

Release Notes for Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 in IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11

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Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11 is based on Cisco IOS Release 12.4, with enhancements to the Cisco Packet Data Serving Node (Cisco PDSN) feature. This Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 based on IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11 is optimized for the Cisco PDSN feature on the Cisco Service and Application Module for IP (SAMI) card on the Cisco 7600 Series Router.

Contents

These release notes include important information and caveats for the Cisco PDSN software feature provided by the Cisco IOS 12.4(22)XR11 for the Cisco 7600 Series Router platform.

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Introduction

Cisco PDSN is an IOS software feature that enables a SAMI card on a Cisco 7600 Series Router to function as a gateway between the wireless Radio Access Network (RAN) and the Internet. With Cisco PDSN enabled on a router, a stationary or roaming mobile user can access the Internet, a corporate intranet, or Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) services. Cisco PDSN supports both simple IP and mobile IP operations.

System Requirements

This section describes the system requirements for running Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11:

- Memory Requirements, page 2
- Hardware Supported, page 2
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- Cisco PDSN Software Features in Release 12.4(22)XR11

Memory Requirements

To install Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 that supports the SAMI card on the Cisco 7600 Series Router, ensure that you meet the following memory requirements:

- Platform: Cisco 7600 Series Router
- Software/Feature Set: PDSN
- Image Name: c7svcsami-c6ik9s-mz.124-22.XR11
- Required Memory:
 - Flash: 256 MB
 - DRAM: 2048 MB
- Runs from: RAM

Hardware Supported

Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11 is optimized for the SAMI card on the Cisco 7600 Series Router.

You can use the Hardware-Software Compatibility Matrix tool to search for hardware components that are supported on a Cisco platform and an IOS release.



You must have a valid Cisco.com account to log in to this tool: http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/front.x/Support/HWSWmatrix/hwswmatrix.cgi

Software Compatibility

Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11 is developed on Cisco IOS Release 12.4 and supports the features included in Cisco IOS Release 12.4, with the addition of the Cisco PDSN feature.

For information on the new and existing features, see Cisco PDSN Software Features in Release 12.4(22)XR11.

MIBs

Old Cisco MIBs will be replaced in a future release. Currently, OLD-CISCO-* MIBs have been converted to more scalable MIBs—without affecting existing Cisco IOS products or NMS applications. You can update deprecated MIBs, to the replacement MIBs as shown in Table 1.

Deprecated MIB	Replacement
OLD-CISCO-APPLETALK-MIB	RFC1243-MIB
OLD-CISCO-CHASSIS-MIB	ENTITY-MIB
OLD-CISCO-CPUK-MIB	To be decided
OLD-CISCO-DECNET-MIB	To be decided
OLD-CISCO-ENV-MIB	CISCO-ENVMON-MIB
OLD-CISCO-FLASH-MIB	CISCO-FLASH-MIB
OLD-CISCO-INTERFACES-MIB	IF-MIB CISCO-QUEUE-MIB
OLD-CISCO-IP-MIB	To be decided
OLD-CISCO-MEMORY-MIB	CISCO-MEMORY-POOL-MIB
OLD-CISCO-NOVELL-MIB	NOVELL-IPX-MIB
OLD-CISCO-SYS-MIB	(Compilation of other OLD-CISCO-* MIBs)
OLD-CISCO-SYSTEM-MIB	CISCO-CONFIG-COPY-MIB
OLD-CISCO-TCP-MIB	CISCO-TCP-MIB
OLD-CISCO-TS-MIB	To be decided
OLD-CISCO-VINES-MIB	CISCO-VINES-MIB
OLD-CISCO-XNS-MIB	To be decided

Migration to Cisco PDSN

This section describes the migration paths and scenarios for Cisco PDSN Release 5.5:

- Migration Path for Cisco PDSN, page 4
- Migration to Cisco PDSN
- Migration Steps, page 8

Migration Path for Cisco PDSN

Table 1 lists currently available Cisco PDSN releases and the migration path to the SAMI card.

Table 1	Migration Path for Cisco PDSN				
	Cisco PDSN Release 3.0 or earlier	Cisco PDSN Release 3.5	Cisco PDSN Release 4.0	Cisco PDSN Release 5.0, 5.2, and 5.5	
Platform	 7200 NPE400/NPE- G1 MWAM platform (5 processor only) 	MWAM (5 processors only)	SAMI	SAMI	
Chassis/Power Supply, Fan Trays	7200VXR	 6500 chassis 7600 chassis	7600 chassis	7600 chassis	
Supervisor Engine	_	SUP2SUP720	SUP720RSP720SUP32	SUP720	
Supervisor Engine		SUP32 SUP IOS SX-based	SUP IOS—SRC-based image (for example: c7600s72033-advipservicesk9-mz.1 22-33.SRC.bin)	SUP IOS—Latest SRE-based image (For example:c7600s72033-advi pservices-mz.122-33.SRE)	
		SUP redundancy	SUP redundancy	SUP redundancy	

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Migration Scenarios for Cisco PDSN 5.5

Based on Table 1, there are many possible migration scenarios. This section focuses on those scenarios closest to existing customer deployments. You must determine the migration path based on your end-to-end deployment.

Note

- We recommend that you perform the migration during a maintenance window in your deployment.
- You can also use this window for the following network redesign activities:
 - Redesigning IP address scheme.
 - Configuring the routing protocols.
 - Configuring network connectivity between Cisco PDSN and the Home Agent (HA).
 - Configuring application connectivity between Cisco PDSN and AAA servers.
 - Configuring routing on the new SAMI Cisco PDSN or the HA.



Note

For all these migration plans, both hardware and software configurations have significant changes. This requires prudent operation planning and network redesign. The Migration Steps section describes the possible migration steps to minimize both network reconfiguration and service disruption.

Table 2 lists the most common migration scenarios.

Scenario	Migration From	То	Remarks	Downtime
1	 Non-SR Non-clustering 7600 chassis Each processor can act as an individual Cisco PDSN 	 Non-SR Non-clustering 7600 chassis One Cisco PDSN per blade (single IP architecture) 	 Erase existing configuration in all processors. After upgrading to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5, ensure that the configuration is done only on the PCOP (that is, processor 3). IP address-pool requirements in Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 (at the blade level) are five times that configured in Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 (at the processor level). 	Yes

Table 2	Migrations Scenarios for Ci	sco PDSN Release 5.5 (con	ntinued)
2	 Non-SR Non-clustering 7600 chassis One blade with each processor acting as an individual Cisco PDSN 	 SR enabled Non-clustering 7600 chassis Two SAMI blades (in the same chassis) with a single Cisco PDSN at the blade level Autosynchronization enabled 	 Erase existing configuration in all processors on active and standby blades. After upgrading to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5, ensure that the configuration is done only on an active blade PCOP (that is, processor 3). Ensure that the standby SAMI blade is shut down while configuring the active blade. IP address-pool requirements in Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 (at blade level) are five times that configured in Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 (at the processor level).
3	 SR-enabled Non-clustering 7600 chassis Two SAMI blades (in the same chassis) 	 SR-enabled Non-clustering 7600 chassis Two SAMI blades (in the same chassis) Autosynchronization enabled 	 Erase existing configuration in all processors on active and standby blades. After upgrading to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5, ensure that the configuration is done only on an active blade PCOP (that is,
4	 Non-SR Clustering enabled 7600 chassis One or more processors running a Cisco PDSN member 	 Non-SR Clustering enabled 7600 chassis One Cisco PDSN member per blade 	 Erase existing configuration in all processors on active and standby blades. After upgrading to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5, ensure that the configuration is done only on an active blade PCOP (that is, processor 3). IP address-pool requirements in Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 (at the blade level) are five times that configured in Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 (at the processor level).

 Table 2
 Migrations Scenarios for Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 (continued)

Table 2	Migrations Scenarios for Cis	sco PDSN Release 5.5 (con	itinued)	
5	 SR enabled (controller redundancy) Clustering enabled 7600 chassis Running controller in one of the processors Redundant SAMI blades (in the same chassis) 	 SR enabled Clustering enabled 7600 chassis Can run both controller and collocated member Redundant SAMI blades (in the same chassis) Autosynchronization enabled 	 Erase existing configuration in all processors on active and standby blades. After upgrading to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5, ensure that the configuration is done only on an active blade PCOP (that is, processor 3). Ensure that the standby SAMI blade is shutdown while configuring the standard st	Yes
6	 SR-enabled Clustering-enabled 7600 chassis Redundant SAMI blades (in the dual chassis) 	 SR-enabled Clustering enabled 7600 Chassis Redundant SAMI blades (in the inter-chassis) Autosynchronization disabled (default) 	 Erase existing configuration in all processors on active and standby blades. After upgrading to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5, ensure that the configuration is done only on an active blade PCOP (that is, processor 3). If configured, Cisco PDSN acts as controller and collocated member. IP address-pool requirements in Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 (at the blade level) are five times that configured in Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 (at the processor level). 	Yes

 Table 2
 Migrations Scenarios for Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 (continued)

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Migration Steps

Migration to the Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 image is more than replacing Multi-processor WAN Application Module (MWAM) cards with SAMI modules. Ensure that you plan your migration such that migration activities have a minimal impact on an existing mobile subscriber's service connections.

Table 3 lists the migration tasks that are based on the scenarios established in Table 2.

Table 3	Migration Steps from Cisco PDSN 4.0 to 5.5	
Scenario	Migration Steps	
1	• In SAMI cards with the Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 image, erase configuration on all processors and reload Cisco PDSN.	
	• Configure the I/O memory (IOMEM) on all processors as 256 MB and save the configuration to the NVRAM.	
	Note If you have set the IOMEM size as 64 MB, ensure that you configure the memory lite command. The recommended memory size is, however, 256 MB.	
	• Upgrade to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 and reconfigure the Cisco PDSN configuration on processor 3.	
	• Provision MS and PCFs to use the newly added Cisco PDSN Release 5.5-based PDSN IP.	
	• Provision the newly added PDSN with the HA to service MIP calls.	
	To minimize provisioning tasks, Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 reuses the IP address and routing scheme used in one of the Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 processors.	
	1. MS = Mobile Station.	
	2. PCF = Packet Control Function.	

Table 3	Migration Steps from Cisco PDSN 4.0 to 5.5 (continued)
2, 3	• Install the new SAMI card on 7600/720 that is to be used in a redundant configuration.
	• In the existing Cisco PDSN Release 4.0, erase the existing configuration on all processors and reload the Cisco PDSN.
	• Configure the IOMEM size on all processors as 256 MB and save the configuration to the NVRAM.
	Note If you have set the IOMEM size as 64 MB, ensure that you configure the memory lite command. The recommended memory size is, however, 256 MB.
	• Upgrade both the SAMI blades to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5.
	• Shut down the blade for configuration as standby (unit2).
	• Enable autosynchronization on the active blade (unit1). Configure the PDSN on active blade on processor 3. Keep unit2 as a standby in a redundant configuration. When configuring redundancy, you must configure the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) main interface before configuring InterProcessor Communication (IPC).
	• Save the configuration on the active blade.
	• Bring up unit2 with Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 image. Configurations are autosynchronized from the active blade.
	• Verify the output of the show redundancy state and show redundancy inter device commands on both active and standby blades to confirm if redundancy is enabled. If the output for one of the blades requires a reload to enable redundancy, reload that blade.
	• Provision MS and PCFs to use the newly added Cisco PDSN Release 5.5-based PDSN IP.
	• Use the CDMA-1x IP address on the PDSN as controller or member IP when provisioning.
	• Provision the newly added PDSN with that of the HA to service MIP calls.
	To minimize provisioning tasks, Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 reuses the IP address and routing scheme used in one of the Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 processors.

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Table 3	Migration Steps from Cisco PDSN 4.0 to 5.5 (continued)	
4	• In SAMI cards with Cisco PDSN Release 4.0, erase the existing configuration on all processors and reload Cisco PDSN. If the blade includes Cisco PDSN members as part of the cluster, we recommend that you remove the PDSN member part before reloading.	
	• Configure the IOMEM size on all processors as 256 MB and save the configuration to the NVRAM.	
	Note If you have set the IOMEM size as 64 MB, ensure that you configure the memory lite command. The recommended memory size is, however, 256 MB.	
	• Upgrade to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 and reconfigure the PDSN on processor 3.	
	• You can configure the Cisco PDSN as both controller and collocated member. Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 interoperates with Cisco PDSN Release 3.0 or 4.0 controller or member.	
	• Provision MS and PCFs to use the newly added Cisco PDSN Release 5.5-based PDSN IP.	
	• Use the CDMA-1x IP address on the PDSN as controller or member IP when provisioning.	
	• Provision newly added PDSN with that of the HA to service MIP calls.	
	To minimize provisioning tasks, Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 reuses the IP address and routing scheme used in one of the Cisco PDSN Release 4.0 processors.	

Table 3	Migration Steps from Cisco PDSN 4.0 to 5.5 (continued)
5	• Install the new SAMI card on 7600/720 that is to be used in redundant configuration.
	• In the existing Cisco PDSN Release 4.0, erase the existing configuration on all processors and reload the Cisco PDSN.
	• Configure the IOMEM size on all processors as 256 MB and save the configuration to the NVRAM.
	Note If you have set the IOMEM size as 64 MB, ensure that you configure the memory lite command. The recommended memory size is, however, 256 MB.
	• Upgrade both the SAMI blades to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5.
	• Shut down the blade for configuration as standby (unit2).
	• Enable autosynchronization on the active blade (unit1). Configure the PDSN on active blade on processor 3. Keep unit2 as a standby in a redundant configuration. When configuring redundancy, you must configure the Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP) main interface before configuring Interprocessor Communication (IPC).
	• Save the configuration on the active blade.
	• Bring up unit2 with Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 image. Configurations are autosynchronized from the active blade.
	• Verify the output of the show redundancy state and show redundancy inter device commands on both active and standby blades to confirm if redundancy is enabled. If the output for one of the blades requires a reload to enable redundancy, reload that blade.
	• Provision MS and PCFs to use the newly added Cisco PDSN Release 5.5-based PDSN IP.
	• Use the CDMA-1x IP address on the PDSN as controller or member IP when provisioning.
	• Provision the newly added PDSN with that of the HA to service MIP calls.
	• You can configure the Cisco PDSN to act as controller and collocated member.
	 In the case of a collocated member, ensure that you enable session redundancy, so that the standby is synchronized with sessions handled by the collocated member.
	 For an active controller to synchronize the information with the standby controller, ensure that all remote members connect to the HSRP main interface of the controller.
	 If the member IP is configured, ensure that it is the same as the CDMA -1x interface IP address.

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Table 3	Migration Steps from Cisco PDSN 4.0 to 5.5 (continued)	
6	• In the existing Cisco PDSN Release 4.0, erase the existing configuration on all processors and reload the Cisco PDSN.	
	• Configure the IOMEM size on all processors to 256 MB and save the configuration to the NVRAM.	
	Note If you have set the IOMEM size as 64 MB, ensure that you configure the memory lite command. The recommended memory size is, however, 256 MB.	
	• Upgrade both the SAMI blades to Cisco PDSN Release 5.5.	
	• Reconfigure the Cisco PDSN and enable inter-chassis HSRP redundancy as in Cisco PDSN Release 4.0.	
	• Provision MS and PCFs to use the newly added Cisco PDSN Release 5.5-based PDSN IP.	
	• Use the CDMA-1x IP address on the PDSN as controller or member IP when provisioning.	
	• Provision the newly added Cisco PDSN with the HA to service MIP calls.	

Upgrading to New Software Release

The following sections describe how to determine the existing software version and how to upgrade your Cisco PDSN:

- Determining the Software Version, page 13
- Upgrading the Supervisor Image, page 14
- Upgrading the SAMI Software, page 14
- Changing Configuration on Cisco PDSN in a Live Network, page 14

For information on upgrading to a new software release, see the product bulletin *Cisco IOS Software Upgrade Ordering Instructions*, located at:

http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/cc/pd/iosw/prodlit/957_pp.htm

Determining the Software Version

To determine the version of Cisco IOS software running on your router, log in to the router and enter the **show version** command in the EXEC mode:

Router# show version

A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at: http://www.cisco.com/wwl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html

Upgrading the Supervisor Image

To upgrade the Supervisor image:

Step 1	Copy the SUP image to the disks (for example, disk0: / slavedisk0:).	
Step 2	Add tl examp	he following command to the running-configuration boot system disk0: <i>SUP-image-name</i> . For ble:
	boot	system disk0:s72033-advipservicesk9_wan-mz.122-18.SXE3.bin
	Note	To enable the image to reload, remove previously configured instances of this command.
Step 3		he write memory command to save the running-configuration on the active and standby SUP.
Step 4	Run ti	ne reload command on the active SUP.
	Both a	active and standby SUP reload simultaneously and come up with the SXE3-based image.
Note		ng the reload command on the active SUP causes both the active and standby Supervisors to reload taneously, causing some downtime during the upgrade process.

Upgrading the SAMI Software

To upgrade an Cisco PDSN image on the SAMI card, follow the directions at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/wireless/service_application_module/sami/user/guide/maintain.html#wp1047551

Changing Configuration on Cisco PDSN in a Live Network

To change the working configuration on a Cisco PDSN in a live environment:

Bring the standby Cisco PDSN out of service.
For example, to isolate the standby Cisco PDSN from the session redundancy setup, you must run the no cdma pdsn redundancy command.
7600a-Stdy(config)# no cdma pdsn redundancy
Run the write memory command to save the configuration.
Make the necessary configuration changes on the standby Cisco PDSN, and save the configuration.
Run the cdma pdsn redundancy command again and save the configuration.
Issue the reload command to bring the standby Cisco PDSN back into the session redundancy setup with the changed configuration. Verify if the processor comes back in the SR setup using the following show commands:

7600a-Stdy# show standby brief

```
P indicates configured to preempt.
Interface
           Grp Prio P State
                               Active
                                               Standby
                                                               Virtual TP
Gi0/0.101
          300 110
                      Standby 20.20.101.10
                                               local
                                                               20.20.101.101
7600a-Stdy# show cdma pdsn redundancy
CDMA PDSN Redundancy is enabled
CDMA PDSN Session Redundancy system status
  PDSN state = STANDBY HOT
  PDSN-peer state = ACTIVE
CDMA PDSN Session Redundancy Statistics
  Last clearing of cumulative counters never
                     Total
                                       Current
               Synced from active
                                     Connected
  Sessions
                         15
                                              15
  SIP Flows
                         15
                                              15
  MIP Flows
                         0
                                              0
PMIP Flows
                        0
                                             0
7600a-Stdy# show redundancy inter-device
Redundancy inter-device state: RF_INTERDEV_STATE_STDBY
  Scheme: Standby
     Groupname: pdsn-rp-sr1 Group State: Standby
  Peer present: RF_INTERDEV_PEER_COMM
  Security: Not configured
7600a-Stdy# show redundancy states
my state = 8 -STANDBY HOT
    peer state = 13 -ACTIVE
          Mode = Duplex
       Unit ID = 0
    Split Mode = Disabled
  Manual Swact = Enabled
 Communications = Up
   client count = 9
 client_notification_TMR = 30000 milliseconds
          RF debug mask = 0x0
7600a-Stdy#
```

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\Lambda
```

Step 6

CautionBefore proceeding with the configuration changes, we recommend that you disable the HSRP
preemption configuration on the active and standby PDSN.
Because of a change of configuration following this step, an outage may occur on existing calls on the
active PDSN (which is now being taken out of service) when synchronized with new active units.

Configure the standby Cisco PDSN to take over as active by reloading the current active Cisco PDSN.

Step 7 Configure the current standby Cisco PDSN using the procedures described from Step 1 to Step 5.



For Cisco PDSN SR to work properly, ensure that configurations on the active and standby Cisco PDSNs are identical.

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Cisco PDSN Software Features in Release 12.4(22)XR11

Cisco IOS software is packaged in feature sets consisting of software images—depending on the platform. Each feature set contains a specific set of Cisco IOS features.



Cisco IOS images with strong encryption (including, but not limited to 168-bit (3DES) data encryption feature sets) are subject to United States government export controls and have limited distribution. Strong encryption images to be installed outside the United States are likely to require an export license. Customer orders may be denied or subject to delay because of United States government regulations. When applicable, the purchaser or user must obtain local import and use authorizations for all encryption strengths. Please contact your sales representative or distributor for more information, or send an e-mail to export@cisco.com.

Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11 supports the same feature sets as Cisco Release 12.4; additionally, it supports the Cisco PDSN feature. 12.4(22)XR11 does not add any new features.

Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 includes the following existing features:

- Robust Header Compression
- Lawful Intercept
- Base Station ID in MIP RRQ
- Service Option in MIP RRQ
- Counter for IPCP term request
- Simple IP Client IP Accounting Support
- SNMP New MIB Objects Per PCF
- Support for Common NAI
- Proxy MIP Changes for Latest IS-835
- Simple IPv6 Support
- Access-Request Attributes
- New PPP-per-PCF Counters
- VPDN Conditional Debugging
- GRE CVSE and MN NAI Extension in Revocation Message
- Single IP per Blade
- Osler Support
- Improved Throughput and Transaction Handling
- Cluster Controller Support in Single IP Blade
- IMSI and PCF Redirection
- Mobile IP and AAA Attributes for China Telecom
- Trap Generation for AAA Server Unresponsiveness
- Supervisor Support
- Data Over Signaling
- Differentiated Services Code Point Marking Support

- Nortel Aux A10 Support
- Masking Off IMSI Prefix
- Persistent TFT Support
- Conserve Unique IP-ID for FA-HA IP-in-IP Tunnel
- GRE CVSE Support in FA-HA Tunnel
- Remote Address Accounting
- Default Service Option Implementation
- Configurable Per-Flow Accounting Options
- IP Flow Discriminator Support for PCF Backward Compatibility
- Support for Remark DSCP to Max-class Value
- Command Support for Fragmentation Size
- New Statistics Counters for China Telecom
- Attribute Support
 - Served MDN
 - Framed Pool
 - 3GPP2 DNS Server IP
- Virtual Route Forwarding with Sub-interfaces
- Conditional Debugging Enhancements (for Cisco PDSN Release 4.1)
- Multiple Service Connections
- Data Plane
- Subscriber QoS Policy (both downloading per-user profile from the AAA server and configuring a local profile)
- QoS Signaling
- Traffic Flow Templates
- Per-flow Accounting
- Call Admission Control
- PDSN MIB Enhancements (for Cisco PDSN Release 4.0)
- PDSN on SAMI
- Inter-user Priority
- Roamer Identification
- Bandwidth Policing
- Packet Data Service Access—Simple IPv6 Access
- Session Redundancy Infrastructure
- RADIUS Server Load Balancing
- Subscriber Authorization Based on Domain
- PDSN MIB Enhancements
 - PPP Counters in Cisco PDSN Release 3.0
 - RP Counters in Cisco PDSN Release 3.0

- Conditional Debugging Enhancements—Trace Functionality in Cisco PDSN Release 3.0
- Randomized IMSI Handling
- Protocol Layering and RP Connections
- PPPoGRE RP Interface
- A11 Session Update
- SDB Indicator Marking
- Resource Revocation for Mobile IP
- Packet of Disconnect
- IS-835 Prepaid Support
- Prepaid Billing
- Mobile IP Call Processing per Second Improvements
- Always-On Feature
- PDSN MIB Enhancements
- Conditional Debugging Enhancements
- Cisco Proprietary Prepaid Billing
- 3DES Encryption
- Mobile IP IPSec
- Hardware IPSec Acceleration Using IPSec Acceleration Module—Static IPSec
- 1xEV-DO Support
- Integrated Foreign Agent
- AAA Server Support
- Packet Transport for VPDN
- Proxy Mobile IP
- Multiple Mobile IP Flows
- PDSN Cluster Controller / Member Architecture

Caveats

Caveats describe unexpected behavior in Cisco IOS software releases. Severity 1 caveats are the most serious caveats; severity 2 caveats are less serious.

Caveats for Cisco IOS Releases 12.4 are available on Cisco.com at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/12_4t/release/notes/124TCAVS.html The "Resolved Caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11" section lists caveats resolved in a particular release that may have been open in previous releases.

The "Unresolved Caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11" section lists open caveats that apply to the current release; they may also apply to previous releases.

The "Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request" section describes the product documentation that is available.

Note

If you have an account with Cisco.com, you can use Bug Navigator II to find caveats of any severity for any release. You can access Bug Navigator II on Cisco.com at **Software Center: Cisco IOS Software: Cisco Bug Toolkit: Cisco Bugtool Navigator II**, or at http://www.cisco.com/support/bugtools.

Caveats

The following are the caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11.

Resolved Caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11

Table 6 lists the resolved caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11.

Table 6Resolved Caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11				
CDETS Number	Description	Workaround/Additional Information		
CSCt196887	HRPD call failss when SO 67 is with ROHC.	None		
CSCtn42219	Mobile to Mobile traffic is not going through to the next hop.	None		
CSCtn83373	PDSN crashes with trace back cdma_sm_ipmobile_visitor_added_or_deleted.	None		
CSCtd26768	Configuring "banner motd <delim>" enters unknown-mode.</delim>	To recover from the "UNKNOWN-MODE":		
		1. If this is using session from SUP:		
		a . press cntrl+shift+6 and x to exit the session		
		b. Now from SUP, "show tcp brief" and find out the tcb number		
		c . "clear tcp tcb 0x <tcb_num>"</tcb_num>		
		2. If this is using the console,		
		a. session slot x proc y (to the PPC where this issue is seen.)		
		b . clear line console 0		
		To have a multi-line banner:		
		Have the necessary configuration in the startup config in sup bootflash: prior to bootup.		
CSCt190606	Traffic passed to/from GGSN SAMI even if SVCLC havhe been removed.	Execute "shutdown" on the interface.		
CSCtk12410	Crash in a standby processor causes a RF induced self-reload of active.	Make the HSRP priority of the active greater than that of the standby.		

Unresolved Caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11

Table 7 lists the unresolved caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11.

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Table 7 Unresolved Caveats in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11					
CDETS Number	Description	Workaround/Additional Information			
CSCtc92933	PDSN incorrectly routes downstream 1500 byte IP Packet with DF-bit. This happens on Cisco PDSN	1. Configure egress MTU on G0/0 as 1550 or 1600.			
	running 12.4(22)XR image with mobiles negotiating ACCM zero for downstream traffic.	2. Configure RP interface MTU the same as the egress MTU.			
		3. Configure IP MTU on all other interfaces (towards AAA or HA or admin or redundant member) with MTU as 1500.			
		Additional Information:			
		IXP handling the AHDLC expects a full packet from PPC for a downstream packet.			
		When 1500 byte IP Packet gets PPP and IP/GRE encap, gets fragmented in egress.			
		And so gets out directly to the SUP instead of the IXP.			
		Configuring the MTU to 1600 ensures that the packet after A10 encap does not get fragmented and is forwarded fully to IXP.			

Product Documentation

Table 8 describes the most current product documentation that is available.

Table 8Product Documentation

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Document Title	Available Formats	
Release Notes for Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 in IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11	On Cisco.com at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6706/prod_release_ notes_list.html	
Command Reference for Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 in IOS Release 12.4(22)XR9	• On Cisco.com at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6706/prod_comman d_reference_list.html	
Cisco Packet Data Serving Node Release 5.5 for Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)XR9	• On Cisco.com at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6706/products_featu re_guides_list.html	

Related Documentation

Table 9 describes the related documentation that is available:

Table 9Related Documentation

Document Title	Available Formats
Cisco IOS Mobile Wireless Packet Data Serving Node Configuration Guide, Release 12.4T	On Cisco.com at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/ios/mwpdsn/
Documentation on Cisco 7600 Series Router	 configuration/guide/12_4t/mwp_12_4t_book.html On Cisco.com at:
	http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/routers/ps368/ tsd_products_support_series_home.html
Documentation on Cisco Catalyst 6500 Series Switch	On Cisco.com at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/switches/ps708/ tsd_products_support_series_home.html
Documentation on Caveats for Cisco IOS Release 12.4	On Cisco.com at: http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps6350/ prod_release_notes_list.html

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Release Notes for Cisco PDSN Release 5.5 in IOS Release 12.4(22)XR11
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Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html

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