



# Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller 10.0

## Administration Guide

December 2024

## Introduction

This document is an administration guide for configuration of the Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller platform version 10.0. For details on installation, see the *Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Installation Guide*.

The document explains:

- Security Architecture
- User Security and Administration
- System Health
- Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Events
- Database Backup and Restore
- Kubernetes Management
- Supercluster Management
- Device Manager (Credentials, Adapters, Managed Devices, and Payload Modification)
- Model Settings (Tags, Regions, Sites, and Hyper Linker)
- Link Manager

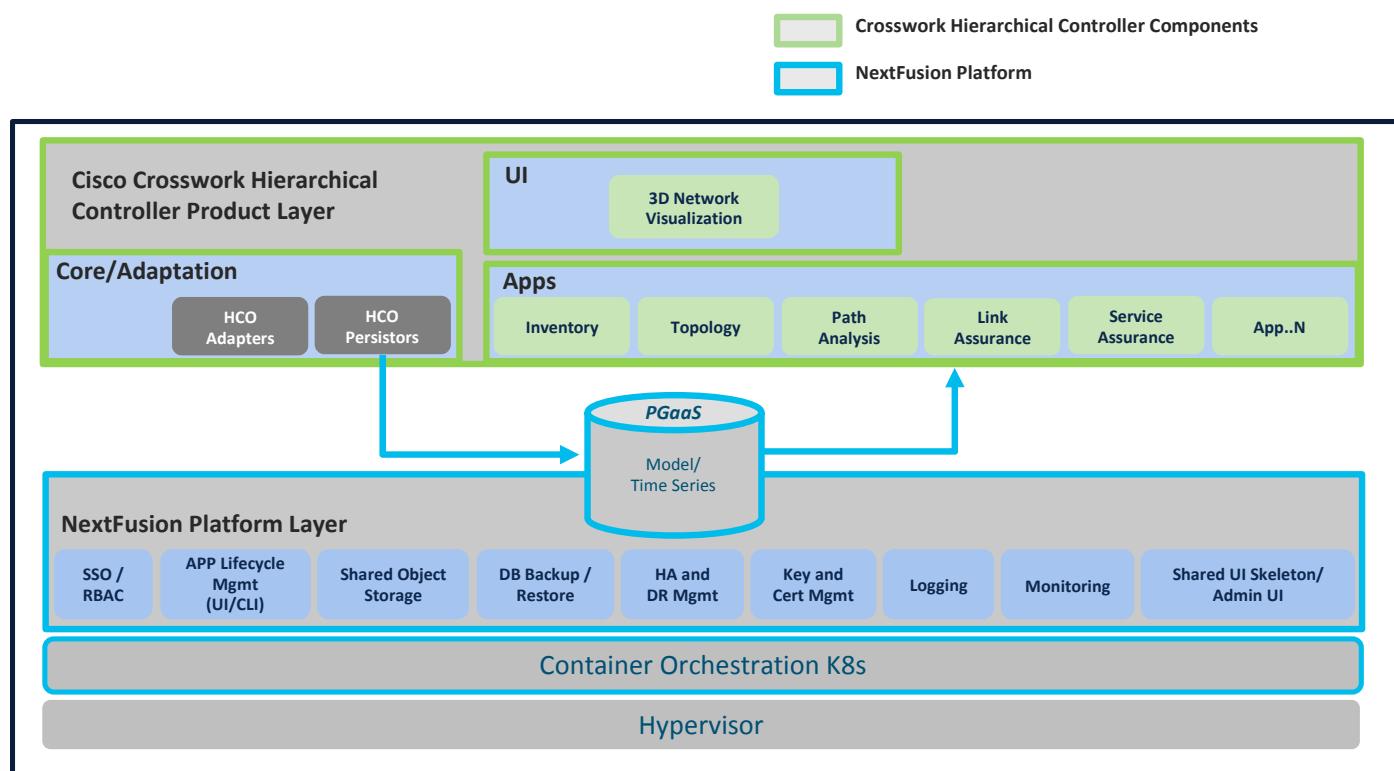
## Security Architecture

This section provides information on the security architecture, feature set, configurations, and practices used by Cisco to ensure that Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller is highly secured and can safely be deployed without any risk or vulnerability. Cisco continuously follows the developments and practices commonly accepted by the industry and keeps pace by updating Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.

This section details the feature set by category, configurations to reduce risks, supported standards, and development and deployment processes. Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller security is based on a layered architecture, where each logical element provides different security, and each security step is a prerequisite for the next one. For instance, user authorization takes place only for users who are already authenticated.

## Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Architecture Overview

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller is deployed with the NextFusion platform layer.



**Figure 1.**  
Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Architecture

The NextFusion platform layer comprises the following core services:

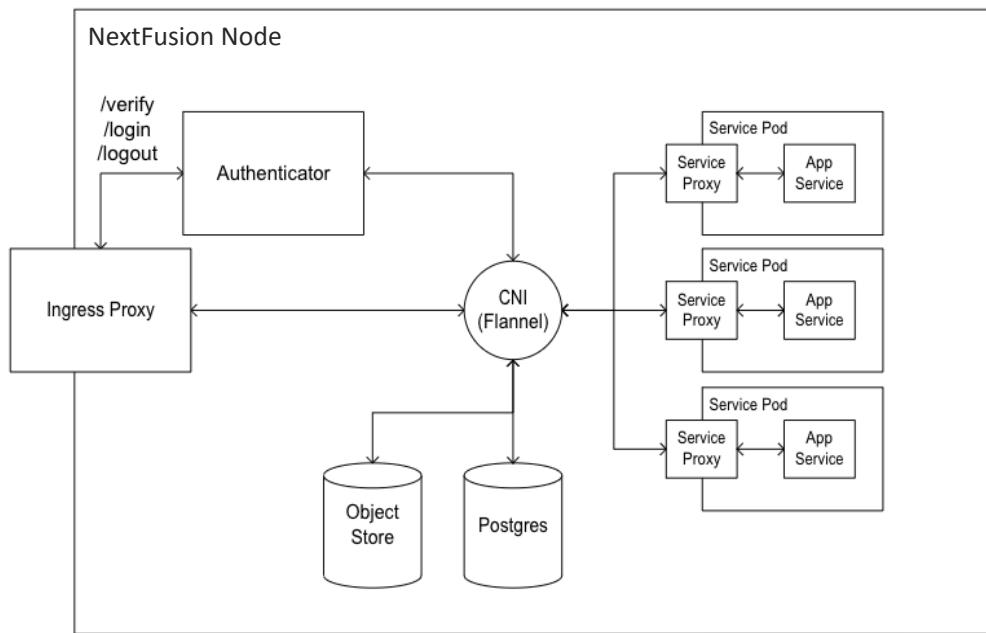
- Fully managed, Kubernetes-based runtime environment
- Highly available cluster
- HTTPs-only, auto cert management, mutual TLS validation
- Single authentication agent for all products, with SSO support
- Postgres-as-a-Service (with TimescaleDB), fully replicated across all nodes
- Highly available object storage, Amazon S3-compatible API

- Configuration UI
- Centralized logging infrastructure

## NextFusion Platform

The NextFusion Controller manages the lifecycle of all services and exposes all services using a CRD (custom resource definition), which defines in a DSL (domain specific language) all the platform needs – RBAC, networking, volumes, and so on.

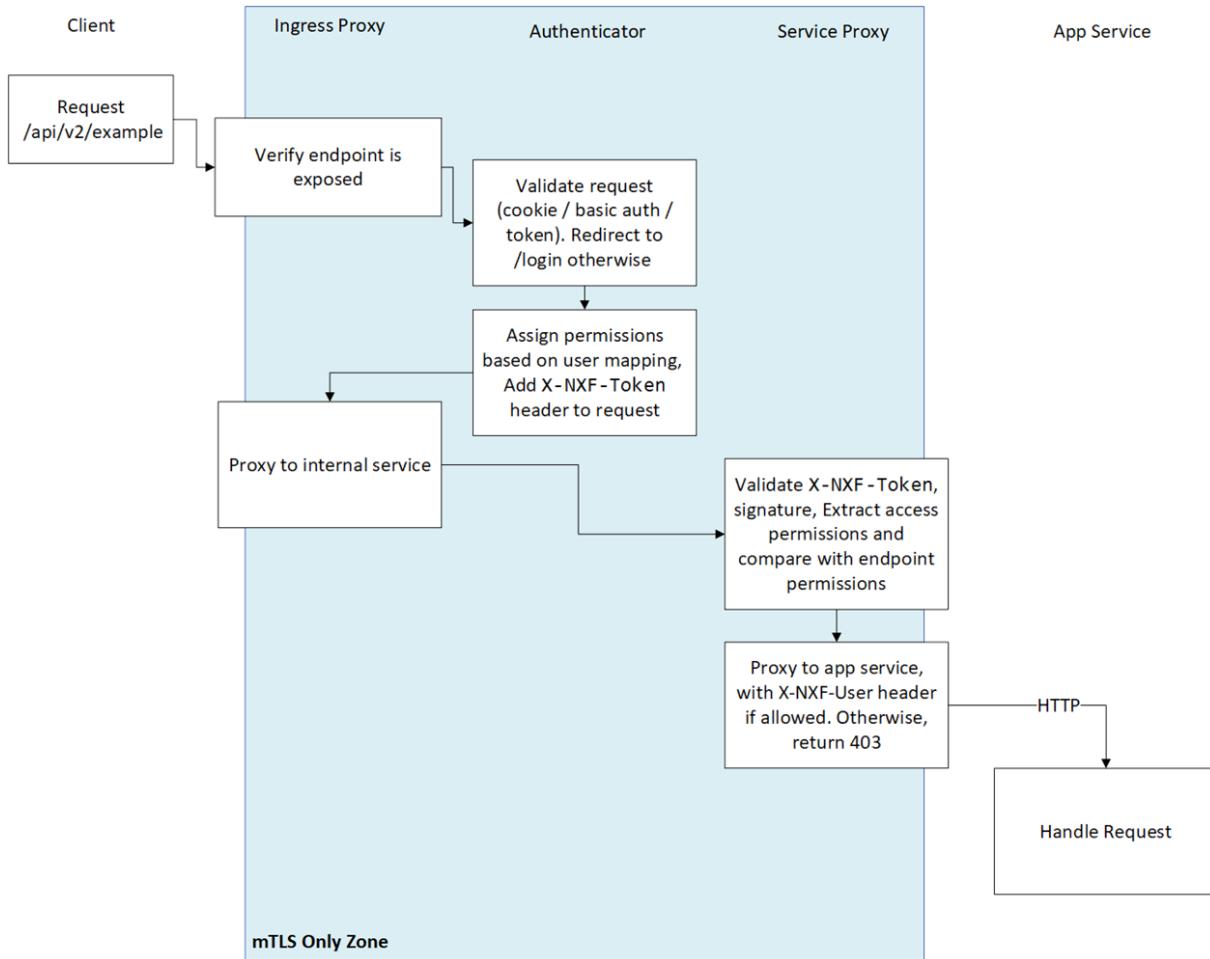
- **CSDL-compliant (Cisco Secure Development Lifecycle):** Secure boot, code signing, no hardcoded passwords.
- **Explicit RBAC support in CRD:** All endpoints are blocked by default unless declared.
- **HTTPs only throughout the cluster:** The NextFusion service-proxy handles TLS termination and authorization.
- **Database schemas:** Confined per service, and not shared by default.
- **Authentication:** Supports local, LDAP, and SAML authentication.



**Figure 3.**  
NextFusion Node Architecture

#### Authentication Flow

All HTTP(s) requests are authenticated throughout the system, both inside and outside the cluster.

**Figure 4.**

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Authentication Flow

Every request **MUST** have an X-NXF-Token header, which is an ES256 signed JWT header issued by either Authenticator – for exposed endpoints, or NextFusion Controller – for internal endpoints.

Whenever a service starts, the NextFusion Controller issues a short-lived token which gets pushed to the service proxy. This token contains the permissions that were declared in the service access field in the CRD.

When trying to access some service endpoint, Service Proxy checks the X-NXF-Token of the request with the allowed permission field of this endpoint. If the user is authorized for this action, Service Proxy proxies the request to the app service, including an X-NXF-User header, which contains the decoded user profile.

The Ingress Proxy Server is configured as a reverse proxy server, intercepts all requests to the Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, and acts as the first line of defense against security attacks.

The Ingress Proxy Server only accepts HTTPS packets on port 8443.

The Ingress Proxy Server uses the NextFusion Authenticator to perform client authorization and authentication for Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.

The Ingress Proxy Server is the only component that is accessible from outside the device on which Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller is installed. The HTTP and SQL connections are internal connections that are bound to local interfaces and are not accessible from outside.

## Password Storage

For local authentication, passwords are stored in the database using secure, salted password hashing that is a one-way function. A salt is random data that is used as input to a function that hashes the password to prevent dictionary attacks. This greatly increases security because passwords are protected even if the password file is compromised.

The hashing function used is bcrypt, which is based on the Blowfish cipher. In addition to incorporating a salt to protect against rainbow table attacks, bcrypt is an adaptive function that ensures Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller remains resistant to brute-force search attacks even with increasing computation power.

## Containers

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical uses containers to deploy and run processes of applications and the NextFusion Platform.

## Database

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller uses Postgres as the database. Access to the database is restricted per service by mutual TLS. Tables of sensitive data, such as network element details and user credentials, are all encrypted (encryption is by AES256 GCM).

## User Access and Authentication

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller authenticates users by communicating with an external LDAP server or locally for users defined in Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.

Each user accessing the system is uniquely authenticated.

Each user can open multiple sessions concurrently.

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller users can only interact with the platform resources, the user is not able to gain underlying OS access from the platform.

Access management for the host OS and the Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller platform are managed separately.

## User Groups

User groups can be defined in the LDAP server, which passes them to Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller. These groups are mapped to user roles (see more in [Authentication](#)).

## Local Users

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller allows the creation of local users.

As a best practice, locally defined users should be limited to admin users only.

## Password Policy Settings

The password strength forced for local users can be enabled or disabled and can be set in scores of 1 to 5 (weak to strong). The password is checked against several dictionaries and common passwords lists, to ensure its complexity according to the selected score.

## Role-Based Access Control

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller supports role-based access control (RBAC), which enables each user (either locally defined or an LDAP user) to be individually assigned to a role.

Each role has its own set of permissions and inherits the permissions of the lower level roles.

There are four pre-defined user roles: read-only, user, support, and admin.

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Role	Permissions
read-only	Read-only access to Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Explorer UI.
user	Access to Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Explorer UI and all apps, some of which can change the network.
support	Same permissions as the User role with the addition of access to Crosswork Hierarchical Controller diagnostic tools for the Cisco Support Team.
admin	Full control over configuration and all users. Access to Configuration UI, Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Explorer UI, and all apps.

## Communication with LDAP Server

The LDAP application protocol is an open, vendor-neutral industry standard for accessing and maintaining distributed directory information services. LDAP authentication is similar except that its communication is over an encrypted transport connection. Local authentication is encrypted over HTTPS.

### Administrator Options

The administrator can set the login banner.

The administrator can lock users (preventing them from logging in) and unlock users.

The administrator can set the idle session expiration time.

### SSO Server Communication

If the same SSO server (SAML 2.0) is used for several of the Crosswork platform applications, a user only needs to log in once.

### User Lockout Policy

After a configurable number of unsuccessful login attempts, the IP is blocked. The blocking period starts with a low duration and grows with each failed login attempt.

The default number of login attempts is 8.

Login attempts from the IP address are not handled during this period. See [Session Login Limiter](#).

### Role Assignment to User

A Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller administrator provides Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller a Bind DN and password that Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller then uses to connect and query the LDAP server. The administrator also configures the search base, search filter, and mapping between LDAP groups and Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller roles. This mapping policy identifies who can log in to the Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Explorer UI and which role they have. All users that meet both the search base and the search filter criteria are permitted to log in with the roles (access privileges) assigned to their group. If the user is not a member of any group that is mapped to a Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller role, the login attempt is rejected.

The Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller administrator also assigns roles to local users who are not handled by LDAP.

Both local users and access to the LDAP server can be disabled so that one or the other method can be used for authentication and authorization.

## Access to VM and Containers

For further information on the control plane and Virtual Management networks installation requirements and ports, see the *Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Installation Guide*.

## HTTP Access in Northbound Interface

The Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller management interface uses secured interfaces.

HTTPS/Secure WebSocket is used on the management interface for application-level management for both the GUI and NBI.

Web access to Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller UI and to Web services (REST commands) is protected with TLS v1.2/1.3.

The URL does not include any user credentials or device-sensitive information.

## Access in Southbound Interface

All control traffic between Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller and NEs/NMSs is encrypted if the NE/NMS provides an encrypted interface. As a best practice policy, Cisco will choose the most secure interface/protocol the NE/NMS has to offer.

## Audit Trail Log (Accounting)

All user login/logout and operations activities in applications are audited, logged, and can be exported to external systems. The audit log contains the username, hostname, time, operation, specific information, and results.

## Events and Notifications

System events are stored in Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller DB and can be accessed via SHQL commands. This includes:

- Applications activities
- Updates in network inventory and topology

## EU Data Protection Directive

As a network controller, Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller deals with network data, and does not deal with data associated with a ‘natural person’ as defined within GDPR, as outlined by the EU data protection directive. Moreover, Cisco is at most the data processor when addressing support tickets, the Service Provider customer remains the data controller, and data processor, utilizing Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller. There is no personal data associated with a ‘natural person’.

## Development Security Procedures

Cisco’s continuous integration build process runs a static check, including security checks. Static analysis does not allow the build to continue if there are high-severity warnings, such as security warnings. The continuous integration process also runs a Web Server scanner on an instance of Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller that is automatically deployed for integration test purposes.

The security tools, which are referenced by OWASP<sup>1</sup>, are FindBugs, Find Security Bugs plug-in and Test-ssl that verifies SSL configuration.

- FindBugs is an open-source tool that uses static analysis to detect bug patterns in Java code. Potential errors are ranked, enabling developers to readily understand the possible impact or severity. One of the main techniques FindBugs uses is to syntactically match source code to known suspicious programming practice.

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<sup>1</sup> OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) is an organization that focuses on Web application security. One of its endeavors is to publish a list of the top 10 vulnerabilities.

- Find Security Bugs is a FindBugs plugin for security audits of Java Web applications. It can detect dozens of vulnerability types with over hundreds of unique signatures. Extensive references are given for each bug pattern with references to OWASP Top 10 and CWE2. The tool is constantly being updated to identify newly discovered vulnerabilities.
- Test-ssl is a command line tool which checks a server's service on any port for the support of TLS/SSL ciphers, protocols as well as recent cryptographic flaws and more.

## Security Patches Update Policy

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller is compliant with Cisco's security patch update policy.

## Security Vulnerabilities

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller follows the standard Cisco process for discovering, addressing, and reporting of security vulnerabilities. This process is well documented, and there is a customer portal with policies and documentation:

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/home.x>

For any issues, contact Cisco and open a support ticket.

## User Security and Administration

### Configure Certificates using sedo

When the NextFusion cluster is created, a unique self-signed EC certificate is issued to be used for incoming HTTPs connections. You can replace this certificate with your own EC or RSA certificate.

#### Delete Certificate

You can delete the EC or RSA certificate.

To delete the certificate:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security certs delete [command]
```

Available Commands:

```
ec
rsa
```

#### Export Certificate

You can export the EC or RSA certificate.

To export the certificate:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security certs export [command]
```

Available Commands:

```
ec
rsa
```

---

<sup>2</sup> CWE (Common Weakness Enumeration) is an international organization that provides a unified, measurable set of software weaknesses.

## List Certificates

You can list the installed certificates.

To list the certificates:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security certs list
```

Installed Certificates							
TYPE	SUBJECT	ISSUER	ISSUED	EXPIRES	DNS SANS	IP SANS	SERIAL NUMBER
EC	CN=NextFusion,O=Cisco,ST=California,C=US	CN=NextFusion,O=Cisco,ST=California,C=US	Mon May 27 14:15:24 GMT 2024	Thu May 27 14:15:24 GMT 2027	nxn.local		122771606508760828297844527170883348063885993332
RSA	CN=NextFusion,O=Cisco,ST=California,C=US	CN=NextFusion,O=Cisco,ST=California,C=US	Mon May 27 14:15:24 GMT 2024	Thu May 27 14:15:24 GMT 2027	nxn.local		80177948356117474248335265691918476926840649541

## Rekey Certificate

Re-keying the ingress key re-creates a self-signed certificate and overrides the current installed client certificate. To upload a new signed client certificate, the request and apply process should be performed post re-keying.

To rekey certificate:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security certs rekey [command]
```

Available Commands:

```
all
ec
rsa
```

## Request Certificate

You can generate a new CSR certificate.

To request the certificate:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security certs request [command]
```

Available Commands:

```
ec
rsa
```

## Upload Certificate

You can upload a new client certificate.

To upload a certificate:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security certs upload CERTIFICATE-CHAIN-FILE
```

## Configure Web Client Authentication Certificate

Getting a valid certificate is a two-phase process. First, generate a Certificate Request (CSR), then, this file is used by the CA (Customer IT Team) to generate a trusted certificate (PEM/CRT) to be installed on the server.

Before generating the CSR, you will need the exact URL of the deployed system, e.g: cisco.corp.com. This is the certificate Common Name (CN).

The certificate is installed on one node (it will be replicated to the other node automatically).

To install a certificate:

1. Access the Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller server's command line using SSH (using the nxf default user).

2. Run the following command to generate a new CSR using the existing ECDSA key (replacing <REQUESTED CN> with your company CN):

```
sudo openssl req -new -key /etc/nxf/pki/external.key -out /home/nxf/external.csr -subj '/C=US/ST=California/O=Cisco/CN=<REQUESTED CN>'
```

3. Upload the generated CSR file (**/home/nxf/external.csr**) to the CA and retrieve a signed certificate in a PEM format.

4. Save the PEM file to **/home/nxf/external.crt**.

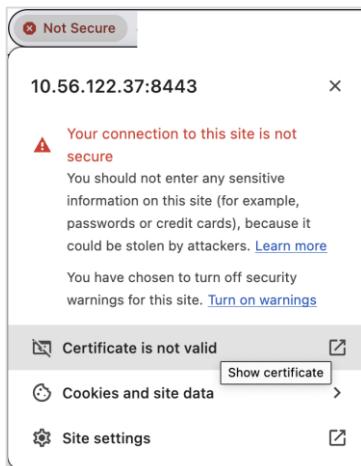
5. Push the new external certificate to the NextFusion secret:

```
echo -en "{\"data\":{\"external.crt\":\"$(cat /home/nxf/external.crt | base64 -w 0)\"}}" | kubectl -n nxf-system patch secret/nxf-external-pki --patch-file /dev/stdin
```

6. Wait for the Ingress Proxy to reload the new external certificate. This may take up to a minute.

7. Connect to the cluster and navigate to the Cisco Cross Hierarchical Controller login page and verify that the site is secure and that the certificate is loaded in the browser.

The following is an example in Chrome of a connection to this site that is NOT secure:



## Configure Local Users

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller supports the creation and maintenance of local users, as well as integration with an Active Directory (LDAP) or SSO server. Local users can be created and assigned permissions.

The administrator can also select password complexity rules (OWASP) on passwords of local users. By selecting a scoring level, the length and character composition of the password is enforced. See [Password Policy](#), [Session Timeout](#), and [Session Login Limiter](#).

Each role has its own set of permissions and inherits the permissions of the lower level roles.

There are four pre-defined user roles: read-only, user, support, and admin.

**Note:** These user roles also cover the use of APIs and not only UI.

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Role	Permissions
read-only	Read-only access to Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Explorer UI and APIs.
user	Access to Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Explorer UI, APIs and all apps, some of which can change the network.
support	Same permissions as the User role with the addition of access to Crosswork Hierarchical Controller diagnostic tools for the Cisco Support Team.
admin	Full control over configuration and all users. Access to Configuration UI, Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Explorer UI, all apps, and APIs.

To add/edit a user:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Settings**.
2. Click **Security > Local Users**.

NxF Admin (admin)	ACCESS role/admin	STATUS Active (Locked)	DESC NextFusion Default Administrator
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3. Click **Add** or click on an existing user.

## Add User

Username\*

Password\*

Confirm Password\*

Access Permissions\*

permission/admin  
 permission/hco/dashboard-app:rw  
 role/admin  
 permission/admin  
 role/hco/support  
 permission/hco/srlg-app:rw  
 permission/hco/rpc  
 permission/hco/loggers:ro  
 role/hco/read-only  
 permission/hco/tiloggers

Display Name

Active

Locked

Description

**Save**

4. Complete the fields and assign any required permissions.

5. Click **Save**.

## Configure Local Users using sedo

This topic describes how to configure local users using sedo.

### security user Commands

```
sudo security user [command]
```

#### Available Commands:

add	Add local user
delete	Delete local user
list	List local users
set	Set local user properties

## Add User

You can add a local user.

To add a local user:

- To create a local user, use the command:

```
sedo security user add [flags] USERNAME
```

Flags:

```
--access stringArray      Access permissions (can be used multiple times)
--active                 Activate/Deactivate user, preventing it from logging in
if deactivated (default true)
--description string     Description
--display-name string    Display Name
--expires-in-days int   Mark password as expired after certain number of days.
Set to 0 to disable password expiration (default 180)
-h, --help                help for add
--locked                 Lock/Unlock user, preventing it from being deleted if
locked
--must-change-password   Forcing user to change password on next login (default
true)
--password-stdin         Take user password from stdin
```

For example:

```
sedo security user add --must-change-password=false --access 'role/hco/user'
harelroleuser
```

**Note:** The access flag must use the Crosswork Hierarchical Controller role format '`role/hco/[ROLE_NAME]`' and NOT '`role/[ROLE_NAME]`'. The one exception is the admin role which is a default NextFusion role and is created as `role/admin` and not as `role/hco/admin`. All other roles are Crosswork Hierarchical Controller roles in the format '`role/hco/[ROLE_NAME]`'.

## Delete User

You can delete a local user. Use the GUID from the `security user list` command.

To delete a local user:

- To delete a local user, use the command:

```
sedo security user delete USERNAME|GUID [flags]
```

## List Users

You can list all syslog servers present. This returns a list of servers with the following information:

GUID | USERNAME | DISPLAY NAME | ACTIVE | LOCKED | DESCRIPTION | ACCESS | EXPIRES

To list all local users:

- To list all local user, use the command:

```
sedo security user list [flags]
```

## Set User

You set user properties.

To set user properties:

- To set properties for local user, use the command:

```
sedo security user set [flags] USERNAME|GUID
```

Flags:

```
--access stringArray      Access permissions (can be used multiple times)
--active                  Activate/Deactivate user, preventing it from logging in
if deactivated (default true)
--description string      Description
--display-name string     Display Name
--expires-in-days int    Mark password as expired after certain number of days.
Set to 0 to disable password expiration (default 180)
-h, --help                 help for set
--locked                  Lock/Unlock user, preventing it from being deleted if
locked
--must-change-password   Forcing user to change password on next login (default
true)
--password                Update user password
--password-stdin          Take user password from stdin
```

## Configure LDAP

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller allows for authenticating users via an LDAP server.

To configure an LDAP Server:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Settings**.
2. Click **Security > LDAP**.

## LDAP

Enabled

LDAP Server Address\*

Bind DN\*

Bind Credentials\*

Search Base

Search Filter

Attribute  Value  Delete

Add

Root CAs

Reload Save

3. Configure the **LDAP** settings.
4. Click **Save**.
5. Specify the **Permission Mapping** for the **LDAP Group** and **LDAP User**.

### Configure Oracle LDAP

You must run the following command when using Oracle LDAP to be able to login. This only needs to be executed once.

To configure an Oracle LDAP Server:

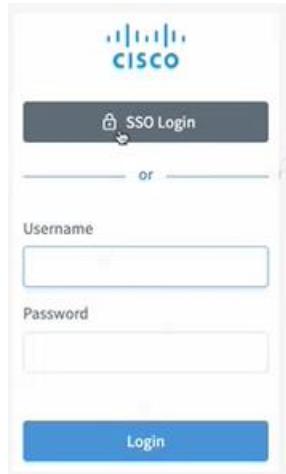
- Run the sedo command:

```
sudo security ldap set --groups-attribute isMemberOf
```

## Configure SAML SSO

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller allows for single sign on (SSO) using a SAML server in Service Provider mode.

When using SSO, if you log out of Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, you are not logged out from the SAML server. This means that you can continue to work in other applications that use the same SAML server login, and if you restart Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller while the SAML session is active, you do not have to log in again.



**Figure 5.**

Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller SSO Login or Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Login

To configure SAML:

1. In the applications bar in Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Settings**.
2. Click **Security > SAML SSO**.



SAML CONFIGURATION SETTINGS

Login URL

Entity ID

Consumer Base URL

Signing Certificate

SAML Enabled

3. Configure the **SAML CONFIGURATION SETTINGS**:

- **Login URL:** The SAML server URL.
- **Entity ID:** The globally unique name for the SAML entity.

- **Consumer Base URL:** The URL to redirect the user to once they are logged in, that is, the Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller instance.
- **Signing Certificate:** The certificate used to authenticate with the SAML server.

4. Select **SAML Enabled**.
5. Click **Save**.
6. In **Permission Mapping**, configure the **SAML Group** and **SAML User**.

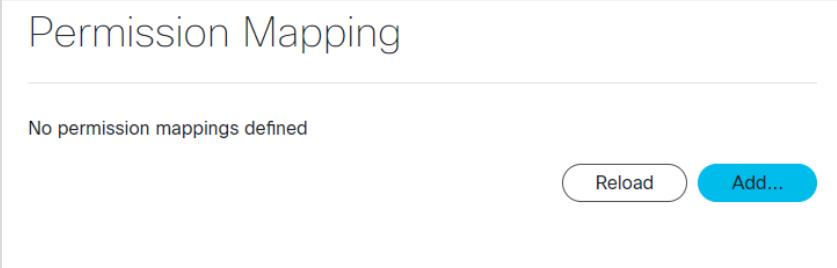
## Configure Permission Mapping

Configure the access permissions for the following mapping types:

- SAML User
- SAML Group
- LDAP User
- LDAP Group

To configure a Permission Mapping:

1. In the applications bar in Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Settings**.
2. Click **Security > Permission Mapping**.



Permission Mapping

No permission mappings defined

Reload Add...

3. Click **Add**.

## ⌚ Add Permission Mapping

Mapping Type\*  
SAML Group

Match\*  
|

Access Permissions\*

<input type="checkbox"/> permission/admin
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/adapter
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/path-analysis-app:ro
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/link-manager-app:rw
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/model-settings-srv:rw
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/model:ro
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/static
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/topology-utils-app:rw
<input type="checkbox"/> permission/hco/widgets:rw
<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">.../hco/remote-agent</a>

**Save**

4. Select a **Mapping Type**.
5. Enter a **Match**.
6. Select the **Access Permissions**.
7. Click **Save**.

## >Login Banner

You can set a login banner.

### Get Login Banner

You can get the login banner.

To get the login banner:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security login-banner get
```

Login Banner Prop	
erties	
Enabled   false	
HTML   <empty>	

### Set Login Banner

You can set the login banner by setting it to a self-contained HTML file (stdin).

To set the login banner:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security login-banner set [flags]
```

Flags:

--enabled	Enable login banner
--html-stdin	Take HTML content from stdin

## Password Policy

### Get Password Policy

You can get the password policy.

To get the password policy:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security password-policy get [flags]
```

Password Policy Properties	
Default Password Expiration	180 days
Password Reuse Limit	12 last passwords
Minimum Password Complexity Score	3

### Set Password Policy

You can set the password policy. The minimum **reuse-limit** is 3 (as per Cisco security standards).

To set the password policy:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security password-policy set [flags]
```

Flags:

--expiration-days uint	Default password expiration used when creating new users, in days (default 180)
--min-complexity-score uint	Minimal password complexity score required [0 (disabled) - 5] (default 3)
--reuse-limit uint	Number of historical passwords retain and blocked from reuse when changing password (default 12)

## Session Timeout

You can set the session timeout.

To set the session timeout:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security session set [flags]
```

Flags:

--domain string	Cookie domain
--max-age duration	Max cookie age (default 10m0s)
--rolling	Enable rolling session (default true)

```
--same-site string      Cookie same site policy
--secure                Enable secure session cookie (default true)
```

## Session Login Limiter

### Get Session Login Limiter

You can view the session login limiter information. Access to the system is logged and may be viewed via the syslog [system message logging](#).

To get the session login limiter:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security login-limiter get
```

Login Limiter Properties	
Limit Window	5 minutes
Max attempts before blocking	8
Start delaying after attempt number	1
Base delay	250 ms

### Set Session Login Limiter

You can set the session login limiter.

To set the session login limiter:

- Use the command:

```
sedo security login-limiter set [flags]
```

Flags:

--delay duration	Delay added between attempts (default 250ms)
--delay-after-attempt uint	Start delaying after attempt (default 1)
--limit-window duration	Limit Window (default 5m0s)
--max-attempts uint	Max attempts before being blocked (default 8)

## System Health

There are various ways to check and monitor the system.

### View System Info Versions

You can view a list of the installed packages and their build number.

To view system info versions:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Settings**.
2. In **System Info**, the **Versions** table displays the installed packages and their build number.

Versions

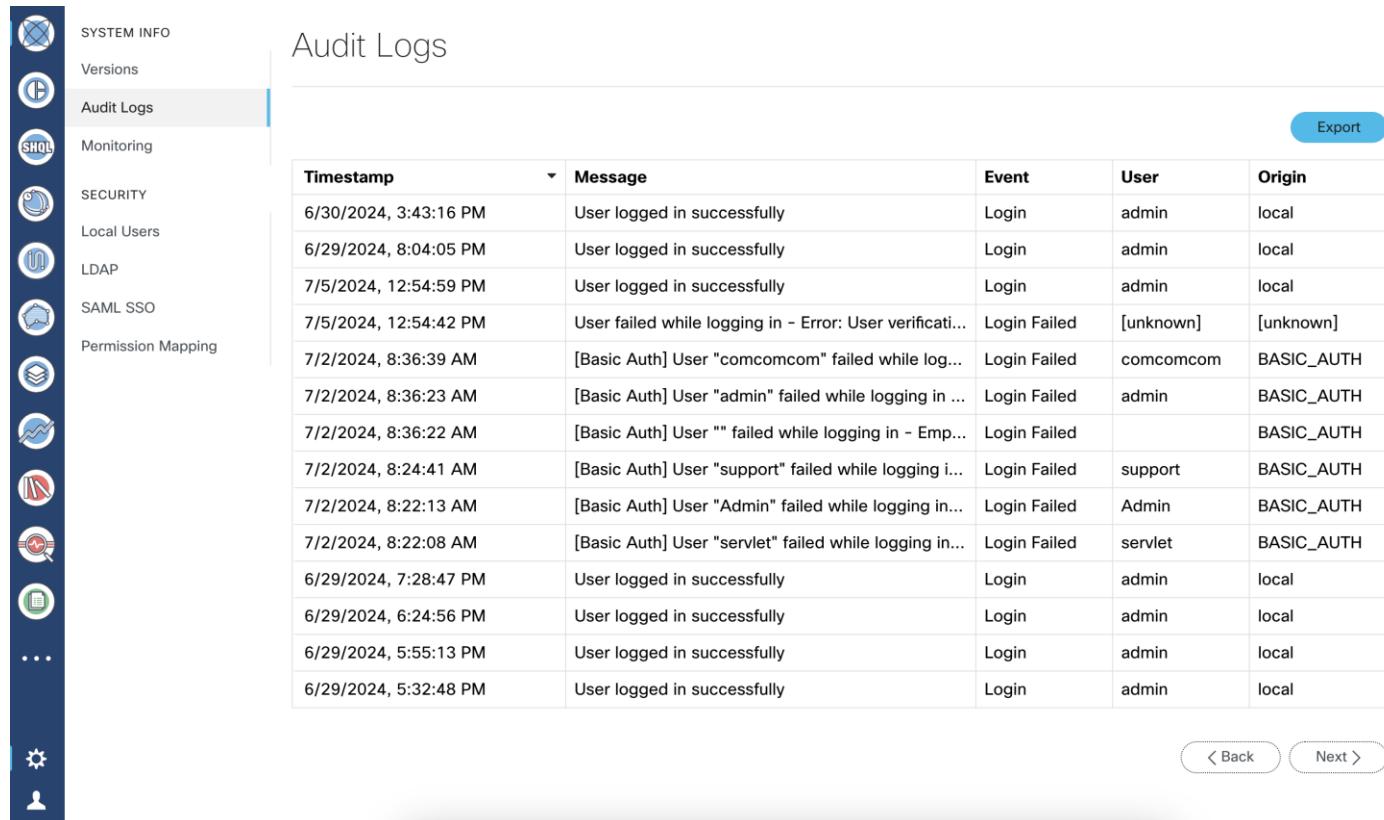
Image Name	Version
docker.io/library/alpine	3.19.1
docker.io/library/registry	2.8.3
docker.io/rancher/local-path-provisioner	v0.0.26
quay.io/coreos/etcd	v3.5.10
registry.k8s.io/coredns/coredns	v1.11.1
registry.k8s.io/kube-apiserver	v1.29.2
registry.k8s.io/kube-controller-manager	v1.29.2
registry.k8s.io/kube-proxy	v1.29.2
registry.k8s.io/kube-scheduler	v1.29.2
registry.k8s.io/pause	3.9
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/apps/dashboard-app	v9.0.0-beta3-3
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/apps/device-manager-srv	v9.0.0-beta3-4
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/apps/explorer-app	v9.0.0-beta3-...
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/apps/failure-impact-app	v9.0.0-beta3-3
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/apps/fibers-srlg-app	v9.0.0-beta3-3
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/apps/layer-relations-app	v9.0.0-beta3-3
registry.nxf-system.svc:8443/apps/link-assurance-app	v9.0.0-beta3-3

## View System Info Audit Logs

You can view and download the audit logs.

To view audit logs:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Settings**.
2. In **System Info**, select **Audit Logs**.



Timestamp	Message	Event	User	Origin
6/30/2024, 3:43:16 PM	User logged in successfully	Login	admin	local
6/29/2024, 8:04:05 PM	User logged in successfully	Login	admin	local
7/5/2024, 12:54:59 PM	User logged in successfully	Login	admin	local
7/5/2024, 12:54:42 PM	User failed while logging in - Error: User verificati...	Login Failed	[unknown]	[unknown]
7/2/2024, 8:36:39 AM	[Basic Auth] User "comcomcom" failed while log...	Login Failed	comcomcom	BASIC_AUTH
7/2/2024, 8:36:23 AM	[Basic Auth] User "admin" failed while logging in ...	Login Failed	admin	BASIC_AUTH
7/2/2024, 8:36:22 AM	[Basic Auth] User "" failed while logging in - Emp...	Login Failed		BASIC_AUTH
7/2/2024, 8:24:41 AM	[Basic Auth] User "support" failed while logging i...	Login Failed	support	BASIC_AUTH
7/2/2024, 8:22:13 AM	[Basic Auth] User "Admin" failed while logging in...	Login Failed	Admin	BASIC_AUTH
7/2/2024, 8:22:08 AM	[Basic Auth] User "servlet" failed while logging in...	Login Failed	servlet	BASIC_AUTH
6/29/2024, 7:28:47 PM	User logged in successfully	Login	admin	local
6/29/2024, 6:24:56 PM	User logged in successfully	Login	admin	local
6/29/2024, 5:55:13 PM	User logged in successfully	Login	admin	local
6/29/2024, 5:32:48 PM	User logged in successfully	Login	admin	local

[Export](#)

[< Back](#) [Next >](#)

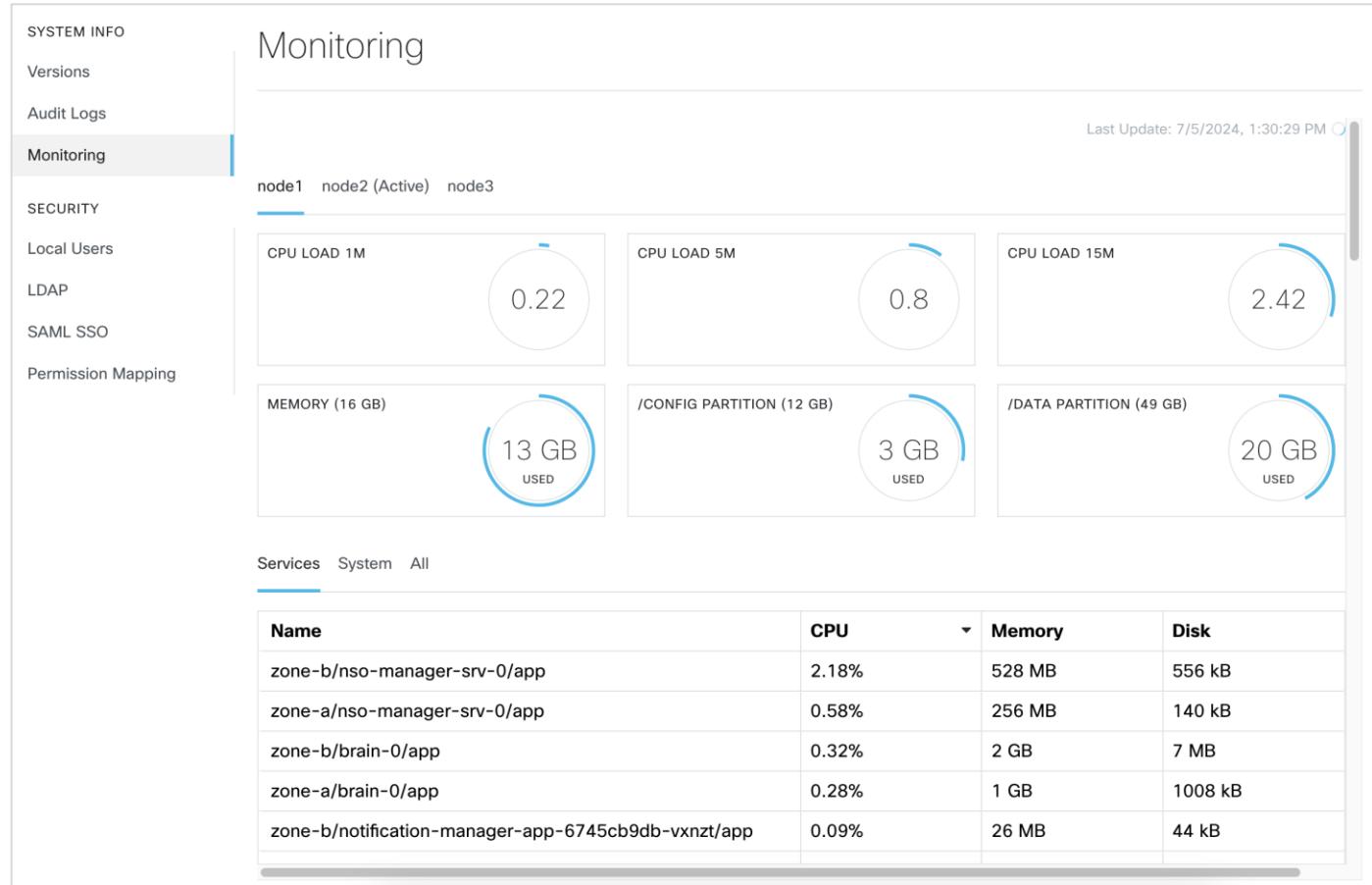
3. To export the audit logs, click **Export**. The audit logs are downloaded.

## View System Info Monitoring

You can view the CPU, memory, and disk used by the services, system, or all, for each of the nodes.

To view system info monitoring:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Settings**.
2. In **System Info**, select **Monitoring**. The monitoring info for the active node and services appear.



3. Scroll down to view more of the services.
4. Click on a node name to view the usage for the selected node.
5. Click on **System** or **All** to view the related monitoring information.

## View Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Applications

To view the installed Crosswork Hierarchical Controller applications:

- Run the following command:

```
sedo hco apps list
```

NAME	VERSION	ENABLED
cisco-cnc-adpt	v9.0.0-latest-1085	Yes
dashboard-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
device-manager-srv	v9.0.0-beta5-8	Yes
explorer-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
failure-impact-app	v9.0.0-beta5-8	Yes
layer-relations-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
link-assurance-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
link-manager-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
model-settings-srv	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
network-history-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
network-inventory-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
notification-manager-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
nso-manager-srv	v9.0.0-beta5-9	Yes
path-analysis-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
performance-app	v9.0.0-beta5-8	Yes
rca-app	v9.0.0-beta5-24	Yes
service-assurance-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
service-manager-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
shql-query-app	v9.0.0-beta5-6	Yes
srlg-app	v9.0.0-latest-266	Yes
srlg-manager-app	v9.0.0-beta5-418	Yes
topology-utils-app	feature-v9.0-nxf-2.1-53	Yes

The output displays the installed applications with their name and version.

## Manage Services

Services can be enabled/disabled using sedo.

To enable a service:

1. Run the command (if the service name is not provided, then all disabled services are enabled):

```
sudo service enable <service_name>
```

2. Check that the change has been applied (this takes about a minute):

```
sudo system status
```

To disable a service:

1. Run the command:

```
sudo service disable <service_name>
```

2. Check that the change has been applied (this takes about a minute):

```
sudo system status
```

## View System Status

You can view a list of the various pods for the system (NextFusion) and hco (Cisco Cross Hierarchical Controller).

To view the system status:

- To view the system status, use the command:

```
sudo system status
```

For example:

System Status (Thu, 28 Mar 2024 14:33:37 UTC)
---

OWNER	NAME	ZONE/NODE	STATUS	RESTARTS	STARTED
system	authenticator	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	controller	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	controller	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	ingress-proxy	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	ingress-proxy	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	kafka	node3	Running	0	1 day ago
system	kafka	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	loki	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	loki	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	metrics	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	metrics	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	metrics	node3	Running	0	1 day ago
system	minio	node3	Running	0	1 day ago
system	minio	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	minio	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	postgres	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	postgres	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	promtail-dw7x2	node3	Running	0	1 day ago
system	promtail-lpdrn	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	promtail-qzqgn	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	registry	node1	Running	0	1 day ago
system	registry	node2	Running	0	1 day ago
system	vip-add	node1	Running	0	1 hour ago
hco	brain	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	dashboard-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	device-manager-srv	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	explorer-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	failure-impact-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	fibers-srlg-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	layer-relations-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	link-assurance-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	link-manager-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	model-settings-srv	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	network-history-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	network-inventory-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	notification-manager-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	nso-manager-srv	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	path-analysis-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago

hco	performance-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	rca-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	service-assurance-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	service-manager-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	shql-query-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	srlg-app	zone-a	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	brain	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	dashboard-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	device-manager-srv	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	failure-impact-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	fibers-srlg-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	layer-relations-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	link-assurance-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	link-manager-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	model-settings-srv	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	network-history-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	network-inventory-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	notification-manager-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	nso-manager-srv	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	path-analysis-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	performance-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	rca-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	service-assurance-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	service-manager-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	shql-query-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago
hco	srlg-app	zone-b	Running	0	1 day ago

## System Message Logging

You can configure NextFusion syslog system message logging using sedo.

NextFusion Loki is equipped with a syslog forwarder component which filters logs and forwards the matching logs to syslog server(s).

You can use sedo to create a server entry (essentially configure a connection to an existing syslog server for sending syslog messages over TCP or UDP) and then create queries to filter the system and services logs. The logs that match the filters are sent to the configured syslog server(s). The Severity, Facility and Label are added to the logs when they are forwarded.

**Note:** The syslog servers are provided by the customer and are not part of the NextFusion or Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller deployment.

### To setup system message logging:

1. Get the details for your syslog server(s). You need the PROTOCOL, HOST, and PORT.
2. Configure (create) the syslog server(s) in Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller. See [Create syslog Server](#).
3. Create the required syslog queries to filter the logs and label the messages (with a severity level, facility, and/or tag). See [Create syslog Query](#).

### syslog Server Commands

```
sedo syslog server [command]
```

#### Available Commands:

create	Create server
delete	Delete server
list	List all syslog servers present
update	Update server

### syslog Query Commands

```
sedo syslog query [command]
```

#### Available Commands:

create	Create query
delete	Delete query
list	List all loki queries present
update	Update query

### Create syslog Server

You can access logged system messages by sending them to a properly configured syslog server.

The default protocol for sending syslog messages is UDP with a default port of 514. For TCP, the default port is 601.

#### To create a syslog server:

- To create a syslog server, use the command:

```
sedo syslog server create NAME PROTOCOL HOST PORT [flags]
```

#### For example:

```
sedo syslog server create server1 tcp test-env2.abc.ciscolabs.com 601
```

```
sedo syslog server create server2 udp test-env2.abc.ciscolabs.com 514
```

## Delete syslog Server

You can delete a syslog server.

To delete a syslog server:

- To delete a syslog server, use the command:

```
sedo syslog server delete NAME [flags]
```

## List syslog Servers

You can list all syslog servers present. This returns a list of servers with the following information:

NAME | PROTOCOL | HOST | PORT |

To list all syslog servers:

- To list all syslog servers, use the command:

```
sedo syslog server list [flags]
```

## Update syslog Server

You can update an existing syslog server.

To update a syslog server:

- To update a syslog server, use the command:

```
sedo syslog server update NAME PROTOCOL HOST PORT [flags]
```

## Create syslog Query

You can create a syslog server query that filters the logs and labels them (with severity, facility, and tags).

The filtered logs (that match the query) are then forwarded to the specified syslog server. When the query is created it may take a few seconds until it takes effect.

**Note:** There is no automatic assignment of severity or facility to logs.

To query syslog:

- To query syslog, use the command:

```
sedo syslog query create QUERY SEVERITY FACILITY TAG SERVER [SERVER ...] [flags]
```

The **QUERY** is composed of:

- A log stream selector which includes the pod/application name, for example:
 

```
{app=\"authenticator\"}
{app=\"network-inventory-app\"}
```
- A log pipeline which filters out the logs. This can include exact matches (to one or more options) or a match to a regex expression, for example:
 

```
|= \"failing over pods|vip|SuperclusterController\"
|~ \".*User logged in successfully.*\"
```

And then also specify the:

- **SEVERITY:** For example, LOG\_WARNING. See [syslog Severity Levels](#).
- **FACILITY:** For example, LOG\_USER. See [syslog Facilities](#).

- **TAG:** The tag for the syslog.
- **SERVER:** The name(s) of the syslog server(s). See [Create syslog Server](#).

### Example: NextFusion syslog Query

Sample query:

```
sedo syslog query create "{app=\"authenticator\"} |~ \".*User logged in successfully.*\""
"LOG_NOTICE" "LOG_NEWS" "user-login" server2
```

Output on syslog (configured to output the severity and facility):

```
Facility: news, Severity: notice {"ip":"209.165.200.225","level":"audit","message":"User
logged in successfully","origin":"local","timestamp":"2024-09-
26T14:14:18.077Z","type":"USER_LOGGED_IN","username":"admin"}
```

### syslog Severity Levels

In syslog, the severity level represents the importance or criticality of a logged message. It helps administrators quickly identify the most urgent issues that require attention. You can label the filtered syslog messages with a severity level.

**Note:** The severity level is not derived from the log message but is added to the syslog message when it is forwarded to the specified syslog server.

For example, you can create a filter that sets the logging severity level label to LOG\_ALERT and the facility to LOG\_USER when a node in the HA cluster is failing over:

```
sedo syslog query create {"app=\"controller\"} |= \"failing over
pods|vip|SuperclusterController\" LOG_ALERT LOG_USER "track-ha-behavior" server2
```

There are different severity levels:

- **Emergency:** System is unusable (LOG\_EMERG)
- **Alert:** Immediate action needed (LOG\_ALERT)
- **Critical:** Critical conditions (LOG\_CRIT)
- **Error:** Error conditions (LOG\_ERR)
- **Warning:** Warning conditions (LOG\_WARNING)
- **Notice:** Normal but significant conditions (LOG\_NOTICE)
- **Informational:** Informational messages (LOG\_INFO)
- **Debug:** Debugging messages (LOG\_DEBUG)

### syslog Facilities

In syslog, the facility identifies the system component of the NextFusion system.

**Note:** The facility level is not derived from the log message but is added to the syslog message when it is forwarded to the specified syslog server.

There are different facilities:

- **LOG\_KERN:** Kernel messages
- **LOG\_USER:** User-level messages
- **LOG\_MAIL:** Mail system

- **LOG\_DAEMON:** System daemons
- **LOG\_AUTH:** Security/authorization messages
- **LOG\_SYSLOG:** Messages generated internally by syslog
- **LOG\_LPR:** Line printer subsystem
- **LOG\_NEWS:** Network news subsystem
- **LOG\_UUCP:** UUCP subsystem
- **LOG\_CRON:** Clock daemon
- **LOG\_AUTHPRIV:** Security/authorization messages
- **LOG\_FTP:** FTP daemon
- **LOG\_LOCAL0:** Local user 0
- **LOG\_LOCAL1:** Local user 1
- **LOG\_LOCAL2:** Local user 2
- **LOG\_LOCAL3:** Local user 3
- **LOG\_LOCAL4:** Local user 4
- **LOG\_LOCAL5:** Local user 5
- **LOG\_LOCAL6:** Local user 6
- **LOG\_LOCAL7:** Local user 7

### Delete syslog Query

You can delete a syslog query.

To delete a syslog query:

- To delete a syslog query, use the command:

```
sedo syslog query delete ID [flags]
```

### List syslog Queries

You can list all syslog queries present. This returns a list of queries with the following information:

ID | QUERY | FACILITY | SEVERITY | TAG | FORWARD TO

To list all syslog queries:

- To list all syslog queries, use the command:

```
sedo syslog query list [flags]
```

### Update syslog Query

You can update a syslog query.

To update a syslog query:

- To update a syslog query, use the command:

```
sedo syslog query update QUERY SEVERITY FACILITY TAG SERVER [SERVER ...] [flags]
```

## Retrieve Container Logs

You can retrieve the container logs and view the logs of the brain and various applications.

For example:

```
sedo logs zone-b/brain/Active
sedo logs zone-b/failure-impact-app/Active
```

To retrieve container logs:

- To retrieve container logs, use the command:

```
sedo logs [flags] NAME|NAMESPEC
```

Flags:

<code>-c, --container</code> string	Show specific container logs
<code>-f, --follow</code>	Stream logs to output
<code>-h, --help</code>	help for logs
<code>-q, --quiet</code>	don't show pod details

## View Disk Space

You should periodically check the disk space.

To check the disk space:

- Use the command:

```
$ df -h
```

## View Time Machine Cleaner Threshold

The Time Machine cleaner threshold is set to 365 days by default.

To check the time machine threshold:

- Use the command:

```
sedo hco history cleaner-threshold get
Cleaner Threshold: P365D
```

## Get Diagnostic Logs

Diagnostic logs for containers and pods are retained for 7 days.

The Loki diagnostic logs may also be forwarded to syslog (by configuring a syslog server and creating a LogQL query to forward matching messages to the sever). See [System Message Logging](#).

To get the log dump (all nodes together):

- Use the command:

```
sedo diagnostics archive-logs [flags] DIRNAME
```

In the event of failure, copy the logs folder (all nodes in the cluster).

To get the logs (one node at a time):

- Use the command:

```
$ tar -czf logs.tar.gz /var/log/pods
```

Examples:

```
archive-logs /data
```

## Flags:

```
--before string    Only save logs before this time. Time format should be one of the
standard formats.

--from string     Only save logs after this time. Time format should be one of the
standard formats.
```

## Metrics

NextFusion runs a metrics server on each node of the cluster and exports node-exporter and Kubernetes cAdvisor metrics:

- [https://github.com/prometheus/node\\_exporter](https://github.com/prometheus/node_exporter)
- <https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/cluster-administration/system-metrics/>

The metrics are presented in a Prometheus text format:

- [https://prometheus.io/docs/instrumenting/exposition\\_formats/](https://prometheus.io/docs/instrumenting/exposition_formats/)

You can access these metrics from the host or from services running inside NextFusion (provided they have the correct permission).

To collect the metrics:

1. Get the IP of the metrics server:

```
nxf@nxfos1:~$ kubectl get pods -A -o wide -l app=metrics
NAMESPACE     NAME        READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE     IP          NODE      NOMINATED NODE   READINESS GATES
nxf-system   metrics-pfw7h   2/2     Running   0          25h    <IP>      nxfos1   <none>        <none>
```

2. Collect the node metrics:

```
$ sedo-curl -k https://<IP>:8443/metrics/node
# HELP go_gc_duration_seconds A summary of the pause duration of garbage collection cycles.
# TYPE go_gc_duration_seconds summary
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="0"} 6.008e-05
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="0.25"} 0.000630274
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="0.5"} 0.000699291
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="0.75"} 0.001166118
go_gc_duration_seconds{quantile="1"} 0.001455142
go_gc_duration_seconds_sum 0.005704291
go_gc_duration_seconds_count 8
# HELP go_goroutines Number of goroutines that currently exist.
# TYPE go_goroutines gauge
go_goroutines 7
# HELP go_info Information about the Go environment.
# TYPE go_info gauge
go_info{version="go1.21.4"} 1
# HELP go_memstats_alloc_bytes Number of bytes allocated and still in use.
# TYPE go_memstats_alloc_bytes gauge
go_memstats_alloc_bytes 1.655704e+06
# HELP go_memstats_alloc_bytes_total Total number of bytes allocated, even if freed.
# TYPE go_memstats_alloc_bytes_total counter
```

...

### 3. Collect cAdvisor metrics:

```
$ sedo-curl -k https://10.244.0.13:8443/metrics/cadvisor

# HELP cadvisor_version_info A metric with a constant '1' value labeled by kernel version, OS version, docker version, cadvisor version & cadvisor revision.

# TYPE cadvisor_version_info gauge

cadvisor_version_info{cadvisorRevision="",cadvisorVersion="",dockerVersion="",kernelVersion="6.1.0-18-arm64",osVersion="NxFOS
3.0 (495962188a16d2ef916afb74989715f6e10b97d1)" 1

# HELP container_blkio_device_usage_total Blkio Device bytes usage

# TYPE container_blkio_device_usage_total counter

container_blkio_device_usage_total{container="",device="",id="/",image="",major="7",minor="1",name="",namespace="",operation="Async",pod=""} 0 1708647334118

container_blkio_device_usage_total{container="",device="",id="/",image="",major="7",minor="1",name="",namespace="",operation="Discard",pod=""} 0 1708647334118

container_blkio_device_usage_total{container="",device="",id="/",image="",major="7",minor="1",name="",namespace="",operation="Read",pod=""} 0 1708647334118

container_blkio_device_usage_total{container="",device="",id="/",image="",major="7",minor="1",name="",namespace="",operation="Sync",pod=""} 0 1708647334118
```

## NTP Configuration

The NTP Pools and NTP Servers can be configured during the installation. For more details, see the *Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Installation Guide*.

**NTP Pools (comma separated)**

[debian.pool.ntp.org](http://debian.pool.ntp.org)

**NTP Servers (comma separated)**

To check the NTP configuration:

- Run the following command:

```
timedatectl status

Local time: Sat 2024-06-08 12:23:02 UTC
Universal time: Sat 2024-06-08 12:23:02 UTC
RTC time: Sat 2024-06-08 12:24:45
Time zone: Etc/UTC (UTC, +0000)

System clock synchronized: no
NTP service: active
RTC in local TZ: no

...
```

## Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Events

The Notification Manager, which is installed automatically as part of Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, generates:

- Crosswork Hierarchical Controller application events
- Brain-related events of type archive, persistor, cross-mapper, visual-model, brain, and taggables
- Adapter events

These Crosswork Hierarchical Controller events can also be queried using SHQL. See the *Crosswork Hierarchical Controller NBI and SHQL Reference Guide*.

## Notification Manager Configuration

The `notification_manager_configuration.json` includes the Syslog configuration:

- **pollIntervalSec:** The interval (in seconds) for polling or checking for events.
- **upstreams:** The configuration of the channels to which notifications will be pushed (SMTP, SYSLOG and Pulsar). For each upstream you need to define slightly different properties.
- **type:** The type of the upstream, specifying that it is configured for Syslog communication.
- **type: syslog**
  - **host:** The hostname or IP address of the Syslog server to which notifications will be sent.
  - **port:** The port number on which the Syslog server is configured to receive messages.
  - **protocol:** The communication protocol used, and in this case, it is set to UDP (User Datagram Protocol).
  - **appName:** The application name that will be included in the Syslog messages.
  - **template:** A template for the Syslog message content, where `{{ event.subType }}` is a placeholder that will be replaced with the actual subtype of the event being processed.
- **type: smtp**
  - **host:** The hostname or IP address of the SMTP server to which the email notifications will be sent.
  - **port:** The port number on which the SMTP server is configured to receive email messages.
  - **username:** The authentication username used to connect to the SMTP server.
  - **password:** The authentication password used to connect to the SMTP server.
  - **from:** The sender's email address for outgoing emails.
  - **to:** A list of recipient email addresses to whom the email notifications will be sent.
  - **subject:** The subject of the email, which may include information related to the event.
  - **template:** A template for the email body content, where `{{ event.subType }}` is a placeholder that will be replaced with the actual subtype of the event being processed.
- **type: pulsar**
  - **server:** The hostname or IP address of the Pulsar server to which notifications will be sent.
  - **topic:** The Pulsar topic where notifications will be published.

- **template:** A template for the Pulsar message content. The placeholders {{ event.type }} and {{ event.subType }} will be replaced with the actual type and subtype of the event being processed.
- **publicKey:** (Optional) The public key used for secure communication with Pulsar.
- **privateKey:** (Optional) The private key used for secure communication with Pulsar.
- **ca:** (Optional) The Certificate Authority (CA) certificate for establishing trust in secure communication.
- **rules:** The configuration for event-specific rules, defining filters and corresponding actions.
  - **maxRequestsPerInterval:** The maximum number of requests processed in each interval for a rule.
  - **intervalSec:** The interval (in seconds) for processing rules.
  - **filter:** Criteria to match events for a specific rule. key-value pairs represent the Event obj values. Being translated to SHQL query.

## Event Structure

All events are saved in the event table and can be queried and viewed via the SHQL application.

The events are structured as follows:

- **count:** The count of events.
- **data:** An object that stores specific details about the event. For applications, the following information appears (each application may include additional details):
  - **app\_name:** The name of the application where the event occurred.
  - **category:** The category of the event.
- **guid:** The unique identifier of the event, which always starts with EV/ followed by a hash number.
- **lastUpdate:** The time of the last update made to the event in milliseconds.
- **machineId:** The ID of the machine where the event occurred.
- **severity:** Indicates the severity of the event and can be one of AUDIT, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, DEBUG, or USAGE.
- **subType:** The sub-type of the event.
- **timeStamp:** The timestamp of when the event occurred in milliseconds.
- **type:** The type of the event. For application events, it will be the application name.
- **username:** The username of the user associated with the event. For application events, it is the application name.

## View Adapter Events

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller sends syslog events when the:

- Device reachability state changes.
- Adapter fails to parse files.
- Adapter fails to connect to the controller, for example, **Authentication failure** or **TCP Connection failed**.

## View Managed Device Events

You can view the events by clicking on a device in the **Managed Devices** tab in **Device Manager**.

Timestamp	Status	Adapter	Type
2024-01-27 19:14:39	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	STATISTICS
2024-01-27 19:14:39	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	INVENTORY
2024-01-27 19:14:39	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	TOPOLOGY
2024-01-27 19:12:58	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	STATISTICS
2024-01-27 19:12:58	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	INVENTORY
2024-01-27 19:12:58	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	TOPOLOGY
2024-01-27 19:11:18	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	STATISTICS
2024-01-27 19:11:18	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	INVENTORY
2024-01-27 19:11:18	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	TOPOLOGY
2024-01-27 19:09:36	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	STATISTICS
2024-01-27 19:09:36	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt	INVENTORY

## View Tags General Events

You can view the tags general events in [Model Settings](#).

Name	Time	Event Type	User Name	Severity	Details
Tag=All	14:18:09 01-23-2024 ...	Add Tag	sedo-hco-plugin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Tag=All'
InventoryItem=Cisco	14:17:39 01-23-2024 ...	Add Tag	sedo-hco-plugin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'InventoryItem=Cisco'
LinkLayer=R_LOGICAL	14:17:28 01-23-2024 ...	Add Tag	sedo-hco-plugin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'LinkLayer=R_LOGICAL'
LinkLayer=ODU	14:17:13 01-23-2024 ...	Add Tag	sedo-hco-plugin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'LinkLayer=ODU'
PortType=ETH	14:16:48 01-23-2024 ...	Add Tag	sedo-hco-plugin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'PortType=ETH'
PortType=R_LOGICAL	14:16:29 01-23-2024 ...	Add Tag	sedo-hco-plugin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'PortType=R_LOGICAL'
LinkLayer=LSP	14:16:10 01-23-2024 ...	Add Tag	sedo-hco-plugin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'LinkLayer=LSP'

## View Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Events

You can use the SHQL application to filter, categorize, and view Crosswork Hierarchical Controller events. For more information on how to use SHQL, see the *Crosswork Hierarchical Controller NBI and SHQL Reference Guide*.

For example, you can retrieve the events captured the day before yesterday ( $>-2d$  and  $<-1d$ ). The `.timeStamp` property can be used with d (days), h (hours), m (months), M (minutes), S (seconds), y (years) or w (weeks).

```
event[.timeStamp > -5d and .timeStamp < -1d]
```

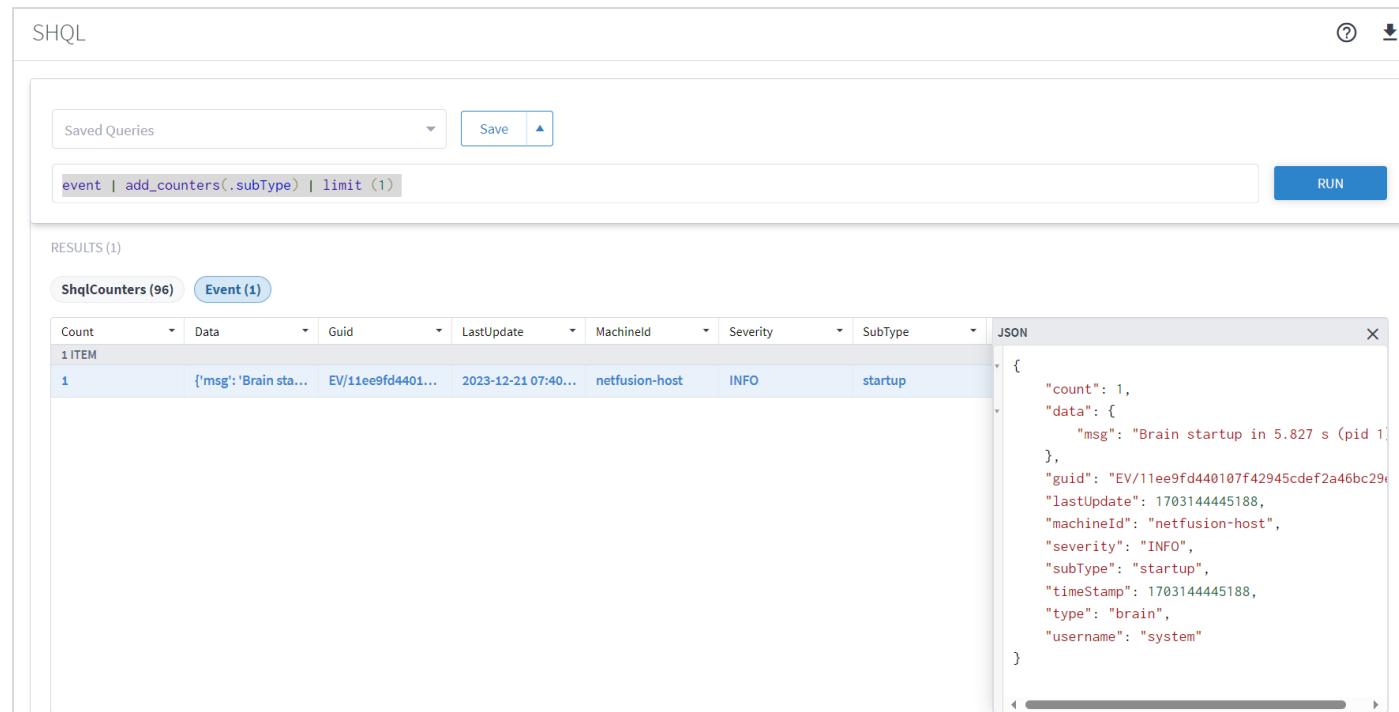
RESULTS (3018)											
Event (3018)											
Count	Data	Guid	LastUpdate	MachineId	Severity	SubType	TimeStamp	Type	Username		
3018 ITEMS											
1	{'msg': 'Start ...	EV/11ec0506...	2021-08-24T1...	nir-nachum-t...	DEBUG	calculation	2021-08-24T1...	visual-model	system		
1	{'msg': 'Persis...	EV/11ec0506...	2021-08-24T1...	nir-nachum-t...	INFO	logical-link-p...	2021-08-24T1...	persistor	system		
1	{'msg': 'Done ...	EV/11ec0506...	2021-08-24T1...	nir-nachum-t...	INFO	calculation	2021-08-24T1...	visual-model	system		
1	{'msg': 'Persis...	EV/11ec0506...	2021-08-24T1...	nir-nachum-t...	INFO	otn-persistor...	2021-08-24T1...	persistor	system		
1	{'msg': 'Config...	EV/11ec0506...	2021-08-24T1...	nir-nachum-t...	WARNING	remove	2021-08-24T1...	dynamic-apps	system		
1	{'msg': 'Config...	EV/11ec0506...	2021-08-24T1...	nir-nachum-t...	WARNING	remove	2021-08-24T1...	dynamic-apps	system		

For example, you can filter the events according to their **severity**.

SHQL											
Saved Queries											
event [.severity= ]											
RESULTS (7123)											
Event (7123)											
Count	Data	Guid	LastUpdate	MachineId	Severity	SubType	TimeStamp	Type	Username		
7123 ITEMS											
1	{'msg': 'Start calc...	EV/11ee9fd44071...	2023-12-21 07:40...	netfusion-host	DEBUG	calculation	2023-12-21 07:40...	visual-model	system		
1	{'msg': 'Start calc...	EV/11ee9fd4ab6a...	2023-12-21 07:43...	netfusion-host	DEBUG	calculation	2023-12-21 07:43...	taggables	system		
1	{'msg': 'Start calc...	EV/11ee9fdd0d32...	2023-12-21 08:43...	netfusion-host	DEBUG	calculation	2023-12-21 08:43...	taggables	system		
1	{'msg': 'Start calc...	EV/11ee9fe56ef7...	2023-12-21 09:43...	netfusion-host	DEBUG	calculation	2023-12-21 09:43...	taggables	system		
1	{'msg': 'Start calc...	EV/11ee9fded0bc...	2023-12-21 10:43...	netfusion-host	DEBUG	calculation	2023-12-21 10:43...	taggables	system		

For example, you can count the events by **subType**.

SHQL											
Saved Queries											
event   add_counters(.subType)   limit (1)											
RESULTS (1)											
ShqlCounters (96) Event (1)											
Attribute Name	Attribute Value	Counter									
96 ITEMS											
subType	calculation	14246									
subType	ADD	3									
subType	cisco-onc-adpt/e20f01aa-28e9-4e56-9f1b-245969111096/STATISTICS	31									
subType	otn-persistor-restore-internal-state	3									
subType	PROCESSING	361									
subType	cisco-onc-adpt/e20f01aa-28e9-4e56-9f1b-245969111096/TOPOLOGY	205									
subType	cisco-onc-adpt/75c1e942-a3d3-492b-a176-4fb0aa7c7338/INVENTORY	205									
subType	cisco-onc-adpt/0fb1c17e-86b2-4a6d-abbc-4e0a0ffe0ae8/INVENTORY	204									
subType	CLOSE	100963									
subType	cisco-onc-adpt/9aa81c8b-53e4-49d7-825f-4b08806496d1/TOPOLOGY	8150									
subType	cisco-onc-adpt/9fac5089-9ade-401a-87ee-c5242ba7193b/STATISTICS	2233									



The screenshot shows a SHQL query interface. At the top, there is a 'Saved Queries' dropdown, a 'Save' button, and a 'RUN' button. The query entered is 'event | add\_counters(.subType) | limit (1)'. Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with one item. The table columns are Count, Data, Guid, LastUpdate, MachineId, Severity, and SubType. The data in the table is as follows:

Count	Data	Guid	LastUpdate	MachineId	Severity	SubType
1	{'msg': 'Brain sta...', 'type': 'brain', 'username': 'system'}	EV/11ee9fd4401...	2023-12-21 07:40:...	netfusion-host	INFO	startup

On the right side of the table, there is a JSON representation of the data:

```
{
  "count": 1,
  "data": [
    {
      "msg": "Brain startup in 5.827 s (pid 1)",
      "guid": "EV/11ee9fd440107f42945cdef2a46bc29e",
      "lastUpdate": 1703144445188,
      "machineId": "netfusion-host",
      "severity": "INFO",
      "subType": "startup",
      "timeStamp": 1703144445188,
      "type": "brain",
      "username": "system"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Alarms

External alarms are valuable for understanding the state of a network. In preparation for the future, the infrastructure for alarms was added in version 8.0 by adding an alarm table to the model schema.

The alarm functionality itself will be developed in future releases. The different controllers and devices produce alarms that will be streamed upwards, and Crosswork Hierarchical Controller will display these in the context of the relevant model object. As the alarm mechanism is based on database representation in the model schema, it will benefit from the history mechanism and SHQL support will allow for cross-referencing between model objects and alarm objects for easy navigation and querying.

## Database Backup and Restore

Backups are created as follows for the Crosswork Hierarchical Controller DB:

- A full backup is done once a week (on Sundays) automatically. The full backup expires after a period, which by default is set to a year.
- A delta backup is created daily (except for Sunday) automatically. So, typically, you will see six delta backups between full backups.
- Daily backups only include the gap from the previous day. These delta backups expire after two weeks (not configurable).
- In addition, full backups are created when the machine is first installed or if Crosswork Hierarchical Controller or the entire machine is rebooted (Monday to Saturday).

## Backup Commands

sedo backup [COMMAND]

positional arguments:

COMMAND

create create backup

```

delete      delete backup
download    download backup bundle to current folder
list        list backups
restore     restore backup
upload      upload backup archive to cluster

```

## Create Backup

You can manually back up a delta or full copy of the database. You can use this full backup file to restore the Crosswork Hierarchical Controller database or copy it to a new instance.

To back up the DB:

- To back up the database, use the command:

```
sedo backup create[command] [flags]
```

positional arguments:

```

COMMAND
delta      create delta backup
full       create full backup

```

Flags:

```
--timeout duration    timeout for creating the backup (default 1h0m0s)
```

## Delete Backup

You can delete backups in a specific time frame. To delete a single backup, set the FROM\_ID to the same value as the TO\_ID.

Deleting a full backup also deletes the successive delta backups.

To delete a backup:

- Use the command:

```
sedo backup delete BACKUP-NAME
```

## Download Backup

You can download a backup file to the current folder.

**Important:** To make a complete backup, ensure that you use a password to download an encrypted backup. Ensure that you keep the password safe as it will be required to upload the encrypted backup.

To download a backup:

- Use the command:

```
sedo backup download [flags] BACKUP-NAME
```

Flags:

```
-p, --password string    Encrypt config values using this password
```

## List the Backups

You can list the backup files.

To list the backups:

- Use the command:

```
sedo backup list
```

NAME	TIME	SIZE	TYPE	HOSTNAME	POSTGRES VERSION
base_000000100000000000000052	2023-11-14 18:47:37.917000055 +0000 UTC	101 kB (326 kB Uncompressed)	full	0bd46169f03f	150004
base_000000400000000000000081_D_000000100000000000000052	2023-11-15 02:00:12.346999883 +0000 UTC	23 kB (44 kB Uncompressed)	delta	postgres-0	150004
base_00000050000000100000004_D_000000400000000000000081	2023-11-16 02:00:20.686000108 +0000 UTC	124 kB (509 kB Uncompressed)	delta	postgres-1	150004

## Restore the Crosswork Hierarchical Controller DB

When you restore, Crosswork Hierarchical Controller uses the last full backup plus the delta backups to restore. This is done automatically for you when you use the restore command.

To restore the DB:

- To restore the database, use the command:

```
sedo backup restore BACKUP-NAME
```

## Upload Backup

You can upload a backup file to the cluster.

**Important:** If the downloaded backup was encrypted with a password, ensure that you use the same password to upload the encrypted backup.

To upload a backup:

- Use the command:

```
sedo backup upload [flags] BACKUP-NAME
```

Flags:

```
-p, --password string Encrypt config values using this password
```

## NSO Backup and Restore

NSO backups can be listed, created, uploaded, exported, and restored from a specific backup. Backups are made daily and retained for 7 days.

```
sedo nso backup [COMMAND]
```

positional arguments:

COMMAND	
create	Create backup
delete	Delete backup(s)
export	Export backup
list	Lists backups
restore	Restore NSO
upload	Upload backup

## Kubernetes Management

### List Running Services

To list running services:

- Run the command:

```
kubectl get pods
```

Flags:

**-A:** The **-A** (or **--all-namespaces**) option is used to retrieve information about pods from all namespaces in your cluster. A Kubernetes cluster can have multiple

namespaces, which are virtual clusters within the physical cluster, allowing you to isolate and manage resources more effectively.

**-n:** The `-n` option allows you to specify a specific namespace when using `kubectl get pods`.

**-w:** The `-w` (or `--watch`) option is used to watch for changes to resources in real-time. When you add `-w` to a `kubectl get` command, it will continuously display updates as resources change. This is particularly useful for monitoring the status of pods or other resources as they are created, updated, or deleted.

**-o [OUTPUT\_TYPE]:** Output format. One of: `(json, yaml, name, go-template, go-template-file, template, templatefile, jsonpath, jsonpath-as-json, jsonpath-file, custom-columns, custom-columns-file, wide)`.

See custom columns [<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/#custom-columns>]

Example: # List all pods with more information (such as node name)

```
kubectl get pods -o wide
```

## Enable/Disable Services

Services can be enabled/disabled from `kubectl`.

To enable/disable services:

1. Open the configuration for editing with:

```
kubectl edit prj/hco
```

2. Adjust the replicas by searching for the "replicas" field under each service:

- To disable a service or set it to an inactive state, set the "replicas" value to 0. This means no instances of the service will run.
- To enable a service or activate it, set the "replicas" value to 1. This will ensure one instance of the service runs.

3. Save the configuration file and exit the editor.

4. To monitor the changes:

```
kubectl get pods -A -w
```

## Supercluster Management

### Supercluster Status

You can check the supercluster status including the Cluster ID, Cluster Name, Cluster Roles, Peers, Mode, Current Active, Previous Active, Standby Clusters, Last Switchover, Last Failover, Last Seen, Last Peer Error, DB Replication, and DB Log.

To check the supercluster status:

- Run the following command:

```
sedo supercluster status
```

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	GTII00ezauwkiRt8wzqtQP8n3QzNU2DeHi9jou9bAs
Cluster Name	cluster1
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster2 (worker, lkTK44ACiKm2uEMn4qbS76PtBKLnTRLuhGc0Y_D1y4), cluster3 (arbitrator, pZg3T_KjyrYwkZHkuMMisyGB7ia7N05PqSarWvkboC)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster1
Previous Active	
Standby Clusters	cluster2
Last Switchover	
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster3: 2024-12-03 13:40:19.056 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster1: 2024-12-03 13:40:19.062 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
DB Replication	streaming
DB Lag	0 bytes

## Supercluster Connectivity

You can check the supercluster connectivity between the clusters.

To check the supercluster status:

- Run the following command:

```
sedo supercluster connectivity
```

Supercluster Connectivity				
FROM	TO	RTT	RESULT	
cluster1/controller-0	cluster3/controller-0	15ms	Success	
cluster1/controller-0	cluster2/controller-0	16ms	Success	
cluster2/controller-0	cluster1/controller-0	17ms	Success	
cluster2/controller-0	cluster3/controller-0	18ms	Success	
cluster3/controller-0	cluster2/controller-0	18ms	Success	
cluster3/controller-0	cluster1/controller-0	20ms	Success	

## Supercluster Switchover

The switchover command switches roles between the active cluster and standby cluster. Switchovers may be performed for a variety of reasons, such as to test the Supercluster solution, or for a planned outage of the primary cluster, scheduled system maintenance, or so on.

**Note:** This may take a few minutes.

To switchover the supercluster cluster:

1. Run the following command:

```
sedo supercluster switchover TO-CLUSTER
```

2. To confirm that you want to continue, type:

```
Are you sure you want to initiate supercluster switchover to cluster "TO_CLUSTER"?
Y
```

3. Run the following commands:

```
sedo system status
```

```
sedo supercluster status
```

System Status (Tue, 03 Dec 2024 13:43:46 UTC)					
OWNER	NAME	NODE	STATUS	RESTARTS	STARTED
system	authenticator	node21	Running	0	47 seconds ago
system	bgp	node21	Running	0	47 seconds ago
system	controller	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	flannel	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	ingress-proxy	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	kafka	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	loki	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	metrics	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	minio	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	postgres	node21	Running	0	1 week ago
system	promtail-gpktt	node21	Running	0	1 week ago

Supercluster Status	
Cluster ID	1kTK44ACiKm2uEMn4qbS76PtBKLnTRLuhGc0Y_D1y4
Cluster Name	cluster2
Cluster Role	worker
Peers	cluster1 (worker, GTII00ezauwkiRt8wzqtQP8n3QzNU2DeHi9jou9bAs) cluster3 (arbitrator, pZg3T_KjyrYwkZHkUMMisyGB7ia7N05Pq5arWvkboC)
Mode	Running
Current Active	cluster2
Previous Active	cluster1
Standby Clusters	cluster1
Last Switchover	2024-12-03 13:42:56.491 +0000 UTC
Last Failover	
Last Seen	controller-0.cluster1: 2024-12-03 13:43:39.065 +0000 UTC controller-0.cluster3: 2024-12-03 13:43:39.062 +0000 UTC
Last Peer Error	
DB Replication	streaming
DB Lag	0 bytes

## Device Manager

### About Device Manager

A key need for operators is network discovery and the monitoring and management of network devices. This is achieved by configuring network adapters to monitor groups of network devices, either directly or by using their management systems (EMS, NMS, or SDN Controller), using various technologies, such as CLI, SNMP or REST.

The Device Manager is a crucial Crosswork Hierarchical Controller application that manages Crosswork Hierarchical Controller southbound adapters, enabling you to add and manage devices, manage the assignment of devices to an adapter and monitor the adapter's health as well as the devices reachability and discovery states.

Device Manager enables you to start discovering the network, monitor the connectivity and troubleshoot when a connectivity failure occurs.

The Device Manager service is available both in the UI and as an API.

To accurately reflect reachability and discovery, the Device Manager application provides the device discovery status per adapter and per information type (inventory, topology, and statistics). In 3D Explorer, the device **Reachability Status** is an aggregated state that reflects the state of all information types.

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller sends SYSLOG events when the:

- Device reachability state changes.
- Adapter fails to parse files.
- Adapter fails to connect to the controller, for example, **Authentication failure** or **TCP Connection failed**.

### Terminology

Term	Definition
Adapter	The software used by Crosswork Hierarchical Controller to connect to a device or to the manager, to collect information required by the network model and configure the device.
Device	Optical network element, router, or microwave device.
Device Manager	The Crosswork Hierarchical Controller application that manages the deployed adapters.
NMS	Network Management System. Manages multiple optical network elements or routers.
SDN Controller	Software that manages multiple routers or optical network elements.

### Credentials

When you work with adapters you are required to use credentials. These are used for authentication when a device is assigned to an adapter. The same credentials may be shared by multiple adapters. You can therefore create “template” credentials for reuse. For ease of use, ensure that you enter a meaningful name.

You can add, edit, and delete credentials.

A credential can be one of the following:

- SSH User and Password
- SSH Public Key
- HTTP

- SNMP Community
- SNMP v3
- SFTP

### Add Credential

You can add a credential.

To add a credential:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the **Credentials** tab.
3. Click **Add new credentials**.
4. Enter the **Name** and select a **Type**.
5. Enter the required credentials.
6. Click **Add Credentials**.

### Delete Credential

You can delete a credential.

To delete a credential:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the **Credentials** tab.
3. Select the required credential.
4. Click **Delete selected credentials**. A confirmation message appears.
5. Click **Confirm**.

## Adapters

Adapter types are installed by Cisco. Each adapter instance is deployed with its own service pack even if the same adapter image is used. An adapter instance is created immediately after the corresponding service pack is installed. The installed adapter appears in Device Manager without additional user interactions.

An adapter type uses a specific protocol to manage a specific scope of information to be retrieved or configured on a group of devices or network manager. An adapter type connects to one manager only, for example, a Cisco EPN-M instance.

An adapter is an instance of an adapter type and is used by Crosswork Hierarchical Controller to connect to a device or to the manager, to collect information required by the network model and configure the device.

The Device Manager manages the deployed adapters, the assignment of devices to adapters and managers and the status of both adapters and devices throughout the lifecycle of operations. An adapter once configured to connect to devices and/or a manager, polls periodically to make sure that the devices and/or the NMS are reachable and discovered.

**Note:** The discovery state of the links is reported in Explorer and in the Network Inventory application (not in the Device Manager).

A device or manager may be associated with one or more adapters. This means that you can monitor the same device for different types of information by associating the device with multiple adapters.

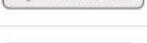
All adapters accessing a device or manager, use the same IP address or host name, but the credentials may be different.

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller sends SYSLOG events when the:

- Adapter fails to parse files.
- Adapter fails to connect to the controller, for example, **Authentication failure** or **TCP Connection failed**.

## Adapter Status and Notifications

The adapter status and notifications appear in the Adapters tab of the Device Manager, providing greater visibility into the adapter discovery cycles. This lets the user know if there are any issues in connectivity between Crosswork Hierarchical Controller and the IP or Optical controller/NMS, and if there are failures in processing the data retrieved from the Controller/NMS. This information is also captured in the events.

Adapters		
 adapter_name_1	 Running	49d ago
 adapter_name_2	 Restarting	49d ago
 adapter_name_3	 Idle	49d ago
 adapter_name_4	 Unknown	
 adapter_name_5	 Disabled	49d ago

The following status icons and notifications are fetched from the adapters. This information is also captured in the events.

Possible Values	Information Types
Idle	When the adapter is idle.
Restarting	When the adapter is restarting.
Disabled	When the adapter is disabled.
Running	When adapter is running.
Unknown	When no status was reported by the adapter. This occurs when there is an internal communication error. Refer this to support.

Possible Values	Information Types
	The last run was completed successfully.
	The last run failed.
	The last run partially failed.
	The adapter is currently disabled or was never run.

## Adapter Device Status Values

The following statuses are available for the devices assigned to an adapter (and as a total for all the devices assigned to the adapter) in the Adapters table in Device Manager.

Possible Values	Information Types		
	Inventory	Topology	Statistics
OK	When the adapter collecting the specific info type successfully reached the device NMS system or device itself and discovered the device data.		
ERROR	When the adapter collecting the info type reached the device but could not collect the required information, for example, wrong credentials, command type error, or no data.		
UNREACHABLE	When the adapter collecting the info type failed to reach the device, typically because of a problem with connectivity.		
WARNING	N/A	N/A	When the adapter that collects statistics failed to get the data of some device ports.
UNKNOWN	When no status was reported by the adapter. This occurs when there is an internal communication error. Refer this to support.		

## View Adapters

You can view a list of the adapters and see a list of the devices assigned to each adapter and the device status for inventory, topology, and statistics, as well as the events raised by the adapter.

To view adapters:

1. In the applications bar, select **Services > Device Manager > Adapters**. A list of the adapters appears in the **Adapters** pane. The adapter status appears next to the adapter name with the timestamp of when the last status update was received.

Adapters		
 adapter_name_1	 <b>Running</b>	49d ago
 adapter_name_2	 <b>Restarting</b>	49d ago
 adapter_name_3	 <b>Idle</b>	49d ago
 adapter_name_4	 <b>Unknown</b>	
 adapter_name_5	 <b>Disabled</b>	49d ago

2. Select the required adapter. A summary of how many devices are **OK**, **ERROR**, **UNREACHABLE** or **UNKNOWN** for **Topology**, **Inventory** and **Statistics** appear, as well as a list of the assigned devices with the following information per device:
  - Name
  - Topology Status

- Last topology success sync
- Inventory Status
- Last inventory success sync
- Statistics Status
- Last statistics success sync
- Site
- Host
- Port

Device Manager      **Adapters**      Managed Devices      Credentials

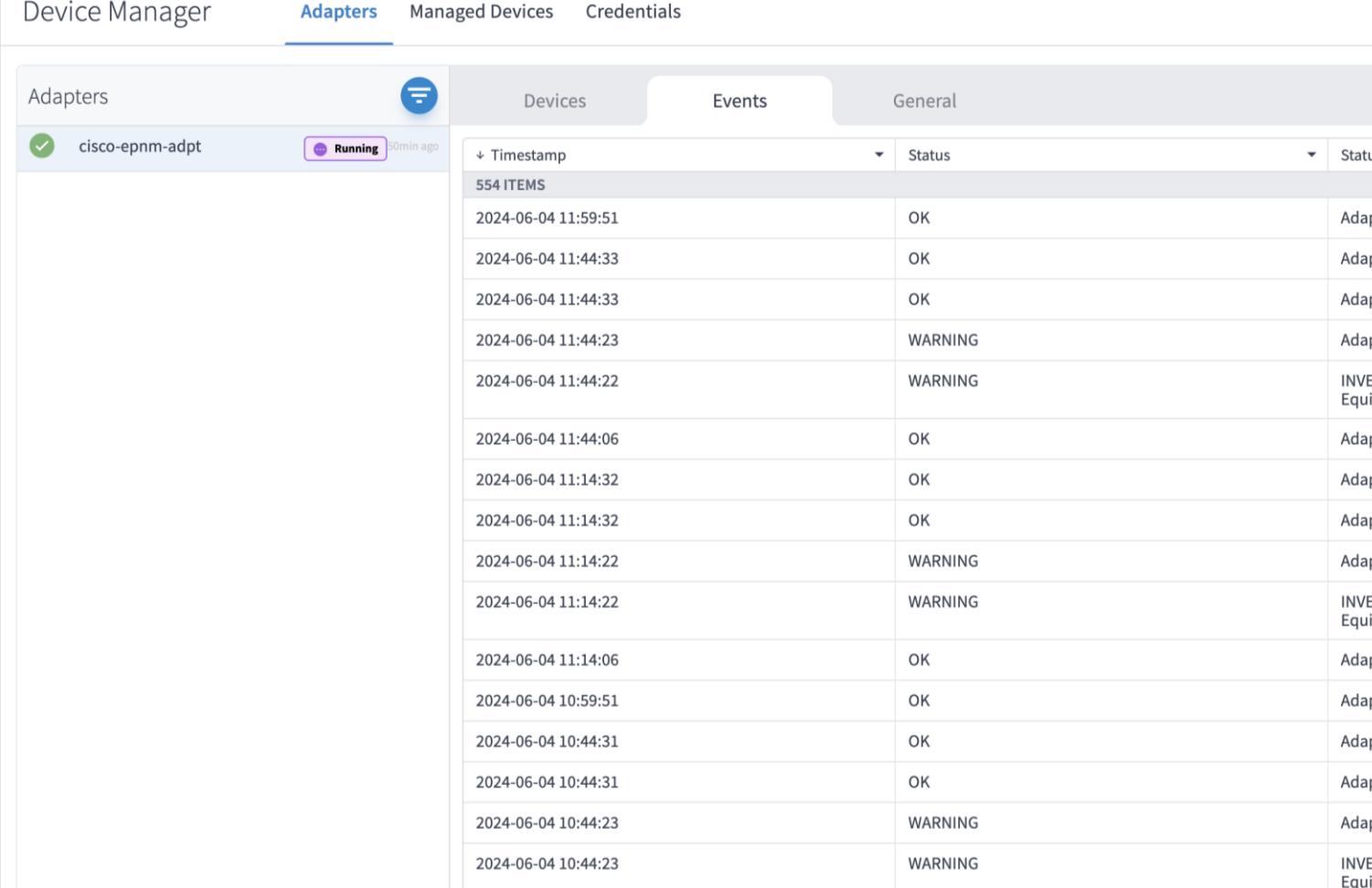
Adapters

cisco-epnm-adpt      1min ago

Devices		Events		General	
Topology		Inventory		Statistics	
38	0	0	0	0	N/A
OK	WARNING	UNKNOWN	ERROR	UNREACHABLE	

Name	Topology Status	Last topology success sync	Inventory Status	Last inventory success sync	Statistics Status	Last statistics success sync	Site
38 ITEMS							
ASR9006-SR-71	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ASR901-CSG-1-DOMAIN	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ASR901-CSG-1-DOMAIN1	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ASR901-CSG-1-DOMAIN3	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ASR901-CSG-2-DOMAIN2	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ASR903-CE-48	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ASR9904-Scale-36	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
EPNNCS4009-124-49	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ME3600X-PAN-3	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ME3800X-PAN-1	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
ME3800X-PAN-2	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
NCS-4216-1	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
NCS1001_61	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A
NCS4206-101-146	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	✓ Ok	2024-06-...	○ N/A	Never	N/A

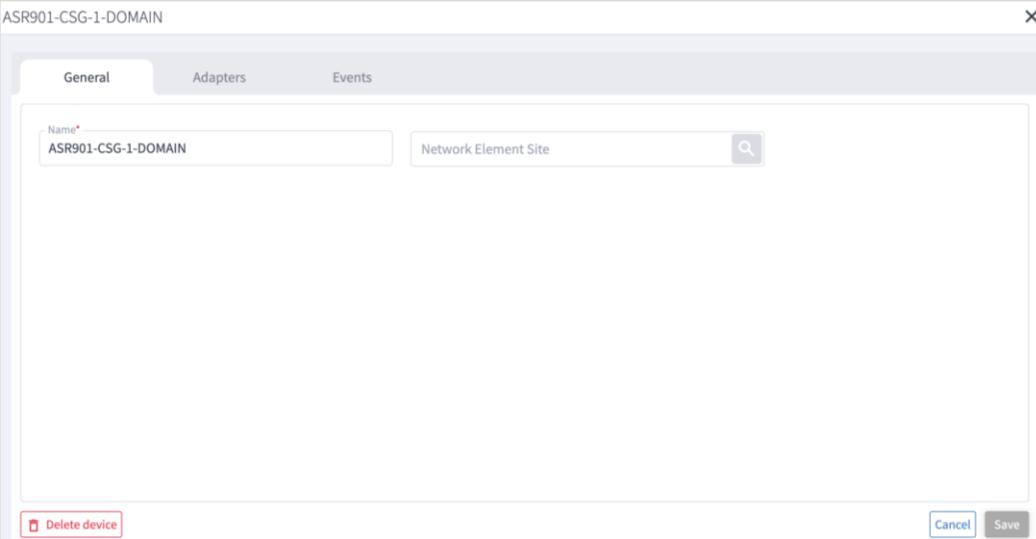
3. To view the adapter events, select the adapter and then select the **Events** tab.



The screenshot shows the Device Manager interface with the Adapters tab selected. On the left, the Adapters list includes 'cisco-epnm-adpt' (Running, 50min ago). The main area displays a table of events with columns for Timestamp, Status, and Type (Status, Adapter, INVENTORY, Equipment). The table shows 554 items, with many entries for 'OK' status and various timestamps.

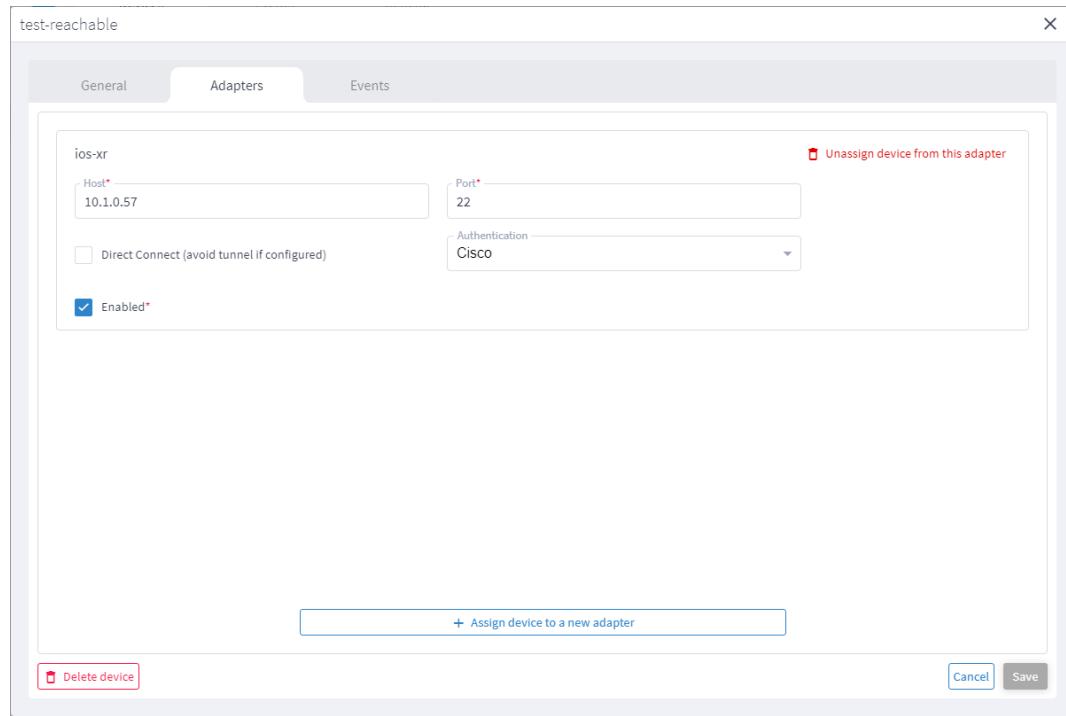
Timestamp	Status	Type
2024-06-04 11:59:51	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:44:33	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:44:33	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:44:23	WARNING	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:44:22	WARNING	INVENTORY Equipment
2024-06-04 11:44:06	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:14:32	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:14:32	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:14:22	WARNING	Adapter
2024-06-04 11:14:22	WARNING	INVENTORY Equipment
2024-06-04 11:14:06	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 10:59:51	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 10:44:31	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 10:44:31	OK	Adapter
2024-06-04 10:44:23	WARNING	Adapter
2024-06-04 10:44:23	WARNING	INVENTORY Equipment

- To view a device, in the **Devices** tab, hover over a device name to view the device in the map and click **Open in Explorer** to open the device in Explorer (or click on the device directly to view the device in Explorer).
- To view the device details, click on any of the columns (except the **Name** column).



The screenshot shows the 'ASR901-CSG-1-DOMAIN' device details dialog. The General tab is selected, showing the device name 'ASR901-CSG-1-DOMAIN' and a search bar for 'Network Element Site'. At the bottom are 'Delete device' and 'Save' buttons.

6. To view the device adapters, select the **Adapters** tab.



7. To view the device events, select the **Events** tab.

Timestamp	Status	Adapter	Type
<b>2019 ITEMS</b>			
2021-08-14 15:22:48	OK	ios-xr	STATISTICS
2021-08-14 15:22:48	OK	ios-xr	INVENTORY
2021-08-14 15:22:48	OK	ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2021-08-14 15:17:48	OK	ios-xr	STATISTICS
2021-08-14 15:17:48	OK	ios-xr	INVENTORY
2021-08-14 15:17:48	OK	ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2021-08-14 15:12:47	OK	ios-xr	STATISTICS
2021-08-14 15:12:47	OK	ios-xr	INVENTORY
2021-08-14 15:12:47	OK	ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2021-08-14 15:07:47	OK	ios-xr	STATISTICS
2021-08-14 15:07:47	OK	ios-xr	INVENTORY
2021-08-14 15:07:47	OK	ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2021-08-14 15:02:47	OK	ios-xr	STATISTICS
2021-08-14 15:02:47	OK	ios-xr	INVENTORY
2021-08-14 15:02:47	OK	ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2021-08-14 14:57:48	OK	ios-xr	STATISTICS
2021-08-14 14:57:48	OK	ios-xr	INVENTORY

8. To view further details, click on an event.

dev1

General	Adapters	Events	
+ Timestamp	Status	Adapter	Type
9 ITEMS			
2022-01-25 15:24:01	UNREACHABLE	ios	INVENTORY
2022-01-25 15:24:01	UNREACHABLE	ios	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 15:24:01	UNREACHABLE	ios	TOPOLOGY
2022-01-25 15:23:57	UNREACHABLE	ios	INVENTORY
2022-01-25 15:23:57	UNREACHABLE	ios	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 15:23:57	UNREACHABLE	ios	TOPOLOGY
2022-01-25 15:22:09	UNREACHABLE	ios	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 15:22:09	UNREACHABLE	ios	TOPOLOGY
2022-01-25 15:21:55	UNREACHABLE	ios	TOPOLOGY

Event description

- ▼ Connectivity
  - ✗ Authentication failure
- ▼ Retrieval
  - ⓘ Information not available
- ▼ Processing
  - ⓘ Information not available
- ▼ Persisting
  - ⓘ Information not available

Test-device

General	Adapters	Events	
+ Timestamp	Status	Adapter	Type
3129 ITEMS			
2022-01-25 15:23:45	OK	cisco-ios-xr	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 15:23:45	OK	cisco-ios-xr	INVENTORY
2022-01-25 15:23:45	OK	cisco-ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2022-01-25 15:13:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 15:13:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	INVENTORY
2022-01-25 15:13:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2022-01-25 15:03:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 15:03:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	INVENTORY
2022-01-25 15:03:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2022-01-25 14:53:45	OK	cisco-ios-xr	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 14:53:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	INVENTORY
2022-01-25 14:53:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	TOPOLOGY
2022-01-25 14:43:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	STATISTICS
2022-01-25 14:43:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	INVENTORY
2022-01-25 14:43:44	OK	cisco-ios-xr	TOPOLOGY

Event description

- ▼ Connectivity
  - ✓ Successful
- ▼ Retrieval
  - ✓ Successful
- ▼ Processing
  - ✓ Successful
- ▼ Persisting
  - ✓ Successful

9. Click to filter by event **Status**.

The screenshot shows the 'Events' tab of the Device Manager. The table lists 3129 items with the following columns: Timestamp, Status, Adapter, and Type. The 'Status' column includes icons for UNREACHABLE (blue circle with a white cross) and OK (green circle with a white checkmark). The 'Adapter' column shows 'cisco-ios-xr' repeated. The 'Type' column shows 'INVENTORY', 'STATISTICS', 'TOPOLOGY', and 'INVENTORY' again. A 'Filter' dialog is open, and a context menu is displayed over a row, listing categories like Connectivity, Retrieval, Processing, and Persisting, each with a corresponding icon and a description.

## Edit Device

You can edit a device and select the network element in Explorer, assign the device to an adapter or unassign the device from an adapter.

To edit a device:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select Services > Device Manager.
2. Select the required adapter.
3. Select the **Managed Devices** tab.
4. Click on the required device row (not on the link in the **Name** column).
5. In the **General** tab, in **Network Element Site** click to select the network element in Explorer.

## Edit Adapter

You can edit the adapter configuration and enable or disable the adapter, set the logging level and polling cycle, specify the number of concurrent routers to poll in each polling cycle, and select the required collection parameters. You can also edit any adapter-specific parameters. To add or remove devices from an adapter, see [Managed Devices](#).

To edit adapters:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**. A list of the adapters appears in the **Adapters** pane.
2. Select the required adapter.
3. Click the **General** tab.
4. Configure the following options:
  - **Enabled:** Whether the adapter is enabled or disabled.
  - **Logging Level:** The logging level (Info, Critical, Error, Warning, Debug). Info by default.
  - **Polling Cycle (sec):** The polling interval in seconds.

- **Number of concurrent routers collected:** The number of network elements that can be concurrently polled in a polling cycle.
- **Timeout for data persisting:** The timeout for data persisting.
- **Enable provisioning support:** Whether to enable provisioning support. For example, if provisioning is enabled, creating a new tunnel or service.

5. Configure the **SSH CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS** (for adapters that are configured to work with SSH):

- **Enable Tunnel:** This enables the tunnel.
- **Tunnel Host:** The tunnel host.
- **Tunnel Port:** The tunnel port.
- **Tunnel Credentials Key:** The tunnel
- **Router Connect timeout:** The router connect timeout.
- **Router Command timeout:** The router command timeout.

6. Configure the **FILE BRINGER PARAMETERS:**

- **Enable File Bringer:** This enables the module in the adapter to transfer the files from the remote file server to Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.
- **File Server Location:** The file server location In the format *http/sftp://<ip>:port/<path>*.
- **File Type:** For example, CSV, JSON.
- **Authentication**
- **Backup File Server Location:** The backup file server location In the format *http/sftp://<ip>:port/<path>*.
- **Backup\_server\_authentication**

7. Configure the **NETFUSION COLLECTION CYCLES FILES:**

- **Enable NetFusion Cycles mode:** Whether to get the files periodically or not.
- **Cycle Directories Location:** Where to store the files received in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.

8. Configure any other adapter-specific parameters, if any.

9. Configure the **COLLECTION PARAMETERS** (common to all IP adapters):

- Use host\_name\_domain\_name device ID format
- Enable Topology Collection
- Enable IGP IS-IS Collection
- Enable IGP OSPF Collection
- Enable Interface Stats Collection
- Enable VRF Collection
- Enable LLDP Collection

- Enable MLPS Tunnels Collection
- Enable LSP Stats Collection
- Enable SNMP Collection
- IGP IS-IS Priority
- Collect only IGP IS-IS seed routers
- Allow to use loopback IP as management IP
- Enable RSVP Collection
- Enable collection of optics and coherent DSP
- Enable Segment Routing Collection
- Enable collection of optics and coherent DSP statistics

10. Click **Save**.

## Add Adapter

Adapter types are installed by Cisco. An adapter is an instance of an adapter type. Each adapter instance is deployed with its own service pack even if the same adapter image is used. An adapter instance is created immediately after the corresponding service pack is installed. The installed adapter appears in Device Manager without additional user interactions.

To add additional adapters of the same type:

- Use the command:

```
sedo service install <adapter-service-pack-file> --inject DYNAMIC_APP_GUID=<other name>
```

To add or remove devices from an adapter, see [Managed Devices](#).

Limitation:

- In Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller 8.0, when adding an adapter, the adapter will be added using the ‘sedo service install <adapter-service-pack-file>’ command. At times it may be required to run more instances per adapter. In such a case it is required to manually input the DYNAMIC\_APP\_GUID and make sure it is different than the default. In Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller 8.0, there is no validation of the param used, hence there is a potential for the param used to be an illegal param which could lead to adapter not loading properly until removed and re-added correctly. If an additional adapter instance is required use the following command:

```
sedo service install <adapter-service-pack-file> --param DYNAMIC_APP_GUID=<adapter guid>
```

Where the adapter guid must be validated prior to running the command.

Service names constraints:

- contain no more than 253 characters
- contain only lowercase alphanumeric characters, '-' or '.'
- must start and end with an alphanumeric character

For more information see [Kubernetes Object Names and IDs](#) and [DNS subdomain name](#)

## Delete Adapter

The list of adapters in Device Manager includes all created adapter instances regardless of what services have been removed or are non-operational. An adapter is not removed from the list during an adapter service pack upgrade and the previous configuration is not lost. To manually remove an adapter, contact Cisco Support.

## View Adapter Events

You can view the user-driven and system-driven events for a specific adapter. The adapter events vary according to the adapter type.

To view adapter events:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**. A list of the adapters appears in the **Adapters** pane.
2. Click to select the required adapter.
3. Select the **Events** tab.

Timestamp	Status	Status Description
2020-04-27 16:50:36	Unknown	No status update was seen in last 1440 min

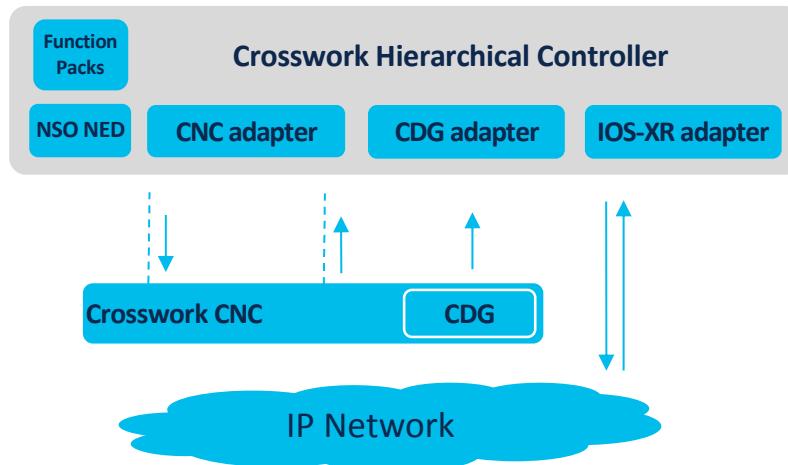
4. The event table details:

- Timestamp
- Status
- Status Description

## CNC Adapters Architecture

There are different sets of CNC adapters for each use case:

Use Case	Required Adapters
RON Automation	CNC adapter - Inventory, physical & IGP topology, SR, service discovery CDG adapter - PM collection iOS-XR adapter - RON inventory and topology NSO NED+FP - RON link provisioning.
RON Automation Starter	iOS-XR adapter - RON inventory and topology NSO NED+FP - RON link provisioning
IP/Optical Multi-layer Visualization	CNC adapter - Inventory, physical & IGP topology, SR, service discovery CDG adapter - PM collection
IP/Optical Multi-layer Visualization + LxVPN Provisioning	CNC adapter - Inventory, physical & IGP topology, SR, service discovery CDG adapter - PM collection NSO NED+FP - RON link provisioning



**Figure 6.**  
Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Adapters Architecture

## CNC Adapters Important Information

Never have IOS-XR (**cisco-ios-xr-adpt**) and CNC adapter (**cisco-cnc-adpt**) running with both collecting topology or inventory.

If you want CNC to run alongside IOS-XR the topology/inventory discovery of CNC needs to be disabled.

- **Combined provisioning use case:** Manually add the devices in Device Manager and assign them to both IOS-XR (with management IP and credentials) and CNC (with discovery marked as false). CNC needs to have provisioning enabled.  
When you try to provision in Service Manager it will automatically use the CNC adapter.

- **Pure CNC use case:** Do not install IOS-XR adapter, install CNC, and enable topology/inventory and any other configuration you're interested in.  
Do note that while CNC does collect most of what IOS-XR collects, it's not a complete replacement (most notably is ZRs, which CNC does not collect).
- **Pure IOS-XR use case/RON Starter Kit:** Do not install CNC adapter, install IOS-XR, and enable all options. Install NSO adapter and select **Use internal nso**. Add devices manually and assign to both IOS-XR and NSO. When you try to provision in Service Manager it automatically uses the internal NSO.

## Adapter Prerequisites for RON Solution

The following prerequisite is applicable for the full RON solution when both the **cisco-cnc-adpt** and **cisco-ios-xr-adpt** adapters are used.

The following attributes (mainly topology collection) under **COLLECTION PARAMETERS** must be enabled/disabled on the adapters before modelling the devices in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.

### **cisco-cnc-adpt**

Configure the following options on the adapter before modelling the devices in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.

Disable the following on the adapter:

- Enable Topology Collection
- Enable L3VPN Collection

Enable the following on the adapter:

- Enable L1 IGP IS-IS Collection
- Enable L2 IGP IS-IS Collection
- Enable Sr-Policy Collection
- Enable Rsvp-Te Collection

device-manager-srv    **Adapters**    Managed Devices    Credentials

Adapters

cnc  
cdg  
cisco-xr  
onc  
onc-50

Devices    Events    **General**

**COLLECTION PARAMETERS**

Enable Inventory and Topology Collection  
 Enable L1 IGP IS-IS Collection  
 Enable L2 IGP IS-IS Collection  
 Enable Rsvp-Tc Collection  
 Enable Sr-Policy Collection  
 Enable L2VPN Collection (multipoint and elines)

IGP domain Name: cnc-default-domain  
only alphanumeric, dash, and underscore characters allowed

IGP IS-IS Priority: 1

Requires topology to be enabled

Requires topology to be enabled

**PROVISIONING PARAMETERS**

IP-Link create timeout: 600

Cnc\_nso\_conn\_ned: CLI\_NED

**Buttons:** Clear changes    Save

### cisco-ios-xr-adpt

Configure the following options on the adapter before modelling the devices in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller.

Disable the following on the adapter:

- Use host\_name\_domain\_name device ID format
- Enable IGP IS-IS Collection
- Enable IGP OSPF Collection
- Enable Interface Stats Collection
- Enable VRF Collection
- Enable MLPS Tunnels Collection
- Enable LSP Stats Collection
- Enable SNMP Collection
- IGP IS-IS Priority
- Collect only IGP IS-IS seed routers
- Enable RSVP Collection
- Enable Segment Routing Collection

Enable the following on the adapter:

- Enable Topology Collection
- Enable LLDP Collection

- Allow to use loopback IP as management IP
- Enable collection of optics and coherent DSP
- Enable collection of optics and coherent DSP statistics

## Managed Devices

The following statuses are available per device (and as a total for all the devices) in the **Managed Devices** table in Device Manager.

Possible values	Information Types		
	Inventory	Topology	Statistics
OK	When the adapter collecting the specific info type successfully reached the device NMS system or device itself and discovered the device data.		
ERROR	When the adapter collecting the info type reached the device but could not collect the required information, for example, wrong credentials, command type error, or no data.		
UNREACHABLE	When the adapter collecting the info type failed to reach the device, typically because of a problem with connectivity.		
WARNING	N/A	N/A	When the adapter that collects statistics failed to get the data of some device ports.
UNKNOWN	When no status was reported by the adapter. This occurs when there is an internal communication error. Refer this to support.		

Crosswork Hierarchical Controller sends SYSLOG events when the device reachability state changes.

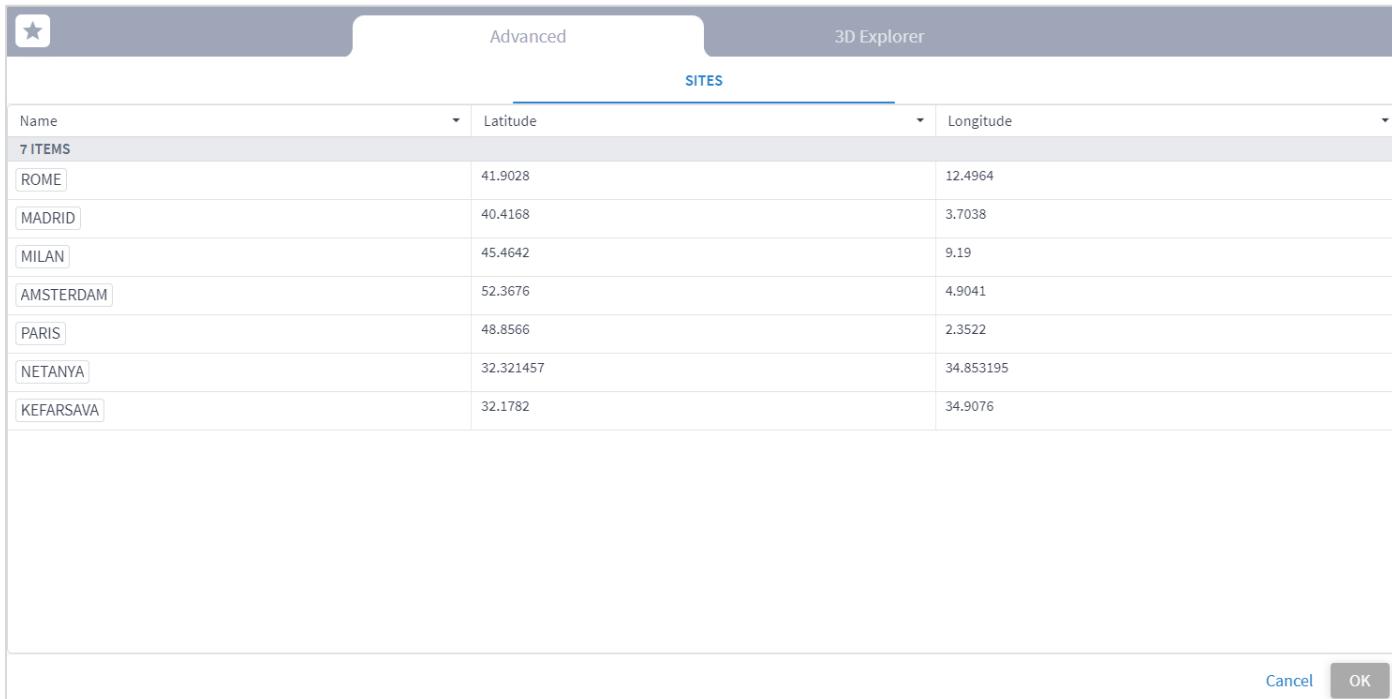
### Add Device and Assign to Adapters

You can add a device, and then assign it to one or more adapters.

Ensure that you have added the required credential before assigning the device to an adapter. See [Credentials](#).

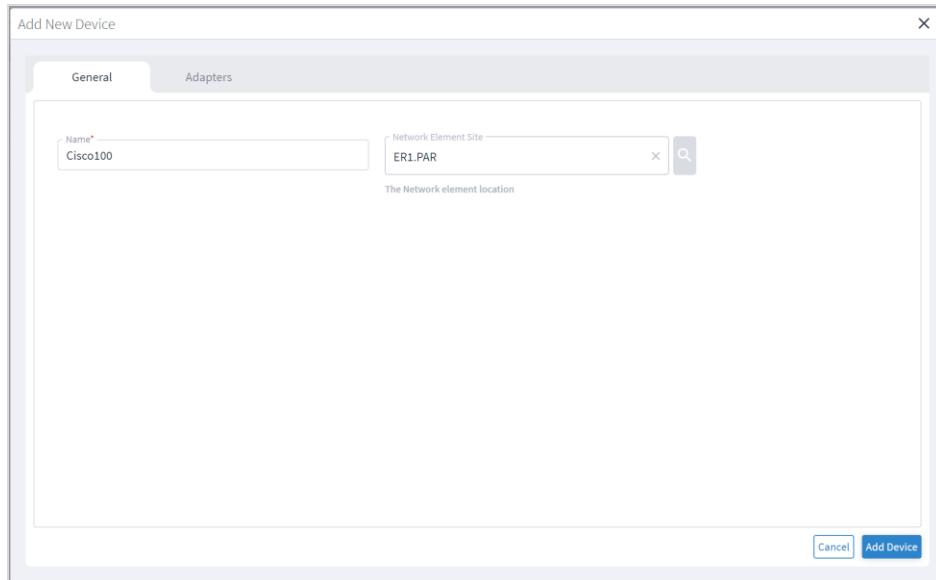
To add a device:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**. A list of the adapters appears in the **Adapters** pane.
2. Select the **Managed Devices** tab.
3. Click **Add Device**.
4. In the **General** tab, enter the **Name**.
5. In **Network Element Site**, click to select a site where the device is located.

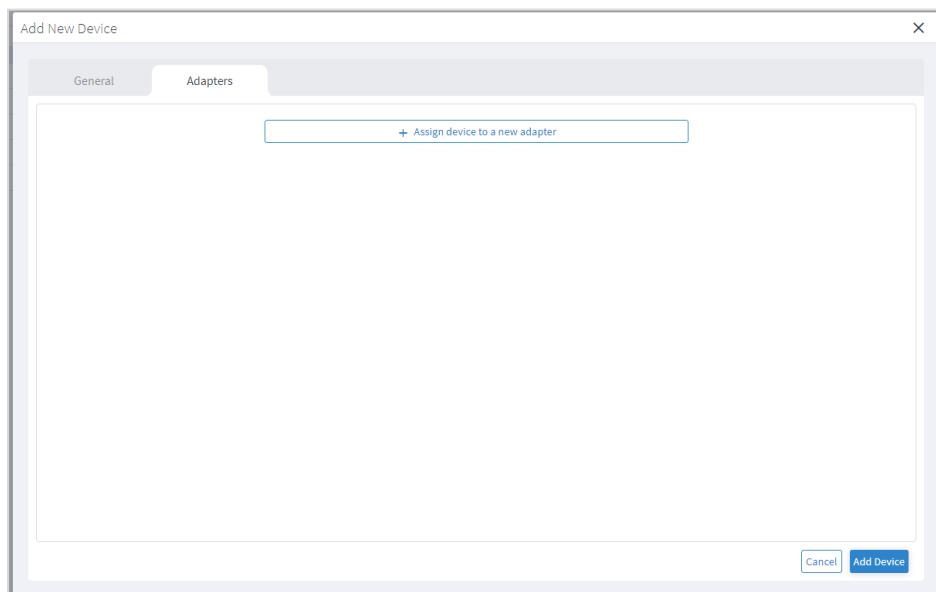


Name	Latitude	Longitude
<b>SITES</b>		
ROME	41.9028	12.4964
MADRID	40.4168	3.7038
MILAN	45.4642	9.19
AMSTERDAM	52.3676	4.9041
PARIS	48.8566	2.3522
NETANYA	32.321457	34.853195
KEFARSAVA	32.1782	34.9076

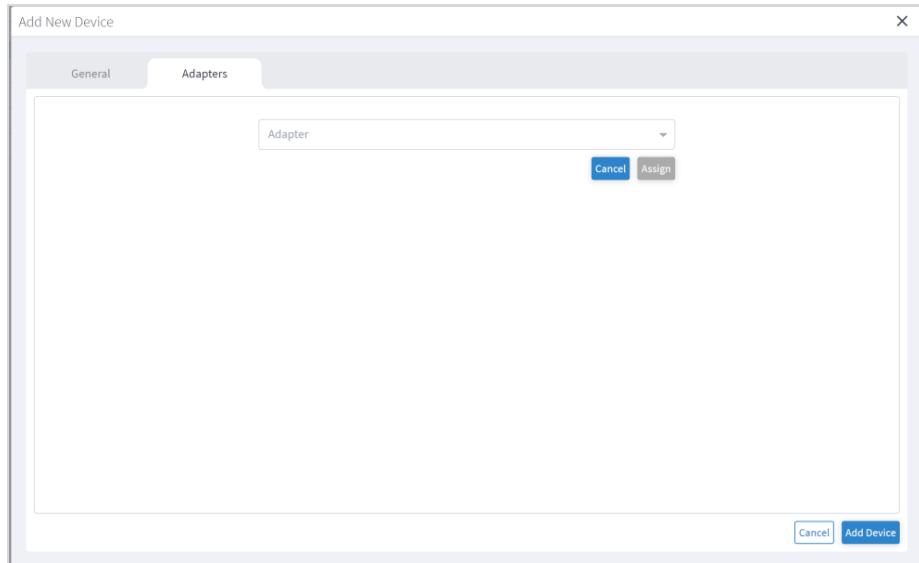
6. Select the network element from the list or select the **3D Explorer** tab to select the network element on the map.
7. Click **OK**.



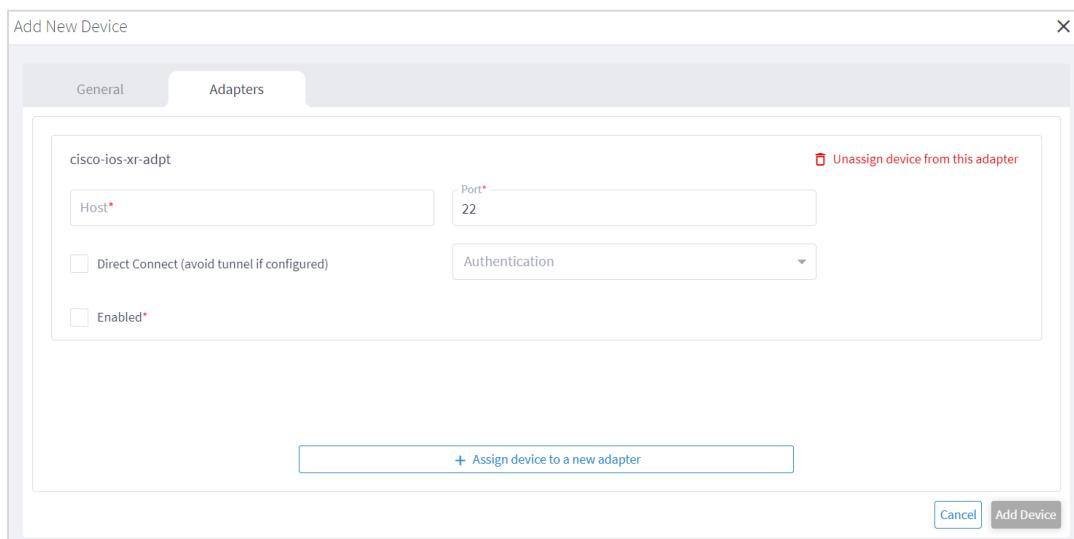
8. Select the **Adapters** tab.



9. Click **Assign device to a new adapter**.



10. Select the adapter to assign the device to and click **Assign**.



11. Complete the details for the adapter (these will vary according to the adapter type). For example:

- **Host**
- **Port**
- **Direct Connect** (avoid tunnel if configured)
- **Authentication** (this is the credential)
- **Enabled**

12. Repeat for as many adapters as required.

13. Click **Add Device**.

## Assign Device to an Adapter

You can assign a device to one or more adapters.

To assign a device:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the **Managed Devices** tab.
3. Click on the required device row (not on the link in the **Name** column).
4. Select the **Adapters** tab.

cisco\_1

General Adapters Events

cisco\_ios\_xr

Host\* 10.1.0.58 Port\* 22

Direct Connect (avoid tunnel if configured)

Enabled\*

[Unassign device from this adapter](#)

+ Assign device to a new adapter

Cancel Save

5. Click **Assign device to a new adapter**.

6. Select an Adapter and click **Assign**.

cisco\_1

General Adapters Events

Enabled\*

ciscoadap1

Host\* Port\* 22

Direct Connect (avoid tunnel if configured)

Enabled\*

[Unassign device from this adapter](#)

+ Assign device to a new adapter

Cancel Save

7. Complete the following:

- **Host**
- **Port**
- **Direct Connect** (avoid tunnel if configured)
- **Authentication** (this is the [credential](#))
- **Enabled**

8. Click **Save**.

## Unassign Device

You can unassign a device from an adapter. The device is removed from the adapter but remains in the model.

To unassign a device from an adapter (from the device):

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the **Managed Devices** tab.
3. Click on the required device row (not on the link in the **Name** column).
4. Select the **Adapters** tab.

cisco\_1

General Adapters Events

cisco\_ios\_xr

Host\* 10.1.0.58

Port\* 22

Direct Connect (avoid tunnel if configured)

Enabled\*

[Unassign device from this adapter](#)

+ Assign device to a new adapter

Cancel Save

5. Click **Unassign device from this adapter**.

6. Click **Save**.

## View Device Events

You can view the events for a device. The adapters poll the devices periodically.

To view device events:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the **Managed Devices** tab.

3. Click on the required device row (not on the link in the **Name** column).
4. Select the **Events** tab.

test-reachable

General	Adapters	Events
↓ Timestamp	Status	Adapter
21051 ITEMS		
2021-08-14 18:58:41	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:58:41	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:58:41	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:53:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:53:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:53:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:48:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:48:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:48:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:43:41	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:43:41	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:43:41	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:38:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:38:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:38:42	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:33:41	OK	ios-xr
2021-08-14 18:33:41	OK	ios-xr

5. Click on an event to see the details.

NCS57B1-RON-60

General	Adapters	Events
↓ Timestamp	Status	Adapter
36379 ITEMS		
2024-01-28 14:23:22	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:23:22	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:23:22	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:21:48	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:21:48	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
<b>2024-01-28 14:21:48</b>	<b>ERROR</b>	<b>cisco-ios-xr-adpt</b>
2024-01-28 14:20:16	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:20:16	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:20:16	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:18:37	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt
2024-01-28 14:18:37	OK	cisco-ios-xr-adpt

Event description

▼ Connectivity  
✓ Successful

▼ Retrieval  
✓ Successful

▼ Processing  
✓ Successful

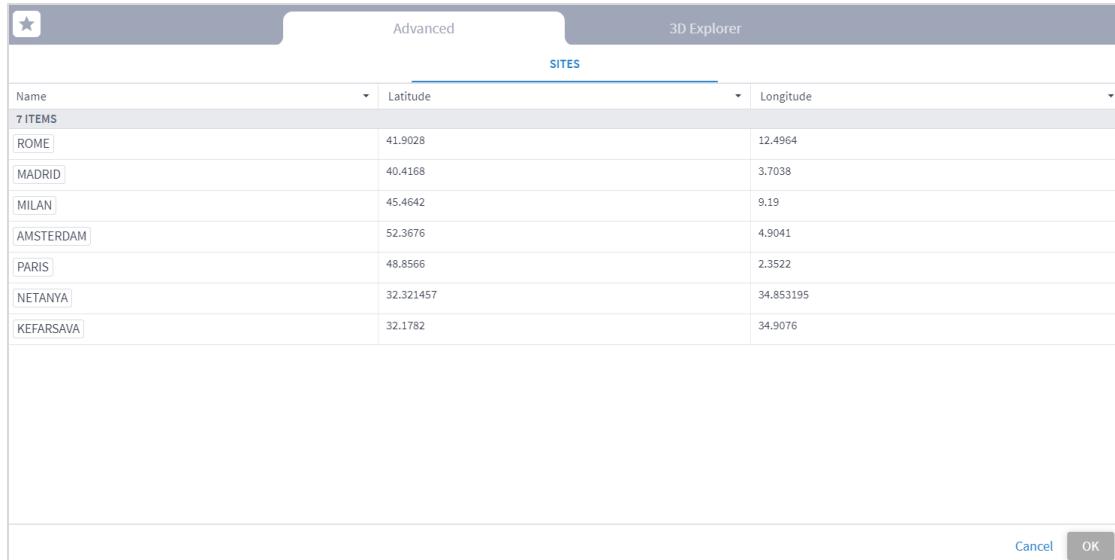
▼ Persisting  
✗ Failed to persist router ports information

## Edit Device

You can edit a device and select the network element in Explorer, assign the device to an adapter or unassign the device from an adapter.

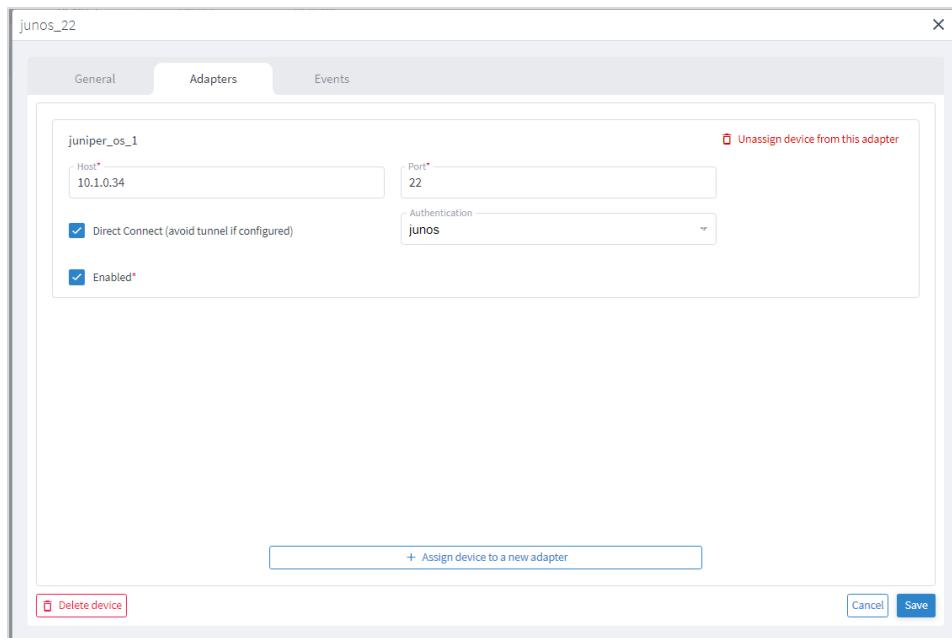
To edit a device:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the required adapter.
3. Select the **Managed Devices** tab.
4. Click on the required device row (not on the link in the **Name** column).
5. In the **General** tab, in **Network Element Site** click to select the network element.



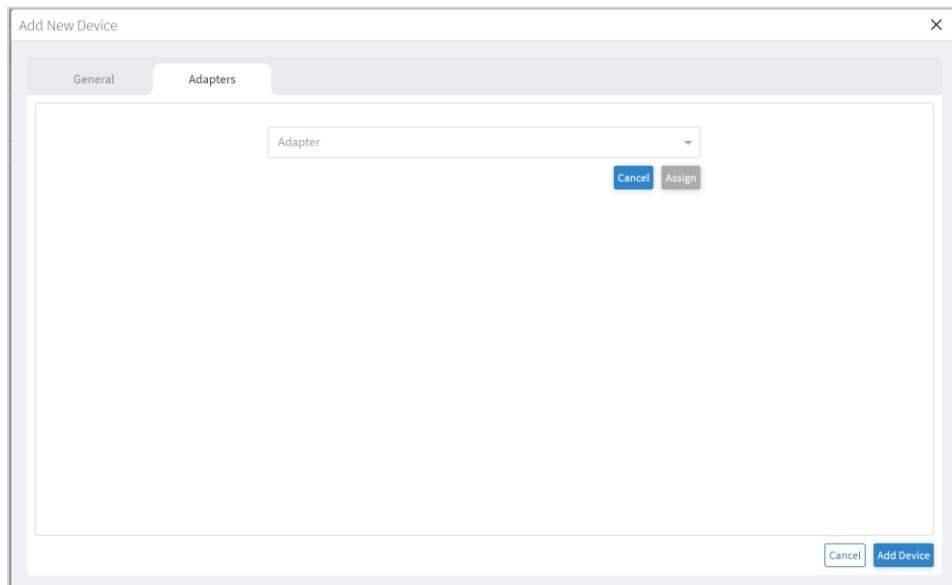
Name	Latitude	Longitude
<b>7 ITEMS</b>		
ROME	41.9028	12.4964
MADRID	40.4168	3.7038
MILAN	45.4642	9.19
AMSTERDAM	52.3676	4.9041
PARIS	48.8566	2.3522
NETANYA	32.321457	34.853195
KEFARSAVA	32.1782	34.9076

6. Select the network element from the list or select the **3D Explorer** tab to select the network element on the map.
7. Click **OK**.
8. Select the **Adapters** tab.

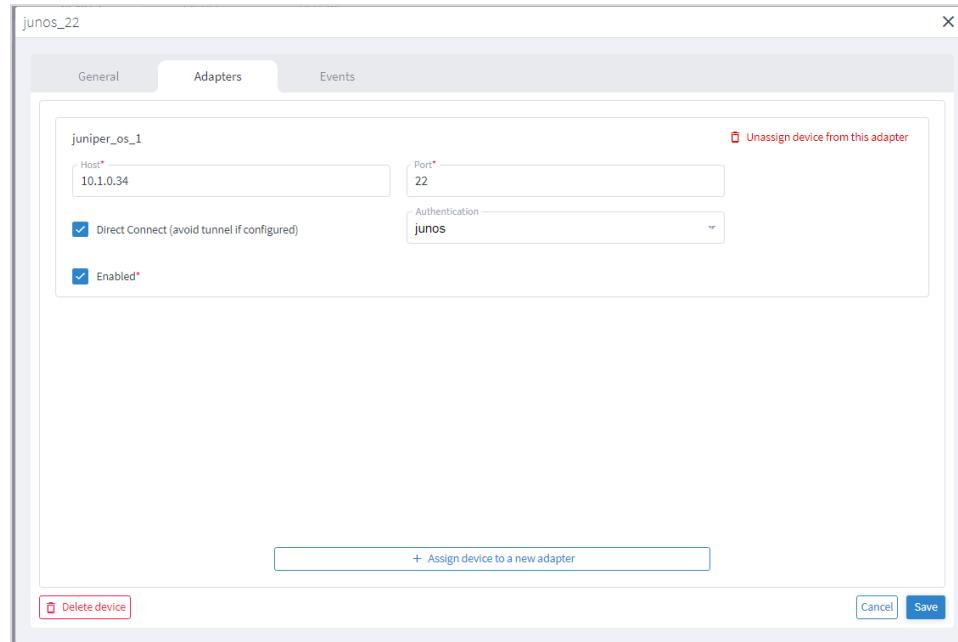


9. To unassign the device from an adapter, click **Unassign device from the adapter**.

10. To assign the device to an adapter, click **Assign device to a new adapter**.



11. Select the adapter to assign the device to and click **Assign**.



12. Complete the details for the adapter (these will vary according to the adapter type). For example:

- **Host**
- **Port**
- **Direct Connect** (avoid tunnel if configured)
- **Authentication** (this is the credential)
- **Enabled**

13. Click **Save**.

## Delete Device

You can delete a device and unassign it from its adapters. The device is deleted from the model.

Alternatively, if you want to keep the device in the model, and only unassign the device, see [Unassign Device](#).

To delete a device:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the required adapter.
3. Select the **Managed Devices** tab.
4. Click on the required device row (not on the link in the **Name** column).
5. Click **Delete device**. A confirmation message appears.
6. Click **Confirm** to delete the device, unassign it from all adapters and delete the device from the model.

## Modify Payload

The Service Manager application in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller provides service intents with a common set of parameters supported by all the vendors. In many cases vendors provide extensions to the service model with unique service attributes which are not covered in the common model.

The Payload Modification feature enables you to set a default value for these extended attributes so that Crosswork Hierarchical Controller can set the desired values when activating a service. The configuration that will be set on the controller will be the common service intent plus the default values as set in the Payload Modification feature.

The ability to edit the adapter payload in the Device Manager application (and the **Payload Modifications** tab) is only available for specific adapters and for OTN-Lines.

To modify the payload:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**.
2. Select the required adapter.
3. Select the **Payload Modification** tab.
4. From the **Renderers** dropdown, select the required payload.

The screenshot shows the 'Payload Modification' tab selected in the Device Manager. A dropdown menu for 'Renderers' is open, showing 'OCH' as the selected option. Below the tabs, there is a section with a checkbox labeled 'Enabled'. Under 'PROVISIONING PAYLOAD MODIFICATION TEMPLATE', there is a 'Download sample template' button and a large 'Template' text area. At the bottom, there are 'Clear changes' and 'Save' buttons.

5. To download a sample payload, click **Download sample template**.
6. Make the modifications to the template and copy it into the **Template** area.

7. To enable the payload, select **Enabled**.
8. Click **Save**. The template is validated and if valid, applied to the adapter for the specific renderer.

### OTN-Line Service Provisioning Payload Example

You can use an existing service provisioning payload and add keys (with their values) or modify existing key values. You cannot delete keys. For example, this creates a Vendor tag and assigns the value Ciena to all the inventory items with vendor equal to Ciena.

```
{
  "end-point": [
    {
      "service-interface-point": {
        "service-interface-point-uuid": "01f7788f-1563-33ba-ac2c-1dedd29db4cc",
        "layer-protocol-qualifier": "ODU_TYPE_ODU4"
      },
      {
        "service-interface-point": {
          "service-interface-point-uuid": "ce6191f2-7cd1-3553-9007-9f0985646e79",
          "layer-protocol-qualifier": "ODU_TYPE_ODU4"
        }
      }
    ],
    "name": [
      ...
    ]
  ]
}
```

```
{  
    "value-name": "label",  
    "value": "ODU2-Service"  
}  
,  
"layer-protocol-name": "ODU",  
"resilience-type": {  
    "protection-type": "NO_PROTECTION"  
},  
"include-link": [  
    "12345678-7cd1-3553-9007-9f0985646e79"  
]  
}
```

## Model Settings

The network model includes regions (the geographical areas where network sites are located) and sites (the logical groupings in the network). In addition, resources can be tagged with a text label which then can be used to filter in various applications.

For more on regions and sites, see the *Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Network Visualization Guide*.

## Grouping Sites

You may group sites in Model Settings. This is especially useful when sites are physically close to each other. For example, create a parent site A that includes child sites B, C, and D.

Now consider the scenario where a link connects site B to site Z, and that site Z is not grouped and does not have a parent site. When you zoom out in 3D Explorer you will see site A, and as this is not connected to site Z, the link between site B and site Z is not visible.

To resolve this issue, you must have the same depth/number of levels for all sites. If a site does not have a physical parent site, you should add a placeholder site to the model. In this way, when you zoom out, the links will be visible.

For example, if you have 4 levels in your site hierarchy, 4 levels must be applied across the entire model. This requires the creation of placeholder sites to complete the necessary structure.

**Note:** It is recommended that this be done using scripts and JSON instead of manually adding this. For assistance with this, contact Cisco Support.

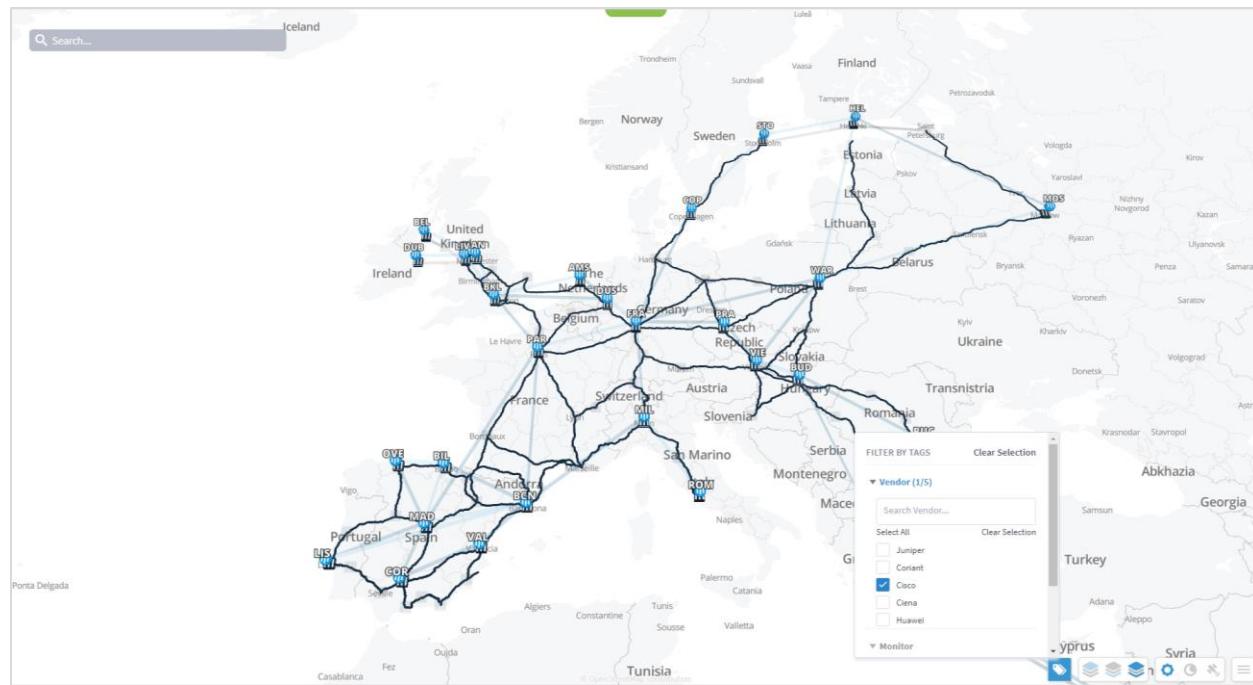
**Important:** Be consistent with site depths and maintain the same number of levels across the entire model.

## Tags

Resources can be tagged with a text label (using key:value pair). You can view, add, or delete tags in the Model Settings application (or using the Tags API).

Tags can be used as follows:

- In Explorer, for example, you can filter the 3D map by links tags – this applies to the links that are visible in the map (logical, OMS), and you can select which tags to use as a map filter.
- In the Network Inventory application, you can show tags as columns.
- In the Path Optimization application, you can run a test on tagged links, and exclude tagged links from the path.
- In the Network Vulnerability application, you can run a test on tagged routers.
- In the Root Cause Analysis application, you can filter results by tag.



## View the Tags

To view the tags in Model Settings:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Tags** tab.

3. To view the tags, expand the tag key and select the value, for example, expand **Vendor**.

The screenshot shows the 'Tag Keys & Values' interface. On the left, a sidebar lists '2 ITEMS': 'Monitor' and 'Vendor'. Under 'Vendor', there is a checked checkbox 'Set all of this key tags as 3D map filters'. Below this are five entries: 'Ciena' (424 Objects), 'Cisco' (71 Objects), 'Coriant' (39 Objects), 'Huawei' (7 Objects), and 'Juniper' (5 Objects). On the right, the 'TAG PROPERTIES' panel is open for the 'Cisco' tag. It shows 'Key': 'Vendor' and 'Value': 'Cisco'. Under 'General Configuration', there are 'Created At' (22:02:55, Feb 10 2021) and 'Last Changed' (09:17:34, Feb 23 2021). The 'Tagged Objects' count is 71. A 'Rule Editor' section contains the rule: 'inventory\_item.vendor = "Cisco"'. At the bottom, there are buttons for '+ Add a New Tag', 'Delete Tag', 'Clear Changes', and 'Save'.

## Add Tags

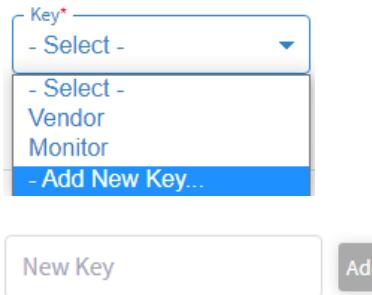
You can add a new value to an existing tag or add a new tag.

To add tags in Model Settings:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Tags** tab.
3. Click **Add a New Tag**.

The screenshot shows the 'New Tag Form' interface. On the left, a sidebar lists '2 ITEMS': 'Monitor' and 'Vendor'. The main area is titled 'NEW TAG FORM' and contains a 'General Configuration' section with a 'Key' dropdown set to '- Select -' and a 'Value' input field. Below this is a 'Rule Editor' section with an empty text area. At the bottom, there are buttons for '+ Add a New Tag', 'Clear Changes', and 'Save'.

4. To add a new key, from the **Key** dropdown, select **Add New Key**.



New Key

Add Key

5. Enter a key name and click **Add Key**.
6. To add a new value to an existing key, from the **Key** dropdown select an existing key, and then enter a new **Value**.

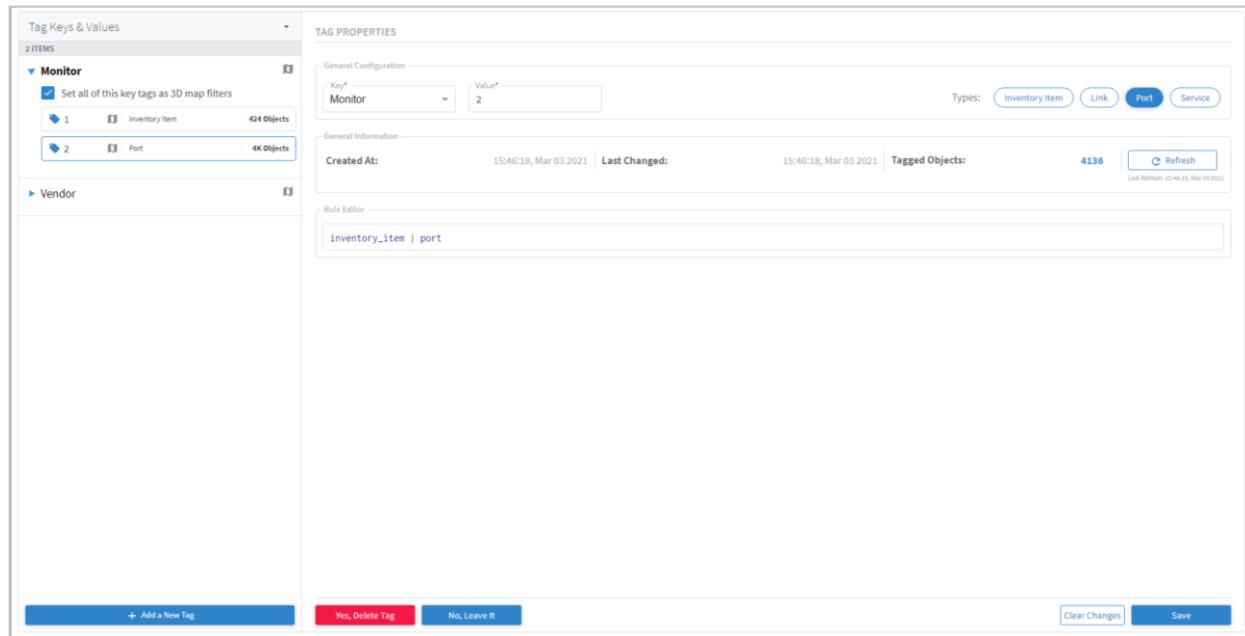


7. In the **Rule Editor**, select the required resources to apply the key and value to, for example, **inventory\_item | port** and then click **Save**. The key entry is added, and you can see how many objects are tagged.

## Delete Tags

To delete tags in Model Settings:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Tags** tab.
3. Expand the required tag key and select a tag value.
4. Click **Delete Tag**.



5. Click **Yes, Delete Tag**.

## View Tag Events

You can view a list add, update, and delete tag events.

To view tag events in Model Settings:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Events** tab.

Tags General Events						
Name	Time	Event Type	User Name	Severity	Details	
21 ITEMS						
Monitor=3	16:45:05 03-03-2021 UTC	Delete Tag	admin	AUDIT	Deleted tag config 'Monitor=3'	
Monitor=3	16:44:53 03-03-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Monitor=3'	
Monitor=2	15:46:18 03-03-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Monitor=2'	
Monitor=1	18:15:51 03-02-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Monitor=1'	
Monitor=1	09:31:37 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Monitor=1'	
Monitor=1	09:31:17 02-23-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Monitor=1'	
Vendor=Huawei	09:17:34 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Huawei'	
Vendor=Ciena	09:17:34 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Ciena'	
Vendor=Cisco	09:17:34 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Cisco'	
Vendor=Coriant	09:17:34 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Coriant'	
Vendor=Juniper	09:17:34 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Juniper'	
Vendor=Huawei	09:17:22 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Huawei'	
Vendor=Ciena	09:17:22 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Ciena'	
Vendor=Cisco	09:17:22 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Cisco'	
Vendor=Coriant	09:17:22 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Coriant'	
Vendor=Juniper	09:17:22 02-23-2021 UTC	Update Tag	admin	AUDIT	Updated tag config 'Vendor=Juniper'	
Vendor=Juniper	22:02:56 02-10-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Vendor=Juniper'	
Vendor=Huawei	22:02:55 02-10-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Vendor=Huawei'	
Vendor=Coriant	22:02:55 02-10-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Vendor=Coriant'	
Vendor=Cisco	22:02:55 02-10-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Vendor=Cisco'	
Vendor=Ciena	22:02:55 02-10-2021 UTC	Add Tag	admin	AUDIT	Added tag config 'Vendor=Ciena'	

## Tags API

Tags can also be added or changed by API or SHQL.

### Get Devices by Tags

You can get devices by tags using the SHQL app.

- To return all devices that are tagged with the Vendor tag set to Ciena (using SHQL):

```
inventory[.tags.Vendor has ("Ciena")]
```

### Add Tag to Device

You can create a tag and assign the tag with a value to a device (or several devices) using the tags API. This API uses an SHQL rule as a parameter. All devices returned by the SHQL rule are tagged with the specified value. For example, this creates a Vendor tag and assigns the value Ciena to all the inventory items with vendor equal to Ciena.

```
POST "https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/tags" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d
"{
  \"category\": \"Vendor\",
  \"value\": \"Ciena\",
  \"rules\": [
    \"inventory_item[.vendor = Ciena\"
  ]
}"
```

Parameter	Description
category	The tag category, for example, Vendor.
value	The value to tag the device with, for example, Ciena.
rules	The SHQL rule to apply. The rule MUST return items. Use the following in the rules: regions, tags, site, inventory.

For example, you can add tags to devices by using a query that returns all devices in a specific region:

```
POST "https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/tags" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d
"{
  \"category\": \"Region\",
  \"value\": \"RG_2\",
  \"rules\": [
    \"region[.guid = \\\\\"RG/2\\\\\"] | site | inventory\"
  ]
}"
```

### Delete Tag

You can delete a tag.

```
DELETE "https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/tags/Vendor=Ciena"
```

## Regions

Regions are the geographical areas where network sites are located. The Model Settings application enables you to view and filter regions, delete regions, export regions, and import regions. Cisco will usually collaborate with you to set up the regions in your model.

### View a Region

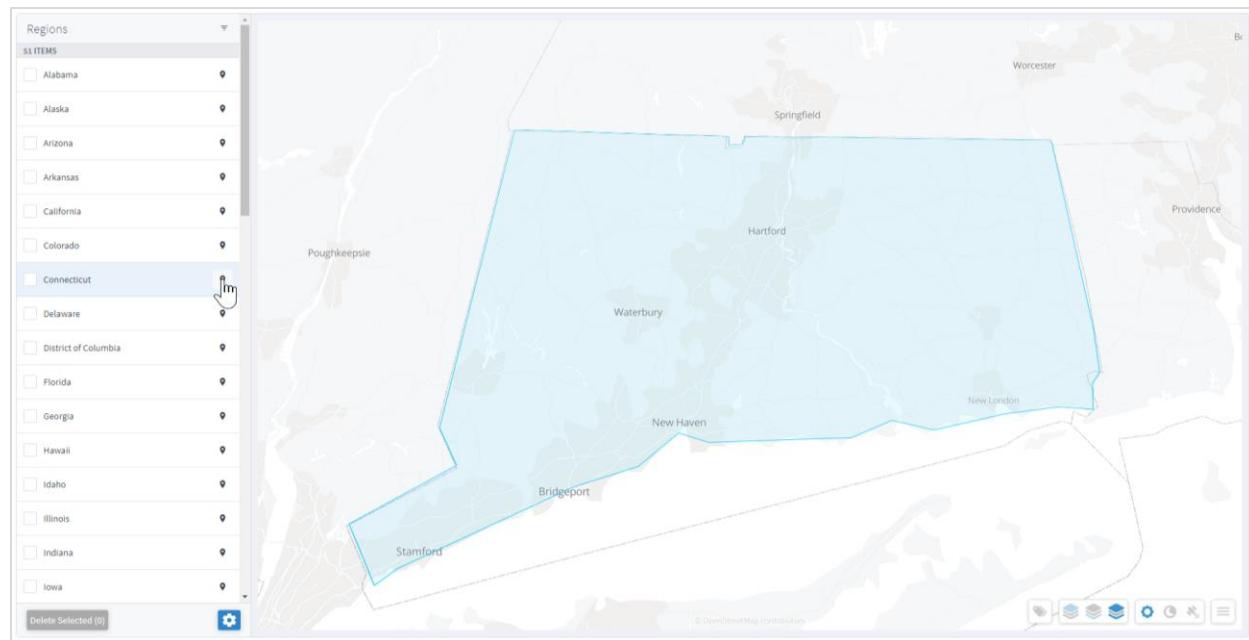
You can view a region in **Model Settings**.

To view a region in Model Settings:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Regions** tab.



3. To view a region, in **Regions**, click next to the required region, for example, **Connecticut**. The map moves to the selected region. The region is outlined.

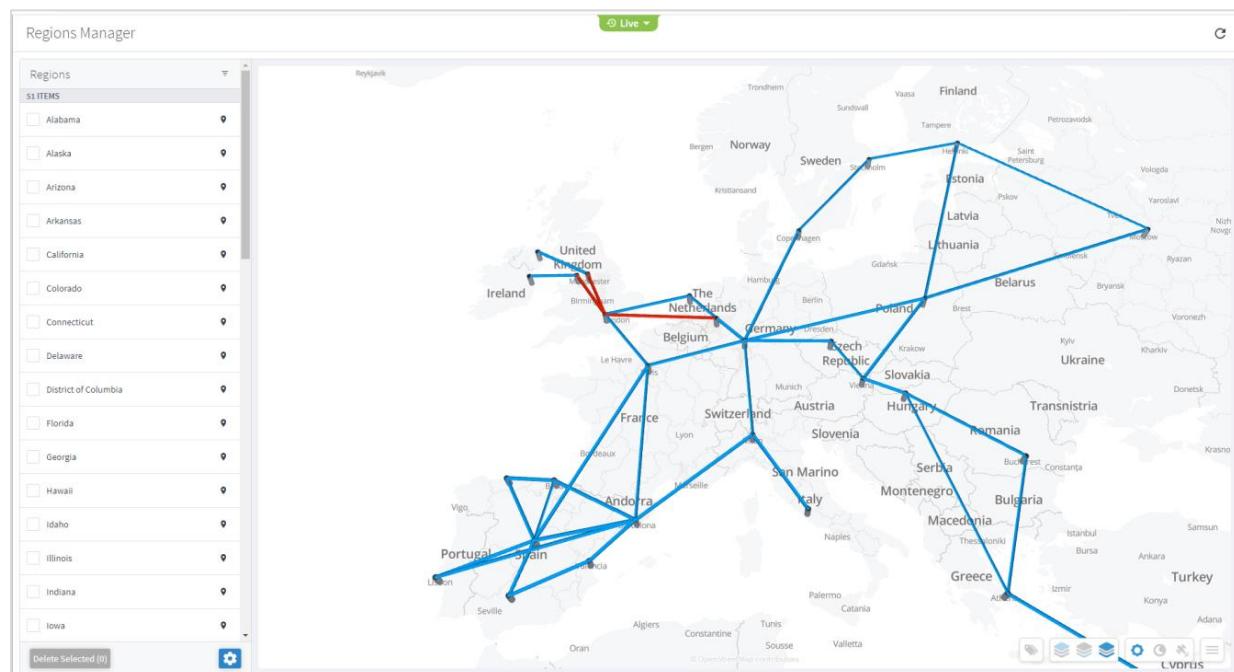


## Filter the Regions

You can filter the regions.

To filter a region:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Regions** tab.



3. To filter the regions, click and enter the filter criteria (case insensitive).

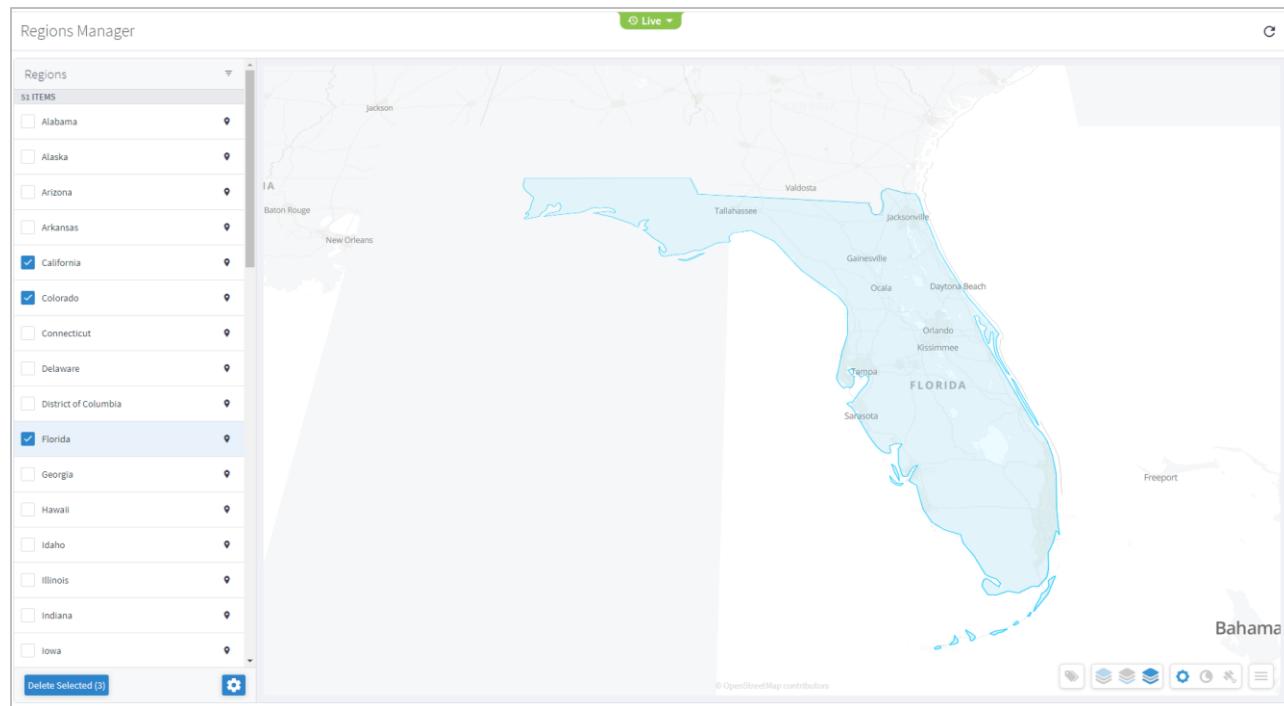
## Delete Regions

You can delete regions in Regions Manager.

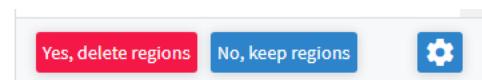
To delete regions in Regions Manager:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Regions** tab.

3. In **Regions**, select one or more regions.



4. Click **Delete Selected**.



5. To delete the regions, click Yes, delete regions.

## Export and Import Regions

Cisco will usually collaborate with you to set up the regions in your model. The regions are set up according to the standards published by <http://geojson.io/> and can be exported or imported in GeoJSON or Region POJOs.

You can import (and export) regions in the following formats:

- GeoJSON
- Region POJOs

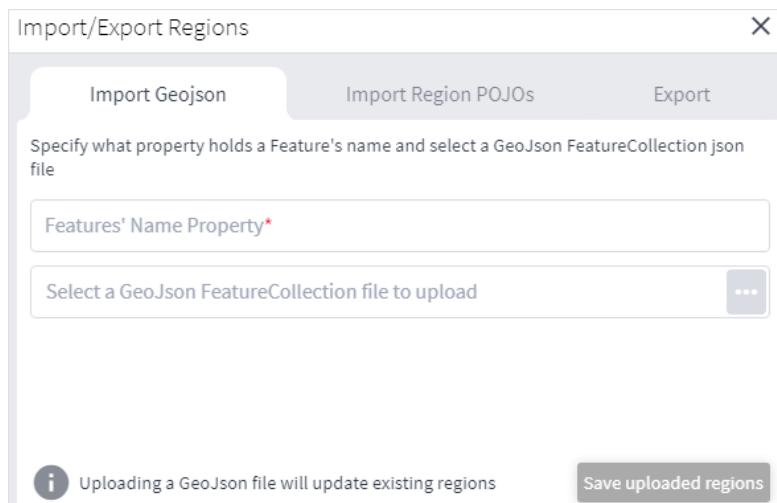
Valid geometry types for regions are:

- Point
- LineString
- Polygon
- MultiPoint
- MultiLineString
- MultiPolygon

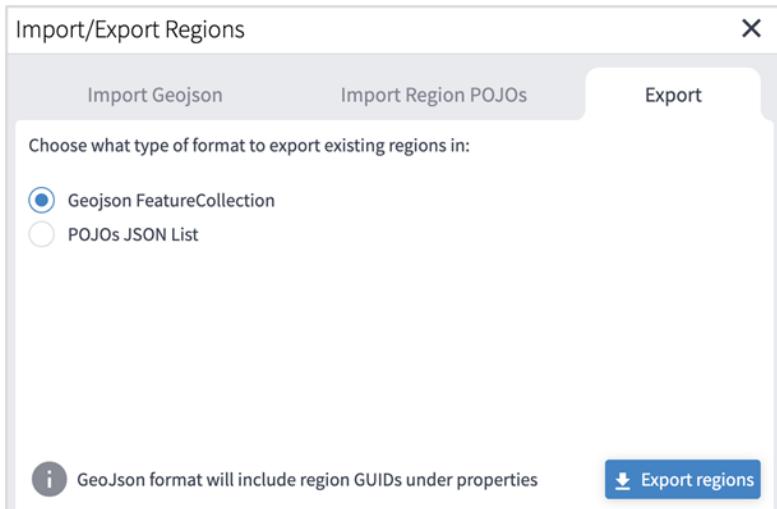
To export regions:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Regions** tab.

3. In **Regions**, click  .



4. To export **Regions**, select the **Export** tab.



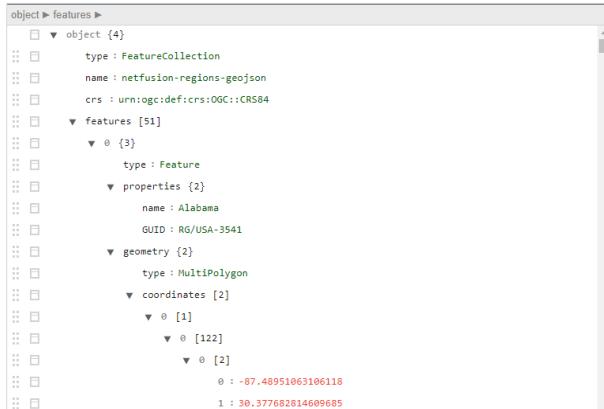
5. Select the required format, and then click **Export regions**  . The JSON file is downloaded.

6. (Optional) Use a JSON formatter to review the content.

```

        ],
        [
            -81.76768790302535,
            24.576714575742187
        ],
        [
            -81.7386510366833,
            24.57542917530233
        ],
        [
            -81.73976065586625,
            24.554500219426018
        ],
        [
            -81.78383780598516,
            24.544579564750705
        ]
    ]
}
},
{
    "guid": "RG/USA-3542",
    "name": "Florida",
    "overlay": null
},
{
    "geometry": {
        "type": "MultiPolygon",
        "coordinates": [
            [
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```



```

object ► features ►
  □ □ object {4}
  □ □ □ type : FeatureCollection
  □ □ □ name : netfusion-regions-geojson
  □ □ □ crs : urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC::CRS84
  □ □ □ □ features [51]
  □ □ □ □ □ 0 {3}
  □ □ □ □ □ □ type : Feature
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ properties {2}
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ name : Alabama
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ GUID : RG/USA-3541
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ geometry {2}
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ type : MultiPolygon
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ coordinates [2]
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 0 [1]
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 0 [122]
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 0 [2]
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 0 : -87.48951063106118
  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 1 : 30.377682814609685
  
```

To import regions:

1. (Option 1) Prepare the import file in **GeoJSON** format:

- A quick way to create the file in the correct format is to export the current regions in the required format and then edit the file.
- The GeoJSON import file must be a **FeatureCollection** GeoJSON file and not a single **Feature** GeoJSON file.
- The GeoJSON import file MUST have a region name property that will be specified when you import the file.
- The GeoJSON import file may include a GUID for each region. If a GUID is not provided, Regions Manager, generates a GUID for the GeoJSON feature. If a GUID is provided, Regions Manager uses it, and if a region with that GUID already exists it is updated.
- Each region name (and GUID if included) must only appear once.
- Region names are case insensitive.
- If a region already exists either by GUID or with an identical name, when you import the file, a message appears informing you that the region will be updated if you proceed.

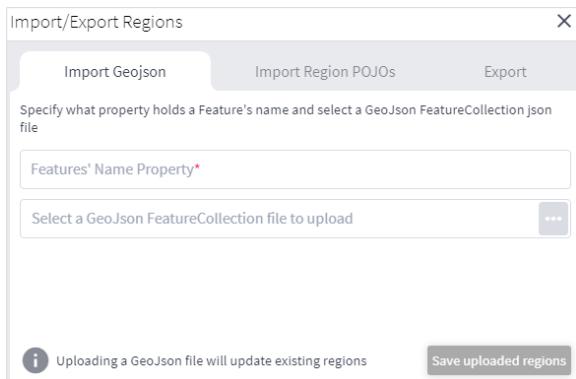
2. (Option 2) Prepare the import file in Region POJOs format:

- A quick way to create the file in the correct format is to export the current regions in the required format and then edit the file.
- The RegionPOJO import file has a fixed format and the region name property is **name**. This property does not have to be specified when you import the file.
- The RegionPOJO import file must include the region GUID as a property.
- Each region name and GUID must only appear once.
- Region names are case insensitive.
- If a region already exists (by name or GUID), when you import the file, a message appears informing you that the region will be updated if you proceed.

3. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Model Settings**.

4. Select the **Regions** tab.

5. In **Regions**, click  .



6. To import regions in GeoJSON format:

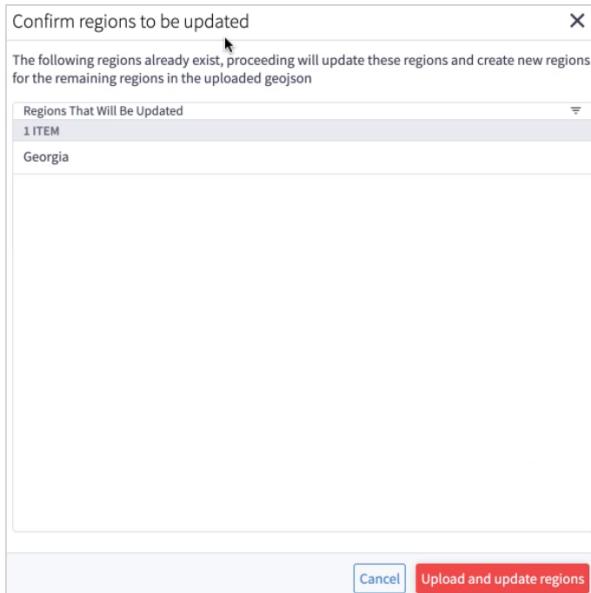
- Enter the property that includes the region name. Typically, this would be name.
- Select a file to upload.

7. To import regions in Region POJOs format:

- Select the Import Region POJOs tab.
- Select a file to upload.

8. Click **Save uploaded regions**. The JSON file is processed.

9. If there are updates to existing regions, a list of the regions that will be updated appears. To proceed, click **Upload and update regions**.



## Regions API

Cisco Sales Engineers will usually set up the regions and overlays in your model. The regions are set up according to the standards published by <http://geojson.io/>. You can query the model to return the region definition. This returns the region GUID, name, coordinates, and geometry type. Valid geometry types for regions are Point, LineString, Polygon, MultiPoint, MultiLineString, and MultiPolygon.

In Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, devices are attached to sites. Sites have geographical coordinates (latitude, longitude). A site may be in one or more regions.

Overlays are used to group several regions, for example, the countries in Africa.

There are several APIs that can be used to:

- Get the region definition.
- Get the sites in one or more regions.
- Add regions to an overlay.
- Get the sites in an overlay.

Several samples are listed below:

- To return the RG/1 region definition, run the following GET command:

```
curl -skL -u admin:admin -H 'Content-Type: application/json'
https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/regions/RG/1 | jq
```

- To return the sites in the Estonia and Greece regions:

```
curl -skL -u admin:admin -H 'Content-Type: application/json'
https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/regions/RG/1 | jq
```

- To return the sites in the Estonia and Greece regions:

```
curl -skL -u admin:admin -H 'Content-Type: text/plain' -d 'region[.name in
("Estonia", "Greece")] | site' https://$server/api/v2/shql
```

- To add the Estonia and Greece regions to the overlay\_europe overlap:

```
curl -X PUT -skL -u admin:admin -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d '{"guid": "RG/116", "overlay": "overlay_europe"}' https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/regions/RG/116
curl -X PUT -skL -u admin:admin -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d '{"guid": "RG/154", "overlay": "overlay_europe"}' https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/regions/RG/154
```

- To return the sites in the overlay\_europe overlay:

```
https://$SERVER/api/v2/config/regions/RG/154
curl -skL -u admin:admin -H 'Content-Type: text/plain' -d 'region[.overlay =
"overlay_europe"] | site' https://$SERVER/api/v2/shql | jq | grep -c name
```

The regions and overlays can be used in SHQL to query the model. You can transition down the model using link or site.

To return all the links in a specific region (using SHQL) :

```
region[.name = "France"] | link
```

## Sites

Sites are the logical groupings in the network. The Model Settings application enables you to view and filter sites, delete sites, export sites, and import sites. Cisco will usually collaborate with you to set up the sites in your model.

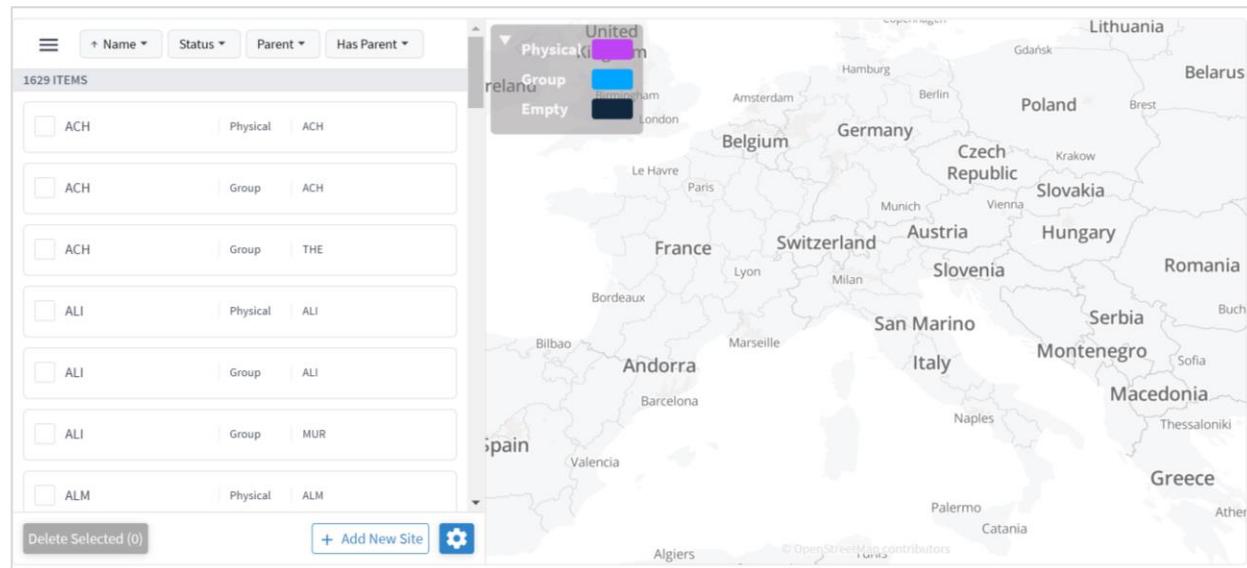
The physical objects in the site can be grouped by parent object, which in turn can be grouped by the next level of parent object, and so on. The only limitation is that all sites must have the same number of levels.

### View a Site

You can view a site in **Model Settings**.

To view a site in Model Settings:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Sites** tab.



The screenshot shows the Model Settings application interface. On the left, a list of 1629 items is displayed in a table format. The first few items are:

- ACH (Physical, ACH)
- ACH (Group, ACH)
- ACH (Group, THE)
- ALI (Physical, ALI)
- ALI (Group, ALI)
- ALI (Group, MUR)
- ALM (Physical, ALM)

At the bottom of the left panel are buttons for "Delete Selected (0)", "+ Add New Site", and a gear icon for settings. On the right, a map of Europe is shown with a callout box highlighting the "United Kingdom" site. The callout box contains the following information:

- Physical Group
- Empty
- Birmingham
- London

The map also shows various cities and country names.

3. To view a site item, in **Sites**, click the required site item. The map moves to the selected site item.

## Filter the Sites

You can filter the sites, by name, status, parent or has parent.

To filter a site:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Sites** tab.
3. To filter the sites, click and select or enter the filter criteria (case insensitive).

## Delete Sites

You can delete sites in Sites Manager.

To delete sites in Sites Manager:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.

2. Select the **Sites** tab.
3. In **Sites**, select one or more sites.
4. Click **Delete selected**. A confirmation appears.
5. To delete, click **Delete selected**.



## Add Sites

You can add sites in Sites Manager.

To add sites in Sites Manager:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Sites** tab.
3. Click **Add New Site**.

The dialog box is titled 'Add New Site' and contains the following fields:

- GUID (format: "ST/xxx")\*
- Name\*
- Longitude\*
- Latitude\*
- Parent (with a search icon)
- Extra (with a value of 1)

At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Save Site' buttons.

4. Enter the site details. For example, **ST/London**.
5. Click **Save Site**.

## Export and Import Sites

Cisco will usually collaborate with you to set up the sites in your model. The sites are set up according to the standards published by <http://geojson.io/> and can be exported or imported in GeoJSON or Site POJOs.

You can import (and export) sites in the following formats:

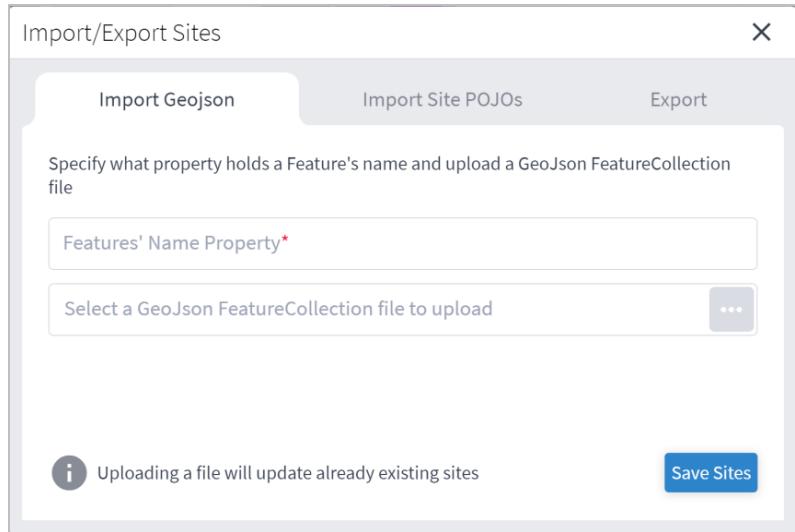
- GeoJSON
- Site POJOs

To export sites:

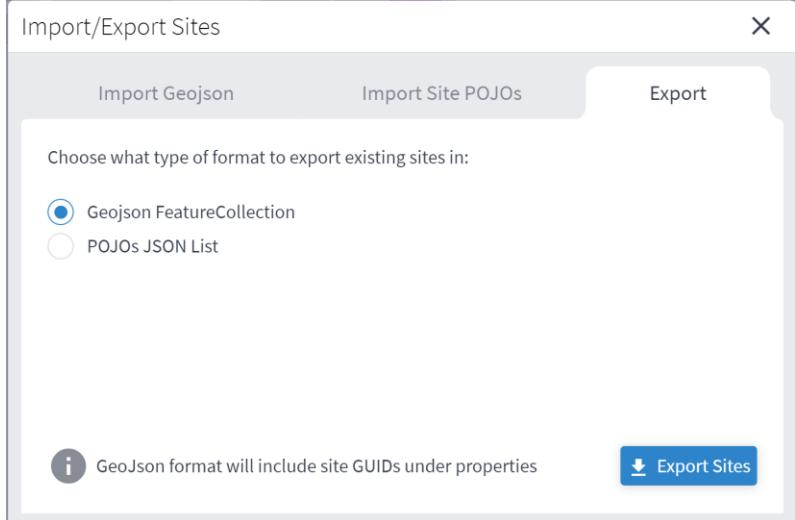
1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.

2. Select the **Sites** tab.

3. In **Sites**, click .



4. To export In **Sites**, select the **Export** tab.



5. Select the required format, and then click **Export sites** . The **netfusion-sites-geojson.json** file is downloaded.

6. (Optional) Use a JSON formatter to review the content.

```

1 "site": [
2 {
3   "guid": "ST/001ca9f0dc37",
4   "latitude": 51.5105384,
5   "longitude": -0.5950406,
6   "name": "SLO",
7   "parent": {
8     "guid": "ST/001ca9f0dc37_0"
9   },
10  "extra": null
11 },
12 {
13   "guid": "ST/001ca9f0dc37_0",
14   "latitude": 51.5105384,
15   "longitude": -0.5950406,
16   "name": "SLO",
17   "parent": {
18     "guid": "ST/2971737bd3ba_0_1"
19   },
20   "extra": null
21 },
22 {
23   "guid": "ST/002d237f16fb8c65",
24   "latitude": 37.9020842,
25   "longitude": -6.5648524,
26   "name": "ILA-SD1EV001-SD1SEV01-1",
27   "parent": {
28     "guid": "ST/002d237f16fb8c65_0"
29   },
30   "extra": null
31 },
32 {
33   "guid": "ST/002d237f16fb8c65_0",
34   "latitude": 37.9020842,
35   "longitude": -6.5648524,
36   "name": "ILA-SD1EV001-SD1SEV01-1",
37 }

```

To import sites:

1. (Option 1) Prepare the import file in **GeoJSON** format:
  - A quick way to create the file in the correct format is to export the current sites in the required format and then edit the file.
  - The GeoJSON import file must be a **FeatureCollection** GeoJSON file and not a single Feature GeoJSON file.
  - The GeoJSON import file MUST have a site name property that will be specified when you import the file.
  - The GeoJSON import file may include a GUID for each site. If a GUID is not provided, Sites Manager, generates a GUID for the GeoJSON feature. If a GUID is provided, Sites Manager uses it, and if a site with that GUID already exists it is updated.
  - Each site name (and GUID if included) must only appear once.
  - Site names are case insensitive.

- If a site already exists either by GUID or with an identical name, when you import the file, a message appears informing you that the site will be updated if you proceed.

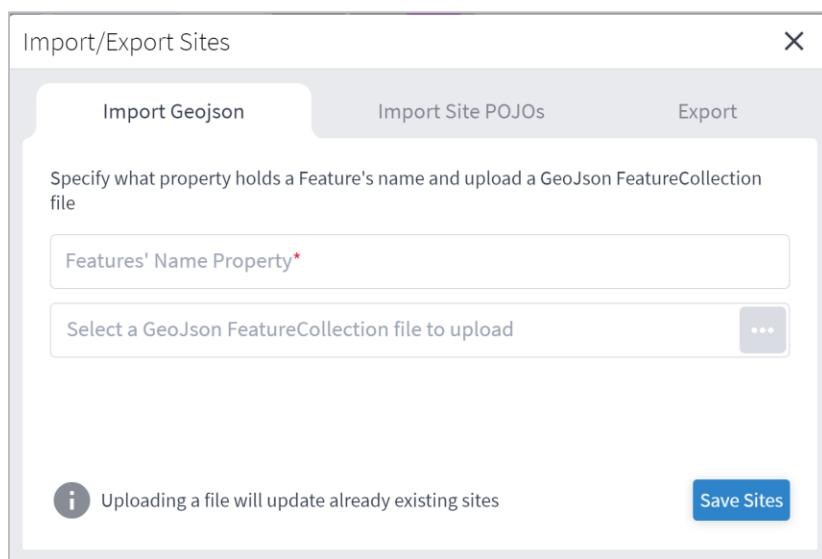
2. (Option 2) Prepare the import file in Site POJOs format:

- A quick way to create the file in the correct format is to export the current sites in the required format and then edit the file.
- The SitePOJO import file has a fixed format and the site name property is name. This property does not have to be specified when you import the file.
- The SitePOJO import file must include the site GUID as a property.
- Each site name and GUID must only appear once.
- Site names are case insensitive.
- If a site already exists (by name or GUID), when you import the file, a message appears informing you that the site will be updated if you proceed.

3. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Model Settings**.

4. Select the **Sites** tab.

5. In **Sites**, click .



6. To import sites in GeoJSON format:

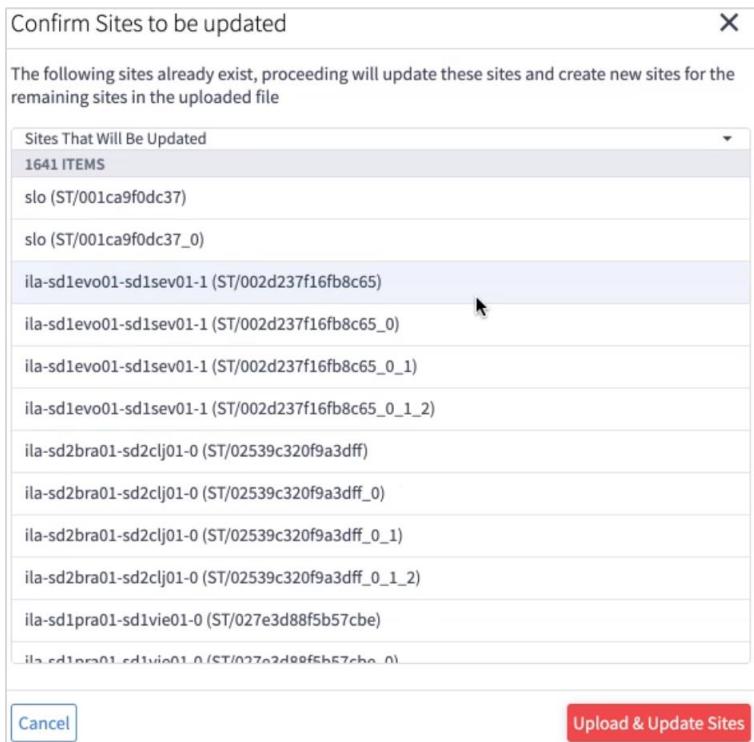
- Enter the property that includes the site name. Typically, this would be name.
- Select a file to upload.

7. To import sites in Site POJOs format:

- Select the **Import Site POJOs** tab.
- Select a file to upload.

8. Click **Save uploaded sites**. The JSON file is processed.

9. If there are updates to existing sites, a list of the sites that will be updated appears. To proceed, click **Upload and Update Sites**.



## Hyper Linker

The Hyper Linker enables you to make vendor/controller-specific systems accessible directly from the object in the Crosswork Hierarchical Controller applications such as the Network Inventory application. The user selects the objects in the Crosswork Hierarchical Controller UI (Device, Link, SR Policy) and opens a menu with direct links to view the object in the underlay controller.

The Hyper Linker supports by default rules for CNC and ONC controllers.

To enable this feature, it must follow these rules:

- IP or Optical controllers must provide a direct, contextual URL to the managed objects. For example: [https://<controller\\_dns>/<device name-ip>/faults/](https://<controller_dns>/<device name-ip>/faults/)
- The Rule Editor allows you to create the hyper linker rules, specifying the URL to link to and the criteria used to apply the link (specified in the predicate field).

The hyperlinks are added as links in the “...” menu of the object and enable opening contextual UI pages in the CO web UI for a specific port, link, device, or SR policy. Users can then easily navigate to further details on the object, saving time and efforts.

The Rule Editor allows you to create the hyper linker rules, specifying the URL to link to and the criteria used to apply the link (specified in the predicate field).

The predicate is serialized JSON, composed of regex string matchers per object field identifier.

- The JSON object is a generic conditional statement that can access the model object's fields.
- All conditions between fields are evaluated using AND.
- The root keys are the field names. For example: provider

- The values are a regex string or a bool object. For example: `^Adapter1|Adapter2$`
- The predicate can access the objects immediate fields, for example: `object.json.extra.xxx.yyy`
- The predicate can't access related objects (this is to avoid roundtrip queries to backend getting related object data), for example: `object.port_a.speed_bps`
- A minimum of one property filter is required. For example:

```
{  
  "name": "^Port-\\d$,"  
  "provider": "^Adapter1|Adapter2$"  
}
```

### Rule Editor

**Title\***  
L3VPN Service at CNC

**URL\***  
https:// [REDACTED] /#/active-topology/service-details?type=L3vpn-Service&name={{ object.name }}

**Predicate (JSON)**

```

1  {
2      "type": "^L3_VPN$",
3      "provider": "^cisco-cnc-adpt$",
4      "extra.cisco-cnc-adpt.CONTROLLER_BASE_URL": "https:// [REDACTED] "
5  }
  
```

New Tab

**Priority\***  
0

Enabled

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

Once you have created a link for an object type, you can then drill-through in the Network Inventory application to the specified link for the selected object.

For example, you can drill-down through a Cisco optical node, to the Cisco Optical Site Manager.

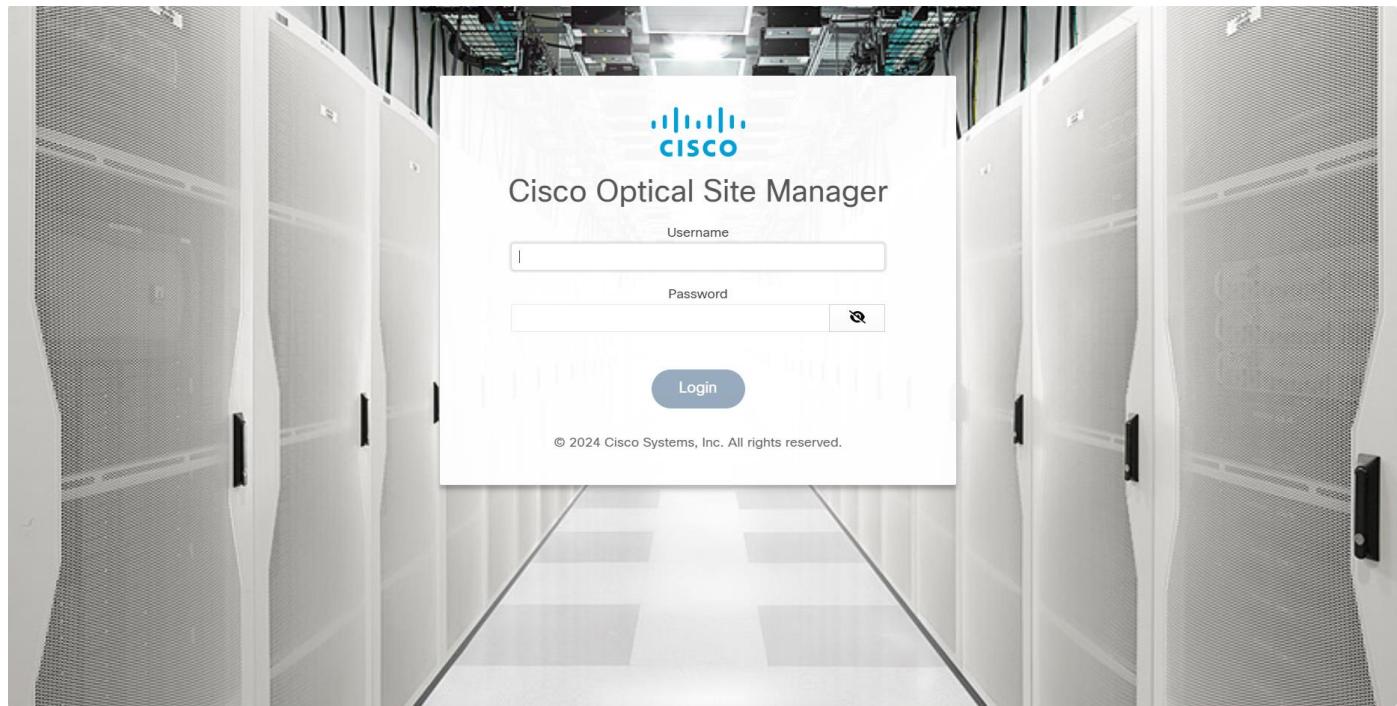
### Network Inventory

Filter inventory by: Regions/Sites/Devices

Devices	Services	Cards	Ports	Transceivers	Power Supplies	Fans	Shelves
<a href="#">ONOS</a>							
<a href="#">Name</a>							
7 ITEMS							
a1 <a href="#">...</a>							
ron_ncs1010_ol...							
ron_ncs1010_ol...							
ron_ncs1010_ol...							
ron_ncs1010_ol...							
ron_ncs1010_ol...							
ron_ncs1010_ol...							
ron_ncs1010_ila2-r-c	172.27.227...	Cisco	ola				
ron_ncs1010_olt6-roadm	172.27.227...	Cisco	roadm				

[More Information:](#) [Optical Node at COSM](#)

Apply Inventory Filter On Devices [Export Table](#)



## Hyper Linker Adapter Configuration

For the cisco-onc-adpt and cisco-cnc-adpt adapters, you can enable or disable the hyper linker rules.

To configure the hyper linker rules for adapters:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Services > Device Manager**. A list of the adapters appears in the **Adapters** pane.
2. Select the required adapter.
3. Click the **General** tab.
4. Configure the following options:

- **Enabled:** Whether the hyper linker rules are enabled or disabled for the selected adapter.
- **HyperLinker Rules Interval Checking (sec):** The time between hyper linker rules checks.

## Add Rule

You can add a rule for a particular type of object, for example, for an IGO device or L2VPN service.

**Note:** There are default rules that are installed when the CNC adapter is installed. If these rules are deleted and the CNC adapter is disabled and then enabled, the default rules will appear after a period (there may be a delay).

To add a rule:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.



2. Select the **Hyper Linker** tab.

Model Settings		Tags	Regions	Sites	Events	Hyper Linker	C		
Owner	Title	URL	Predicate	Version	Edited	Enabled	G		
<b>7 ITEMS</b>									
cisco-onc-adpt	Optical Node at COSM	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/nfv	{"type": "^ONES", "provider": "^cisco-...}	1.0	False	True			
cisco-onc-adpt	Port at Component View (COSM)	https://{{ object.extra['cisco-onc-adpt'] }}/#MANAGEMEN...	{"type": "^OMS OTS NMC MC OCH OTU...	1.0	False	True			
cisco-cnc-adpt	RSVP-TE at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/traffic-engineering/pol...	{"layer": "^LSPS", "provider": "^cisco-c...}	1.0	False	True			
cisco-cnc-adpt	L2VPN Service at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/active-topology/servic...	{"type": "L2_VPNS", "provider": "^cisc...}	1.0	False	True			
cisco-cnc-adpt	SR Policy at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/traffic-engineering/pol...	{"layer": "SR_POLICYs", "provider": "...}	1.0	False	True			
cisco-cnc-adpt	IGP device at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/traffic-engineering/de...	{"type": "IGPS", "provider": "^cisco-c...}	1.0	False	True			
cisco-cnc-adpt	L3VPN Service at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/active-topology/servic...	{"type": "L3_VPNS", "provider": "^cisc...}	1.0	False	True			

3. Click **New Rule**.

Rule Editor

Title\*

URL\*

Predicate (JSON)  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5

New Tab

Priority\*  
0

Enabled

4. Enter the **Title**.
5. Enter the **URL**. The URL is based upon a URL construction template, that is, a template using the object fields to construct the controllers URL to reach the relevant page for that object.  
For example : **https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/nfv**
6. Enter the **Predicate (JSON)**. For example:

```
{  
  "type": "^ONE$"  
  "provider": "^cisco-onc-adpt$"  
}
```
7. Select whether to open in a **New Tab**.
8. Enter the **Priority**.
9. Select whether the rule is **Enabled**.

Rule Editor

**Title\*** Optical Node at COSM

**URL\*** `https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/nfv`

**Predicate (JSON)**

```

1  {
2      "type": "^ONE$",
3      "provider": "^cisco-onc-adpt$"
4  }

```

New Tab

**Priority\*** 0

Enabled

**Cancel** **Save**

10. Click **Save**.

Model Settings	Tags	Regions	Sites	Events	Hyper Linker	⋮
<b>+ New Rule</b>						

**7 ITEMS**

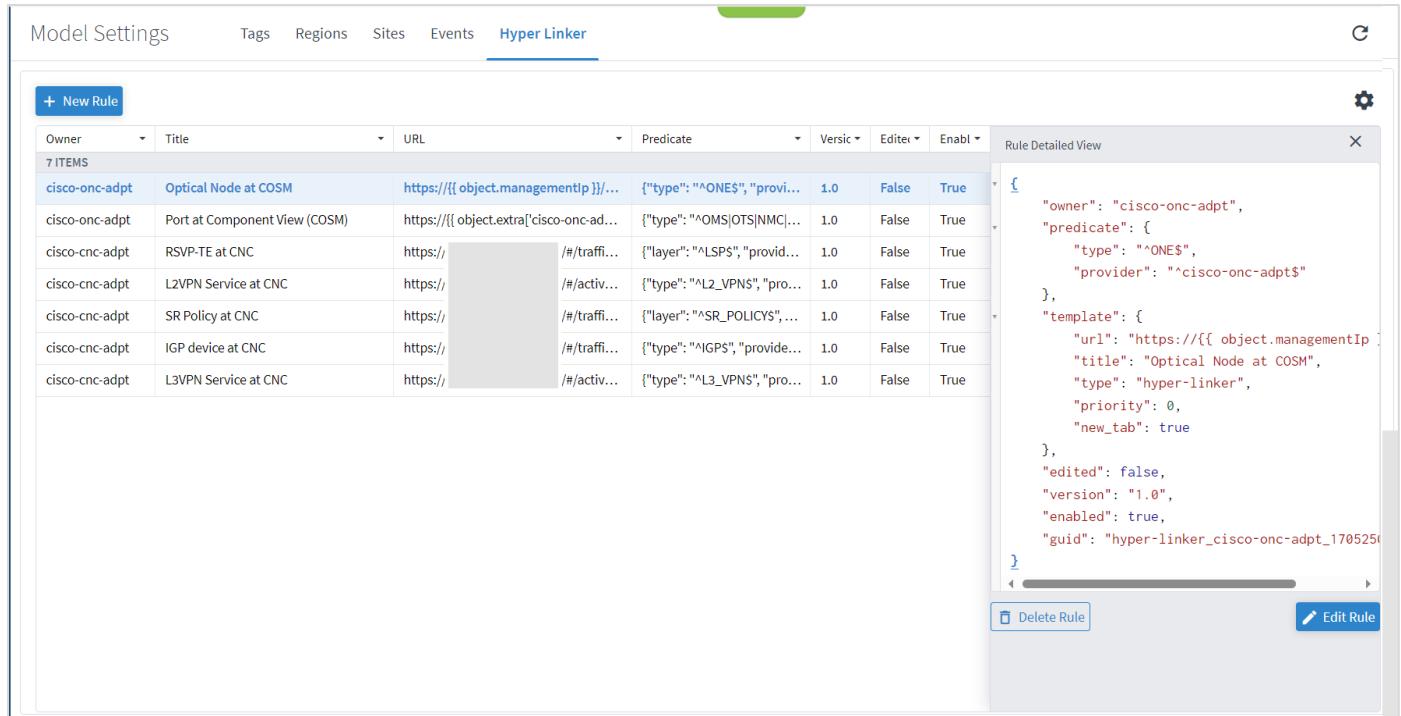
Owner	Title	URL	Predicate	Version	Edited	Enabled
cisco-onc-adpt	Optical Node at COSM	<code>https://{{ object.managementIp }}/#/nfv</code>	<code>{"type": "^ONE\$","provider": "cisco-onc-adpt\$"}</code>	1.0	False	True

### Delete Rule

You can delete a rule.

To delete a rule:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Hyper Linker** tab.
3. Select one of the rules.



The screenshot shows the 'Hyper Linker' tab selected in the Model Settings interface. The table displays the following data:

Owner	Title	URL	Predicate	Version	Edited	Enabled
cisco-onc-adpt	Optical Node at COSM	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/...	{"type": "^ONE\$", "provider": "cisco-onc-adpt\$"}	1.0	False	True
cisco-onc-adpt	Port at Component View (COSM)	https://{{ object.extra['cisco-onc-adpt\$'] }}	{"type": "OMS OTS NMC ...	1.0	False	True
cisco-cnc-adpt	RSVP-TE at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/...	{"layer": "LSPS", "provider": "cisco-cnc-adpt\$"}	1.0	False	True
cisco-cnc-adpt	L2VPN Service at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/...	{"layer": "L2_VPN\$", "provider": "cisco-cnc-adpt\$"}	1.0	False	True
cisco-cnc-adpt	SR Policy at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/...	{"layer": "SR_POLICY\$", "provider": "cisco-cnc-adpt\$"}	1.0	False	True
cisco-cnc-adpt	IGP device at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/...	{"layer": "IGP\$", "provider": "cisco-cnc-adpt\$"}	1.0	False	True
cisco-cnc-adpt	L3VPN Service at CNC	https://{{ object.managementIp }}/...	{"layer": "L3_VPN\$", "provider": "cisco-cnc-adpt\$"}	1.0	False	True

The 'Rule Detailed View' panel on the right shows the JSON structure of a selected rule:

```

{
  "owner": "cisco-onc-adpt",
  "predicate": {
    "type": "^ONE$",
    "provider": "cisco-onc-adpt$"
  },
  "template": {
    "url": "https://{{ object.managementIp }}",
    "title": "Optical Node at COSM",
    "type": "hyper-linker",
    "priority": 0,
    "new_tab": true
  },
  "edited": false,
  "version": "1.0",
  "enabled": true,
  "guid": "hyper-linker_cisco-onc-adpt_1705250"
}

```

Buttons for 'Delete Rule' and 'Edit Rule' are visible at the bottom of the detailed view panel.

#### 4. Click **Delete Rule**.

### Edit Rule

You can edit a rule.

To edit a rule:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Hyper Linker** tab.
3. Select one of the rules.
4. Click **Edit Rule**.

Rule Editor

Title\*

URL\*

Predicate (JSON) 3 \"provider\": \"^cisco-onc-adpt\$\"  
4 }"/>

New Tab

Priority\*

Enabled

5. Make the required changes.

6. Click **Save**.

## Specify Maximum Number of Hyper Links

You can specify the maximum number of hyper links.

To specify the maximum number of hyper links:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Model Settings**.
2. Select the **Hyper Linker** tab.
3. Click **Configure**.



The screenshot shows the 'Hyper Linker' tab of the 'Model Settings' section. A modal dialog box is open, titled 'Hyper Linker Settings'. It contains a single input field labeled 'Maximum number of Hyper Links\*' with the value '16' entered. At the bottom of the dialog is a 'Confirm' button.

4. Specify the maximum number of hyper links.

5. Click **Confirm**.

## View the Link

You can click to drill-down to the associated link in the Crosswork Hierarchical Controller applications such as the Network Inventory application.

To view the link:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Network Inventory**.
2. Select the required tab.
3. Click ... next to the required object.

The screenshot shows the 'Network Inventory' application. A modal dialog box is open, titled 'More Information:'. It contains a single link labeled 'Optical Node at COSM'. At the top of the dialog is a checkbox labeled 'Apply Inventory Filter On Devices' which is checked. At the bottom is a 'Export Table' button.

4. Click on the link.

## Link Manager

The Link Manager application enables you to manually add (and validate) cross links.

You can add the following cross links manually:

- Ethernet link - IP to optical
- NMC link - Muxponder or Transponder to ROADM
- OTU link - between OTN switches running over a WDM transport network

**Note:** Creating an OTU cross link requires the installation of the appropriate two adapters that discover the OTN domain and WDM domain.

The links are validated:

- When a link is added, or the link status changes
- Periodically (per the configured cycle time)
- Manually by the user

Link validation:

- Ethernet link validation is achieved by analyzing PM counters received on the link ports.
- NMC link validation toggles the Optical Controller power status and correlates it to the live optical power gathered from the ONC controller for the corresponding add/drop port.

**Note:** You cannot validate an OTU link.

### View Cross Link Info

You can select a cross link and view the summary information. The **Provider** column indicates whether the cross link was manually added or detected by the network, and the **Status** indicates whether the cross link is **Unknown** (added manually or by an adapter and not yet validated), **Validated**, or **Unlikely** (validation failed, mismatch with another validated cross-link).

To view the cross link info:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Click on a cross link.

Cross Links								
Link Name	Description	Type	Provider	Device A / Port A	Device B / Port B	Status	Method	Last Change
56 ITEMS								
HundredGigE0/0/1/8 to 1-6-2	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR2.ADE / HundredGigE0/0/1/8	SD1ADE02 / 1-6-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/7 to 1-2-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.SYD / HundredGigE0/0/2/7	SD1SYD02 / 1-2-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/6 to 1-3-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR2.MEL / HundredGigE0/0/2/6	SD1MEL02 / 1-3-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/1/8 to 1-3-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.ADE / HundredGigE0/0/1/8	SD1ADE02 / 1-3-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/1/6 to 1-1-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.DAR / HundredGigE0/0/1/6	SD1DAR02 / 1-1-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/7 to 1-3-2	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.MEL / HundredGigE0/0/2/7	SD1MEL02 / 1-3-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/6 - 1-2-2	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.SYD / HundredGigE0/0/2/6	SD1SYD02 / 1-2-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
Manual Cross Link 1-3-1 to 1-1-5/CHAN...	Test002	NMC	Manual	SD1PER02 / 1-3-1	SD1SYD01 / 1-1-5/CHAN 1 (196.03)	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:29:19 BST
10ge-0/1/1 - 1-3-2	conflicting w...	ETH	Manual	CR1.CAI / 10ge-0/1/1	SD1ADE02 / 1-3-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
TenGigE0/0/2/6 - 1-1-4	recreated	ETH	Manual	CR1.BRI / TenGigE0/0/2/6	SD1BRI02 / 1-1-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/1/6 to 1-2-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.ADE / HundredGigE0/0/1/6	SD1ADE02 / 1-2-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST

Summary
History

LINK NAME  
HundredGigE0/0/2/7 to 1-2-4
DEVICE A / PORT A  
CR1.SYD/HundredGigE0/0/2/7
DEVICE B / PORT B  
SD1SYD02/1-2-4

TIME ADDED  
2022-09-14 18:01:50 BST
SOURCE  
Manual
STATUS  
Unknown

METHOD  
N/A
LAST CHANGE  
2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
DESCRIPTION  
Converted from legacy manual cross\_link 'HundredGigE0/0/2/7 to 1-2-4'

Validate Link

## Add a Cross Link

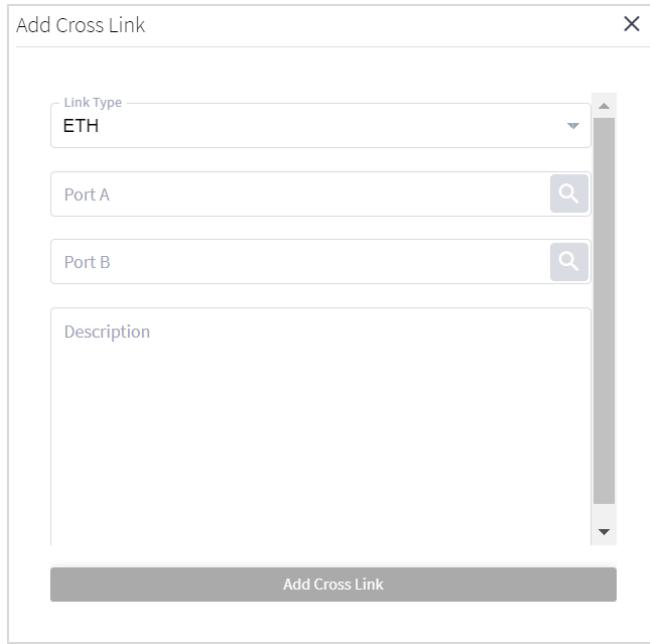
You can add an ETH, NMC, or OTU cross link. For ETH, you can add a cross link from ports of type:

- ETH to ETH
- ETH to R\_PHYSICAL
- R\_PHYSICAL to R\_PHYSICAL

**Note:** A manual ETH cross link between two R\_PHYSICAL ports can be used when LLDP is not enabled. Crosswork Hierarchical Controller can use these cross links to stitch E-Lines together and to connect the L3 layer over L2 E-Lines.

To add a cross link:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Click **Add Cross Link**.



3. To add link, in the **Link Type**, select **ETH** or **NMC** or **OTU**.
4. For **Port A** and **Port B**, click . In the **Ports** tab, select a port, or click on the **3D Explorer** tab to select a port. Click **OK**.

**Note:** When you add an OTU cross link, a warning appears if the OTU ports selected are of different types.

Advanced						
3D Explorer						
PORTS						
Name	Device	Type	Capacity	Description	Admin Status	
60 ITEMS						
TenGigE0/0/2/9	ER1.SYD	R_PHYSICAL	10.00 GB		UP	
HundredGigE0/0/1/6	ER1.BRI	R_PHYSICAL	100.00 GB	to CR1.BR1:HundredGigE0/0/3/6	UP	
HundredGigE0/0/1/8	CR1.DAR	R_PHYSICAL	100.00 GB	to ER1.DAR:100ge-0/1/1	UP	
HundredGigE0/0/1/13	CR1.ADE	R_PHYSICAL	100.00 GB	to CR2.ADE:HundredGigE0/0/1/6	UP	
10ge-0/2/1	ER1.DAR	R_PHYSICAL	10.00 GB		UP	
FourHundredGigE0/0/2/6	ER1.ADE	R_PHYSICAL	400.00 GB	L3 Physical of Cisco RON Cisco QSFP...	UP	
TenGigE0/0/2/8	ER1.SYD	R_PHYSICAL	10.00 GB		UP	
TenGigE0/0/2/6	ER1.SYD	R_PHYSICAL	10.00 GB		UP	
HundredGigE0/0/2/9	CR1.MEL	R_PHYSICAL	100.00 GB	to ER1.MEL:HundredGigE0/0/1/7	UP	
GigabitEthernet1/2/1	ER1.PER	R_PHYSICAL	10.00 GB		UP	
10ge-0/2/4	ER1.DAR	R_PHYSICAL	10.00 GB		UP	
TenGigE0/0/2/6	ER1.MEL	R_PHYSICAL	10.00 GB		UP	
HundredGigE0/0/1/7	CR1.ADE	R_PHYSICAL	100.00 GB	to CR1.MEL:HundredGigE0/0/2/7	UP	
100ge-0/1/1	ER1.DAR	R_PHYSICAL	100.00 GB	to CR1.DAR:HundredGigE0/0/1/8	UP	

Cancel OK

**Note:** For more information on 3D Explorer, see the *Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Network Visualization Guide*.

5. Add a **Description**.
6. Click **Add Cross Link**.

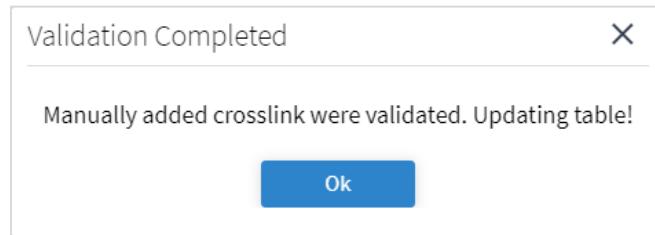
## Validate All Manual Cross Links

You can validate all ETH manual cross links. For an Ethernet link, if there is a conflict between a manually added cross link and a cross link detected from the network, the manually added link is removed from Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller network model. Such links remain in a separate table, and you can view them in the Link Manager application. This also removes all cross links that are marked as deleted.

**Note:** Validating all manual links applies to Ethernet links only.

To validate manual cross links:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Click **Validate all Manual Links**. The **Status** is updated.



3. Click **OK**.

## Validate an ETH Manual Cross Link

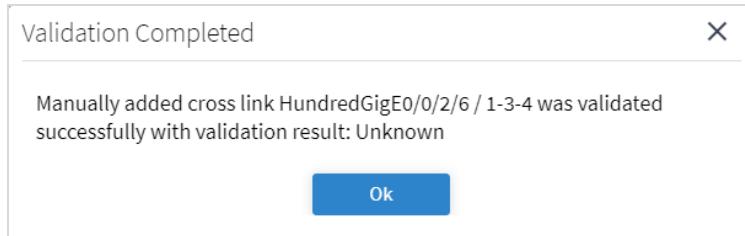
You can validate an ETH manual cross link.

To validate a manual cross link:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Select the required manual link.

Link Name	Description	Type	Provider	Device A / Port A	Device B / Port B	Status	Method	Last Change
HundredGigE0/0/1/8 to 1-6-2	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR2.ADE / HundredGigE0/0/1/8	SD1ADE02 / 1-6-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/7 to 1-2-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.SYD / HundredGigE0/0/2/7	SD1SYD02 / 1-2-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/6 to 1-3-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR2.MEL / HundredGigE0/0/2/6	SD1MEL02 / 1-3-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/1/8 to 1-3-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.ADE / HundredGigE0/0/1/8	SD1ADE02 / 1-3-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/1/6 to 1-1-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.DAR / HundredGigE0/0/1/6	SD1DAR02 / 1-1-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/7 to 1-3-2	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.MEL / HundredGigE0/0/2/7	SD1MEL02 / 1-3-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/2/6 - 1-2-2	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.SYD / HundredGigE0/0/2/6	SD1SYD02 / 1-2-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
Manual Cross Link 1-3-1 to 1-1-5/CHAN...	Test002	NMC	Manual	SD1PER02 / 1-3-1	SD1SYD01 / 1-1-5/CHAN 1 (196.03)	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:29:19 BST
10ge-0/1/1 - 1-3-2	conflicting w...	ETH	Manual	CR1.CAI / 10ge-0/1/1	SD1ADE02 / 1-3-2	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
TenGigE0/0/2/6 - 1-1-4	recreated	ETH	Manual	CR1.BRI / TenGigE0/0/2/6	SD1BRI02 / 1-1-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST
HundredGigE0/0/1/6 to 1-2-4	Converted fr...	ETH	Manual	CR1.ADE / HundredGigE0/0/1/6	SD1ADE02 / 1-2-4	Unknown	N/A	2022-10-24 19:24:30 BST

3. In the lower pane, click **Validate Link**.



4. Click **Ok**.

## Validate an NMC Link

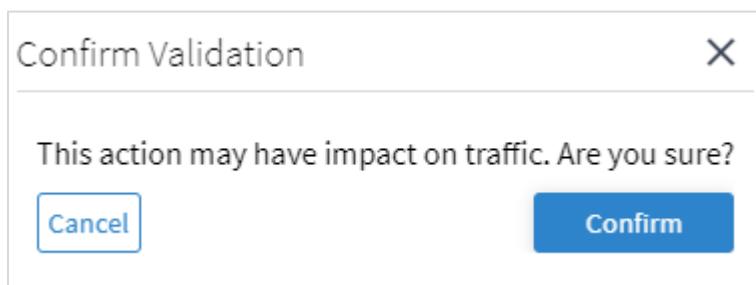
From version 7.0, you can validate an NMC link, that is, a link from a Transponder/Muxponder to a ROADM. This validation toggles the Optical Controller power status and correlates it to the live optical power gathered from the ONC controller for the corresponding add/drop port.

**Note:** This may take several minutes and may disrupt traffic during that period.

To validate an NMC link:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Click on an NMC cross link.
3. In the **Summary** tab, click **Validate Link**. This may impact on traffic.

The screenshot shows the 'Link Manager' interface with the 'Cross Links' tab selected. The table lists 18 items, including various manual cross links. The 'Summary' tab is active, showing details for a specific link: 'LINK NAME: Manual Cross Link ron-ncs57c3-1 Optics0/0/2 to ron2\_olt1-roADM 0/1/0/6'. The 'Evidence' and 'History' tabs are also visible. At the bottom, there are 'Validate Link' and 'Delete Link' buttons.



4. Click **Confirm**.

5. To view the link validation results, click the **Evidence** tab. The blue line represents the configured ZR Port value over time, and the red line shows the readings from the optical port. You can hover over any of the points in the graph to see the actual values, where -50 dBm indicates zero power. There is an initial wait period after the shutdown before the readings start. This is indicated in the flat line once the validation is initiated. The **Status** of the link changes from **Unknown** to **Validated By Shut No Shut**.



6. To view the history of the link, select the **History** tab. The Action Type indicates when the link was inserted, deleted, or updated.

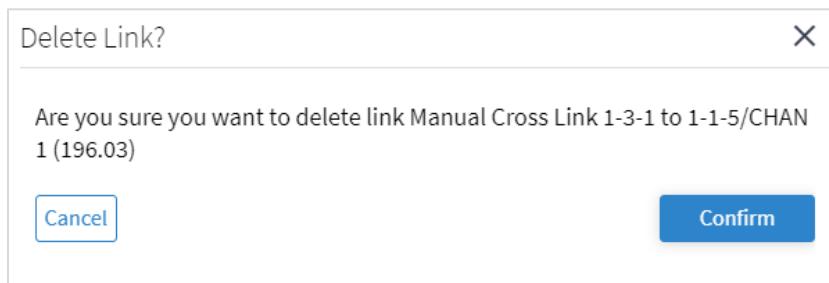
Time	Object Name	Object Type	Action Type	Changed Attributes
2023-03-31 09:05:49 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	INSERT	
2023-03-31 09:04:45 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	DELETE	
2023-03-31 06:25:39 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	INSERT	
2023-03-31 05:48:06 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	DELETE	
2023-03-31 05:45:09 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	INSERT	
2023-03-31 05:44:03 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	DELETE	
2023-03-30 03:29:25 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	INSERT	
2023-03-30 03:28:18 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	DELETE	
2023-03-30 03:23:57 BST	Manual Cross Link ron-asr9903-1 Optics0/0/1/4 to ron-ols-4-road...	Link	INSERT	

## Delete a Cross Link

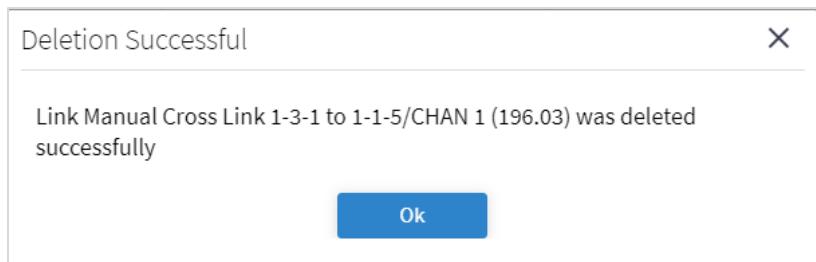
You can delete a manual cross link. The cross link is marked as deleted and is removed when the next validation runs.

To delete a manual cross link:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Select the required manual link.
3. In the lower pane, click **Delete Link**.



4. Click **Confirm**.



5. Click **Ok**.
6. Select the deleted cross link and click on the **History** tab to view the **DELETE** action.

Summary		History		
Time	Object Name	Object Type	Action Type	Changed Attributes
<b>2 ITEMS</b>				
Oct 24 2022 18:25:04 UTC	Manual Cross Link Optics0/0/9 to 1-1-5/CHAN 2 (195.95)	Link	DELETE	
Oct 24 2022 18:24:18 UTC	Manual Cross Link Optics0/0/9 to 1-1-5/CHAN 2 (195.95)	Link	INSERT	

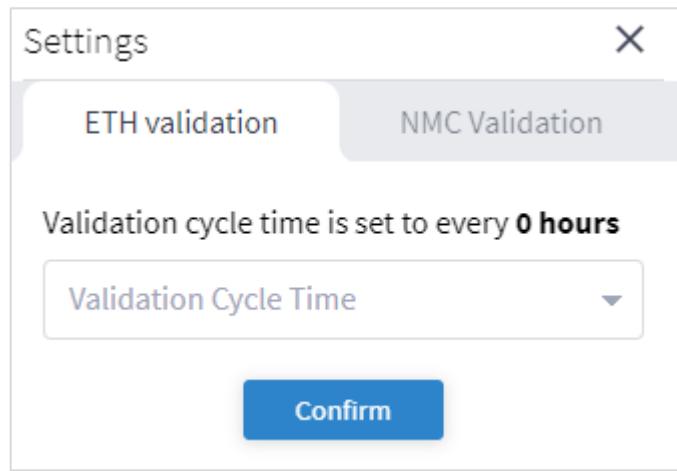
The link is removed when the next validation runs.

## Set ETH Validation Cycle Time

You can set the validation cycle time.

To set the validation cycle time:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Click .



3. In the **ETH validation** tab, select the **Validation Cycle Time**.
4. Click **Confirm**.

## Set NMC Validation Settings

You can set the validation settings.

To set the validation settings:

1. In the applications bar in Crosswork Hierarchical Controller, select **Link Manager**.
2. Click .

3. Select the **NMC Validation** tab.

Settings X

ETH validation NMC Validation

Power on **[dbm]**:

Power off **[dbm]**:

Timestamp precision **[sec]**:

Number of cycles:

Wait period to receive samples while on **[sec]**:

Wait period to receive samples while off **[sec]**:

Sample interval **[sec]**:

Buffer for power off/on **[dbm]**:

**Confirm**

4. Specify the settings.

5. Click **Confirm**.