of average nonlinear crosstalk sigma.		

Note

Raman crosstalk values are present in the ANS file under *logoparameters* section.

Modify L-Band Amplifier Properties

Teaches you how to modify L-Band Amplifier Properties. Use this task to modify the properties of an L-band amplifier in a site.

Use this task to modify the properties of an L-band amplifier in a site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the L-band properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.

   Alternatively, click the network name in the network tree, and click **Show Advanced Properties** displayed under the network tree.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Site** tab.
4. Choose **Sites** > **Site** > **Site domain** > **Side** > **L-Band**.
5. Click **L-Band Amplifier** to modify the properties.

   See L-band properties on page 256.
6. Click **Update**.

L-band properties

Provides guidelines for l-band properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various L-band properties.

Table 116: L-band properties

Options	Platform	Description		
General				
PSD Shape	NCS 1010	Enter a Power Spectral Density (PSD) value.	–	–
Dual Band PSD Shape	NCS 1010	Enter Central PSD and Tilt values.	–	–
Pre Tilt	NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto
Raman Tilt	NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto
Booster Tilt	NCS 1010	Enter a value.	–	Auto
From Fiber				
Pre Amp	NCS 1010	Choose the pre amplifier	• Normal • Extended	
To Fiber				
Booster	NCS 1010	Displays the Booster amplifier.	–	OLT-L-EDFA-Bst

Modify Add/Drop multiplexer properties

Teaches you how to modify Add/Drop multiplexer properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 117: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Configuration gaps in NCS 2000 networks	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	NCS 2000 R11.x networks now support MD-32 add/drop configuration. All NCS 2000 networks support MD-48 add/drop configurations.

Table 118: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description
User-Defined Colorless Ports Distribution for CCMD Card in NCS 1010 Network	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	The new property, **Colorless Port Distribution** is introduced under the **Add/Drop Multiplexer** properties. This property allows you to select the number of CCMD cards to connect to the LC ports of the enhanced OLT and determine the number of channels for each chosen CCMD card. It provides the flexibility to choose the desired number of CCMD cards and distribute the colorless ports across them.

Table 119: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Modify Properties of Add/Drop Multiplexer and Demultiplexer	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	You can create and validate network designs by choosing colored and colorless add/drop multiplexers and demultiplexers, and interlever under **C-Band** > **Add/Drop**. The following options are supported in this release: Type of Add/Drop: Colorless — Options: • Direct SMR • MF-6AD-CFS — Network Supported: • SSON • Non-SSON Type of Add/Drop: Colored — Options: • MD-64-C • MD-48-ODD • MD-48-EVEN • MD-48-ODD + MD-48-EVEN — Network Supported: • SSON • Non-SSON Type of Add/Drop: Interlever — Options: • MpoCable • MD-48-CM — Network Supported: • Non-SSON

Use this procedure to modify the properties of the add/drop multiplexer in a site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the Add/Drop multiplexer properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, navigate to **Sites** > **Site** > **Site domain** > **Side** > **C-Band**
4. Click **Add/Drop** and modify the properties in the next pane. For the property descriptions, refer to:
   - General Add/Drop multiplexer properties on page 258
   - MPO connector properties on page 263
   - LC connector properties on page 264
5. Click **Update**.

General Add/Drop multiplexer properties

Provides guidelines for general Add/Drop multiplexer properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the general properties of the Add/Drop multiplexers.

Table 120: General Add/Drop multiplexer properties

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Colored Add/Drop	NCS 2000	Choose the colored add/drop multiplexer and demultiplexer. To mix 16-AD-CCOFS and MD-48-ODD/EVEN on the same MPO port of SMR-20 and connect MD-48-ODD/EVEN to SMR-20 via MPO-8LC and UPG-4, enable the Shared SMR port and select the required colored Add/Drop. The MD-32 and MD-48 add/drop configuration with MD-64-C are supported for all NCS 2000 network version in CONP 26.1.1. MD-32 configuration is • MD-32-ODD refers to NCS1K-MD-32O-CE at 150 GHz spacing • MD-32-EVEN refers to NCS1K-MD-32E-CE at 150 GHz spacing • MD-32-ODD + EVEN refers to both ODD and EVEN at 75 GHz spacing MD-48 configuration is • MD-48-ODD refers to 15216-MD-48-ODD at 100 GHz spacing • MD-48-EVEN refers to 15216-MD-48-EVEN at 100 GHz spacing • MD-48-ODD + EVEN refers to 15216-MD-48-ODD and 15216-MD-48-EVEN at 50 GHz spacing	• MD-64-C: Passive optical multiplexer and demultiplexer module (for SSON network) • None • Auto Cisco ONP adds some options automatically based on the colored demands created and the wavelengths you configure in the non-SSON network. These options include: • MD-48-ODD • MD-48-EVEN • MD-48-ODD + MD-48-EVEN • MD-32-ODD • MD-32-EVEN • MD-32-ODD + MD-32-EVEN	Auto
	NCS 1010	Choose the colored add/drop multiplexer and demultiplexer for NCS 1010.		Auto

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
			• Auto • None • MD-32-EVEN • MD-32-ODD • MD-32-ODD+MD-32-EVEN	
	NCS 1001	Choose the colored add/drop multiplexer and demultiplexer for NCS 1001. **Note** Choose an Add/Drop type with a Baud rate that matches the Optical Source Baud rates.	• Auto • MD-64 • MD-32-EVEN **Note** In pre-R2511 networks, MD-32-EVEN refers to N1K-MD-32E-C patch panel. In R2511 networks, NCS1K-MD-32E-CE replaces N1K-MD-32E-C. For pre-R2511 networks with MD-32E-C add/drop option, you need to reset the add/drop option to Auto and then to MD-32-EVEN and reanalyze the network to add the new MD-32E-CE PID. • MD-32-ODD • MD-48-EVEN • MD-48-ODD • MD-48-ODD+MD-48-EVEN • FLD-4 (10 variants)	Auto
	NCS 1014	Choose the colored add/drop multiplexer and demultiplexer for NCS 1014.		Auto

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
			• Auto • NCS1K-MD-32O-CE • NCS1K-MD-32E-CE • MD-32-ODD+MD-32-EVEN–Combination of both MD-32-CE add/drop panels.	

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Colorless Add/Drop	NCS 2000	Choose the colorless add/drop multiplexer and demultiplexer for NCS 2000.	• Auto • Direct SMR: SMR-20 and SMR-9 cards that are directly connected to the colorless channels through MF-MPO-16-LC and MF-MPO-8-LC respectively. • MF-6AD-CFS: 6 Port Add/Drop Module (supported only for ROADM starting from NCS 2000 system release 11.0, and traffic site). **Note** If you choose MF-6AD-CFS for a side, choose the same for other sides of the site.	Auto
	NCS 1010	Choose the colored add/drop multiplexer and demultiplexer for NCS 1010. **Note** QDD optical sources are not supported (both as optical source and pluggable) with colorless BRK-8, BRK-16, or BRK-24 configurations.	• Auto • None • BRK-8 • BRK-16 • BRK-24	Auto
Interlever Type	NCS 2000		• Auto • MpoCable • MD-48-CM	Auto

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		Choose the interlever type from the drop-down list. **Note** **Interlever Type** property is visible and editable only for Line sides of Multi-Degree nodes having **Site Type** property as *SMR-9* and **Scalable Upto Degree** property as *8* under the C-Band tab at the Site level.		

MPO connector properties

Provides guidelines for mPO connector properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the properties of MPO connectors that are used in Add/Drop multiplexers.

Table 121: MPO connector Add/Drop properties

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Colorless Add/Drop	NCS 1010	**Note** **MPO Connector Add/Drop** appears for networks from R7.10.1. **Note** You cannot use QDD optical sources (as either an optical source or pluggable) with colorless BRK-8, BRK-16, or BRK-24 configurations.	• Auto • None • BRK-8 • BRK-16 • BRK-24	Auto
Colorless Ports	NCS 1010	Enter the number of colorless ports. **Note** For the R7.10.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 48 colorless ports. The assigned ports are applicable to the MPO ports. For the R7.11.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 128 colorless ports.	–	0 If you keep the default value, Cisco ONP automatically calculates the number of colorless ports based on the number of circuits you added and colorless add/drop units you have configured.

LC connector properties

Provides guidelines for LC connector properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the properties of LC connectors that are used in Add/Drop multiplexers.

Table 122: LC connector Add/Drop properties

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Colorless Add/Drop	NCS 1010	**Note** **LC Connector Add/Drop** appears for networks from R7.11.1.	• Auto • None • NCS1K14-CCMD-16C	Auto
Colorless Ports	NCS 1010	Enter the number of colorless ports. **Note** For the R7.10.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 48 colorless ports. The assigned ports are applicable for the LC ports. For the R7.11.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 128 colorless ports.	–	0 If you keep the default value, Cisco ONP automatically calculates the number of colorless ports based on the number of circuits you added and colorless add/drop units you have configured.
Colorless Ports Distribution	NCS 1010			–

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		• Click the field to open the **Colorless Ports Distribution** pop-up window. • Choose the NCS1K14-CCMD-16C for each of the LC ports, A/D 4 to A/D 17. • Select the number of ports for each CCMD card, ensuring the total does not exceed 128. • Click **Submit**. When allocating LC ports, consider these priorities: **1.** Degree connection **2.** Direct LC ports You can allocate CCMD cards only to LC ports that remain after other allocations. If the Degree Priority under Site Properties is set to LC Ports, the number of CCMD cards that can be forced on the line side edges depends on the number of degrees (including omni and line degrees, depending on the scalable degree) and the Direct LC ports. This is explained in this formula: Maximum number of CCMDs Allowed = 14 - (scalableUptoDegree - 1) - Direct LC add/drops - Number of Omni Edges The number of ports that you have selected is displayed in the field. When the **Enable Special Settings** under the Network properties is enabled, and if the **Colorless Ports Distribution** has not been set previously, the property defaults to *16, 16, 0*. In this		

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		case, three LC ports are already used for CCMD card. **Note** For omnidirectional sides, you can select the CCMD card for every LC port. After successful analysis of the network, you can view the port distribution under the **Layout** > **Node Diagram** tab. Currently, this property is supported only for the enhanced plate.		

Modify L-Band Add/Drop multiplexer properties

Teaches you how to modify L-Band Add/Drop multiplexer properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Use this procedure to modify the properties of the Add/Drop multiplexer in a site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the L-band Add/Drop multiplexer properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, navigate to **Sites** > **Site** > **Site domain** > **Side** > **L-Band**.
4. Click **Add/Drop** and modify the properties in the next pane. Refer to L-band Add/Drop multiplexer properties on page 267 for property descriptions.

L-band Add/Drop multiplexer properties

Provides guidelines for l-band Add/Drop multiplexer properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes the properties of L-band Add/Drop multiplexers.

Table 123: L-band Add/Drop multiplexers properties

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
General				
Colorless Add/Drop	NCS 1010	**Note** Only L-band optical sources are supported. Pluggables are not supported in L-band networks.	• Auto • None • BRK-8 • BRK-16 • BRK-24	Auto
MPO Connector Add/Drop				

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Colorless Add/Drop	NCS 1010	**Note** **MPO Connector Add/Drop** appears for networks from R7.10.1. **Note** QDD optical sources are not supported (both as optical source and pluggable) with colorless BRK-8, BRK-16, or BRK-24 configurations.	• Auto • None • BRK-8 • BRK-16 • BRK-24	Auto
Colorless Ports	NCS 1010	Enter the number of colorless ports.	–	0 If you keep the default value, Cisco ONP automatically calculates the number of colorless ports based on the number of circuits you added and colorless add/drop units you have configured. **Note** For the R7.10.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 48 colorless ports. The assigned ports are applicable for a combination of LC and MPO ports. For the R7.11.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 128 colorless ports.

LC Connector Add/Drop

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
Colorless Add/Drop	NCS 1010	**Note** **LC Connector Add/Drop** appears for networks from R7.11.1.	• Auto • None • NCS1K14-CCMD-16L	Auto
Colorless Ports	NCS 1010	Enter the number of colorless ports.	–	**Note** For the R7.10.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 48 colorless ports. The assigned ports are applicable for a combination of LC and MPO ports. For the R7.11.1 network, you can assign a maximum of 128 colorless ports.
Colorless Ports Distribution	NCS 1010		–	–

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		• Click the field to open the **Colorless Ports Distribution** pop-up window. • Choose the NCS1K14-CCMD-16C for each of the LC ports, A/D 4 to A/D 17. • Select the number of ports for each CCMD card, ensuring the total does not exceed 128. • Click **Submit**. When allocating LC ports, consider these priorities: **1.** Degree connection **2.** Direct LC ports You can allocate CCMD cards only to LC ports that remain after other allocations. If the Degree Priority under Site Properties is set to LC Ports, the number of CCMD cards that can be selectd on the line side edges depends on the number of degrees (including omni and line degrees, depending on the scalable degree) and the Direct LC ports. This is explained in this formula: Maximum number of CCMDs Allowed = 14 - (scalableUptoDegree - 1) - Direct LC add/drops - Number of Omni Edges The number of ports that you have selected is displayed in the field. When the **Enable Special Settings** under the Network properties is enabled, and if the **Colorless Ports Distribution** has not been set previously, the property defaults to *16, 16, 0*. In this		

Options	Platform	Description	Available options	Default
		case, three LC ports are already used for CCMD card. **Note** For omnidirectional sides, you can select the CCMD card for every LC port. After successful analysis of the network, you can view the port distribution under the **Layout** > **Node Diagram** tab. This property is supported only for the enhanced plate.		

Modify client properties

Teaches you how to modify client properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Use this task to modify the properties of a client-side attenuator in a site.

Before you begin

Table 124: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Channel Attenuators	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	You can set up channel attenuators for QSFP-DD demands. You can choose different channel attenuators based on the specific configuration and check for the optical feasibility of the channel.

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the client properties.
2. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor**.
   Alternatively, click the network name in the network tree, and click **Show Advanced Properties** displayed under the network tree.
3. In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Site** tab.
4. Choose **Sites** > **Site** > **Site domain** > **Side** > **Clients** > **Channel-Attenuators**.
5. In the right pane of the **Entity Editor** window, modify properties of the client-side attenuator.

See Client properties on page 273 for the descriptions.

6. Click **Update**.

Client properties

Provides guidelines for client properties. Lists the essential reference information, key parameters, and specific guidelines needed to support your daily network configuration tasks.

This table describes various System Release properties under the Network properties.

Properties	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
General				
Wavelength	NCS 2000	This column displays the selected wavelength.	–	–

Properties	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
New Wavelength - Auto	NCS 2000	Click **Edit** to select a Flex Grid or Fixed Grid wavelength. **Note** Select **Fixed Grid (64-Chs)** for SSON network with NCS1K-MD-64-C card. **Note** NCS1K-MD-64-C card has First Channel limitation for Colored sites. First Channel (196.1 THz) in Fixed Grid (64-Chs) wavelength supports only Terminal Add/Drop sites and not ROADM sites.	–	–
RX-Attenuator	NCS 2000	Choose an RX-Attenuator from the drop-down list. **Note** You must select a wavelength to edit this field.	• Auto • None • ATT-LC-2 • ATT-LC-3 • ATT-LC-5 • ATT-LC-7 • ATT-LC-10 • ATT-LC-12 • ATT-LC-15 • ATT-LC-18	Auto
TX-Attenuator	NCS 2000			Auto

Properties	Platform	Description	Available options	Default option
		Choose a TX-Attenuator from the drop-down list. **Note** You must select a wavelength to edit this field.	• Auto • None • ATT-LC-2 • ATT-LC-3 • ATT-LC-5 • ATT-LC-7 • ATT-LC-10 • ATT-LC-12 • ATT-LC-15 • ATT-LC-18	
New Wavelength	NCS 1001	Click **Add** to select a wavelength.		

Sort the Network Elements

Teaches you how to sort the Network Elements. Follow these steps to sort the network elements in the network tree.

You can sort the sites, services, fibers, waves, and SRLG in ascending or descending order. This feature is useful for huge networks, making it quick to locate the required site, fiber, wave, or SRLG names.

Follow these steps to sort the network elements in the network tree.

Before you begin

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to sort the network elements.
2. Click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the network element in the network tree, such as **Sites**, and choose **Ascending** or **Descending**.

   The network elements are sorted based on the alphabets, numbers, and, alphanumeric.

Modify Flexgrid properties

Teaches you how to modify Flexgrid properties. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Follow these steps to modify the properties of the optical subnet.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to modify the optical subnet properties.
2. In the network tree, choose **Subnet** > **OpticalSubnet** and select the required Flexgrid.
3. Click the optical subnet name, and modify the properties.

   This table describes various general properties of an optical subnet.

   Table 125: General properties of an optical subnet

Property	Platform	Description
Name	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Name of the optical subnet
Ð¡Band Rules	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Same as the name of the optical subnet
Spectral Density	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Spectral Density of the optical subnet
Max Number Of Channels	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Displays based on network demand.
Fiber links	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Available fibers in the networks
Current subnet	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Check box for the current subnet
Band Type	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Displays the band type for the subnet
Auto	NCS 2000 NCS 1010	Check box to enable Basic Auto SD selection for the optical subnet.

Regenerator sites

Describes the functionality of regenerator sites. Explains the specific benefits and underlying principles of this essential feature for improving overall system efficiency and operational management.

A regenerator site is a network location that

- restores and amplifies weakened optical signals affected by attenuation and dispersion,
- converts degraded optical signals to electrical signals and back through Optical-Electrical-Optical (OEO) conversion, and
- enables efficient long-distance signal transmission by maintaining signal integrity across the optical fiber.

In optical networks, as fiber length increases, unavoidable issues such as attenuation (signal power loss) and dispersion (signal spreading) degrade signal quality. These effects can significantly impact network performance over long distances, making it necessary to use regenerators to ensure reliable and efficient transmission.

Ensuring signal quality through regeneration sites

Cisco ONP supports establishing regeneration sites within optical networks. These sites are essential for maintaining signal integrity over long distances, as they utilize regenerators to enhance overall network performance. A regeneration site can be configured only as a ROADM site within Cisco ONP.

Create a regeneration site

Teaches you how to create a regeneration site. Follow these detailed step-by-step instructions carefully to ensure the specific configuration is applied correctly and securely within your network.

Table 126: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Wavelength Forcing at the Section Level	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature enables you to assign distinct wavelengths to various sections of the Regen sites

Follow these steps to create a regeneration site in the network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the network where you want to create a regeneration site.
2. In the network tree, expand **Waves**, select a wave and drill down to its trail.

   Note

   If the network is an SSON network or an NCS 1010 network, you see **Media Channels** or **Circuits** respectively. instead of waves. Expand **Media Channels** or **Circuits** , and drill down to its trail.

3. Click the trail to view its properties.
4. From the **Regen Sites** drop-down list, select a regeneration site.

   Note

   If you select a fiber from the **Path of Wave** drop-down list, you cannot select any regeneration site to force a path. Similarly, if you select a regeneration site, you cannot force a path for the wave. However, if you want to force a fiber, select the fiber from the **Path of Wave** drop-down list available under the section properties.

5. If required, select the wavelength of each section in the properties for non-SSON network.

> **Note**
>
> For the SSON network, you can select the wavelength only at the trial level.

6. Click **Update**.

   Whenever a regeneration site is created, a new section is added along with the existing section under the trail. Regeneration can be performed using any two cards back-to-back or with a dedicated regenerator card.

7. Click **Analyze** to analyze the network.

   After analysis, if you click trail or section in the network tree, the map highlights the trail in orange color and the section in green color.

   > **Note**
   >
   > You can assign different wavelengths for different sections. The **Wavelength** property under trail is denoted as "*", when different wavelengths are assigned for different sections.

   You can also add a regeneration site when you are designing a new network or upgrading a network.

Multidegree ROADM

Describes the functionality of multidegree ROADM. Explains the specific benefits and underlying principles of this essential feature for improving overall system efficiency and operational management.

A multidegree ROADM is a network node configuration that

- enables a site to connect to two or more fiber spans,
- allows flexible routing of wavelengths across multiple paths in a mesh network, and
- supports higher degrees than simpler ROADMs, which typically connect only two directions.

You can design a multidegree ROADM configuration in Cisco ONP using cascaded SMR .

Design a multidegree ROADM site using cascaded SMR

Teaches you how to design a multidegree ROADM site using cascaded SMR. Use this procedure to design a multidegree ROADM site in your network, using cascaded SMR modules.

Use this procedure to design a multidegree ROADM site in your network, using cascaded SMR modules.

When designing a multidegree ROADM site using cascaded SMR, be aware of these limitations:

- The configuration only supports contentionless add/drop demands.
- Layer-2 SMR is supported only for the SMR-20 card.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Design a network. For detailed instructions, see the Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33 task.
2. Modify these site properties.
   - Set the **Structure** to *Multidegree* in the **C Band** section.
   - Set the **Site Type** to *SMR-20* in the **C Band** section.
   - Set **Degree Mesh Type** to *Auto* or to *DEG-5/UPG-4* in the **C Band** section.
   - Check the **Evolved Mesh** and **Cascaded SMR** check boxes in the **General** section.
   - Set the **Mpo16TOMpo8** to *MPO16To2MPO8* cable in the **General** section.
3. Add a contentionless side to the site. For detailed steps, see the Add contentionless side to a site on page 179 task.
4. Modify the number of contentionless side ports for the site as needed. For detailed steps, see the Modify the number of contentionless side ports at a site on page 182 task.

5 Configure a Network

Topics:

- Configure an NCS 2000 network for contentionless functionality
- Configure an NCS 2000 network for colorless functionality

Provides step-by-step procedures for configuring various network functionalities, including colorless, colored, and contentionless options, across Cisco NCS 1000 and 2000 platforms using the Cisco ONP web interface. Users can effectively design and analyze optical networks, manage transponder aggregation, and integrate specific hardware components for optimized performance.

- Configure an NCS 2000 network for colored functionality
- Configure a network with mixed Add/Drop multiplexers and demultiplexers
- Configure an NCS 1010 network for colorless functionality
- Configure an NCS 1010 network for colored functionality
- Configure an NCS 1010 network with mixed add/drop multiplexers and demultiplexers
- Configure an NCS 1010 C+L-Band network with mixed Add/Drop multiplexers and demultiplexers
- Configure an NCS 1010 network for Omnidirectional functionality
- Configure an NCS 1001 network for colored functionality
- Configure an NCS 1014 network for colored functionality
- Configure an NCS 1001/1010/1014 network with NCS 1000 transponders
- Configure an NCS 2000 network with NCS 1000 transponders

Table 127: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
MOLS 2.0 Support	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description

		CONP now supports the latest Metro DCI Open Line System, MOLS 2.0, which is hosted on the NCS 1014 chassis. This includes support for:
		• new EDFA amplifier that hosts
		  • a new OTDR pluggable (ONS-QSFP-OTDR),
		  • a new coherent probe pluggable (DP01QSDD-ZT5-A1), and
		  • an existing OSC pluggable (ONS-SC-PTP-1510), and
		• a pair of new 32-channel colored add/drop passive modules
		  • NCS1K-MD-32O-CE
		  • NCS1K-MD-32E-CE
		
		Select the NCS 1014 platform during network creation to create MOLS 2.0 networks. You can design the new MOLS 2.0 networks through the properties.
		• Probe Channel and OTDR Pluggable at the nework level,
		• OSC Pluggable property at the edge level,
		• the MOLS 2.0 colored add/drop modules (default option is odd + even cards) at add/drop level, and
		• noneditable Pre Amp, Pre PSD,

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		Second Booster, Second Booster PSD at the C-band amplifier level.

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Transponder Aggregation Service	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		This release introduces the transponder aggregation service, which provides comprehensive support for transponder service aggregation across NCS 1000 line cards on all L0 platforms. Key features include: • Support for transponder service creation and network-wide analysis, considering transponder services in both greenfield and brownfield deployments. • Compatibility with NCS 2000, NCS 1001, NCS 1010, and NCS 1014 platforms, with specific add/drop support for each platform. • Force update the transponder properties, with support for service control, property override, and UI configurations. • Update Optical, Traffic, BOM, Installation Parameters, and Cabling Reports to include transponder parameters. • Placement of transponder cards in NCS1004 and NCS1014 chassis, with NFV view including Transponder connections. • Draw services

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		between ROADM/Terminal/Traffic sites, force transponder properties, and view updated BOM and reports after network analysis.

This chapter describes the various ways of configuring the network designed through Cisco ONP .

Configure an NCS 2000 network for contentionless functionality

Configure an NCS 2000 network for contentionless functionality, optimizing network resources and supporting flexible service allocation.

Use this procedure to enable contentionless functionality within the NCS 2000 network, allowing for dynamic and automatic channel assignment to support flexible network demands.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Add contentionless sides to the required sites. See Add contentionless side to a site on page 179.
3. Set the channel type for the demands:
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
   b) Click the service connecting the site and set the **Src Channel Type** property as *Auto* or *Contentionless*. Then, click the trail under the wave (for non-SSON) or Media Channel (for SSON) and set the **Src Channel Type** property to *Auto* or *Contentionless*.

      Note

      Contentionless is the default option when you select *Auto*.

   c) Click **Update**.
4. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze.**

Configure an NCS 2000 network for colorless functionality

Configure your NCS 2000 optical network to enable colorless functionality and support flexible service assignment.

This procedure guides you through the process of enabling colorless functionality in the NCS 2000 optical network, allowing flexible channel assignment and efficient resource utilization.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Set the channel type for the demands:
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
   b) Click the service connecting the site. Set the **Src Channel Type** property as *Colorless*. For non-SSON click the trail under the wave. For SSON, click the Media Channel (for SSON). Set the **Src Channel Type** property as *Colorless*.

c) Under the **Site > Side** properties, choose the Line type side from which you want to create the colorless demand, and enter the number of **Colorless Ports**.

From Release 24.3.1, you can select the colorless ports for the SMR-9 card.

The number of colorless ports for MF-6AD-CFS depends on the **Scalable Upto Degree** property. See Colorless ports for SSON and Non-SSON networks on page 288.

d) Click **Update**.

3. Under the **C-Band** properties, choose *MF-6AD-CFS* or *Direct SMR* as the **Colorless Add/Drop**.
4. Click **Update.**.
5. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze.**

You can see the colorless Add/Drop unit getting added in the layout and BOM.

Colorless ports for SSON and Non-SSON networks

Lists the maximum number of colorless ports supported on MF-6AD-CFS cards for different site types and scalability in SSON and non-SSON networks.

This table explains the maximum number of colorless ports that can be added based on the **Scalable Upto Degree** property for the MF-6AD-CFS card.

Table 128: Colorless ports for SSON and Non-SSON networks

Site type	Scalable upto degree	Maximum number of colorless ports for SSON	Maximum number of colorless ports for non-SSON
SMR-20	4	72	72
SMR-20	8	72	72
SMR-20	12	24	24
SMR-20	16	24	24
SMR-20	Line	96	96
SMR-20	Terminal	120	96

Configure an NCS 2000 network for colorless functionality

Configure an NCS 2000 network for colored functionality

Configure colored functionality on an NCS 2000 optical network to support wavelength services.

This procedure guides you through the process of configuring colored functionality in an NCS 2000 optical network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33 .
2. Set the channel type for the demands:
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
   b) Click the service connecting the site and set the **Src Channel Type** property as **Colored**. For non-SSON click the trail under the wave. For SSON, click the Media Channel (for SSON). Set the **Src Channel Type** property as **Colored**.
   c) Click **Update**.
3. For an SSON network, complete these steps.
   a) Under the **C-Band** properties, choose **MD-64-C** as the **Colored Add/Drop**.

   Note

   MD-64-C is supported from NCS 2000 Release 12.x.

   b) Click **Update.**.

   By default, the system adds **MD-48-ODD** or **MD-48-EVEN**as the **Colored Add/Drop** when **Share SMR Port** is not enabled.

   Note

   If you choose **MD-48-EVEN** or **MD-48-ODD**, select an even wavelength for the **Wavelength** property under **Trail**.

4. When **Share SMR Port** port is enabled, you can select the **Colored Add/Drop** by using these steps:
   a) Under the **C-Band** properties, choose **MD-48-ODD**, **MD-48-EVEN**, or **MD-48-ODD+MD-48-EVEN** as the **Colored Add/Drop**.

   Note

   These Add/Drop units are supported from NCS 2000 Release 11.x.

   b) Click **Update**.
5. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

   The colored Add/Drop unit appears in the layout and BOM.

Configure a network with mixed Add/Drop multiplexers and demultiplexers

Configure a network to support mixed wavelengths using combinations of colored, colorless, and contentionless Add/Drop multiplexers and demultiplexers.

Use this procedure to enable support for advanced optical networking scenarios by combining different types of Add/Drop (A/D) multiplexers and demultiplexers, allowing flexible wavelength management.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Table 129: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Support for Mixed Add/Drop Configuration	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	You can configure different functionalities in the network created in Cisco ONP. Mixed wavelengths such as colorless and contentionless, colored and contentionless, can be added/dropped on the same side or direction. The following mixed configurations are supported: • Colored (MD-48-ODD/MD-48-EVEN) and Contentionless (16-AD-CCOFS) without shared SMR port • Colored and Contentionless (MD-64-C and 16-AD-CCOFS) • Colored (MD-64-C) and Colorless (Direct SMR) • Colored (MD-48) and Contentionless (16-AD-CCOFS) with Shared SMR Port • Colorless and MD-48-ODD/MD-48-EVEN • Colorless and 16-AD-CCOFS

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Set the properties of the network under the **Entity Editor** for different combinations of the functionalities, as described in Supported and unsupported mixed configurations on page 291.

> **Note**
>
> You cannot mix the MF-6AD-CFS colorless configuration with any other configuration.

Supported and unsupported mixed configurations

Lists the mixed add/drop configurations that are supported and unsupported for SSON and non-SSON networks in Cisco optical solutions.

This section describes the list of mixed configurations that are supported and unsupported by Cisco ONP.

Table 130: Supported mixed Configurations

Supported network type	Possible mixed configurations	Properties to be set
Non-SSON	Colored (MD-48-ODD/MD-48-EVEN) and Contentionless (16-AD-CCOFS) without shared SMR port	• Add required number of contentionless sides. • **Channel Type**-Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Colored** for one wave. Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Contentionless** for the second wave created on the same site. Both wavelengths must add/drop in the same side or direction. • By default, MD-48-ODD or MD_48-EVEN is added as the Colored Add/Drop in the BOM and layout when you set the **Channel Type** as **Colored** and when **Shared SMR Port** is disabled. By default, 16-AD-CCOFS is added in the BOM and layout when you set the **Channel Type** as **Contentionless**.
SSON	Colored and Contentionless (MD-64-C and 16-AD-CCOFS)	• Add required number of contentionless sides. • **Channel Type**-Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Colored** for one media channel. Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Contentionless** for the second media channel created on the same site. Both channels must add/drop in the same side or direction. • **Colored Add/Drop**-MD-64-C under the side.

Supported network type	Possible mixed configurations	Properties to be set
SSON	Colored (MD-64-C) and Colorless (Direct SMR)	• **Channel Type**–Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Colored** for one media channel. Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Colorless** for the second media channel created on the same site. Both channels must add/drop in the same side or direction. • Enter the number of **Colorless Ports** under the **Line Side** properties. • **Colored Add/Drop**–MD-64-C **Colorless Add/Drop**–Direct SMR
Non-SSON	Colored (MD-48) and Contentionless (16-AD-CCOFS) with Shared SMR Port	• Add required number of contentionless sides. • **Channel Type**–Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Colored** for one wave. Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Contentionless** for the second wave created on the same site. Both wavelengths must add/drop in the same side or direction. • Check the **Shared SMR Port** check box, under the **Site** properties. • **Colored Add/Drop**–MD-48-ODD, MD-48-EVEN, or MD-48-ODD and MD-48-EVEN • If you choose **MD-48-EVEN**, make sure to select an even wavelength for the **Wavelength** property under **Trail**.
Non-SSON	Colorless and MD-48-ODD/MD-48-EVEN	• **Channel Type**–Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Colorless** for the wave. • Enter the number of **Colorless Ports** under the **Line Side** properties. • • • By default, MD-48-ODD/MD-48-EVEN is added as colored Add/Drop in the BOM and layout, when any colored demand is added in the non-SSON network.

Supported network type	Possible mixed configurations	Properties to be set
SSON	Colorless and Contentionless (16-AD-CCOFS)	• Add required number of contentionless sides. • **Channel Type**-Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to be **Colorless** for the wave or media channel. • **Channel Type**-**Colorless** for one wave and **Contentionless** for another wave created on the same site. Both wavelengths must add/drop in the same side or direction.

Table 131: Unsupported mixed configurations

Network type	Mixed configurations
SSON	Colored (MD-64-C) and Colorless (MF-6AD-CFS)
SSON	Contentionless and Colorless (MF-6AD-CFS)
SSON	Colored (MD-64-C), Contentionless, and Colorless (MF-6AD-CFS)
SSON	Colored (MD-64-C) and Layer-2 Contentionless
Non-SSON	Contentionless and Colorless (MF-6AD-CFS)
Non-SSON	Colored (MD-48) and Colorless (MF-6AD-CFS)
Non-SSON	Colorless (Direct SMR) and Colorless (MF-6AD-CFS)
Non-SSON	Colored, Contentionless, and Colorless (MF-6AD-CFS)

Note

Different Add/drop functionalities (Colored, Colorless, or Contentionless) at Source and Destination is not supported.

Configure an NCS 1010 network for colorless functionality

Configure colorless functionality on NCS 1010 network devices to support flexible add/drop operations.

Use this procedure to configure the colorless functionality in an NCS 1010 network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33 .
2. Set the channel type for the demands.

a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
b) Click the trail under the circuit, set the **Src Channel Type** property to *Colorless*.
c) Click **Update**.

3. Under the **C-Band** properties, choose *BRK-8*, *BRK-16*, or *BRK-24* as the **Colorless Add/Drop**.

   The Maximum number of colorless ports depends on the scalable upto degree. See Colorless ports for NCS 1010 networks on page 294.

   Note

   Colorless configuration is not supported for scalable upto degree 31.

   Note

   NCS1K14-CCMD-16 add/drop is not supported with OLT standard faceplate.

   Enhanced OLT add/drop ports *AD-2* and *AD-3* are not used for Direct LC (Direct Optical Source or Transponder) connection. MD-32-ODD connects to AD-2 and MD-32-EVEN connects to AD-3 ports.

4. Click **Update**.
5. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

   The colorless Add/Drop unit is added in the layout and BOM.

Colorless ports for NCS 1010 networks

Lists the maximum number of colorless ports supported by NCS 1010 networks based on scalable up to degree and MPO port usage.

This section describes the maximum number of colorless ports based on the scalable up to degree.

Table 132: Colorless ports for NCS 1010 networks

Scalable upto degree	MPO port used for degree interconnect	Maximum number of colorless ports supported		
		BRK-24	BRK-16	BRK-8
7	4	72	48	24
9	1	66	44	22
15	3, 4	48	32	16
17	1, 2	42	28	14
23	2, 3, 4	24	16	8
25	1, 2, 3	18	12	6

Scalable upto degree	MPO port used for degree interconnect	Maximum number of colorless ports supported		
		BRK-24	BRK-16	BRK-8
31	1, 2, 3, 4	0	0	0
Terminal	NA	90	60	30
Line	4	72	48	24

Configure an NCS 1010 network for colored functionality

Configure colored functionality in an NCS 1010 optical network by specifying demand channels and adding NCS 1000 Add/Drop units.

Use this procedure to configure the colored functionality in an NCS 1010 network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Set the channel type for the demands:
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
   b) Click the trail under the circuit and set the **Src Channel Type** property as *Colored*.
   c) Click **Update**.
3. Under the **C-Band** properties, choose *MD-32-EVEN*, *MD-32-ODD*, or *MD-32- ODD+MD-32-EVEN* as the **Colored Add/Drop**.
4. Click **Update**.
5. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

   The colored Add/Drop unit appears in the layout and the BOM.

Configure an NCS 1010 network with mixed add/drop multiplexers and demultiplexers

Configure mixed wavelength add/drop channels using multiplexers and demultiplexers in an NCS 1010 network.

Use this procedure to configure mixed wavelengths in an NCS 1010 network:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Set the properties under the **Entity Editor** for different combinations of the functionalities.

For example, set the source **Add/Drop Type** and destination **Add/Drop Type** to *Colored* for one circuit. Set the **Src Channel Type** and **Dst Channel Type** to *Colorless* for the second circuit created on the same site. Both channels must add or drop in the same side or direction.

You can select any combination of colored or colorless add/drop channels.

Note

When the **Scalable Upto Degree** is 31, you cannot use the colorless configuration. Therefore, you cannot use mixed configuration when **Scalable Upto Degree** is set to 31.

Configure an NCS 1010 C+L-Band network with mixed Add/Drop multiplexers and demultiplexers

Configure mixed wavelengths in an NCS 1010 C+L-Band network using colored and colorless add/drop multiplexers and demultiplexers.

Use this procedure to configure mixed wavelengths in an NCS 1010 C+L-Band network:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Set the properties under the **Entity Editor** for different combinations of the functionalities.

   For example, set the source **Add/Drop Type** and destination **Add/Drop Type** to **Colored** or **Colorless** for the C-band circuit. Set **Band Type** to **L-band** for the second circuit that is created on the same site. Both channels must add/drop on the same side or in the same direction.

   You can choose any combination of colored or colorless add/drop for C-band circuits. However, for L-band circuits, colorless add/drop is the default value.

   Note

   When **Scalable Upto Degree** is 31, only C-band colored configuration is supported. You cannot create colorless if all colorless ports are exhausted, so a mixed configuration is not supported for **Scalable Upto Degree** 31.

Configure an NCS 1010 network for Omnidirectional functionality

Configure omnidorectional functionality in an NCS 1010 optical network by specifying demand channels and adding NCS 1010 Add/Drops.

Use this procedure to configure colored and colorless omnidirectional functionalities in an NCS 1010 network:

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33 .
2. Add Omnidirectional sides to the required sites. See Add omni-directional sides to a site on page 185. You can also use the **Max Auto Omni Allowed** property under the network properties. When you enter a number, Cisco ONP automatically generates the same number of Omni Edges and runs the analysis.
3. Select the Omni variant and type of omnidirectional add/drop stage.
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Sites** tab.
   b) Choose the omnidirectional side under the required site, and set these properties.

      Omni Variant: Select the type of omni variant as **Dual OLT** or **4x4 COFS**. The available options are:

      Omni Directional Ports: Enter the number of omnidirectional ports.

4. Select the type of omnidirectional add/drop stage.
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
   b) Choose the required service and set the **Src Add/Drop Type** and **Dst Add/Drop Type** as *omni-colored* or *omni-colorless*.
   c) Choose the trail under the service, and set the **Add/Drop Type** as *omni-colored* or *omni-colorless*.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

   You can see the Omni Add/Drop unit getting added in the layout and BOM.

Configure an NCS 1001 network for colored functionality

Configure colored functionality in an NCS 1001 optical network by specifying demand channels and adding NCS 1000 Add/Drop.

This procedure guides you through the process of configuring colored functionality in an NCS 1001 optical network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

> **Note**
>
> Deployment of more than two OLA nodes between two Terminal Sites is not supported.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33 .
2. Set the channel type for the demands:
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.

b) Click the trail under the circuit and set the **Src Add/Drop Type** property as *Colored*.
c) Click **Update**.

3. Under the **C-Band** properties, choose *MD-32-EVEN*, *FLD-4*, *MD-48-ODD*, *MD-48-EVEN*, *MD-48-ODD+MD-48-EVEN*, or *MD-64* as the **Colored Add/Drop**.
4. Click **Update**.
5. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

   The layout and BOM display the added colored Add/Drop unit.

Configure an NCS 1014 network for colored functionality

Configure colored functionality in an NCS 1014 optical network by specifying demand channels and adding NCS 1000 transponders.

Use this procedure to configure colored functionality in an NCS 1014optical network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Note

Deployment of more than two OLA nodes between two terminal sites is not supported.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Set the channel type for each demand.
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Services** tab.
   b) Click the trail under the circuit and set the **Src Add/Drop Type** property as *Colored*.
   c) Click **Update**.
3. Under the **C-Band** properties, select *MD-32-EVEN*, *MD-32-ODD*, or *MD-32- ODD+MD-32-EVEN* as the **Colored Add/Drop**.
4. Click **Update**.
5. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

   The colored Add/Drop unit is added in the layout and BOM.

Configure an NCS 1001/1010/1014 network with NCS 1000 transponders

Configure an optical network by adding NCS 1000 transponders to an NCS 1001, NCS 1010, or NCS 1014 system.

Use this procedure to add NCS 1000 transponders to an NCS 1001, NCS 1010, or NCS 1014 optical network.

Note

NCS 1000 transponders with colored add/drop funtionality do not support all trunk and baud rate combination.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
2. Set the TXP Chassis and Card type for the transponders.
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Service** tab.
   b) At the service level, set the **Client Type**.
   c) Select the **Band Type**.
   d) At the circuit or media channel level, set **Traffic Type** as **Transponder Card**.
   At the trail level, **Card Type** and **TXP Chassis** properties appear.
   e) Click the trail under the sections, and then set the **TXP Chassis** and **Card Type** properties.
   f) Click the service and set the **TXP Chassis** and **Card Type** properties.

   Refer to this table for the required chassis and card type.

   Table 133: Supported transponders

TXP Chassis	Card Type
NCS 1014	• **Auto** • **NCS1K14-2.4T-K9** • **NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9** • **NCS1K4-QXP-K9** • **NCS1K14-1.2T-K9** • **NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9** • **NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9**
NCS 1004	• **Auto** • **NCS1K4-QXP-K9** • **NCS1K4-OTN-XP** • **NCS1K14-1.2T-K9** • **NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9**

   g) Set the relevant properties. See Supported transponders and their trunk modes.
   h) Click **Update**.
3. Under the **C-Band** properties, select the required multiplexer and demultiplexer.
4. Click **Update**.

5. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

Configure an NCS 2000 network with NCS 1000 transponders

Configure your NCS 2000 optical network by adding NCS 1000 transponders using Cisco Network Planner.

Use this procedure to add NCS 1000 transponders to an NCS 2000 optical network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16 as a user with the admin role.

Procedure

1. Create a network design. See Manually design a network using Cisco ONP on page 33.
   a) Enable the **SSON Network** check box and choose **Traffic type** as **NCS (4K_1K_2K)**.
   b) In the design palette, use the drawing tool to add traffic sites to the network.
2. Set Traffic Site and Traffic Type.
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Site** tab and expand the sites.
   b) Select a site.
   On the right pane, the **General** tab opens.
   c) Under the **General** tab, set **Type** as **Traffic** and **Traffic Type** as **1K-2K**.
3. Set the TXP Chassis and Card type for the transponders.
   a) In the **Entity Editor** window, click the **Service** tab.
   b) At the circuit or media channel level, set **Traffic Type** as **Transponder Card**.
   At the trail level, **Card Type** and **TXP Chassis** properties appear.
   c) Click the trail under the sections, and then set the **TXP Chassis** and **Card Type** properties.
   d) Click the service and set the **TXP Chassis** and **Card Type** properties.

   Select the required chassis and card type as mentioned in this table.

   Table 134: Supported transponders

TXP Chassis	Card Type
NCS 1014	• **Auto** • **NCS1K14-1.2T-K9** • **NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9** • **NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9** • **NCS1K14-2.4T-K9** • **NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9** • **NCS1K4-QXP-K9**

TXP Chassis	Card Type
NCS 1004	• **Auto** • **NCS1K4-QXP-K9** • **NCS1K4-OTN-K9** • **NCS1K14-1.2T-K9** • **NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9**

e) Click **Update**.

4. Under the **C-Band** properties, choose the required multiplexer and demultiplexer.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Analyze the network by choosing **Network** > **Analyze**.

6 View Network Reports

Topics:

- Network reports
- View the results of analyzed network
- Confidential banner in exported reports

Explains how to access and interpret network reports within Cisco ONP, including dashboard summaries, bills of materials, optical results, and cabling configurations. Users can leverage these tools to analyze network performance, evaluate sustainability metrics, and generate detailed documentation for deployment and debugging.

- Edit the Unique ID of the chassis
- Export the Link Availability report
- View details of layout and internal connections

Table 135: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Deployability and Debuggability Enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description

		Cisco ONP enhances the debuggability and deployability of the network with the following improvements in Optical sources, and various reports available in the **Results** page:
		• **Optical Sources**: Including new optical parameters such as vendor name, vendor ID, and submode in the downloaded optical souce Excel file to improve inperoperability with Cisco Optical Network Controller.
		• **BOM**: The exported Excel file includes these updates:
		  • Sales BOM Sheet: Providing information tailored for sales personnel.
		  • Net BOM Sheet: Providing the site-wise BOM count and categories of elements such as Chassis, Controllers, Mux-Demux units, Line Cards, Fillers, and more, offering a comprehensive overview of all network elements in the analyzed network.
		• **IPC**:
		  • Consolidating the IPC Cabling

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		Report and the IPC Patch Report into a unified view with additional columns, streamlining connection details and eliminating the need to access multiple sources. • Highlighting patches when clicked. • **Optical Reports**: Filtering results by any column available in the report for more precise data analysis. • **Elements > Messages**: Providing links to navigate to the respective object in the network tree, allowing users to take the necessary action to correct errors.

Table 136: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Description

Simplified Navigation to Results Tab	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	Cisco ONP now provides a simplified approach to navigate to the **Results** tab to view reports for analyzed multinode network topologies with the following enhancements:
		• Click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of a particular site in the network tree to view:
		  • BOM details
		  • Optical Reports
		• Click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of a particular circuit/media/wave in the network tree to view:
		  • Optical Report
		  • Traffic Report
		• New **IPC** tab –The **IPC** tab is introduced in **Cabling Reports** to intuitively view the internal patch connections for a site.
		• Search Box–The **Results** tab is enhanced with a Search Box at the top. You can use this search box to find a particular site in the topology by entering the site name.

Network reports

Describes the functionality of viewing network reports. Explains how the home page provides multiple tabs to access and analyze reports for specific sites, fibers, and wave properties.

The Cisco ONP home page has multiple tabs to access the reports of the analyzed network. You can also view the reports for specific site, fiber, or wave properties by clicking the respective report in the Network Tree pane. The tabs are:

- Dashboard
- Elements
- Map
- BOM
- Layout
- Results

View reports in the Dashboard tab

Teaches you how to view reports in the Dashboard tab. Instructs you on accessing the sustainability report to continually monitor the environmental impact of your deployment.

Table 137: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
View sustainability report	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	The **Sustainability Insights** tab in the Cisco ONP **Dashboard** presents these sustainability metrics for a network designed in Cisco ONP: • Energy Consumption Distribution (kWh) • CO2 Emission (Kg) • Energy Efficiency (kWh/GHz) • CO2 Emission Equivalent: This shows the number of miles traveled by a car, bus, and airplane that would produce the same amount of CO2 emissions. • Number of Trees Needed: Indicates the number of trees that would need to be planted to absorb the network's carbon emissions. This report helps you understand the environmental impact of the optical networks you design.

From Release 25.1.1, Cisco ONP uses the Energy Management Capability (EMC) API to display sustainability reports. The EMC API calculates sustainability metrics by considering the power consumption and the geographical location of the site. See Formulas for sustainability calculation on page 309 to know how the EMC API does the calculation.

Follow these steps to view various reports of an analyzed network under the **Dashboard** tab.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Enable Sustainability report on page 308 to view the sustainability report.

Procedure

1. Open the analyzed network for which you want to view the network summary.
2. Click the **Dashboard** tab.

   By default, the **Network Summary** tab will appear and display this information about the network:

   - Total count of sites
   - Total count of fibers
   - Total count of SRLGs (Shared Risk Link Groups)
   - Total count of services
   - Total count of waves/media channels/circuits
   - Total count of messages

3. Click the **Sustainability Insights** tab to view the sustainability metrics for a network designed in Cisco ONP.
   - Energy Consumption Distribution (kWh)
   - CO2 Emission (Kg)
   - Energy Efficiency (kWh/GHz)
   - CO2 Emission Equivalent: This shows the number of miles traveled by a car, bus, and airplane that would produce the same amount of CO2 emissions.
   - Number of Trees Needed: Indicates the number of trees that would need to be planted to absorb the network's carbon emissions.

   a) Click the **Bypass EMC API** radio button to display default values for the metrics regardless of the site's location or its power consumption.

Enable Sustainability report

Teaches you how to enable the sustainability report. Instructs you on configuring the necessary settings to accurately track and analyze environmental impact metrics.

Use this task to enable the **Sustainability Insights** tab under the **Cisco ONP** Dashboard.

Procedure

1. Log in to the server where Cisco ONP is installed.
2. Use the cd command to go to the cnp directory and then to the conf directory.

   Example

   ```
   root#cd /opt /cnp / conf
   ```

3. use the **vi feature.properties** command to open the feature.properties file in the vi editor.

Example

```
root:/opt/cnp/conf# vi feature.properties
```

4. Edit the file.
   a) Change SustainabilityInsights.enabled=false to SustainabilityInsights.enabled=true.
   b) Press the w and q keys to save and exit the vi editor.

   Example

```
:wq
```

What to do next

View reports in the Dashboard tab on page 307

Formulas for sustainability calculation

Provides guidelines for the formulas for sustainability calculation. Lists the essential reference information explaining how the EMC API calculates vital sustainability metrics.

The EMC API calculates sustainability metrics using these formulas:

1. Energy Consumed (kWh)

   Formula:

   EnergyConsumed = PowerUtilizedByNode * ObservationPeriodicity / 60

   PowerUtilizedByNode: The total power consumed by the optical node (in Watts).

   ObservationPeriodicity: The observation duration, fixed at 300 seconds (approximately 5 minutes).

2. Carbon Emission (kg)

   Formula:

   CarbonEmission = EnergyConsumed * CarbonIntensity

   CarbonIntensity: The value obtained from the EMC API. If the EMC API does not return a value, a default constant value of 442 is used.

3. Energy Efficiency (kWh/GHz)

   Formula:

   EnergyEfficiency = EnergyConsumed / TrafficServed

   EnergyConsumed: The result from the first formula.

   TrafficServed: The total traffic passing or reserved in the network

View reports in the Elements tab

Teaches you how to view reports in the Elements tab. Instructs you on evaluating comprehensive insights into network elements and associated messages.

The **Elements** tab provides comprehensive reports of network elements and any associated messages.

Follow these steps to view the network elements report and messages.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the analyzed network for which you want to view the network summary.
2. Click the **Elements** tab.

   You can view the reports described in this table.

   Table 138: Reports under Elements

Report	Description
Sites	Shows the site information, which consists of the name of the sites, their types, and their X and Y coordinate values.
Fibers	Shows the information about the fiber length between the source and the destination for the corresponding sites. You can sort and filter the fiber details available in each column of the table.
Services	Shows the service type, source and destination sites for particular service, quantity, protection type, and status. For each service, the report shows the primary path, secondary path, and their status.
Waves	The Waves report shows the number of waves available in the network and the wave utilization. Click each wave to view the following details: • Wave: Consists of a wave UID and its source and destination sites. • Wave Details: Provides details of wave OSNR, channel path, OTN services associated to wave and excluded channels. • Channels: Port details of the source and destination cards, the wavelength that is used, and its utilization demands. • Optical Results: Provides details of optical parameters such as OSNR, SOL, EOL, power margin, CD, and PMD.
SRLGs	Lists the names of created SRLGs and their fiber details. Click **Export** at the bottom to export the report in .xlsx format.
Messages	Shows messages that relate to errors that occurred while analyzing the network. By default, only critical messages for the analyzed network are listed here. You can disable the **Critical Only** toggle button to view all messages. Click the link in the Target column to navigate to the respective object in the network tree and take the necessary action to correct the error.

3. Click each tab to view the respective report.
4. Click the Pop-up icon to view the reports in a larger, resizable window.

View details of the BOM report

Teaches you how to view details of the BOM report. Instructs you on accessing and analyzing billing of materials information to accurately assess network equipment.

Table 139: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
MLP Brownfield with Diff BOM	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature allows you to perform the following: • Compare the BOMs of two or more LNI imported networks. • Upgrade brownfield network. • Upgrade the Cisco ONP network with traffic sites.

The Bill of Materials (BOM) report includes these components:

- Detailed price lists for each site.
- Categories of elements such as Chassis, Controller, Mux-Demux, Line Card, Filler, and more.
- The overall BOM for the entire network.

Follow these steps to view the BOM report for an analyzed network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the analyzed network for which you want to view the BOM.
2. Click the **BOM** tab.

   The BOM details are displayed.

   To view the BOM details for OTN and DWDM separately, click each site. See Licensed PIDs available in the BOM report on page 312for the list of licensed PIDs added into the BOM report.

   See for the list of licensed PIDs added into the BOM report.
3. View the BOM details for any particular site.
   a) In the network tree, expand **Site** and click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the required site.
   b) Click **Open BOM**

      Cisco ONP opens the **BoM** tab and provides the BoM details of the selected site.
   c) Expand the Site to view the PID information.
4. Click **Export** to export the BOM details in the form of a spreadsheet, and save it into your local system.

   We recommend that you export the BOM report only in analyze mode. Exporting the reports in the upgrade and release upgrade modes may lead to inaccuracies..

   From Release 24.3.1, the exported Excel file includes these updates:

   - **Sales BOM Sheet**: Contains information tailored for sales representatives.

- **Net BOM Sheet**: Now includes the sitewide BOM count, providing a comprehensive overview of all network elements in the analyzed network.

5. Compare the BOM of the existing network with other networks:
   a) Click **Compare with: Other Networks**.
   b) From the **Other Networks** dialog box, choose the network that you want to be compared with.

   You can view both BOM reports displayed on the same page for comparison.
6. Use the Search box on top of the BOM reports to search for any specific site or wave in the reports.
   a) Enter the name of the specific site or wave in the Search box.
   b) Choose **equals** or **contains** from the drop-down list.
   c) Click the Search icon to search for the required site or wave.

Licensed PIDs available in the BOM report

Provides guidelines for the licensed PIDs available in the BOM report. Lists the essential reference information regarding new licensing PIDs introduced with each platform release.

Cisco ONP introduces new licensing PIDs with each platform release to incorporate the latest updates and features.

Table 140: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Support for New PIDs for SMR-20 Card	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	The following new licensed PIDs for the SMR-20 card are displayed on the BOM page so that you can view the price details and consider ordering. • NCS2K-FSSMR-2LIC= • E-NCS2K-1P-LIC= • E-NCS2K-5P-LIC= • E-NCS2K-10P-LIC=

This table lists the licensed PIDs included in the BOM report for different Cisco ONP releases.

Table 141: Licensed PIDs added to BOM report

Cisco ONP release supported from	Platform	PIDs and description
4.2	NCS 2000	• **NCS2K-FSSMR-2-LIC=** : 20-port FS-SMR licensed to enable two ports • **E-NCS2K-1P-LIC=** : Software license to enable one port on licensed 20-port FS-SMR • **E-NCS2K-5P-LIC=** : Software license to enable five ports on licensed 20-port FS-SMR • **E-NCS2K-10P-LIC=** : Software license to enable ten ports on licensed 20-port FS-SMR
5.2	NCS 1010 from Release 7.11.1	• **NCS1K10-ATO=** : NCS 1010 ATO • **SF-NCS1K10-7111K9S=** : Software license to download the COSM NETCONF XML file for the COSM UI. • **NCS1K4-CCMD-C=** : 16-port, C-Band Colorless Coherent Multiplexer/Demultiplexer with an EDFA • **NCS1K4-CCMD-L=** : 16-port, L-Band Colorless Coherent Multiplexer/Demultiplexer with an EDFA

Cisco ONP release supported from	Platform	PIDs and description
24.3.1	NCS 1020 from Release 24.3.1 NCS 1001 from Release 7.10.1	• **NCS1020-SA=** : NCS 1020 Shelf Assembly • **NCS1020-FAN=** : NCS 1020 Fan for NCS 1014 Slots • **NCS1020-FAN-BLANK=** : NCS 1020 Fan Blank • **CWDM-SFP-1510=**: CWDM 1510 NM SFP Gigabit Ethernet and 1G/2G FC • **CWDM-SFP-1610=**: CWDM 1610 NM SFP Gigabit Ethernet and 1G/2G FC • **ONS-SC-Z3-1510=**: SFP - OC48/STM16/GE, CWDM, 1510 nm, Commercial Temp • **ONS-SC-Z3-1610=**: SFP - OC48/STM16/GE, CWDM, 1610 nm, Commercial Temp • **ONS-SE-155-1510=** : SFP - OC3/STM1 CWDM, 1510 nm, EXT
	NCS 1014 transponder cards from Release 24.3.1.	

Cisco ONP release supported from	Platform	PIDs and description
		• **S-NCS1K14-L-100U=** : NCS 1014 100G Client Capacity Smart License - 400-600 • S-NCS1K14-L-100L= : NCS 1014 100G Client Capacity Smart License - 700-900 • S-NCS1K14-L-100M= : NCS 1014 100G Client Capacity Smart License - 1T-1.2T • NCS1K14-2.4T-K9= : Network Convergence System 1014 2.4T Line Card • **NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9=** : Network Convergence System 1014 2.4T-X Line Card • **NCS1K4-OTN-XP=**: NCS1004 4x DDQSFP56, 6x QSFP28, 2 CFP2 DCO OTN Xponder • **NCS1K4-OTN-XPL=**: NCS1004 OTN Xponder Licensed • **NCS1K4-1.2T-K9=**: NCS1K4 12x QSFP28 2 Trunk C-Band DWDM card • **NCS1K4-1.2T-L-K9=**: NCS1K4 12x QSFP28 2 Trunk C-Band DWDM card - Licensed • **NCS1K4-QXP-K9=**: NCS1004 3.2T QSFP-DD DCO Transponder • **NCS1K4-QXP-L-K9=**: NCS1004 3.2T QSFP-DD DCO Licensed Transponder • **NCS1K4-QXP-K9=** : NCS1004 3.2T QSFP-DD DCO Transponder • **ESS-TXP-SIA3** : Essential Coherent DWDM interface SIA 36-59 months • **ESS-TXP-SIA5** : Essential Coherent DWDM interface SIA 60-120 months • **ESS-TXP-RTU** : Essential Coherent line card interface RTU • **ADV-TXP-SIA3** : Advance Coherent DWDM interface SIA 36-59 months

Cisco ONP release supported from	Platform	PIDs and description
		• **ADV-TXP-SIA5** : Advance Coherent DWDM interface SIA 60-120 months • **ADV-TXP-RTU** : Advance Coherent line card interface RTU **Note** This is applicable only for the newly designed and upgraded networks.
25.1.1	NCS 2000 with chassis models M6, M15, M2 NCS 1004 NCS 1014 NCS 1010 NCS 1020	**OAS-COSM-MLCL** One COSM PID is added for each active card present in the chassis. If a chassis slot is occupied with any active card such as SMR, 16-AD, EDFA, RAMAN, TXP, PSM cards, OLT, ILA, NCS1K14-2.4T-K9, NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9, and NCS1K4-QXP-K9, one license is added for each occupied slot.

Cisco ONP release supported from	Platform	PIDs and description
26.1.1	NCS 1010 (from IOS-XR Release 24.3.1) NCS 1014 (from IOS-XR Release 25.1.1)	These licenses are added to the BOM, with quantities determined by the chassis. SIA and RTU licenses are excluded from the BOM for the Perpetual licensing model. • TXP: E-NCS1K14-TXP-SW • CCMD/EDFA: E-NCS1K14-OLS-SW • OLT: E-NCS1010-OLT-SW • ILA: E-NCS1010-ILA-SW The BoM includes Software licenses for both the Smart licensed model and the Perpetual model, with and without Cisco Optical Site Manager, according to the Cisco ONP Release, for the NCS 1010 and NCS 1014 chassis. See Table 142: Licensed PIDs added to BOM report based on the license model on page 318.
	NCS 1014 and NCS 1004 (from IOS-XR Release 25.1.1)	• **NCS1K_LIC _TRUNK**: Only applicable for NCS1K4-QXP-K9 card. • **NCS1k4_100G**: For NCS1K4-1.2T-K9, for each 100G port. • **S_NCS1k4_400G**: For each 400G port of NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9. • **S_NCS1k4_100G_ENC**: For each ODU4 controller of the NCS1K4-1.2T-K9 card. • **S_NCS1K4_LH_LIC**: Used for NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9. number of trunk ports on that slot that has bps between 2 and 4. • **NCS1k4_400G_REGEN**: number of ports that are configured in regen in each slot with 200G as the trunk rate for NCS1K4-OTN-XP card.

This table shows an example for Release 25.1.1. Similar PIDs will be added based on the Release version of NCS 1010 and NCS 1014.

Table 142: Licensed PIDs added to BOM report based on the license model

Cisco ONP Release	Licensing Model	Install with COSM	NCS 1010	NCS 1014
25.1.1	Smart Licensed	False	SF-NCS1K10-2511K9F	SF-NCS1K14-2511K9F
		True	SF-NCS1K10-2511K9S	SF-NCS1K14-2511K9S
	Perpetual	False	SF-NCS1K10-2511K9P	SF-NCS1K14-2511K9P
		True	SF-NCS1K10-2511K9T	SF-NCS1K14-2511K9T

Export the Salesforce BoM report

Teaches you how to export the Salesforce BoM report. Instructs you on extracting billing of materials data in Salesforce format to streamline procurement and inventory tracking.

Cisco ONP allows you to export BoM report in Salesforce format for an analyzed network.

Follow these steps to export BoM report in Salesforce format.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

View details of layout and internal connections on page 330

Procedure

1. Analyze the network. See Analyze the network on page 69.
2. Choose **Export** > **Salesforce BOM**.
   The Salesforce BoM report downloads as an excel sheet.

What to do next

Open the excel sheet to check the network BoM details.

View the results of analyzed network

Teaches you how to view the results of an analyzed network. Instructs you on referring to optical results to correct non-feasible channels and optimize configurations.

> **Note**
>
> You can refer to the optical results data to check and correct the optically not feasible channels. You can modify the network properties in the Upgrade and Release Upgrade modes. After making the necessary corrections, analyze again to update the optical results based on the new modifications.

Follow these steps to view the details of optical reports, installation parameters, traffic reports, and cabling reports.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the analyzed network for which you want to view the optical results.
2. Click the **Results** tab on the Cisco ONP home page.

   By default, the **Optical Report** tab appears. Each row in the tab shows the performance of one optical path. See Optical Report on page 321.

   > **Note**
   >
   > From Release 24.1.1, you can view the multicarrier sites highlighted in the **Optical Report** tab, and organized in the I**nstallation Report** tab.

   To view the optical report for any particular optical path:

   a) In the network tree, expand **Circuits/Waves/Media Channels** and click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the required optical path.
   b) Click **Open Results**.

      The Cisco ONP opens the **Optical Report** tab and provides the details of the selected optical path.

   c) Expand the optical path to view the wave and aggregated wave information for a selected circuit.
3. From the **OSNR RBW** drop-down list, select the OSNR Resolution bandwidth between 0.5 nm and 0.1 nm.

   The default value is 0.5 nm. You can change it in Design mode, Analyzed mode, Upgrade mode, and Release upgrade mode. When set to 0.1 nm, the SOL G-OSNR and EOL G-OSNR values increase to 7 dB.
4. Click the **Installation Parameters** tab.

   The Installation Parameters report specifies the values to be provisioned at installation for each site in the network.

   To view the installation parameters for Automatic Node Setup (ANS) and Automatic Node Provisioning (ANP), click the respective tabs. See Installation parameters on page 324
5. Click the **Traffic Report** tab.

   You can view the aggregated demand channel data in the form of the traffic reports. See Traffic reports on page 325.

   In Release 5.1, you can view the traffic report for all imported networks except the imported .mpz networks. To view the traffic report for individual optical path in imported .mpz networks, you must manually search in the Search box.

   To view the traffic report for any particular optical path:

   a) In the network tree, expand **Circuit** and click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the required optical path.
   b) Click **Open Results**.

      The Cisco ONP displays the traffic report for the selected optical path.

> **Note**
>
> By default, **Optical Result** appears under the **Results** tab. Click **Traffic Report** to view traffic reports.

c) Expand the optical path to view the wave information.

6. Click the **Cabling Report** tab. See Cabling report on page 326

   You can view the patch cord connections related to internal patch connections and multishelf management. This report is available for the networks starting from NCS 2000 system Release 12.1.0.

   To view the internal patch connections for any particular site:

   a) In the network tree, expand **Site** and click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the required site.
   b) Click **Open Cabling Report**.

      The Cisco ONP opens the **Cabling Report** tab. By default, the **IPC** tab appears and provides the IPC details of the selected site.

   c) To view the internal patch connections, expand the Site.

7. Use the Search box on top of the reports to search for any specific site or wave in the reports
   a) Enter the name of the specific site or wave in the Search box.
   b) Choose **equals** or **contains** from the drop-down list.
   c) Click the Search icon to search for the required site or wave.

8. Click **Export Report** to export the optical reports details in an Excel sheet.

   We recommend exporting the optical report only in analyze mode. Exporting reports in upgrade and release upgrade modes may be inaccurate.

Compare installation parameters of two networks

Teaches you how to compare installation parameters of two networks. Instructs you on identifying configuration differences to ensure consistency across multiple deployments.

Table 143: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
UI Revamp of Optical Reports	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature improves the user experience while comparing the installation parameters and optical reports of two networks.

Use this task to compare the installation parameters of two networks.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Click the **Results** tab on the Cisco ONP home page.

2. Click **Installation Parameters**.
3. Click **Other Networks**.
4. From the list of networks, select the network with which to compare.

   FInd a new parameter called **diffBy**.
5. To stop comparing the two networks, click **Clear**.
6. Click **Export Report** to export the comparison report.

Compare the optical reports of two networks

Teaches you how to compare the optical reports of two networks. Instructs you on following the necessary steps to effectively benchmark network performance and configurations.

Follow these steps to compare the optical reports of two networks.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Click the **Results** tab on the Cisco ONP home page.
2. Click **Optical Report**.
3. Click **Other Networks**.
4. From the list of networks, select the network with which to compare.

   The optical parameters display two values.
5. To stop comparing the two networks, click **Clear**.
6. Click **Export Report** to export the comparison report.

Optical Report

Provides guidelines for the parameters in the optical results tab. Lists the essential reference information detailing how to filter report results for more precise data analysis.

From Release 24.3.1, you can filter the results by any column available in the report for more precise data analysis. For reports represented as colored icons, you can use the first letter of the color (e.g., "g" for green) to filter the results.

Table 144: Optical Report

Optical Parameter	
Name	Displays the ID number of the wave and aggregated waves. ID is automatically generated based on the site name.
Protection	Displays the protection type of the wave.
Protection Type	Displays whether the path type is Protected or Working path for NCS 1001.

Optical Parameter	
SOL	Displays an icon indicating the results summary of the analysis that is run with Start of Life (SOL) fiber loss values: • Green indicates success. • Yellow indicates success with a marginal failure risk. • Orange indicates that the channel has a higher risk of failure. • Red indicates failure.
EOL	Displays an icon indicating the results summary of the analysis that is run with End of Life (EOL) fiber loss values. The indicator shows the optical performance for the path at the end of the fiber life: • Green indicates success. • Yellow indicates success with a marginal failure risk. • Orange indicates that the channel has a higher risk of failure. • Red indicates failure.
SE	Indicates a system-related error that may impact the analysis of the design. If the indicator is red, review the messages that are reported at the end of the analysis or determine which units or sites have a problem.
P/F	Displays the present or forecast services indication.
Source	Displays the name of the source site and side; for example, Site 1-E.
Src Colorless	Displays whether the colorless functionality is enabled on source ports.
Src Contentionless	Displays whether the contentionless functionality is enabled on source ports.
Destination	Displays the name of the destination site and side; for example, Site 1-E.
Dst Colorless	Displays whether the colorless functionality is enabled on destination ports.
Dst Contentionless	Displays whether the contentionless functionality is enabled on destination ports.
Wavelength	Displays the wavelength of the optical channel.
Band Type	Displays the band type of the optical path.
Src Tx Type	Displays the type of DWDM unit or pluggable port module that is used at the source of the specific Optical Channel (OCH) trail. The class of the DWDM unit is also displayed.
Dst Tx type	Displays the type of DWDM unit or pluggable port module that is used at the destination of the specific OCH Trail. The class of the DWDM unit is also displayed.

Optical Parameter	
Span	Displays the total span length (source to destination) for this path in kilometers.
Suggested Regen Locations	Displays the regeneration locations.
BER Target	Displays the bit error rate (BER) target for this channel, based on the capability of the channel's optical interface. It is 1.0E-15 for the interfaces using forward error correction (FEC) and 1.0E-12 for interfaces without FEC.
SOL OSNR	Displays the start of life average Optical Signal to Noise Ratio (OSNR) value at the receiver.
EOL OSNR	Displays the end of life average OSNR value at the receiver.
SOL OSNR margin	Displays the SOL OSNR margin calculation. It is the difference between the OSNR value at certain power of the working point of the receiver client and the working area boundary.
EOL OSNR margin	Displays the EOL OSNR margin calculation, which is the difference between the OSNR value at a certain power of the working point of the receiver client and the working area boundary.
SOL RX	Displays the SOL average power that is received at the destination site in dBm.
EOL RX	Displays the EOL average power that is received at the destination site in dBm.
SOL Power Margin	Displays the SOL power budget margin at the receiver in decibels. It is defined as the offset between the receiver working point and the BER curve with margin. A positive value indicates that there are no power problems.
EOL Power Margin	Displays the EOL power budget margin at the receiver in decibels. It is defined as the offset between the receiver working point and the BER curve with margin. A positive value indicates that there are no power problems.
SOL Overload	Displays the SOL overload margin at the receiver in decibels. A positive value indicates that there are no overload problems.
EOL Overload	Displays the EOL overload margin at the receiver in decibels. A positive value indicates that there are no overload problems.
Residual CD	Displays the chromatic dispersion (CD) margin of the demand.
CD robustness	Displays the robustness to chromatic dispersion of the receiver.
Single-Channel NLE Status	Displays the status of alarms if any nonlinear effect (NLE) is present in the demand.
Multi-Channel NLE Status	Provides the status of the nonlinear effect (NLE) on a particular channel or demand due to other channels or demands.

Optical Parameter	
Min GB	Displays the minimum Guard Band (GB) requirement between channels on the 40G CP-DQPSK MXP and 40G CP-DQPSK ME MXP cards, and other transponders in a mixed any-to-any connectivity.
Filtering Penalty	Displays the value of the penalties that are caused by different filter types (OADM, ROADM, and arrayed waveguide grating (AWG)).
PMD	Displays the calculated total Polarization Mode dispersion (PMD) for each circuit. If the overall PMD for the link overcomes the maximum that is allowed, the PMD value is displayed in a red-colored font. The maximum allowed value depends on the client interface. For these special cases, the network must be manually resolved by contacting a Cisco TAC team.
RX Atten	Displays the attenuation at the input of the receiver.
TX Atten	Displays the attenuation at the output of the receiver.
Encryption	Displays the encryption type of the channel. Possible values are N/A, Yes, No.

Installation parameters

Provides guidelines for the installation parameters. Lists the essential reference information for the ANS component to ensure a successful and accurate deployment.

This table outlines the installation parameters for the ANS component.

Table 145: ANS Parameters

Parameter	Description
Name	Displays the name of the site
Side	Displays the line side
Position	Displays the rack number, shelf number, and slot position of the card where the patch cord originates.
Unit	Displays the name of the card.
Port	Displays the port number where the patch cord originates.
Port ID	Displays the port ID.
Port Label	Displays the name of the port.
Parameter	Displays the name of the parameter to be set, such as RX Power Low, PSDShape, PSD, Gain, AmpliGainRange, AddAttenuation, DropAttenuation, Control Mode, MinExpSpanLoss, MaxExpSpanLoss, and so on. For the CCMD-16 LC card connected to the ports of the OLT-E-C, the PSD is set using a specific formula and the VOA drop attenuation is set to 0dB to have optimal RX power for the circuits.

Parameter	Description
Value	Displays the name of the value to be set for the parameter.
Measurement Unit	Displays the measurement unit for the related installation parameter value, such as dBm.
Manual Set	Indicates with a Yes or No which parameters must be manually set using the Cisco Transport Controller (CTC) interface.

This table outlines the installation parameters for the ANP component.

Table 146: ANP Parameters

Parameter	Description
Name	Displays the name of the site.
Unit ID	Displays the unit (slot number) of the passive units in the shelf.
Shelf ID	Displays the shelf identifier.
Rack Number	Displays the rack number.
Rack Position	Displays the rack position in the shelf.
Slot Position	Displays the slot position in the shelf for the card.
Equipment Type	Displays the card type.
Description	Displays the details of the card type.

Traffic reports

Provides guidelines for the traffic reports. Lists the essential reference information concerning the aggregated data of demand channels for the analyzed network.

This table displays the aggregated data of demand channel in the traffic report for the analyzed network.

Table 147: Traffic Reports

Traffic report	Description
Demand	Categorizes each demand type. Each demand is further categorized into service, trails, and sections.
Section	Displays the sections under every service.
Src Site	Displays the site name for the optical channel source.
Band Type	Displays the band type for the optical path.
Src Position	Displays the rack, shelf ID, and slot identifiers for the source of the optical channel.
Src Card	Displays the unit name for the optical channel source.

Traffic report	Description
Dst Site	Displays the site name for the optical channel destination.
Dst Position	Displays the rack, shelf ID, and slot identifiers for the destination of the optical channel.
Dst Card	Displays the unit name for the optical channel destination.
Client Service Type	Displays the client service type of the demand; for example, OC-48.
Protection Type	Displays the protection type of the demand
Encryption	Displays whether the demand is encrypted with values: NA, Yes, or No.
Wavelength	Displays the wavelength value of the optical channel, and the serial number of the wavelength in the wavelength band.

Max Latency (for NCS 2000 network)
For Circuits with Optical source, Max latency is Fiber Latency.
	Displays the latency time for the current circuit. This value includes all the latency components for the circuit, including fiber and DWDM units on the path.
	• **Max latency calculation formulas for optical source**:
	  • For both colorless and colored demands, the delay is calculated as: (Total Length of all Fiber used in the demand) × 5 µs
	  • For contentionless demands, the formula is: (Total Length of all Fiber used in the demand + 0.001) × 5 µs
	  In this instance, an extra 0.001 is added to the overall fiber length. This adjustment is necessary because, during simulation, virtual fibers are internally generated when contentionless or omni sides are involved. The span length for these virtual fibers is designated as 0.001, a minimal value, since the span length cannot be configured to 0.
	• **Max latency for transponder cards**:
	  The maximum latency for transponder cards includes latency caused by client rate, trunk rate, client and trunk pluggables, and the FEC type configured on the transponder card, in addition to the maximum latency calculated for the optical source.

Cabling report

Provides guidelines for the connections and cabling reports. Lists the essential reference information for accessing consolidated connection details, eliminating the need to consult multiple sources.

he IPC Cabling and Patch reports are consolidated into a single view with additional columns. This streamlines connection details and eliminates the need to access multiple sources.

This table shows patch cord connections related to internal patch connections and multishelf management.

Table 148: IPC

Parameter	Description
Name	Displays the name of the site.
Src Unit Type	Displays the source unit.
Src Position	Displays the rack, shelf, and slot position of the card from which the patch cord originates.
Src Port Label	Displays the name of the port.
SrcFicBay	Displays the assigned rack number.
SrcShelfName	Displays the type of shelf or the shelf name.
SrcShelfNumber	Displays the type of shelf or the shelf name.
SrcShelfUniqueId	Displays the unique ID assigned to the shelf. The unique ID will be used in COSM XML to push the configuration to the device.
SrcRUPosition	Displays the rack unit position in layout.
SrcCardNumber	Displays the card slot number within the shelf .
Cable	Displays the type of cable.
Dst Unit Type	Displays the source unit.
Dst Position	Displays the rack, shelf, and slot position of the card from which the patch cord terminated.
Dst Port Label	Displays the name of the port.
DstFicBay	Displays the assigned rack number.
DstShelfName	Displays the type of shelf or the shelf name.
DstShelfNumber	Displays the assigned shelf number.
DstShelfUniqueId	Displays the unique ID assigned to the shelf, which is used in COSM XML to push the configuration to the device.
DstRUPosition	Displays the rack unit position in layout.
DstCardNumber	Displays the card slot number within the shelf .
ManuallySet/AutomaticallySet	Indicates whether a cable connection will be automatically generated or requires manual configuration for NCS 2000 networks.

Table 149: MSM

Parameter	Description
Name	Displays the name of the site.
Src Unit Type	Displays the source unit.
Src Position	Displays the rack, shelf, and slot position of the card from which the patch cord originates.
Src ID	Displays the source unit ID.
Src Port Label	Displays the name of the port.
Cable Type	Displays the type of cable.
Dst Unit Type	Displays the source unit.
Dst Position	Displays the rack, shelf, and slot position of the card from which the patch cord terminated.
Dst ID	Displays the destination unit ID.
Dst Port Label	Displays the name of the port.
W/P	Indicates whether the connection relates to a present or forecast circuit.

Confidential banner in exported reports

Provides guidelines for the confidential banner in exported reports. Lists the essential reference information detailing how the banner secures data and maintains privacy compliance.

Table 150: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Confidential Banner	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	This feature indicates the confidentiality of the reports or results generated by Cisco ONP for a network. The CONFIDENTIAL banner is placed in all the exported reports. It is placed in the first row and first cell of the Excel sheet, followed by a blank row and the contents of the exported report.

Table 151: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Customizable Confidential Banner	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	The Confidential Banner string can be customized as required. An admin user can modify the banner string when the *confidentialBanner.enabled* field is set to true in the *feature.properties* file.

The "CONFIDENTIAL" banner appears in all exported reports. In Excel files (.xlsx), it is located in the first cell of the first row, followed by a blank row, and then the report contents. If the .xlsx file contains multiple sheets, the banner is included on each sheet.

The "CONFIDENTIAL" banner is updated only when reports are exported in .xlsx format.

Server administrators can customize the "CONFIDENTIAL" banner text by modifying the `confidentialBanner.content` field. To enable banner customization, the `confidentialBanner.enabled` field must be set to `true` in the `feature.properties` file. By default, this field is set to `false`.

Edit the Unique ID of the chassis

Teaches you how to edit the unique ID of a chassis. Instructs you on using the Layout tab to accurately manage chassis identification within an analyzed network.

Cisco ONP allows you to edit the Unique ID (UID) of a chassis in the Layout tab for an analyzed network.

Follow these steps to edit the Unique ID (UID) of a chassis

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the analyzed NCS 1010 network for which you want to edit the UID of the chassis.

   Note

   For NCS 2000 network, UID edit is available in upgrade and release upgrade modes.

2. Click the **Layout** tab on the Cisco ONP homepage.
3. In the graphical area, click **Edit**.
4. Hover over the chassis that you want to edit the UID and click **Edit Unique ID**.
5. Enter the UID and click **Update.**

The chassis UID is updated.

Export the Link Availability report

Teaches you how to export the link availability report. Instructs you on generating this report to assess network reliability and uptime for an analyzed network.

Cisco ONP allows you to export link availability report for an analyzed network.

Follow these steps to export link availability report.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

View details of layout and internal connections on page 330

Procedure

1. Analyze the network. See
2. Go to **Export** > **Link Availability**.
   The downloaded excel sheet includes link availability column.

View details of layout and internal connections

Teaches you how to view the layout details and internal connections. Instructs you on obtaining critical structural insights of an analyzed network for troubleshooting.

Follow these steps to obtain the layout details and internal connections of an analyzed network.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Click the **Layout** tab on the Cisco ONP homepage.
2. Type the site name in the search box, or select a site from the **Sites** drop-down list.

   The site layout is displayed with its racks and cards.

   a) Hover the mouse pointer over the transponder card to view the details of the slot, the PID of the card, and the ports.
   b) Expand the Ports to view details, such as wavelength and trunk mode.
   c) Hover the mouse pointer over the chassis to view the total power consumption.

   COSM supports up to 50 UIDs; beyond which, the site layout displays incorrect UID for the chassis.
3. Click the **IPC** tab to view the internal patch connections of the selected site.

Export Internal connections

Teaches you how to export internal connections. Instructs you on saving specific connection details to facilitate off-line analysis and thorough network documentation.

Cisco ONP allows you to export internal fiber connections in two ways: either at site-level or network-level.

Follow these steps to export internal fiber connections.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

View details of layout and internal connections on page 330

Procedure

1. Click the **Ellipsis** icon available in the right side of the internal fiber connection or site.
2. Click **Export**.

View power consumption and unit weight report

Teaches you how to view the power consumption and unit weight report. Instructs you on monitoring hardware metrics to maintain efficient and sustainable operations.

Table 152: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Power Consumption and Unit Weight Report	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	Now, you can generate the power consumption and unit weight report for each product ID (PID). In the layout tab, you can see the power consumption and unit weight values and export them into Excel as a report for a single site or all sites. With prior knowledge of power consumption and weight details for each PID, you can plan and design an energy-efficient network. The new options that allow you to view and export the reports are: • **Show Typical Power Consumption** • **Show Max Power Consumption** • **Show Unit Weight** • **Power Consumption & Weight**

The Power Consumption and Unit Weight report includes power consumption and weight details of cards and shelves at each site.

Remember

The power consumption of the Power Supply Unit (PSU) is not included in the total power consumption for NCS 1001, NCS 1010, NCS 1014, and NCS 1020 chassis. Determine the total power consumption for these chassis by adding

8 percent of the aggregated power consumption of all the cards inside the chassis to account for the PSU power consumption.

Note

To view the power consumption and weight report, upgrade and analyze the LNI network.

Follow these steps to view the power consumption and unit weight report for each site.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16.

Procedure

1. Open the analyzed network for which you want to view the power consumption and weight report.
2. Click the **Layout** tab on the Cisco ONP homepage.
3. Click the ellipsis icon next to **Sites**.

   A pop-up list displays these options.

   Table 153: Option descriptions

Options	Description
Expand All	Expands all the items in the layout tree.
Collapse All	Collapses all the items in the layout tree.
Show Typical Power Consumption	Check the **Show Typical Power Consumption** check box to view typical power consumption values of each card and shelf in watts.

Options	Description
Show Max Power Consumption	Check the **Show Max Power Consumption** check box to view the power consumption values of each card and shelf in watts. Max Power Consumption for a shelf is the sum of cards and modules. **Note** The total power consumption of an NCS 2000, NCS 4000, or NCS 1000 shelf changes based on AC or DC power supply. • For DC power supply, total power consumption of the shelf includes all Cards, DC power module, and fan tray. • For AC power supply in NCS 2000 M6 only, total power consumption of the shelf includes all cards, fan tray, 10% of power consumed by all cards, and 5W of Cooling Unit power consumption.
Show Unit Weight	Check the **Show Unit Weight** check box to view the weight of each card and shelf in kilograms. The unit weight for a shelf is the sum of cards and modules.

4. Select the options as you require.

Export power consumption and unit weight report

Teaches you how to export the power consumption and unit weight report. Instructs you on extracting this crucial data to optimize power planning and hardware installation.

Follow these steps to export the power consumption and weight report of each shelf and card.

Before you begin

Log in to the Cisco ONP web interface on page 16

View power consumption and unit weight report on page 331.

Procedure

---

1. In the graphical area, click the download icon.

   The **Export** pop-up list displays these options.

Table 154: Option Descriptions

Options	
Current site	Provides details of the site that you selected.
All Sites	Provides details of all the sites.

2. Click the option as you require.
3. Click **Power Consumption & Weight** to export the optical reports details in an Excel sheet.

   We recommend that you export the power consumption and weight report only in the analyze mode. Exporting the reports in the upgrade and release upgrade modes may be inaccurate.

7 Backup and Restore Cisco ONP Database

Topics:

- Database backups
- Restore the database manually
- Database overload notification levels and user actions

Provides instructions for system administrators to perform, schedule, and restore database backups for Cisco ONP. It also details how to manage database performance by configuring overload notifications and manually deleting unused network data to maintain system efficiency.

Database backups

Provides a mechanism for system administrators to schedule daily, weekly, or monthly database backups on durable NFS storage. It covers the archive types, setup requirements, manual backup procedures, scheduling methods, and restoration processes to ensure data protection.

A database backup is a data protection mechanism that

- allows system administrators to schedule full database backups at daily, weekly, or monthly intervals,
- lets only system administrators access backup folders and perform restorations, and
- stores all backup archives on a highly durable NFS share.

Archive types

Archive types available for database backups include:

- Daily archives for the last 7 days
- Weekly archives for the last 4 weeks
- Monthly archives for the last 6 months

> **Note**
>
> You can change the duration for monthly archives to meet specific retention needs.

Set up database backup storage

Configure and prepare backup storage and scripts for archiving database data on a secure NFS volume.

Use this task to ensure reliable backups of database archives by preparing NFS storage and configuring backup scripts

Database archives require secure, high-durability backup storage. This task guides you through establishing a reliable NFS storage location and preparing scripts for regular backups and restoration.

Before you begin

- Ensure that a highly durable 2 TB NFS storage is available to store database archives.
- Ensure that the storage is accessible from the Cisco ONP environment.
- Set up rules as defined by the Cisco ONP network and configure the appropriate Access Control List (ACL) to permit or deny access to the storage as needed.

Procedure

1. Log into the Cisco ONP server, where you have installed Cisco ONP by using the tar archive.
2. Create a folder for backup. Ideally it should be mounted on a reliable object storage such as NFS.
3. Copy backup, rotation, and setup backup scripts from `ONP/images` folder to the new folder created in step 2.

Example:

```
 $ cd
$ mkdir cnp_backups
$ tree ~/cnp_backups/
 /home/ciscocnp/cnp_backups/
├── backup_postgres.sh
└── rotation.sh
└── setup_backup.sh
```

Ensure that all scripts have necessary permissions:

```
 $ chmod +x backup_postgres.sh
```

```
 $ chmod +x rotation.sh
```

```
 $ chmod +x setup_backup.sh
```

```
$ ls -l | grep .sh
```

```
 -rwxrwxr-x 1 ciscocnp ciscocnp 518 Jan 16 05:23 backup_postgres.sh
```

```
-rwxrwxr-x 1 ciscocnp ciscocnp 1412 Feb 1 05:50 rotation.sh
```

4. Copy `restore_postgres.sh` from `/ONP/images/`.

Backup scripts are prepared and ready to archive, rotate, and restore database files securely on your NFS storage.

Back up the Cisco ONP database

Configure and run backup scripts to safely store the Cisco ONP database files in a designated folder with timestamps.

Follow these steps to back up the Cisco ONP database.

Procedure

---

1. Browse to the location where the backup_postgres.sh script is stored.
2. Use the `bash rotation.sh` command to execute the rotation.sh script.

   Example

   ```
   user@server:~/cnp_backups$ bash rotation.sh
   ```

   This command creates the necessary folder structure.

3. Use the `bash backup_postgres.sh` command to execute the script.

   Example

   ```
    user@server:~/cnp_backups$ bash backup_postgres.sh
   ```

The backup file is stored in the daily backup folder (backup.daily) with the current time stamp.

Backup scheduling methods

Lists the available methods for scheduling backups and links to detailed procedures for each method.

You can schedule a backup using either of these methods:

- Using a script: Automate backup scheduling with a custom script. For the detailed task, see Schedule a backup using script on page 339.
- Using the user interface: Schedule backups directly through the graphical interface. For the step-by-step instructions, see Schedule a backup with Crontab on page 339.

Schedule a backup using script

Configure scripts to automate daily PostgreSQL backups and manage backup file storage.

Follow these steps to schedule the backup operation using a script.

Procedure

1. Log in to the Cisco ONP server.
2. Use the command `bash rotation.sh` to execute the rotation.sh script.

   Example

   ```
   user@server:~/cnp_backups$ bash rotation.sh
   ```

   This command creates the necessary folder structure.
3. Use the command `bash setup_backup.sh` to execute the setup_backup.sh script.

   Example

   ```
   user@server:~/cnp_backups$ bash setup_backup.sh
   ```

   The backup file is stored in the daily backup folder (backup.daily) with the current time stamp.
4. Enter the path at the user prompt to store the file.
   Backup files are stored in your required file path as shown in this example.

   Example

   ```
   /user-defined path/backups/backup.daily
   ```

Schedule a backup with Crontab

Configure scheduled backup operations using Crontab to automate data protection.

Follow these steps to schedule the backup operation using Crontab.

Procedure

1. Log in to the Cisco ONP server.
2. Use the command `sudo crontab -e` to configure the Crontab job.

```
user@server~/cnp_backups$ sudo crontab -e
```

3. Update the `Crontab.sh`script with the required cron job entries using the Syntax to schedule the backup using Crontab on page 343, to schedule backup operations.

Example

This example shows the scheduling of the backup operation at 3:00 a.m daily.

```
 0 3 * * * /home/ciscocnp/cnp_backups/backup_postgres.sh
```

Syntax to schedule the backup using Crontab

Describes how Crontab backup schedule syntaxes define the timing and frequency of automated backup jobs in Unix-like systems.

Use this syntax to schedule a backup in Crontab:

```
m h dom mon dow
```

Where:

- m: Minutes (0-59)
- h: Hours (1-23)
- dom: Day of the month (1-31)
- mon: Month of the year (1-12)
- dow: Day of the week (0-6, where 0 represents Sunday)

To specify the time, you can provide exact values for the minute (m), hour (h), day of the month (dom), month (mon), and day of the week (dow). Alternatively, you can use the wildcard character `*` in these fields to indicate "any value."

Note

The backup jobs are initiated according to the system daemon's understanding of time and time zones as defined by the cron scheduler.

Restore the database manually

Restore a database on your system after removing related Docker services.

This task is for recovering your database using a backup archive after you remove conflicting Docker services. You may need to do this if the database becomes corrupt or you wish to revert to a previous state.

Procedure

1. Check the Cisco ONP database.

   Example

```
$ postgres CnpDB
```

```
MongoDB shell version: 2.6.10
 connecting to: CnpDB
 Server has startup warnings:
 2019-01-31T12:17:39.354+0000 I STORAGE [initandlisten]
 2019-01-31T12:17:39.354+0000 I STORAGE [initandlisten] ** WARNING: Using the
 XFS filesystem is strongly recommended with the WiredTiger storage engine.
 2019-01-31T12:17:39.354+0000 I STORAGE [initandlisten] ** See
http://dochub.mongodb.org/core/prodnotes-filesystem
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten]
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** WARNING: Access
control is not enabled for the database.
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** Read and write
access to data and configuration is unrestricted.
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten]
 > show collections
 NetworkEntity
 SystemLog
 BOM
 fs.files
 Users
 fs.chunks
 ErrorInfo
 NetworkObject
 UserGroups
 TaskInfo
 ActionGroups
 Roles
 >
 ```
```

2. Remove the Cisco ONP back-end and front-end Docker services,"docker service rm cnp_cnp cnp_cnp_frontend" and check again:

   **Example**

```
```
```

```
$ postgres CnpDB
```

```
 MongoDB shell version: 2.6.10
 connecting to: CnpDB
 Server has startup warnings:
 2019-01-31T12:17:39.354+0000 I STORAGE [initandlisten]
 2019-01-31T12:17:39.354+0000 I STORAGE [initandlisten] ** WARNING: Using the
 XFS file system is strongly recommended with the WiredTiger storage engine.

 2019-01-31T12:17:39.354+0000 I STORAGE [initandlisten] ** See
http://dochub.mongodb.org/core/prodnotes-filesystem
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten]
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** WARNING: Access
```

```
control is not enabled for the database.
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten] ** Read and write
access to data and configuration is unrestricted.
 2019-01-31T12:17:40.013+0000 I CONTROL [initandlisten]
 > show collections
 >
 ```
```

3. Copy the database to the folder that is mapped to PostgresDB container's volume:

**Example**

```
 $ sudo cp backups/2019-02-01-04-29.archive /var/lib/postgresdb_cnp/
```

4. Restore the database and check.

Example

```
 $ docker exec -t cnp_postgres.1.$(docker service ps -f 'name=cnp_postgres.1'
 -f 'desired-state=running' cnp_postgres -q) bash -c "postgresrestore -u
\$(cat \$MONGO_INITDB_ROOT_USERNAME_FILE) -p \$(cat
\$MONGO_INITDB_ROOT_PASSWORD_FILE) --authenticationDatabase admin --port 27017
 -h localhost --db CnpDB --gzip --archive=/data/db/2019-02-01-04-29.archive"
```

The database is restored from the backup archive file and service access is enabled as appropriate.

Restore the database using a script

Restore the database from a backup archive using a provided shell script.

Perform a database restoration using a backup file and a shell script.

You can restore the database using a script, which is available at this location:

`/ONP/Images/restore_postgres.sh`

Follow these steps to restore the database using a script:

Procedure

Use the command `sudo bash restore_postgres.sh` to restore the database

Example

```
 $ sudo bash restore_postgres.sh DB backup archive file path.
```

```
$ sudo bash restore_postgres.sh /backups/backup.daily/2019-05-05-23-58.archive
```

The database backup is created and a confirmation prompt appears asking to delete the database.

```
!!! WARNING! Complete Restore Operation will replace Existing Database with
Backup Database (Recommended) !!!
Do you want Complete Restore? (Yes/No) [default - Yes]
```

Enter `Yes` to delete the database and restore the database with backup file.
```

Enter `No` to not delete the database and apply only missing data(s) from backup file.

The database is restored from the backup archive according to your prompt selection. You receive a confirmation indicating that the restore operation is complete.

Syntax to schedule the backup using Crontab

Lists the field structure and parameters required to schedule backup jobs using Crontab.

Crontab allows you to schedule backups by specifying a set of time and date fields. Use the following syntax in your Crontab file to define when the backup occurs:

```
m h dom mon dow
```

Where:

- m: Minutes (0-59)
- h: Hours (1-23)
- dom: Day of the month (1-31)
- mon: Month of the year (1-12)
- dow: Day of the week (0-6, where 0 represents Sunday)

To specify the time, you can provide exact values for the minute (m), hour (h), day of the month (dom), month (mon), and day of the week (dow); alternatively, you can use the wildcard character `*` in these fields to indicate "any value."

> **Note**
>
> The backup jobs are initiated according to the system daemon's understanding of time and time zones as defined by the cron scheduler.

Database overload notification levels and user actions

Provides details on the types of database overload notifications in Cisco Optical Network Planner, including notification levels, behavior, and recommended user actions.

This section describes the databse overloand notification in the Cisco Optical Network Planner tool.

- Whenever the database is fully overloaded with networks, the subsequent network operations becomes slower such as like opening a network, saving a network, etc.
- Database overload notification appears whenever these operations are performed. You can take necessary backup of unused networks and delete them.
- These notifications are enabled by default. These can be disabled via feature.properties file.
- Two levels of warning notifications appear – **Slowness Detected** and **CONP Server DB capacity Exceeded**. Take necessary actions appropriately.

Modify the threshold for database notifications

Instructs administrators on how to customize performance monitoring thresholds within the configuration files. It enables precise control over when the system triggers slow query or capacity warnings.

Use this task to modify the threshold for database notifications.

Procedure

1. Open the `feature.properties` file.
2. Search for `hibernate.slowQuery.logging.enabled` and set it to `false`.

   By default, this property is enabled.
3. Modify the properties inside the `hibernate.slowQuery.logging.enabled` property as follows.

Properties	Description
hibernate.slowQuery.logging.med.threshold.ms	Medium-level threshold that triggers warning alerts when database queries exceed this execution time. If a network takes more than 5 seconds to open, this property triggers a warning alert notification. Medium timeout value is 5 seconds. 5000 is default.
hibernate.slowQuery.logging.high.threshold.ms	High-level threshold that triggers critical alerts when database queries exceed this execution time. If a network takes more than 10 seconds to open, this property triggers a critical alert notification. Maximum timeout value is 10 seconds. 10000 is default.
hibernate.slowQuery.logging.min.network.count	Threshold for maximum network count. 5000 is default.
hibernate.slowQuery.logging.min.sites.count	Threshold for maximum sites count. 150000 is default.

The database notification will now appear based on the threshold values that you have set.

Manually clean the database

Configure the database by deleting outdated networks to maintain data accuracy.

Remove old networks from the database to optimize performance and ensure data is up-to-date.

This task is performed when you need to delete network entries that are no longer required, keeping the database lean and relevant.

Procedure

1. Choose **File** > **Delete**.
   The **Select Network(s) to Delete** window opens.
2. Select the networks as follows.

Options	Description
Search bar	Search for the network to delete.

Options	Description
Select All check box	Select all the networks.
Check box list	Select the old networks.

3. Click **Delete**.
   Warning message appears.
4. Click **Yes**.

The selected network is deleted.

A Cisco ONP UI Reference

Topics:

- Menu bar options and functions
- Network tree elements and features
- Design Palette options
- Entity Editor window options

Describes the various interface options available in the Cisco ONP application, including the menu bar, network tree, design palette, and entity editor. It provides a comprehensive guide to navigating and managing network design elements within the graphical environment.

This appendix chapter describes the various options available in the Cisco ONP UI.

Table 155: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
UI/UX enhancement	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		Cisco ONP is enhanced with these UI/UX designs: • Salesforce BoM: **Choose Export > Salesforce BoM** to get BoM report in Salesforce format. • Multiple network downloads:**Choose File > Download Networks** and select up to five network designs to download. • Ageing loss support in imported and exported excel sheet • Network tree structure retention: Network tree does not collapse after parameter updates. • Populate shelves from bottom: **Enable Populate Shelves From Bottom** check box under **Layout** at site level to populate equipment from the bottom of the shelves. • Addition of equipment to restriction list: **Add equipment to Restricted Equipment** under **System Release** at network level to restrict the tool from using it in network design. • Database clean-up: **Set [illegible]** to true to enable database cleanup.

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		• Automatic SD: **Enable Auto at Optical Subnet level** to **enable** basic automatic spectral density for the selected optical subnet. • Enhanced tuner mode: Added **Maximum DataRate Maximum Capacity** and **Maximum DataRate Best OSNR** to calculate results based on maximum data rate per maximum capacity and best OSNR. • Interoperability support for all networks: Allows different source and destination card types to interoperate. • Link availability report: Choose **Export > Link Availability** for an analyzed network to download the network design with link availability values. • Enhanced optical source search: More keywords are added to the search box to find Optical sources based on file parameters. • Frequency update in wavelength: Now wavelength values contain corresponding frequency values.

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		• Editable Unique ID for chassis in Layout tab: Choose **Edit > Edit Unique ID** to edit the chassis UID for an analyzed network.
Enhancements and Engineering Initiatives	Cisco ONP Release 25.1.1	This release includes several user experience and functionality enhancements to the application: • Added color indication at the circuit and network level in the network tree to represent optical feasibility and overall network performance. • Enhanced selection capabilities within the network tree for more efficient management. • Added version and timestamp information to exported reports to improve traceability and documentation. • Displayed edge labels directly on the map view for easier identification and understanding of network topology. • Provided users with the ability to unlock and modify entity properties within the entity editor. • Enabled users to edit the Effective Mode Area parameter for fibers, allowing for more accurate OSNR and power calculations.

Table 156: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
User Interface Enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 24.3.1	

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description

		Cisco ONP improves the user experience with these user interface enhancements:
		• **Maps**:
		  • Providing an option to increase the workable area.
		  • Switching to zoom mode that automatically centers the map on the selected node.
		  • Highlighting nodes and fibers selected in the network tree on the map.
		• **Entity Editor**: Adding tooltips for some of the properties.
		• **Results**:
		  • Including Raman information in the Fiber Details that are exported from **Export**>**Fibers**.
		  • Introducing **Export Report** button to export Optical Reports/BOM differences between two networks in CONP.
		  • Maintaining the recent view in the **Results** tab view when switching to the **Map** or **BoM** tabs.

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
		• Enabling editing of EOL Aging Loss with **Aging Loss [dB]** property in both the entity editor and Properties pane. • Updating optical sources with minimum system release information for user visibility in the **Manage Optical Source** dialog box. • Adding an *OMNI* marker to identify the Omni-Directional sides in the NCS 2000 networks. • **Component Logs**: Streamlining log management, this **Logs** menu option provides direct access to critical component logs such as cnp Backend (BE), ODE, GENE, and PCE through the user interface.

Menu bar options and functions

Lists all menu bar options in the Cisco ONP GUI and provides a description for each.

This table lists all options available in your Cisco ONP GUI menu bar.

Table 157: Menu options and descriptions

Options	Description
File	Performs common file operations such as New, Open, Open Shared, Save, Save As, Share, and Delete
Network	Opens Entity Editor, analyzes the network, and converts non-SSON to SSON networks
Export	Exports reports of CPZ, sites, fibers, SRLGs, services, waves, media channels, optical results, service aggregation, BOM, and messages. Export allows you to download Excel and LNI templates
Import	Imports CPZ, Excel, LNI, and MPZ to design a network in Cisco ONP
Manage	Manages Layout Templates and Optical Sources
Logs	Displays log events initiated during a specific period, such as user login, user logout, password change, and LNI - start, failed, and completed
Job Monitor	Monitors background tasks
Control Panel	Manages users, user groups, user roles, permissions, system configuration, and dictionary
Preferences	Changes the default map view and personalizes the color code for spectrum utilization
Help	Displays the Cisco ONP version
Last Login	Shows the last date and time you logged in to Cisco ONP including the last login IP details
Username	Displays the name of the user who has currently logged in to Cisco ONP

File

Performs common file management operations, including creating, opening, saving, sharing, and deleting network designs. It enables users to maintain and organize their network project files effectively.

The **File** menu includes common file options such as New, Open, and Delete.

Options	Description
New	Creates a new network. By default, NCS 1010 is created. To create NCS 2000 networks, change **L0 Network Platform** to *NCS2000*. You can check the **SSON Network** check box and select **System Release** for NCS 2K to create an SSON network.

Options	Description
Open	Opens a saved network. The network name in blue-colored font indicates that the network is in the Design mode, and the network name in green-colored font indicates that the network is in the Analyze mode. **Note** If you view a blank screen when you open a network, refresh the browser, or log in to Cisco ONP again.
Open Shared	Opens a shared network.
Save	Saves a network.
Save As	Saves the network with a new name.
Share	Shares a network or networks.
Delete	Deletes a network or networks.

Network

Provides tools for network design, analysis, and optimization, including mode switching and tuner functions. It allows users to modify network properties, convert architectures, and generate critical failure or feasibility reports.

The **Network** menu includes options such as Entity Editor, Analyze, and SSON Convert in the design mode. It includes options such as Entity Editor, Design, Upgrade, and Enter Plan Mode in the Analyze mode.

Options	Description
Entity Editor	Use this option to edit various properties of an element in the network
Analyze	Analyzes the network after completing the design
SSON Convert	Converts a Non-SSON network to an SSON network
Design	Switches from Analyze mode to Design, Upgrade, or Release Upgrade mode
Upgrade	Upgrades an existing network that is in the Analyze mode
Release Upgrade	Upgrades the NCS 2K or NCS 1010 System Release of a network
Enter Plan Mode	Switches to the Plan mode
Exit Plan Mode	Exits the plan mode
Enter Link Rate Tuner Mode	Enters the link rate tuner mode
Open Tuner Input	Opens the tuner input table to add parameters for custom optical sources

Options	Description
Run Tuner	Runs the tuner input options to provide custom optical source results.
Start New	Starts fresh tuner analysis
Open Tuner Result	Opens the already analyzed tuner results
Exit Link Rate Tuner Mode	Exits the link rate tuner mode
Restore	Restores failed fibers and nodes
Open Failure Report	Expands the Failure Report from the bottom of the Map. Data is populated after Restore.
Open Feasibility Report	Expands the Feasibility Report from the bottom of the Map. The report displays the data regarding Auto Regen Suggestions for channel feasibility.

Export

Facilitates the extraction of network data into various formats, including reports for sites, fibers, services, and bills of materials. It supports the downloading of Excel and LNI templates for external documentation and planning.

The **Export** menu includes options to export reports of Sites, Fibers, Services, SRLG, Waves, Messages, and BOM.

Options	Description
CPZ	Export the .cpz design file of a network into your local system.
Sites	Exports site details such as x and y coordinates, grooming site flag, CLLI code, site address, site type, and site name.
Fibers	Exports fiber details such as length, loss to fiber, source and destination site, source and destination edge. From Release 24.3.1, the exported fiber details contains the Raman information.
Services	Exports service details such as name, type, path, quantity, and protection.
SRLGs	Exports details about created SRLGs.
Waves (Available for non-SSON network)	Exports wave details such as Label, Source and Destination sites, Card Type, Wavelength, Utilization, Source port, Destination port, Demands, OTN Hops, OSNR, OSNRMarginEOL, StatusEOL, Excluded Channels, and Path of Wave.
Media Channels (Available for SSON network)	Exports media channel details such as Media Channel Label, Media Carrier Label, Source and Destination sites, Card Type, Wavelength, Utilization, Source port, Destination port, Demands, OTN Hops, OSNR, OSNRMarginEOL, StatusEOL, Excluded Channels, and Path of Media channel.

Options	Description
Circuits (Available for NCS1010 network)	Exports circuits details such as Circuit Label, Carrier Label, Source and Destination sites, Card Type, Traffic Type, Wavelength, Utilization, Source port, Destination port, Demands, OTN Hops, OSNR, OSNRMarginEOL, StatusEOL, Excluded Circuits, and Path of Circuit.
Messages	Shows the complete log of the analysis, including critical errors.
Excel	Download sample Excel file that can be used as a reference for creating networks using the Import Excel feature.
LNI Template	Download sample LNI file that can be used as a reference for creating networks using the Import feature.
Optical Source Template	Download sample Optical Source Excel file that can be used as a reference for creating User Defined/custom Optical Source using the **Manage** > **Optical Sources** feature.
BOM	Exports details about pricing and quantity of the network equipment
Failure Groups	This option is available only in the plan mode. You can add failed fibers to a failure group.
Failure Report	This option is available only in the plan mode. It shows the failed fibers, total channels, failed channels, restored channels, and fiber hotzones.
Optical Results	Exports details such as protection type, SOL, EOL, source, and destination
Device Configuration	Exports the Device Netconf XML file and COSM Netconf file.

Import

Enables the integration of external network design files, such as Excel, CPZ, and MPZ formats, into the Cisco ONP application. It also allows for the import of live deployed network configurations to assist in accurate modeling.

The Import menu imports an Excel file, a CPZ file, or an MPZ file.

Options	Description
CPZ	Imports the .cpz network design files that are exported from another Cisco ONP instance
Excel	Imports an Excel file containing all the design parameters
Live	Imports a live deployed network by retrieving configurations of the nodes, provided in the LNI input Excel sheet
MPZ	Imports the .mpz network design files from CTP to Cisco ONP, to avoid recreating the networks that are already created in CTP

Manage

Manages reusable layout templates and custom optical sources to standardize design configurations. It provides access to look-up tables for verifying optical feasibility values across different gain ranges.

You can manage layout templates and optical sources.

Options	Description
Layout Templates	Imports reusable templates to design layout configurations for a network
Optical Sources	Imports an optical source from your local system
Look Up Table	Displays the optical feasability values for the gain ranges of each EDFA cards.

Logs

Tracks system events and provides access to critical component logs for performance monitoring and troubleshooting. It streamlines log management by allowing users to view login, analysis, and import activities directly through the interface.

System Logs

The System Logs option allows an admin user, or user with USER MANAGEMENT, and NETWORK MANAGEMENT permissions to view at logs the events that are initiated during a specific time interval. Examples of events are user login, user logout, password change, Live Network Import (LNI)-start, failed, completed and analysis-start, and failed.

The **SYSTEM LOGS** page includes the following fields:

Field	Description
Time Stamp	Provides the date and time of the specific event
Event Type	Shows the type of event, which includes user login, user logout, password change, and so on
Description	Describes the event, which includes user login success, user logout success, and so on
Username	Shows the user who has initiated specific events
Event Source	Shows the IP address of the device from where the event is initiated

Events that are captured in the System Logs are:

Event	Description
SIGNUP	New user sign-up for Cisco ONP
LOGIN	User log in to Cisco ONP
USER STATE CHANGE	User state change from Active to Inactive and the converse
USER ROLE CHANGE	User role change, such as admin to planner, and so on
LOGOUT	User log out from Cisco ONP
USER DELETION	Deletion of a particular user

Event	Description
UNAUTHORIZED	User enters invalid login credentials
LNI_START	Successful initiation of Live Network Import
LNI_COMPLETE	Successful completion of live import of a network
LNI_CANCEL	Cancellation of Live Network Import
CONC_IMPORT_COMPLETE	Successful completion of live import of a network from Cisco ONC
ANALYZE_LNI_START	Analysis of LNI network started successfully
ANALYZE_LNI_END	Analysis of LNI network completed successfully
ANALYZE START	Starting of the network analysis
ANALYZE END	Completion of the network analysis
ANALYZE CANCEL	Cancellation of the network analysis
UPGRADE NETWORK	Entering the Upgrade mode
PLAN_INIT	Entering the Plan mode
PLAN_END	Exiting the Plan mode
PLAN_REROUTE	Checking for alternate paths to restore failed media channels or waves
PLAN_PROGRESS	Restoration of failed media channels or waves in progress
RELEASE_UPGRADE_NETWORK	Upgrading the system release of the network is in progress.

Component Logs

The Component Logs option allows you to access logs for multiple critical components such as cnp Backend (BE), ODE, GENE, and PCE, directly through the user interface. This streamlines the process, eliminating the need for server access and manual file navigation. This enhancement simplifies log management, aiding in performance monitoring, troubleshooting, and system insights.

The **Component Logs** page includes the fields:

Field	Description
Time Stamp	Provides the date and time of the specific event
Logs	Describes the events for the selected component
Component	Provides list of critical components to choose from. The available components are: • BE • ODE • GENE • PCE

Field	Description
Search	Locates specific log entries based in the entered value
Pages	Allows you to navigate through logs page by page

Job Monitor

Monitors and manages background tasks such as network analysis and imports to ensure efficient system performance. It allows authorized users to filter, track, and cancel ongoing processes as needed.

The **Job Monitor** menu checks and manages tasks running in the background.

You can access this menu if you have ADMIN, NETWORK_MANAGEMENT, or NETWORK_PLANNING role.

The **JOB MONITOR** page has the following options:

Options	Description
Refresh	Refreshes the display information.
Filter	Applies one or more of the following filter options: Task Type: Filters the display information based on the task type. Select Start Date: Filters the display information based on the start date of the task. Select End Date: Filters the display information based on the end date of the task. Username: Filters the display information based on the username.
Created Date	The date on which the task is started by the user.
User Name	Name of the user who initiated the job.
Network Name	Name of the network on which the task is running.
Task Type	The type of background task: Valid values are ANALYZE and EPNM_IMPORT.
Messages	The current state of the task.
Cancel	Enables you to cancel or stop an ongoing background task: • The Admin can cancel any of the running background tasks. Other valid users can cancel only their own tasks. • If you want to cancel your ongoing network analysis, you can open Cisco ONP at the browser in incognito mode, or contact the Admin. • After a task is cancelled, it gets removed from the job monitor. You can check the status of a cancelled task from **System logs** page. Click **Logs** to open the **System logs** page.

Options	Description
Clear all Completed Tasks	Removes all the completed tasks from the **Job Monitor** page.

Control Panel

Administers user accounts, roles, permissions, and system configurations to maintain secure access and operational control. It provides the necessary tools for managing user states and password policies within the application.

Apart from designing, analyzing, and creating BOM for a network, a user with admin rights can activate, manage, and delete users and their roles.

To navigate to the control panel page, click **Control Panel**.

The admin or any user with USER_MANAGEMENT role can lock, unlock an individual user account, and manually expire the individual user password. For more information, see #unique_282.

Preferences

Customizes application settings, including default map views and color codes for spectrum utilization. It enables users to personalize the interface to better suit their specific design and monitoring requirements.

This menu contains the General Settings option to customize Cisco ONP settings such as the default map view and spectrum utilization percentage.

Field	Description
General Settings	Allows choosing the default map view and applying color codes for spectrum usage percentage • **Default Map**: Choose the **Detailed** or **Minimal** map from the drop-down list. • **Spectrum Utilization Percentage**: Click and drag to change the color code to indicate spectrum usage.

Help

Displays the current version information of the Cisco ONP application. It provides users with necessary software identification details for support and documentation purposes.

This menu provides information about the Cisco ONP version.

Field	Description
About	Provides the Cisco ONP version.

Network tree elements and features

Lists the elements and UI features available in the network tree and their descriptions.

Table 158: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Network Tree Enhancements	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	Now, you can use the Ellipsis icon at the right side of each element in the Network tree to perform various actions such as Expand All, Collapse All, Enable Multi-Select, and so on. Also, you have multiple entity-level options to filter the elements under the Network tree. These enhancements make the Network tree more intuitive.

The left pane of the Cisco ONP home page comprises a network tree. The network tree includes various network elements. When you click each element, the respective property is displayed under the network tree. You can edit the properties. For more information on editing the network properties, see Modify Network Properties on page 136.

From R25.1.1, the network tree provides the UI enhancements

- Default multi-select check boxes—network tree entities have the multi-select check boxes enabled by default. To disable the multi-select check boxes, click the ellipses icon and click the **Disable Multi-Select** option. To enable the multi-select option, follow the same navigation.
- Coloring indication on network tree—network tree entities display red, green, and yellow colors to indicate the optical feasibility of the circuits and overall network.

Table 159: Network Tree Elements

Network Tree Elements	Description
Network name	Displays the name of the network.
Sites	Customer premise equipment that is located in a rack within a building. When you click a site name in the network tree, the site will be highlighted in orange on the map. When multiselect is enabled, the network tree displays checkboxes for each site, fiber, and circuit. Selecting multiple sites from the network tree highlights the same sites on the map.
Fiber	Optical fiber connecting two sites.
Fiber Couple	A fiber couple consists of two different fibers (clockwise and counterclockwise), one for transmission and another for reception.
Services	Service is the circuit through which traffic flows between nodes. When you add services to the Traffic site (of the type 1K-2K-4K) in an SSON network, a DefaultGroup is created under the Services in the network tree. You can also create a new service group.

Network Tree Elements	Description
Waves or Medial Channel or Circuits	The wave or Media channel represents a DWDM channel. In a wave hierarchy, for each wave, there is a trail. When you expand a trail, there is a section under each trail. The trail is an optical path or a network section joining two traffic nodes. It can have more than one section depending on whether the trail has a regenerator site. For more information on regeneration, see Regenerator sites on page 276.
SRLG	Shared Risk Link Group (SRLG) is useful for routing the protected services. If there are Fiber 1 and Fiber 2 in the network, they are assumed to be diverse and are used as alternates for protection purposes. If Fiber 1 and Fiber 2 are in an SRLG, they are not true alternates, and they share the same risk of failure. Therefore, if Fiber1 fails, Fiber 2 also fails, and Fiber 2 cannot be used as a protected path.
Optical subnet	An optical subnet is a collection of spans with certain associated properties. When you create a new network, Cisco ONP automatically creates an optical subnet that is associated to the network. At least one optical subnet must exist for each network.

Use the Search box on top of the network tree to search for any specific site, fiber, or wave in the network tree panel. Click the Refresh icon to refresh your search.

Now, you can filter the elements available in the network tree using the Filter icon available next to the Search box. The following table explains the various filter options available.

Table 160: Network Tree Elements

Filters	Options Available Under Each Filter
Network Filter	Entity Type
Sites Filter	Site Type, and DWDM Site Type
Fibers Filter	Source Site, Destination Site, Source Edge, Destination Edge, and Raman
Services Filter	Protection Type, Source Site, Destination Site, Src Add-Drop Type, and Dst Add-Drop Type
Waves, Medial Channel, or Circuits Filter	Protection Type, Source Site, Destination Site, Src Add-Drop Type, and Dst Add-Drop Type

Design Palette options

Provides a detailed reference to the icons, tools, features, and display modes available in the Cisco ONP Design Palette and Intuitive Map Display. Includes information on icon functions, map modes, and latest enhancements.

Table 161: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Intuitive Map Display	Cisco ONP Release 5.2	The new intuitive map display allows you to virtually rearrange networks for a clutter-free view without impacting the original design. This display simplifies adding new nodes to complex networks. Save the last modified network in the new view to retain the latest rearrangement. The new icons in the Design Palette that enable the intuitive display are: • **Switch to Intuitive Arrangement/Switch to Coordinates Arrangement**–Toggles the map between the intuitive and original displays. • **Rearrange nodes**–Overrides node coordinates and rearranges the map in a presentable manner.

At the right of the Cisco ONP home page, there is the design palette. You can use this design palette to create a network design. It consists of the following six icons:

Icons	Description
Switch to Zoom Mode/ Switch to Normal Mode	Click this icon to toggle between Normal and Zoom modes. **Zoom Mode:** Highlights the selected node and automatically centers the map on the selected node. The size of labels, such as fiber and service names, adjusts according to the mode. **Normal Mode:** Highlights the selected node on the map. Autozoom is disabled. You need to manually move the map to view the selected node if it is not visible.
Zoom In	Click this icon to magnify the map.
Zoom Out	Click this icon to minimize the map.
Reset Zoom	Click this icon to reset the map to its original size.
Switch to Intuitive Arrangement/Switch to Coordinates Arrangement	Click this icon to toggle between the intuitive and coordinates display. Save the last modified network in the Intuitive view to retain the latest rearrangement. The saved networks retain the map designs when reopened or shared with others. When you export the network as CPZ or Excel files, the exported files include both original and modified or rearranged coordinate data.
Rearrange nodes	Click this icon to rearrange the map in a presentable fashion.

Icons	Description
Drawing Tool	The Drawing Tool consists of the following icons: • **Traffic Site**: Select this icon, and click the working area to create traffic sites in the network. • **ROADM Site**: Select this icon, and click the working area to create ROADM sites. • **OLA Site**: Select this icon, and click the working area to create OLA sites. • **Passthrough Site**: Select this icon, and click the working area to create passthrough sites. • **Link**: Click this icon, and drag and drop between sites to create a fiber link. • **OTN Service**: Click this icon to create OTN service between sites. • **DWDM channel**: Click this icon to add a wave or medial channel between sites. • **Select**: The **Select** icon looks similar to the cursor tool. Click this icon to select a node, link service, and so on.
Layers Window	Use this icon to view or hide layers such as fiber link, service, text, and channel. The following are the four toggle icons: • **Toggle Fiber**: Click this icon to view or hide fiber link details from the network. • **Toggle Service**: Click this icon to view or hide service details from the network. • **Toggle Wave**: Click this icon to view or hide the channel or wave details from the network. • **Toggle Text**: Click this icon to view or hide the text from the network. • **Toggle COSM associations**: Click this icon to remove or add COSM associations. • **Expand/Collapse All Demands**: Click this icon to expand the waves or media channels so that you can view them clearly. Click this icon again to collapse the waves and media channels to their original shape and position. The eye symbol in the icon indicates that you are currently viewing the respective details.

Icons	Description
Zoom Tool	The icon below the **Drawing Tool** is the **Zoom Tool**. You can change the display of the working area by using this function. Click the arrow to view two sliders. • **Map Fade**: Move the **Map Fade** slider from right to left to fade the map from the background. • **Zoom In/Out**: To magnify the map, move the Zoom in or out slider from left to right.
Zoom Elements	Click the **Zoom Elements** icon to view four sliders. • **Media Channel Width**: Move this slider from left to right to increase the channel width. • **Path Spread**: Move this slider from left to right to increase the space between the paths. • **Fiber Width**: Move this slider from left to right to increase the fiber width. • **Service Width**: Move this slider from left to right to increase the service width.
Show Failed (available only in plan mode)	This icon shows the failed media channels in the map. Failed ones are marked with a red cross mark.
Traffic Monitor (available only in plan mode)	This icon shows the total number of impacted media channels, demands, or services that are working or failed in the entire network.
Switch to Minimal Map/Switch to Detailed Map	Click this icon to toggle between Minimal Map and Detailed Map. **Switch to Minimal Map:** Focuses on Sites and Fibers, allowing you to view spectrum utilization, and supporting the spectrum and path finder. **Switch to Detailed Map:** Displays all network components for a comprehensive view.

Entity Editor window options

Lists the operations and features available in the Entity Editor window for managing network element properties.

The **Entity Editor** allows you to edit various properties of an element in the network. Choose **Network** > **Entity Editor** to open the **Entity Editor** window.

The **Entity Editor** enhances some properties with descriptions in the form of tooltips.

The table lists the operations that you can perform in the **Entity Editor** window.

Options	Description
Left pane filter	Includes check boxes to filter the network elements displayed under each tab: • For the **SITE** tab, you can choose whether to display OTN (only traffic node), DWDM (ROADM, OLA, or pass-through) node, or both. • For the **FIBER** tab, you can choose the fiber connecting a particular source and destination sites. • For the **SERVICE** tab, you can choose to display either services, waves, or both.
Right pane properties	Displays all properties of the selected network element. You can modify the properties as required.
Search	Searches for a particular network element.
Refresh	Refreshes the list of network elements displayed under each tab.
Expand/Collapse	Expands or collapses the network elements available in the network tree under each tab.
Select Similar	Selects similar network elements available in the network tree. For example, select a ROADM site, and click the **Select Similar** icon. All ROADM sites are selected. You can change a property in all the selected sites at the same time. This option allows you to identify and compare the property difference. For example, if a property is different among the selected sites, that property is dimmed. You can select an option that is applied to all the selections.
Un-Select All	Deselects all selections that you make under the network tree.
Delete	Deletes the selected network elements.

Options	Description
Add Contentionless Sides (available only under the **Site** tab for the NCS 2000 network)	Adds contentionless sides to NCS 2000 networks. Contentionless functionality on a site refers to the contentionless add/drop ability of an N-degree ROADM node to accommodate N wavelengths of the same frequency from a single add/drop device. For a ROADM to be contentionless, the number of drop units have to be equal to ROADM degrees. • Click the ROADM site to add contentionless sides. • Click the **Add Contentionless Side** icon. • Enter an appropriate value in the **Enter number of contentionless sides** field. • Click **OK**. After adding the contentionless side, you can edit the contentionless port property of the side at the right pane. You can select any of the values ranging from 1 to16. The default value is 16.
Add L-Band (available only under the **Site** tab for NCS 1010 site)	Adds L-Band sides to an NCS 1010 R7.9.1 site. To add L-Band sides, • Click the site or side to which you want to add L-band sides. • Click the **Add L-Band** icon.
Add Omni-Directional (available only under the **Site** tab for the NCS 1010 network)	Adds omnidirectional functionality on a site. Omnidirectional functionality on a site refers to the ability to route channels through any of the optical degrees in a multidegree topology during fiber cut without the need for physical fiber reconnections. To add omnidirectional functionality, • Click the ROADM site to which you want to add omnidirectional sides. • Click the **Omni-Directional** icon. • Enter the appropriate value in the **Enter number of Omni Directional sides** field. • Click **OK**.

Options	Description
Copy (available only under the **Service** tab)	Clones a service or wave that is connected between two sites. To clone a service, • Select a wave and click **Copy**. • Enter the quantity in the **Clone Service/DWDM Channel** dialog box, and click **OK**. -1 is added at the end of the label of the cloned wave. An example label of a cloned wave is Site-2-Site3-1-1. The original wave is Site-2-Site3-1. You can rename the label. You can also clone a service in a similar way.
Unlock	Unlocks the required entities in an analysed network for editing.

B Supported ROADMs, Add/Drop Cards, and Modules

Topics:

- Supported ROADMs, Add/Drop Cards, and Modules

Provides a comprehensive list of supported ROADMs, Add/Drop cards, and optical modules for Cisco ONP. Engineers can use this reference to identify specific hardware components, including chassis, controllers, and passive modules, to effectively design and maintain their optical network infrastructure.

Supported ROADMs, Add/Drop Cards, and Modules

Lists all supported ROADMs, add/drop cards, controller cards, line cards, passive optical modules, chassis, and pluggables for the Cisco NCS 1000, 1010, 1014, 1020, 2000, and 4000 platforms. Use this as a reference to verify hardware compatibility in your deployment.

Cisco ONP supports the following ROADM, Add/Drop cards and modules:

Table 162: NCS 2000 ROADM Cards

Product	Product Description
NCS2K-9-SMR34FS=	9-port Single Module ROADM - 20–34-dB Gain - Flex Spectrum
NCS2K-9-SMR24FS=	9-port Single Module ROADM - 12–24-dB Gain - Flex Spectrum
NCS2K-9-SMR17FS=	9-port Single Module ROADM - 0–17-dB Gain - Flex Spectrum
NCS2K-20-SMRFS=	20-port Single Module ROADM - Switchable Gain Flex Spectrum
NCS2K-20-SMRFS-CV=	20-port SMR - Switch. Gain Flex Spectrum with Connection Verification

Table 163: NCS 2000 ADD/DROP Line Cards and Optical Passive Modules

Product	Product Description
NCS2K-16-AD-CCOFS=	4- to 12-degree 16-port Contentionless Add/Drop Unit
NCS2K-MF-6AD-CFS=	6-port Colorless Flex Spectrum Add/Drop MF Unit
NCS2K-MF-MPO-16LC=	MPO-16 to 16xLC Fan-Out MF Unit with Integrated Monitoring
NCS2K-MF-M16LC-CV=	MPO-16 to 16xLC Fan-Out with Connection Verification
15216-MD-48-ODD=	ONS 15216 48-channel Mux/DeMux Exposed Faceplate Patch Panel Odd
15216-MD-48-EVEN=	ONS 15216 48-channel Mux/DeMux Exposed Faceplate Patch Panel Even
15216-MD-48-CM=	ONS 15216 Mux/Demux Plugin Coupler/De-Interleaver Module
NCS1K-MD-64-C=	NCS 1000 64-channel Odd Mux/Demux Patch Panel–C-band
NCS1K-MD-32O-CE	NCS 1000 32chs Even Mux/Demux Patch Panel - 150GHz–C-band Enhanced
NCS1K-MD-32E-CE	NCS 1000 32chs Even Mux/Demux Patch Panel - 150GHz–C-band Enhanced

Table 164: NCS 2000 Controller Cards and Common Equipment

Product	Product Description
NCS2006-DC=	NCS 2006 30A DC Power Filter
NCS2006-AC=	NCS 2006 1500W AC Power Supply
NCS2015-SA-DC=	NCS 2015 Shelf Assembly - DC Power
NCS2015-SA-AC=	NCS 2015 Shelf Assembly - AC Power

Product	Product Description
NCS2K-TNCS-2-K9=	NCS 2000 Transport Node Controller, version 2
NCS2K-TNCS-2O-K9=	NCS2000 Transport Node Controller with 2x OTDR/OSC, version 2
NCS2K-TNCS-K9=	Transport Node Controller for NCS2002, 2006, and 2015 chassis
NCS2K-TNCS-O-K9=	NCS 2000 Transport Node Controller with 2x OTDR/OSC
NCS2K-SVO-K9=	Shelf Virtualization Orchestrator - LC, Full
NCS2K-PSM=	Protection Switching Module (PSM) card for NCS 2000

Table 165: NCS 2000 Series Passive Optical Modules

Product	Product Description
NCS2K-MF-6RU=	6RU Mechanical Frame for Passive Units—14 slots with USB Hub
NCS2K-MF10-6RU=	6RU Mechanical Frame for Passive Units—10 slots with USB Hub
NCS2K-MF-1RU=	1RU Mechanical Frame—4 slots
NCS2K-MF-UPG-4=	4-degree Upgrade Mesh Interconnection MF Unit
NCS2K-MF-UPG-4-CV=	4-degree Upgrade Mesh Interconnect with Connection Verification
NCS2K-MF-DEG-5=	Up to 5-degree Mesh Interconnection MF Unit
NCS2K-MF-DEG-5-CV=	5-degree Mesh Interconnect with Connection Verification
NCS2K-PPMESH8-5AD=	2RU 8-degree Mesh Patch Panel—5-Add/Drop Port + Monitoring

Table 166: NCS 4000 Chassis and NCS 1004 Line Cards

Product	Product Description
NCS4016-SA-DC=	NCS 4016 shelf assembly - DC Power
NCS4016-SA-AC=	NCS 4016 shelf assembly - AC Power
NCS4009-SA-DC=	NCS 4009 shelf assembly - DC Power
NCS4K-4H-OPW-QC2=	NCS 4000 400G Packet/OTN/WDM—QSFP28/CFP2 line card
NCS4K-24LR-O-S=	NCS 4000 24-port low rate OTN—SFP line card
NCS1004=	Network Convergence System 1004 four line card slots

Table 167: NCS 1010 Line Cards, Chassis, and PSUs

Product	Product Description
NCS1K-OLT-C=	NCS 1010 Optical Line Terminal—C-band
NCS1K-OLT-L=	NCS 1010 Optical Line Terminal—L-band
NCS1K-OLT-R-C=	NCS 1010 Optical Line Terminal with Raman—C-band

Product	Product Description
NCS1K-ILA-C=	NCS 1010 In-Line Amplifier–C-band
NCS1K-ILA-L=	NCS 1010 In-Line Amplifier–L-band
NCS1K-ILA-2R-C=	NCS 1010 In-Line Amplifier with 2x Raman–C-band
NCS1K-ILA-R-C=	NCS 1010 In-Line Amplifier with 1x Raman–C-band
NCS1010-SA=	NCS 1010 Shelf Assembly
NCS1010-DC-PSU=	NCS 1010 DC Power Supply Unit
NCS1010-AC-PSU=	NCS 1010 AC Power Supply Unit
NCS1K-E-OLT-C=	NCS 1010 Optical Line Terminal–C-band, enhanced
NCS1K-E-OLT-R-C=	NCS 1010 Optical Line Terminal with Raman–C-band, enhanced
NCS1K-E-OLT-L=	NCS 1010 Optical Line Terminal–L-band, enhanced
NCS1K-E-ILA-R-C=	NCS 1010 In-Line Amplifier with 1x Raman–C-band, enhanced
NCS1K-E-ILA-2R-C=	NCS 1010 In-Line Amplifier with 2x Raman–C-band, enhanced
NCS1K-E-ILA-R-C-2=	NCS 1010 In-Line Amplifier with 1x Raman west facing–C-band, enhanced
NCS1K14-2.4T-K9=	NCS 1014 2.4T Line Card

Table 168: NCS 1014 Line Cards, Chassis, and PSUs

Product	Product Description
NCS1K14-SYS	NCS 1014 Assemble to Order
NCS1K14-EDFA2=	NCS 1014 EDFA terminal with equalization
NCS1K4-AC-PSU	NCS 1004 AC Power Supply Unit, 2.1 kW
NCS1K4-DC-PSU	NCS 1004 DC Power Supply Unit, 2.1 kW
NCS1K4-AC-PSU-2	NCS 1004 AC Power Supply Unit, 2.5 kW
NCS1K4-DC-PSU-2	NCS 1004 DC Power Supply Unit, 2.5 kW

Table 169: NCS 1014 Passive Modules

Product	Product Description
NCS1K-MD-32O-CE=	NCS 1000 32chs Odd Mux/Demux Patch Panel - 150GHz–C-band Enhanced
NCS1K-MD-32E-CE=	NCS 1000 32chs Even Mux/Demux Patch Panel - 150GHz–C-band Enhanced

Table 170: NCS 1010 Passive Modules

Product	Product Description
NCS1K-BRK-SA=	NCS 1000 shelf for four passive modules

Product	Product Description
NCS1K-BRK-8=	NCS 1000 MTP/MPO to 8-port passive breakout module
NCS1K-BRK-24=	NCS 1000 MTP/MPO to 24-port colorless channels passive breakout module
NCS1K-BRK-16=	NCS 1000 MTP/MPO to 16-port colorless channels passive breakout module
NCS1K-MD-32O-C=	NCS 1000 32-channel Odd Mux/Demux Patch Panel - 150GHz–C-band
NCS1K-MD-32E-C=	NCS 1000 32-channel Even Mux/Demux Patch Panel - 150GHz–C-band
NCS1K14-CCMD-16-C	NCS 1000 16-port Colorless Mux/Demux Optical Line Card–C-band
NCS1K14-CCMD-16-L	NCS 1000 16-port Colorless Mux/Demux Optical Line Card–L-band

Table 171: NCS 1020 Chassis and Modules

Product	Product Description
NCS1020-SA=	NCS 1020 Shelf Assembly
NCS1010-CTR2-K9=	NCS 1010, 1012, 1020 Controller, 112500-bps Default Console Baud Rate
NCS1010-CTR2-B-K9=	NCS 1010, 1012, 1020 Controller, 9600-bps Console Baud Rate
NCS1020-FAN=	NCS 1020 Fan for NCS 1014 Slots
NCS1020-FAN-BLANK=	NCS 1020 Fan Blank
NCS1010-FLR-P=	Filler / Blank for NCS 1010 Slot on NCS 1012, 1020, Passive
NCS1010-FLR-A=	Filler / Blank for NCS 1010 Slot on NCS 1012, 1020, Active, with Fan slots
NCS1010-CTR2-FLR=	Filler / Blank for Controller Slot on NCS 1012, 1020
NCS1K14-BLANK=	Network Convergence System 1014 Blank card

Table 172: NCS 1001 Chassis, Modules, and Pluggables

Product	Product Description
NCS1001-K9=	Network Convergence System 1001 line system 3 slots
NCS1K-CNTLR2=	Network Convergence System 1001 Control card
NCS1K-EDFA=	Network Convergence System 1001 amplifier module
NCS1K-PSM=	Network Convergence System 1001 protection module
NCS1K-2KW-AC2=	Network Convergence System 1001 AC power supply unit - 2KW normal operating temperature, 600W short term high temperature
NCS1K-2KW-DC=	Network Convergence System 1001 DC power supply unit - 2KW normal operating temperature, 600W short term high temperature
NCS1K1-FAN=	Network Convergence System 1001 line system Fan
ONS-SC-Z3-1510=	SFP OC-48/STM-16/GE, CWDM, 1510 nm
ONS-SE-155-1510	SFP OC-3/STM-1, CWDM, 1510 nm EXT; SFP Pluggable Optics Module
CWDM-SFP-1510	CWDM 1510-nm SFP; Gigabit Ethernet 1 and 2 Gb Fibre Channel
CWDM-SFP-1610	CWDM 1610-nm SFP; Gigabit Ethernet 1 and 2 Gb Fibre Channel

Product	Product Description
ONS-SC-Z3-1610=	SFP OC-48/STM-16/GE, CWDM, 1610 nm

Product	Product Description
15216-MD-48-ODDE	ONS Multiplexer/Demultiplexer Patch Panel Even Extended
15216-MD-48-EVENE	ONS Multiplexer/Demultiplexer Patch Panel Odd Extended
15216-MD-48-CME	ONS Coupler and Splitter
15216-FLD-OSC	OSC Combiner and Splitter
NCS1K-MD-64-C	NCS 1000 64 channels Odd Multiplexer/Demultiplexer Patch Panel-C-band
NCS1K-MD-32E-CE	NCS 1000 32chs Even Mux/Demux Patch Panel - 150GHz–C-band Enhanced

C Supported Cards and Pluggables

Topics:

- Supported transponder cards and pluggables

Outlines compatible transponder and muxponder hardware, pluggables, and configuration settings for Cisco NCS 2000 and NCS 1010 networks. It enables users to verify hardware support and identify appropriate FEC, encryption, and trunk mode parameters to ensure successful network implementation and validation.

Table 173: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Support for all NCS 1000 transponders	Cisco ONP Release 26.1.1	These NCS 1000 transponders are supported: • NCS1K14-2.4T-K9 • NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9 • NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9 • NCS1K4-1.2T-K9 • NCS1K4-1.2TL-K9 • NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9 • NCS1K4-OTN-XP-K9 • NCS1K4-QXP-K9

Supported transponder cards and pluggables

Provides comprehensive tables and lists of supported transponder cards and pluggables for the NCS 2000 and NCS 1010 optical transport platforms.

Table 174: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
Pluggable Support	Cisco ONP Release 4.1	QSFP-100G-FR-S= pluggable is supported on the QSFP ports of the 400G-XP LC transponder card with 100GE data rate.
QSFP-100G-ERL-S Pluggable	Cisco ONP Release 5.1	The new QSFP-100G-ERL-S pluggable enables you to design and validate topologies for NCS 2000 R11.1.3 networks. This pluggable is supported on the QSFP ports of the 400G-XP-LC transponder card with 100GE data rate. You can select this pluggable from the **Client Interface** drop-down list at trail level properties for the 400G-XP-LC transponder card.

Cisco ONP supports the following transponders and pluggables for NCS 2000 networks:

Table 175: Supported Transponder Cards and Pluggables for NCS 2000 Network

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (200G MXP mode)	• 100GE • OTU4	SD-FEC_20	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	Yes (only for 100GE)	No	Auto, TRK_200G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (100G TXP mode)	100GE	SD-FEC_20	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4 • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (100G TXP mode)	100GE	SD-EFEC	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4 • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (100G TXP mode)	100GE	SD-FEC	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4 • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (100G MXP mode)	• 10GE • 10GE LAN PHY • OC192 • OTU2	SD-FEC_20	• LR-1(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • LR-1(QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • SR-1(ONS-SC+10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (100G MXP mode)	• 10GE • 10GE LAN PHY • OC192 • OTU2	SD-EFEC	• LR-1(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • LR-1(QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • SR-1(ONS-SC+10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (100G MXP mode)	• 10GE LAN PHY • 10GE • OC192 • OTU2	SD-FEC	• LR-1(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • LR-1(QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • SR-1(ONS-SC+10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP (100G MXP mode 2*10G 2*40G MODE)	• 10GE • 10GE LAN PHY • 40GE	SD-FEC_20	• SR-1(ONS-SC+10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • LR-1(QSFP-40G-LR4) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR-BD)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
200G - CK-LC + MR - MXP (100G MXP mode 2*10G 2*40G MODE)	• 10GE • 40GE	SD-EFEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • LR-1(QSFP-40G-LR4) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR-BD)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G
200G - CK-LC + MR -MXP (100G MXP mode 2*10G 2*40G MODE)	• 10GE • 40GE	SD-FEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • LR-1(QSFP-40G-LR4) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR-BD)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_100G
200G - CK-LC +10x10G -LC	• 10GE • OC192 • OTU2 • OTU2e	SD- FEC_20	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR (ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	Yes for OTU2e	No	Auto, TRK_100G
200G - CK-LC +10x10G -LC	• 10GE • OC192 • OTU2 • OTU2e	SD-EFEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER (ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR (ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	Yes for OTU2e	No	Auto, TRK_100G

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
200G-CK-LC + 10x10G -LC	• 10GE • OC192 • OTU2 • OTU2e	SD-FEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	Yes for OTU2e	No	Auto, TRK_100G
200G - CK-LC + MR-MXP (200G Mxp 100G+10*10G Mode)	• 100GE • 10GE • OC192 • OTU2	SD- FEC_20	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4) • SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	Yes for 100GE and OTU2	No	Auto, TRK_200G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP + MR-MXP (200G Mxp 4*40G + 4*10G Mode)	• 10GE • 10GE LAN PHY • 40GE	SD- FEC_20	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • LR-1(QSFP-40G-LR4) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR-BD)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_200G

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
200G-CK-LC + 10x10G -LC + MR-MXP	• 10GE • OC192 • OTU2	SD- FEC_20	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x) • LR-1(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_200G
200G-CK-LC + MR-MXP + MR-MXP	• 10GE • OC192 • OTU2	SD-FEC_20	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x) • LR-1(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR)	Yes	Yes	Auto, TRK_200G
100GS - CK-LC + 10x10G-LC	• 10GE • OC192	EFEC, SD-FEC_20	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	No	No	Auto, TRK_100G

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
100G - LC-C + 10x10G-LC	• 10GE • OC192 • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 8G • OTU2 • OTU2e	FEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	No	No	Auto
100G - LC-C + 10x10G-LC	• 10GE • OC192 • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 8G • OTU2 • OTU2e	EFEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER (ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	No	No	Auto
100G - LC-C + 10x10G-LC	• 10GE • OC192 • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 8G • OTU2 • OTU2e	HG-FEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER (ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR (ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	No	No	Auto

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
100G - CK-LC-C + 10x10G-LC	• 10GE • 10GE LAN PHY • OC192 • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 8G • OTU2 • OTU2e	FEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	No	No	Auto
100G -CK-LC-C + 10x10G-LC	• 10GE • 10GE LAN PHY • OC192 • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 8G • OTU2 • OTU2e	EFEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	No	No	Auto
100G - CK-LC-C + 10x10G-LC	• 10GE • 10GE LAN PHY • OC192 • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 8G • OTU2 • OTU2e	HG-FEC	• SR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-SR) • LR-1(ONS-SC+-10G-LR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-C) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10GEPxx.x) • ER(ONS-SC+-10G-ER) • ZR(ONS-SC+-10G-ZR) • DWDM(ONS-SC+-10G-xx.x)	No	No	Auto

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
400G-XP-LC	• 100GE • 10GE LAN PHY • 10GE • 40GE • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 16G • Fiber Channel 8G • OC192 /STM64 • OTU2 • OTU2e • OTU4	SD-FEC_25-NO_DE	• SR-1(QSFP-100G-SR4-S) • LR-1(QSFP-100G-LR4-S) • LR-1(QSFP-28-LR4) • SR-1(QSFP-100G-SM-SR) • SR-1(QSFP-40/100G-SRBD) • LR-1(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • LR-1(QSFP-4*10G-LR) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • ER(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MER) • LR-1(QSFP-40G-LR4) SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR-BD • LR-1(ONS-QC16GFC-LW) • LR-1(ONS-QC16GFC-SW) • LR-1(ONS-QSFP28-LR4) • FR-1 (QSFP-100G-FR-S) (only for 100GE) • ER-1 (QSFP-100G-ERL-S) (only for 100GE)	Yes	Yes	TRK_100G, TRK_200G

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
400G-XP-LC	• 100GE • 10GE LAN PHY • 10GE • 40GE • Fiber Channel 10G • Fiber Channel 16G • Fiber Channel 8G • OC192 /STM64 • OTU2 • OTU2e • OTU4	SD-FEC_15 -NO_DE	• SR-1(QSFP-100G-SR4-S) • LR-1(QSFP-100G-LR4-S) • LR-1(QSFP-28-LR4) • SR-1(QSFP-100G-SM-SR) • SR-1 (QSFP-40/100G-SRBD) • LR-1(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MLR) • LR-1(QSFP-4*10G-LR) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR4) • ER(ONS-QSFP-4*10G-MER) • LR-1(QSFP-40G-LR4) • SR-1(QSFP-40G-SR-BD • LR-1(ONS-QC16GFC-LW) • LR-1(ONS-QC16GFC-SW) • LR-1(ONS-QSFP28-LR4) • FR-1 (QSFP-100G-FR-S) (only for 100GE) • LR-1 (QSFP-100G-ERL-S) (only for 100GE)	Yes	Yes	TRK_100G, TRK_200G
100G-LC-C	• 100GE • OTU4	FEC	SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10)	No	No	Auto
100G-LC-C	• 100GE • OTU4	EFEC	SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10)	No	No	Auto
100G-LC-C	• 100GE • OTU4	HGFEC	SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10)	No	No	Auto
100G -CK-LC-C	• 100GE • 40GE • OTU4	FEC	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	No	No	Auto
100G -CK-LC-C	• 100GE • 40GE • OTU4	EFEC	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	No	No	Auto

Transponder/ Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported	Encryption SSON	Encryption Non-SSON	Trunk Mode
100G - CK-LC-C	• 100GE • 40GE • OTU4	HGFEC	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	No	No	Auto
100GS - CK-LC	100GE	FEC	SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10)	Yes	No	Auto, TRK_100G
100GS - CK-LC	100GE	EFEC	LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	YEs	No	Auto, TRK_100G
100GS - CK-LC	100GE	SD-FEC_20	SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10)	Yes	No	Auto, TRK_100G
200G - CK-LC (100G Mode only)	• 100GE • OTU4	FEC	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	Yes (for 100GE)	No	Auto, TRK_100G
200G - CK-LC (100G Mode only)	• 100GE • OTU4	EFEC	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	Yes (for 100GE)	No	Auto, TRK_100G
200G-CK-LC (100G Mode only)	• 100GE • OTU4	SD-FEC_20	• SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR4) • SR-1(CPAK-100G-SR10) • LR-1(CPAK-100G-LR4)	Yes (for 100GE)	No	Auto, TRK_100G

Cisco ONP supports the following transponders and pluggables for NCS 1010 networks:

Table 176: Supported Transponder Cards and Pluggables for NCS 1010 Network

Transponder / Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported		Encryption	Trunk Mode
			Client Pluggables	Trunk Pluggables		
NCS1K14-2.4T-K9	100GE 400GE	SD_FEC_15	• Auto • QDD-400G-FR4-S • QDD-400-AOC1M • QDD-400G-DR4-S • QDD-4x100G-LR-S	• Auto • CIM8-C-K9 • CIM8-CE-K9 • CIM8-LE-K9	No	• Auto • 400G • 500G • 600G • 700G • 800G • 900G • 1000G • 1100G • 1200G
NCS1K14-2.4T-X-K9	100GE 400GE	SD_FEC_15	• Auto • QDD-400G-FR4-S • QDD-400-AOC1M • QDD-400G-DR4-S • QDD-400G-LR4-S • QDD-4x100G-LR-S • QDD-4x100G-FR-S • QDD-2X100-LR4-S • QDD-2X100-CWDM4-S	• Auto • CIM8-LE-K9 • CIM8-C-K9 • CIM8-CE-K9	Yes	• Auto • 400G • 500G • 600G • 700G • 800G • 900G • 1000G • 1100G • 1200G
NCS1K14-2.4T-A-K9	100GE 400GE	SD_FEC_15	• Auto • QDD-4x100G-LR-S • QDD-4x100G-FR-S • QDD-400G-FR4-S • QDD-400G-AOCxM • QDD-400G-DR4-S • QDD-400G-LR4-S	• Auto • CIM8-C-K9 • CIM8-CE-K9 • CIM8-LE-K9	Yes	• Auto • 400G • 500G • 600G • 700G • 800G • 900G • 1000G • 1100G • 1200G

Transponder / Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported		Encryption	Trunk Mode
			Client Pluggables	Trunk Pluggables		
NCS1K4-QXP-K9	100GE	OFEC CFEC	• Auto • QSFP-100G-DR-S • QSFP-100G-LR4-S • QSFP-100G-LR-S • ONS-QSFP-28-LR4 • QSFP-100G-CWDM4-S • QSFP-100G-FR-S • QSFP-100G-SR4-S	• Auto • QDD-400G-ZR-S • DP04QSDD-HK9 • DP04QSDD-LK9 • DP04QSDD-HE0	Yes	• Auto • 100G
			• QDD-4x100G-LR-S			• 100G • 200G • 300G • 400G
	400GE		• QDD-400G-FR4-S • QDD-400-AOC1M • QDD-400G-DR4-S	• Auto • QDD-400G-ZRP-S • DP04QSDD-HK9 • DP04QSDD-LK9 • DP04QSDD-HE0		• 400G
NCS1K4-1.2T-K9 and NCS1K4-1.2TL-K9	100GE OTU4	SD_FEC_15 (600G) SD_FEC_27	• QSFP-100G-SR4-S • QSFP-100G-CWDM4-S • QSFP-100G-SM-SR • QSFP-100G-AOC-1M • QSFP-100G-LR4-S • QSFP-100G-CU1M • QSFP-100G-DR-S • QSFP-100G-FR-S • QSFP-100G-LR-S • ONS-QSFP28-LR4 • QSFP-40/100-SRBD • QSFP-100G-ER4L-S	Same as client pluggables Aot applicable for these cards: NCS1K4-1.2T-K9, NCS1K4-1.2TL-K9, NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9	Yes	• Auto • Bundle: 50G - 550G • Slice: 100G - 600G • Muxponder: 100G - 600G

Transponder / Muxponder	Traffic Type	FEC mode	Pluggables Supported		Encryption	Trunk Mode
			Client Pluggables	Trunk Pluggables		
NCS1K4-2-QDD-C-K9	100GE 400GE OTU4	SD_FEC_15 (600G) SD_FEC_27	• QSFP-100G-DR-S • QSFP-100G-SM-SR • QSFP-100G-CWDM4-S • QSFP-100G-LR4-S • QSFP-100G-SR4-S • ONS-QSFP28-LR4 • QSFP-100G-AOC1M		No	• Auto • 50G • 150G • 250G • 350G • 400G • 450G • 500G • 550G
NCS1K4-OTN-XP	100GE 400GE	CFEC OFEC	• QSFP-100G-DR-S • QSFP-100G-SM-SR • QSFP-100G-CWDM4-S • QSFP-100G-LR4-S • QSFP-100G-SR4-S • ONS-QSFP28-LR4 • QSFP-100G-AOC1M • QSFP-100G-ERL-S • ONS-QSFP28-LR4 • QSFP-100G-LR-S • QSFP-100G-FR-S • QSFP-100G-LR-S • QSFP-400G-DR4-S • QSFP-400G-AOC1M • QSFP-400G-FR4-S • QSFP-400G-LR8-S	QDD-400G-ZRP	No	• Auto • 200G • 300G • 400G

D Supported Optical Sources

Topics:

- Supported Optical Sources

Provides a comprehensive list of supported optical sources and pluggable interfaces for Cisco ONP, enabling users to accurately simulate optical network feasibility. It details specific configurations for various hardware platforms to ensure compatibility and performance across different system releases.

Supported Optical Sources

Lists optical sources supported across NCS 2000 and related network releases, including feature history and compatibility details.

Table 177: Feature History

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
New Optical Source and Pluggable Support	Cisco ONP Release 4.2	Optical Sources enable you to simulate the optical feasibility of the network with the 400G and other interfaces that are not natively modeled in Cisco ONP. The following Optical Sources are introduced in this release: • ONS-CFP2D-400G-C-OpticalSources-V 2.mxd • QDD-400G-ZRP-S-OpticalSources-V2.mxd

Cisco ONP supports the following optical sources:

> **Note**
>
> From Release 24.3.1, the optical sources for NCS 2000 networks are tagged with System Release to indicate from when the optical sources support the network release.

- OpticalSources_NCS2K_400GXP-LC_NCS4K-4H-OPW-QC2 DWDM Line Card
  - 400GXP_100G_25%_DE
  - 400GXP_200G_15%_DE
  - 100G-SD-FEC
  - 400GXP_100G_15%_DE
  - 200G-SD-FEC
  - 400GXP_100G_15%
  - 400GXP_200G_15%
  - 400GXP_200G_25%DE
- NCS1004_OpticalSources_V3
  - NCS1004_QPSK_SP_16QAM_200G_27%SDFEC_60GBd
  - NCS1004_SP_16QAM_300G_27%SDFEC_69GBd
  - NCS1004_QPSK_200G_27%SDFEC_69GBd
  - NCS1004_16QAM_32QAM_400G_27%SDFEC_62GBd
  - NCS1004_16QAM_400G_27%SDFEC_69GBd
  - NCS1004_SP_16QAM_16QAM_300G_27%SDFEC_60GBd

    - NCS1004_32QAM_500G_27%SDFEC_69GBd

- NCS1004_L_Band_OpticalSource_v4
    - NCS1004_L_200G_QPSK_27%SDFEC_69GBd
    - NCS1004_L_200G_QPSK_SP_16QAM_27%SDFEC_60GBd
    - NCS1004_L_300G_SP_16QAM_16QAM_27%SDFEC_60GBd
    - NCS1004_L_300G_SP_16QAM_27%SDFEC_69GBd
    - NCS1004_L_400G_16QAM_32QAM_27%SDFEC_62GBd
    - NCS1004_L_400G_16QAM_27%SDFEC_69GBd

- NG_NCS1004_OpticalSource_V1
    - NG_NCS1004_SP_16QAM_300G_27%SDFEC_69GBd
    - NG_NCS1004_SP_16QAM_16QAM_300G_27%SDFEC_60GBd
    - NG_NCS1004_16QAM_400G_27%SDFEC_69GBd
    - NG_NCS1004_32QAM_500G_27%SDFEC_69GBd
    - NG_NCS1004_QPSK_200G_27%SDFEC_69GBd
    - NG_NCS1004_QPSK_SP_16QAM_200G_27%SDFEC_60GBd
    - NG_NCS1004_16QAM_32QAM_400G_27%SDFEC_62GBd

- QDD and CFP2-DCO variants
    - **ONS-CFP2D-400G-C-OpticalSources-V2.mxd**
        - CFP2_200OR_TXP_FOIC2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_1S_BR63_1
        - CFP2_300OR_TXP_FOIC3_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_1S_BR63_1
        - CFP2_400OR_TXP_FOIC4_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_1S_BR63_1

    - **ONS-CFP2D-400G-C-OpticalSources-V2.mxd**
        - CFP2_300ZR+_MXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_0S_BR60_1
        - CFP2_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_1E_BR40_1
        - CFP2_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_1E_BR30_1
        - CFP2_400ZR_TXP_GAUI8_CFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_0S_BR59_8
        - CFP2_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_0S_BR60_1
        - CFP2_100ZR+_TXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_1S_BR30_1
        - CFP2_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_1S_BR60_1
        - CFP2_400ZR+_TXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_1E_BR60_1
        - CFP2_300ZR+_MXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_1E_BR60_1
        - CFP2_400ZR+_TXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_0S_BR60_1

[2] The optical source interfaces are supported for SSON networks.
[3] The optical source interfaces are supported for SSON and non-SSON networks.

- CFP2_100OR_TXP_FOIC1_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_1S_BR31_6
- CFP2_200OR_TXP_FOIC2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_1S_BR42_1
- CFP2_200OR_TXP_FOIC2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_1E_BR31_6

- **QDD-400G-ZRP-S-OpticalSources-V2.mxd**
  - QDD_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_1S_BR60_1
  - QDD_400ZR_TXP_GAUI8_CFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_0S_BR59_8
  - QDD_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_0S_BR60_1
  - QDD_400ZR+_TXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_1E_BR60_1
  - QDD_400ZR+_TXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_0S_BR60_1
  - QDD_300ZR+_MXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_1E_BR60_1
  - QDD_400ZR+_TXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_0E_BR60_1
  - QDD_300ZR+_MXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_0E_BR60_1
  - QDD_100ZR+_TXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_4Q_1S_BR30_1
  - QDD_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_1E_BR30_1
  - QDD_300ZR+_MXP_GAUI8_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_0S_BR60_1
  - QDD_200ZR+_MXP_GAUI2_OFEC_15_DE_ON_8Q_1E_BR40_1

- From Release 24.3.1, CONP supports **QDD-400G-ZR-S** Optical Sources.
  QDD_400ZR_TXP_GAUI8_CFEC_15_DE_ON_16Q_0S_BR59_8

- Bright ZR+ Optical Sources
  - Bright-400G-FOIC4-OFEC-16QAM-1-E_BR63_14
  - Bright-400G-FOIC4-OFEC-16QAM-1-S_BR63_14
  - Bright-300G-FOIC3-OFEC-8QAM-1-S_BR63_14
  - Bright-200G-FOIC2-OFEC-QPSK-1-S_BR63_14
  - Bright-200G-FOIC2-OFEC-8QAM-1-E_BR42_09
  - Bright-200G-FOIC2-OFEC-16QAM-1-E_BR31_57
  - Bright-200G-FOIC2-OFEC-16QAM-1-S_BR31_57
  - Bright-100G-FOIC1-OFEC-QPSK-1-S_BR31_57
  - Bright-100G-FOIC1-OFEC-DQPSK-1-S_BR31_57
  - Bright-400G-400ZR-CFEC-16QAM-1-S_BR59_84
  - Bright-400G-400ZRP-OFEC-16QAM-1-E_BR60_14
  - Bright-400G-400ZRP-OFEC-16QAM-1-S_BR60_14
  - Bright-300G-300ZRP-OFEC-8QAM-1-E_BR60_14
  - Bright-300G-300ZRP-OFEC-8QAM-1-S_BR60_14
  - Bright-200G-200ZRP-OFEC-QPSK-1-S_BR60_14

- Bright-200G-200ZRP-OFEC-8QAM-1-E_BR40_09
- Bright-200G-200ZRP-OFEC-16QAM-1-E_BR30_07
- Bright-100G-100ZRP-OFEC-QPSK-1-S_BR30_07
- Bright-100G-OTU4-SCFEC-DQPSK-1-S_BR27_95
- From Release 24.3.1, CONP supports the **DP04QSDD-HE0** Optical Sources.

  Bright_100G_100ZRP_OFEC_QPSK_1S_BR30_07
- Bright_200G_200ZRP_OFEC_16QAM_1E_BR30_07
- Bright_400G_400ZRP_OFEC_16QAM_1S_BR60_14
- Bright_200G_200ZRP_OFEC_8QAM_1E_BR40_09
- Bright_400G_400ZRP_OFEC_16QAM_1E_BR60_14
- Bright_300G_300ZRP_OFEC_8QAM_1E_BR60_14
- Bright_300G_300ZRP_OFEC_8QAM_1S_BR60_14
- Bright_200G_200ZRP_OFEC_QPSK_1S_BR60_14
- Bright_400G_400ZR_CFEC_16QAM_1S_BR59_84

> **Note**
>
> Delete any of the old versions of Bright ZR+ optical sources that may be present in the server. The latest list of optical resources will be automatically loaded after Cisco ONP, Release 5.1 software is installed.

- Bright_ZRP_OpticalSources_V2

  The Rx OSNR sensitivity is improved for the *Bright_400G_400ZRP_OFEC_16QAM_1E_BR60_14* interface in the new version.

  The latest list of optical resources will be automatically loaded after Cisco ONP, Release 5.2 software is installed.
- From Release 25.1.1, CONP supports the CIM8 Optical Sources:

  CIM8_OpticalSource_v13
  - CIM8_400G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR108
  - CIM8_400G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR130
  - CIM8_400G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR88
  - CIM8_500G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR128
  - CIM8_500G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR88
  - CIM8_600G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR128
  - CIM8_600G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR98
  - CIM8_700G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR98
  - CIM8_700G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR128
  - CIM8_800G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR108

- CIM8_800G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR118
- CIM8_800G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR128
- CIM8_800G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138
- CIM8_900G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR118
- CIM8_900G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138
- CIM8_1000G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR128
- CIM8_1000G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138
- CIM8_1100G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138
- CIM8_1200G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138
- CIM8_500G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138
- CIM8_600G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138
- CIM8_700G_15FEC_Eth_ZR_BR138

1. Delphi_ULH_Optical_Source_v2 (new)
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_OpenZR_16Q_OS_E_60_1
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_OpenZR_16Q_OS_HB_60_1
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4e_OS_65_7
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4_MPCS_OS_69_1
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4e_MPCS_OS_75
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4e_MPCS_OS_78_9
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4_MPCS_OS_87_3
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4e_MPCS_OS_87_4
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4e_MPCS_OS_97_9
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4e_QPSK_NOS_OR_118_2
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_OpenZR_16Q_OS_LA_60_1
   - Delphi-400G-ULH_FlexO-4_MPCS_OS_100_8

Pluto_QSFP28_100G_Optical_Source_v1 (new)
- QSFP28_100G_SC_FEC_7_QPSK_BR28

Note

NCS 1004 is supported as an optical source.

Note

The following optical source files are not supported in NCS 2000 Release 11.0:

- NCS1004_16QAM_32QAM_400G_27%SDFEC_62GBd
- NCS1004_QPSK_SP_16QAM_200G_27%SDFEC_60GB

Hence, we recommend you to upgrade the system release of the network to Release 11.1, or force the optical source files that are supported for the Release 11.0.

E Supported Amplifiers

Topics:

- Supported amplifiers

Provides a comprehensive list of amplifiers compatible with Cisco ONP across the NCS2000, NCS1010, NCS1001, and NCS1014 product series. Users can reference these technical specifications to determine appropriate hardware selections and gain parameters for their optical network configurations.

Supported amplifiers

Lists the supported amplifier models for Cisco NCS 2000, NCS 1010, NCS 1001, and NCS 1014 platforms and their specifications.

Cisco ONPupport several amplifier models, each with unique features and descriptions. The following tables summarize the supported devices and their specifications.

Table 178: Cisco ONP Supported NCS 2000 Amplifiers

Amplifier	Description
15454-M-RAMAN-CTP	Raman Amp C-Band
15454-M-RAMAN-COP	Raman Amp C-Band
EDFA 35 for OLA node	Erbium Doped Fiber Amplifier (EDFA) that can function in dual gain with maximum gain of 35 dB
NCS2K-EDRA2-26C	21dBm EDFA + Bst 26dB Span - C-Band
NCS2K-EDRA1-26C	21dBm EDFA 26dB Span - C-Band
NCS2K-EDRA2-35C	21dBm EDFA + Bst 35dB Span - C-Band
NCS2K-EDRA1-35C	21dBm EDFA35dB Span - C-Band

Note

- RAMAN-CTP is supported on all nodes.
- EDRAs are supported on the OLA node.
- For ROADM and Traffic nodes, the booster amplifier and preamplifier are in-built. The booster is 20SMR-FS-BST.

Table 179: Cisco ONP Supported NCS 1010 Amplifiers

Amplifier	Description		
	Lower Range Gain (dB)	Standard Range Gain (dB)	Tilt Uncontrolled Range Gain (dB)
C-Band			
OLT-C-Bst	16	24	31
OLT-C-Pre-Normal	12	22	25
OLT-C-Pre-Extended	17	32	35
ILA-C-Normal	8	17	20
ILA-C-Extended	13	30	33
ILA-R-C-Normal	8	17	23

Amplifier	Description		
	Lower Range Gain (dB)	**Standard Range Gain (dB)**	**Tilt Uncontrolled Range Gain (dB)**
ILA-R-C-Extended	13	30	36
ILA-2R-C-Normal	8	17	20
ILA-2R-C-Extended	13	30	33
E-ILA-R-C-Normal	8	17	20
E-ILA-R-C-Extended	13	30	33
E-ILA-2R-C-Normal	8	17	20
E-ILA-2R-C-Extended	13	30	33
E-ILA-C-R-2-Normal	8	17	20
E-ILA-C-R-2-Extended	13	30	33
L-Band			
OLT-L-Bst	17.5	25.5	32.5
OLT-L-Pre-Normal	13.3	23.3	26.3
OLT-L-Pre-Extended	18.3	36.3	39.3
ILA-L-Normal	10.8	19.8	22.8
ILA-L-Extended	15.8	32.8	35.8

Table 180: Cisco ONP Supported NCS 1001 Amplifiers

Amplifier	Description		
	Pre Amplifier Gain (dB)	**Standard Range Gain (dB)**	**Tilt Uncontrolled Extended Range Gain (dB)**
NCS1K-EDFA-Bst		1-20	20-25
NCS1K-EDFA-Pre - Range 1		0-24	24-27
NCS1K-EDFA-Pre - Range 2		20-34	34-27

Table 181: Cisco ONP Supported NCS 1014 Amplifiers

Amplifier	Description		
	Fixed Gain (dB)	**Standard Range Gain (dB)**	**Tilt Uncontrolled Extended Range Gain (dB)**
NCS1K14-EDFA2-Bst-1 - Range 1	8	-	-

Amplifier	Description		
	Fixed Gain (dB)	**Standard Range Gain (dB)**	**Tilt Uncontrolled Extended Range Gain (dB)**
NCS1K14-EDFA2-Bst-1 - Range 2	20	-	-
NCS1K14-EDFA2-Bst-2	-	12-24	24-27
NCS1K14-EDFA2-Pre - Range 1	-	0-25	25-28
NCS1K14-EDFA2-Pre - Range 2	-	20-26	36-29

F Troubleshoot Tasks for Cisco ONP

Topics:

- Error messages and troubleshooting workarounds for Cisco ONP

Assists administrators in resolving configuration errors within Cisco ONP by detailing common warning messages and their underlying causes. Users can utilize the provided workarounds to address network analysis issues, connectivity problems, and spectral allocation failures effectively.

Error messages and troubleshooting workarounds for Cisco ONP

Lists common error messages encountered during [Product Name] configuration and describes probable causes and workarounds for each scenario.

This table describes the common error messages that are related to Cisco ONP configuration and the workarounds:

Table 182: Troubleshooting Tasks for Cisco ONP Configuration

Warning Message or Error	Probable Reason for the Error	Workaround
Cannot Route demand! Didn't find any valid Contentionless Side.	Required contentionless sides are not created on add/drop sites. For protected service or wave, minimum two contentionless sides are required on the add/drop sites.	Check and add the required number of contentionless sides on the target service or wave source and destination sites.
Error: No valid path from <*source*> to <*destination*>	Disjoint path is not available for protected demand. Or Forced wavelength may be already used for other demand in the same path. Or The number of colorless demands created is more than the colorless ports forced on the interfaces.	For linear topology, change the demand protection to unprotected. For ring topology, ensure that at least two nodes and fiber-disjoint paths are available and the forced wavelength is unconfined in the end-to-end path. Force the required number of colorless ports.
Error: Traffic subnet constraints prevent routing of section.	Disjoint path is not available for protected demand. Or Forced wavelength may be already used for other demands in the same path.	For linear topology, change the demand protection to unprotected. For ring topology, ensure that at least two nodes and fiber-disjoint paths are available and the forced wavelength is unconfined in the end-to-end path.
Error: The sum of CoDem and Non-CoDem colorless ports and ports that are used for Omnidirectional and Contentional sides cannot exceed 20 when the TYPE is SMR-20.	The number of contentionless sides, colorless ports that are forced, and colored demand exceed SMR-20 port capacity. Or The Cascaded SMR flag is enabled, and colored or colorless demand is created.	If the Cascaded SMR flag is enabled, create only contentionless demands on those nodes. Else, reduce the number of contentionless sides, colorless ports, or colored demands that are created, to get successful network analysis.
Couple between *<source>.<side>* and *<destination>.<side>* is of invalid type.	The fiber connecting these sides is not supported by Cisco ONP.	Change the fiber type to the one that is supported by Cisco ONP.
Unconnected nodes or sites are present in the network.	Any of the sites are connected to the fiber in the Ring/Linear network.	Connect the fiber to the nodes in the ring network.
Unfeasible forcing	Wrong path has been forced on the wave or media channel.	Force the correct path on the Wave/Media Channel.

Warning Message or Error	Probable Reason for the Error	Workaround
E11000 duplicate key error collection: CnpDB.dbchangelog index: _id_ dup key: { : ObjectId('') }	Restore database script attempts to write data in the postgres database, but the data with the same index is already present.	Clear the contents of postgresdb_cnp folder before running the restore command: **rm -rf /var/lib/postgresdb_cnp/***cannot
Cannot complete mesh connection.	There is an issue with setting up connection in the lock mode.	Unlock the mentioned entity or unlock the complete site.
Path constraints prevent routing.	Invalid path has been forced.	Check the path and choose the correct primary path and secondary path fibers. Or Remove all the fibers that are forced to set the **Path of Wave** property as *Auto*.
Traffic subnet constraints prevent routing.	Forced Wavelength is not part of the Optical subnet rule.	Force the wavelength as per optical subnet rule or change the optical subnet rule.
MF Unit value MF1-RU is not supported in RPT, so resetting the value to default for *<site name>*.	Template is applied when properties such as **ECU**, **MF Unit** are forced.	Set the property **MF Unit** to *Auto* and then force the template.
Please force MD-48-CM as Interlever Type for {0}.	In non-SSON traffic, the ROADM site with the properties (DEG-8, SMR-9, number of contentionless sites is equal to 1) has 96 colored waves. The **Interlever Type** is property set to *Auto* or *MpoCable.*	Modify the Interlever forcing on the line side to MD-48-CM.
The sum of forced CoDem and Non-CoDem colorless ports and colored demands can't be greater than 9 for type SMR-9.	During upgrade or Release upgrade, colorless port is forced on SMR-9, and more than one contentionless side is added in the imported MPZ network.	Delete the extra contentionless sides.
No Route Found.	Plan mode restoration fails because the presence of dark fiber in the restoration path makes it difficult to find it.	Check the restoration path. It must not have any dark fiber.
Wavelength Forced {0} in this {1} is already in use / not as per current optical subnet channel rule.	Two fibers are occupied by a wave with the same wavelength. The fiber belongs to a subnet where the wavelength is not supported. For example, a wave with an even wavelength is forced through a fiber belonging to the C40 channel or C48 channel subnet rules.	Correct the wave such that the wavelength is supported by the optical subnet C-band rule.
tm.unsupported_client_pluggable.msg =Incompatible Client Interface forcing.	ROADM sites having waves with optical source other than 100, 200SDFEC are converted to traffic sites.	Before you convert the site type to traffic, modify the optical source wave to be feasible.

Warning Message or Error	Probable Reason for the Error	Workaround
Error Message	Slow internet connectivity, or idle session.	Refresh the browser and try again.
Please provide a valid .mpz network file.	The MPZ file that you are trying to upload does not have a valid file extension.	Upload proper .MPZ file.
Failed to import mpz file, please make sure the MPZ file is not in use and retry.	MPZ file remains open in the CTP tool.	Close MPZ file in the CTP tool before uploading it to Cisco ONP .
Cannot connect to Server;(Password).	Failed to connect to Postgres DB on opening **Control Panel** tab.	Restart the Postgres database container or reinstall the Build.
Null pointer exception	The applied layout template file has syntax error such as extra SPACE, TAB, missing symbols such as <, >.	Fix the syntax and reapply the template.
Object not found in cache.	Intermediate network disconnection.	Refresh the browser or log in again to Cisco ONP.
Session does not exist.	Idle time-out	Log in again to Cisco ONP.
Forced/Locked wavelength is not feasible for spectrum to be allocated for the demand/MCH <*Site-1-Site-3-1*>. Insufficient spectrum around the forced central wavelength.	Forced wavelength is not a feasible central wavelength based on the configuration.	Force another wavelength that is next to the currently forced one.
Route could not be found/Alternate path not found/<Optically not feasible>.	Insufficient spectral width due to the following reasons: • The alternate path has no waves (dark fiber). • Optical parameters are not feasible. • Wavelength dos not have sufficient bandwidth.	Make sure that the alternate path has waves associated with the fiber and has sufficient bandwidth available.
Error: Could not find any valid flex configuration for the traffic matrix defined at <*Site-1.A*> This could be because of configuration limitations, invalid forcings, or equipment restrictions.	Check if it is 8 degrees, SMR-9 node with Evolved Mesh ON and contentionless and colorless/colored mixed add/drop configuration.	Change Evolved Mesh to Off, reduce Scalable upto degree to 8, change Site Type to SMR-20, or Remove contentionless or colorless forcing.

Warning Message or Error	Probable Reason for the Error	Workaround
Single hop path Site-1~Site-3 needs regeneration but has no regenerator hosting sites.	Check if **Quick analysis** under Network property is disabled.	• Enable **Quick analysis**. • After successful analysis, check the optical report and look for the waves that require regeneration. • Split the long haul demand between the intermediate short distance nodes that are equivalent to regen site. • Disable **Quick analysis** and analyze.
Missing SOURCE TermPoint for PceServiceRequest	Required Add/Drop card cannot be placed on the source node.	Check the source node configuration (such as scalable upto degree, number of colored and colorless circuits or port forcing,and colored add/drop card forcing).
Missing DESTINATION TermPoint for PceServiceRequest	Required Add/Drop card cannot be placed on the destination node.	Check the destination node configuration (such as scalable upto degree, number of colored and colorless circuits or port forcing,and colored add/drop card forcing).
Service allocation failed: No resource available	Spectrum allocation failed for the mentioned service	• Check the colored add/drop forcing and the number of colored demands routing on the path. • Check the number of colorless demands, ports, and add/drop cards forced on the path. • Check the optical subnet defined on the path and the type of service used.
Service allocation failed: [PCE-WAL00028] - No free spectrum available to allocate circuit: [PCE-WAL00028]	Spectrum allocation failed for the mentioned service	Check the card type forced for the colored circuit. Circuits with a maximum spectrum of 75GHz can be used with colored add/drop MD-32-ODD/EVEN. For example, a circuit that has an interface with rate greater than 60-bit rate or 60GBd cannot work with 75GHz fixed grid add/drop with 82% spectral density. Change to colorless add/drop BRK-24 or change to interface type having less spectral occupancy.

Warning Message or Error	Probable Reason for the Error	Workaround
Colorless configuration is not supported for *Scalable Upto Degree* [25]	Check if MF Unit is forced as MF-1RU. Only 3 USB ports available with NCS 1010 OLT-C-R. Maximum of only 3 Passives can be connected to OLT line cards. So, for Scalable upto degree >25, since USB ports are not available to connect to passive colorless Add/Drop, error appears.	Force MF Unit as MF-4RU
Error: No free spectrum available to allocate circuit	**1.** If it is an L-band Circuit, L-band forcing may be missing in the intermediate nodes. **2.** Complete spectrum is utilized in the path if forced, or on all the available path between source and destination.	**1.** 1. Force L-band on all intermediate nodes on the L-band circuit route path. **2.** 2. Try to force other available path or add new path if spectrum is exhausted on all available paths.
Untested System Configuration: Number of OLA sites between Terminal sites is more than 2. Please contact support before deployment.	The NCS 1001 network has more than two OLA sites between Terminal sites.	Keep only two OLA sites between Terminal sites.