



Administration

A number of administrative features in Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) are common to ISC. Instructions on how to use these features are described in detail in *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference*, 4.1.

In this chapter, only TE-specific administrative features are described.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- [TE User Roles](#), page 9-1
- [TE Policies](#), page 9-2
 - [Create Policy](#), page 9-2
 - [Edit Policy](#), page 9-4
 - [Delete Policy](#), page 9-5
- [TE Tasks](#), page 9-5
 - [Creating a TE Task](#), page 9-6
 - [Creating a TE Functional Audit Task](#), page 9-6
 - [Creating a TE Interface Performance Task](#), page 9-11
- [SR History and Configlets](#), page 9-17
- [Manage Lock](#), page 9-17.

TE User Roles

A TE user role can be a predefined or a user-specified role defining a set of permissions. For a detailed description of user roles in ISC and how to use them, see the *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference*, 4.1.

To access the User Roles window and locate the TE user roles, navigate **Administration > Security > User Roles**. The User Roles window in [Figure 9-1](#) appears.

Figure 9-1 **User Roles**

User Roles

View roles with matching

Showing 11 - 16 of 16 records

#	☐	Name	Description
11.	☐	SysAdminRole	ISC predefined role. It has full permission.
12.	☐	TERole	ISC predefined role. It has the permission to manage Inventory and deploy TE Service Request.
13.	☐	TEServiceOpRole	ISC predefined role. It has the permission to deploy TE Admission Service Request.
14.	☐	UserAdminRole	ISC predefined role. It has full permission to manage User, Group and Role.
15.	☐	VPLSRole	ISC predefined role. It has the permission to manage Inventory and deploy VPLS Service Request.
16.	☐	VPLSServiceOpRole	ISC predefined role. It has the permission to deploy VPLS Service Request.

Rows per page:

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For a description of the various window elements, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference*, 4.1.

There are two pre-defined TEM user roles:

- **TERole**—Grants full permission to TEM operations.
- **TEServiceOpRole**—Grants permission only to manage the TE Admission SR.

TE Policies

Policies are used to define common tunnel attributes. Attributes such as bandwidth pools, hold and setup priority, and affinity bits, are set manually during policy creation as described below.

This section describes the following policy operations:

- [Create Policy, page 9-2](#)
- [Edit Policy, page 9-4](#)
- [Delete Policy, page 9-5](#)

Create Policy

ISC TEM allows you to create TE-specific policies in a manner similar to other ISC policies.

To create a TE policy, you must access the Policy Manager. Use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Design > Policy Manager**.

Step 2 Click the **Policy Manager** icon.

The Policies window in [Figure 9-2](#) appears.

Figure 9-2 Policies Window

Home | Shortcuts | Account | Index | Help | About | Logout

IP Solution Center

Service Inventory | Service Design | Monitoring | Diagnostics | Administration

User: admin

Polices > Templates > Protocols > Link QoS >

You Are Here: > Service Design > Policies Customer: None

Policies

Show Policies with Policy Name matching * of Type All Find

Showing 11 - 20 of 20 records

#	Policy Name	Type	Owner
11.	ISC-P1-isctmp11:tunnel-te2	TE	Provider - Provider2
12.	ISC-P122-isctmp11:tunnel-te1003	TE	Provider - Provider2
13.	ISC-P126-isctmp10:tunnel-te1003	TE	Provider - Provider2
14.	ISC-P2-isctmp11:tunnel-te1000	TE	Provider - Provider2
15.	L2VpnPolicy1	L2VPN	Global
16.	L2VpnPolicy2	L2VPN	Global
17.	MPLSPolicy_PECE	MPLS	Customer - Customer1
18.	MPLSPolicyNO_CE	MPLS	MPLS Policy ner1
19.	VPLSPolicy1	VPLS	L2VPN (P2P) Policy
20.	VPLSPolicy2	VPLS	VPLS Policy

Rows per page: 10

QoS Policy

TE Policy

Create Edit Copy Delete

- Step 3** Click **Create** and select **TE Policy** to set up a new TE policy. The TE Policy Editor window in Figure 9-3 appears.

Figure 9-3 TE Policy Editor

TE Policy Editor

Policy Name * (1 - 64 characters)

Owner * Global

Managed: ☐

Pool Type: ☐ Sub Pool (BC1) ☒ Global Pool (BC0)

Setup Priority * 1

Hold Priority * 1

Affinity (0x0-0xFFFFFFFF):

Affinity Mask (0x0-0xFFFFFFFF):

FRR Protection Level: ☒ None ☐ Best Effort

Save Cancel

Note: * - Required Field

The TE Policy Editor window contains the following fields:

- **Policy Name**—Name of the TE policy chosen by the user.

- **Owner**—The owner of the TE policy:
 - **Global**—A global policy.
 - **Provider**—A provider policy.
 - **Customer**—A customer policy.
- **Managed**—Check this box to make the policy to be used by managed tunnels. When clicked, both the setup and hold priorities are set to zero and these are not editable. If the box is unchecked, the setup/hold priorities can be set to a value between 1 and 7.
Clicking the **Managed** check box will add some extra fields in the TE Policy Editor corresponding to two additional protection levels for **FRR Protection Level** (Fast Re-Route) and a new field, **Delay Constraint**.
- **Pool Type**—Tunnel bandwidth pool type for this policy. For a definition of pool types, see [Bandwidth Pools, page 1-5](#).
 - **Sub Pool (BC1)**—Bandwidth will be reserved from Sub Pool.
 - **Global Pool (BC0)**—Bandwidth will be reserved from Global Pool.
- **Setup Priority**—Priority used when signaling an LSP for the tunnel to determine, which of the existing tunnels can be preempted. Valid values are from 0 to 7, where a lower number indicates a higher priority. Therefore, an LSP with a setup priority of 0 can preempt any LSP with a non-0 hold priority.
- **Hold Priority**—Priority associated with an LSP for the tunnel to determine if it should be preempted by other LSPs that are being signaled. Valid values are from 0 to 7, where a lower number indicates a higher priority.
- **Affinity**—Attribute values required for links carrying the tunnel (bit values are either 0 or 1).
- **Affinity Mask**—Which attribute values should be checked. If a bit in the mask is 0, a link's attribute value of that bit is irrelevant. If a bit in the mask is 1, the link's attribute value and the tunnel's required affinity for that bit must match.
- **FRR Protection Level**—Level of Fast Reroute protection required on the primary tunnel.
 - **None**—No backup tunnel needed.
 - **Best Effort**—Use backup tunnel if available.

Two actions are available:

- **Save**—Save the TE policy with the current data.
- **Cancel**—Quit the TE Policy Editor and discard any changes.

Edit Policy

A policy can be edited only if it is not associated with a tunnel.

To edit a TE policy, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Design > Policy Manager**.

Step 2 Click the **Policy Manager** icon.

The Policies window in [Figure 9-2](#) appears.

Step 3 Select the desired policy and click **Edit**.

The TE Policy Editor window in [Figure 9-3](#) appears. The TE Policy Editor window in [Figure 9-3](#) appears. The policy editor is described in [Create Policy, page 9-2](#). The only difference between the create and edit processes is that the policy name and owner are not editable when editing a policy.

Step 4 Make the desired changes to the policy attributes and click **Save**. If the save operation succeeds, the new TE policy now appears in the Policies window. If not, the **Status** box will indicate the type of error that occurred and, when possible, the corrective action required.

Delete Policy

A policy can be deleted only if it is not associated with a tunnel.

To delete a TE policy, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Design > Policy Manager**.

Step 2 Click the **Policy Manager** icon.

The Policies window in [Figure 9-2](#) appears.

Step 3 Select the desired policy and click **Delete**. The Confirm Delete window in [Figure 9-4](#) appears

Figure 9-4 Policies - Confirm Delete

#	Policy Name	Service	Owner
1.	test1	TE	Global

Showing 1 - 1 of 1 record

Rows per page: 10

Go to page: 1 of 1

Go Cancel Delete

Step 4 Check the policy marked for deletion and click **OK**.

Step 5 The Policies window refreshes and the selected policy disappears.

TE Tasks

ISC TEM currently offers three TE-specific tasks that are used in a manner similar to other ISC tasks:

- **TE Discovery**—Populates the repository with data from the TE network. Discrepancies are reconciled and/or reported.
- **TE Functional Audit**—Performs functional audit on TE Primary or Backup SRs in certain states.
- **TE Interface Performance**—Calculates the interface/tunnel bandwidth utilization.

This section focuses on describing how to create TE Functional Audit and TE Interface Performance tasks. Instructions on how to create a TE Discovery task are included in [Chapter 3, “TE Network Discovery”](#).

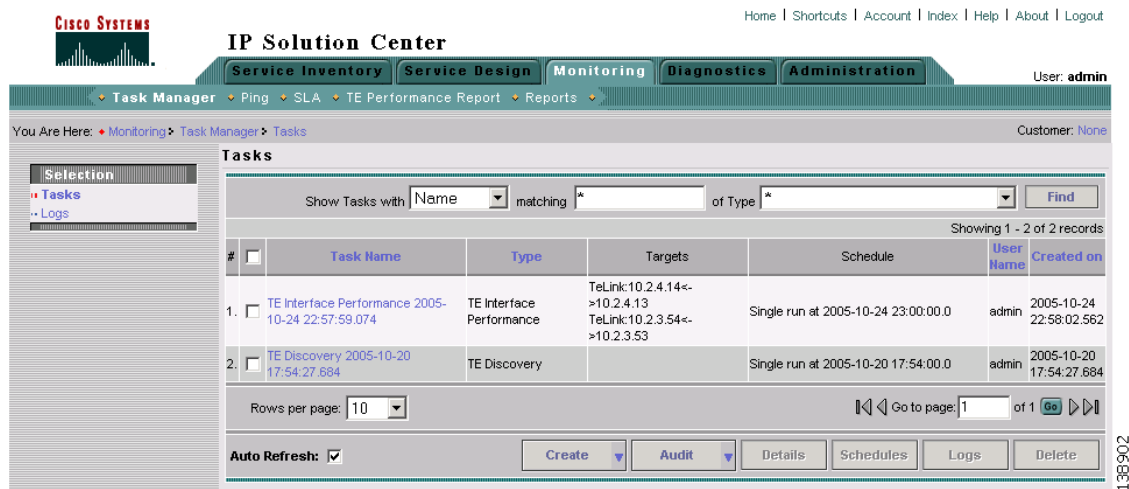
Creating a TE Task

TE tasks are managed in the ISC **Task Manager**, which is accessed as follows:

Step 1 Navigate **Monitoring > Task Manager**.

The Tasks window in [Figure 9-5](#) appears.

Figure 9-5 Tasks Window



For a detailed description of the window elements in the Tasks window, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference*, 4.1.

This page shows all collection and deployment tasks that have been executed. Note that a task could be scheduled to happen once or there could be several scheduled runs of a task. The schedule can be viewed by selecting a task and clicking **Schedules**.

Creating a TE Functional Audit Task

For each tunnel in the SR, the TE Functional Audit task checks the LSP currently used on a router against the LSP stored in the repository:

- tunnel down—Ignore (do not check)
- tunnel up—Check the LSP used on the router against the one stored in the repository:
 - If they are the same, the tunnel and the SR are both set to **Functional**.
 - If they are different, both the tunnel and the SR are set to **Broken**.
- tunnel missing from router—SR left untouched. The tunnel state is set to **Lost**.

This task only performs functional audit on TE Primary or Backup SRs, which are not in one of the following states:

- **Closed**
- **Requested**
- **Invalid**
- **Failed Deploy**

For a detailed explanation of the various states, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference*, 4.1.

To create a TE Functional Audit task, use the following steps:

-
- Step 1** Navigate **Monitoring > Task Manager**.
- Step 2** Click **Audit > TE Functional Audit** to open the Create Task window in [Figure 9-6](#).

Figure 9-6 Create a TE Functional Audit Task

The screenshot shows a 'Create Task' window with a title bar. Inside, there are three labeled input fields: 'Name *' with the text 'TE Functional Audit 2005-11-08 23:03:20.012', 'Type:' with the text 'TE Functional Audit', and 'Description:' with the text 'Created on 2005-11-08 23:03:20.012'. Below these fields is a note: 'Note: * - Required Field'. At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar that says '- Step 1 of 2 -' and four buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'. The window has a light gray background and a standard Windows-style border.

For a detailed description of the window elements in the Create Task window, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference*, 4.1.

- Step 3** Modify the **Name** or **Description** fields as desired and click **Next**.
The Task Service Requests window in [Figure 9-7](#) appears.

Figure 9-7 Task Service Requests

Task Service Requests

Show Services with Job ID matching * of Type All

Showing 0 of 0 records

#	Job ID	State	Type	Customer Name	VPN Name
Rows per page: 10 Go to page: 1 of 1 Go					
Add Delete					

- Step 1 of 3 -

Step 4 Click **Add** to add a task service request. The Select Service Request(s) window in [Figure 9-8](#) appears.

Figure 9-8 Select Service Request(s)

Show Services with Job ID matching * of Type All

Showing 1 - 10 of 16 records

#	Job ID	State	Type	Operation Type	Creator	Customer Name	Policy Name
1.	☐ 1	REQUESTED	MPLS	ADD	admin	Customer1	MPLSPolicy_PEC
2.	☐ 2	REQUESTED	MPLS	ADD	admin	Customer1	MPLSPolicyNO_CE
3.	☐ 3	REQUESTED	L2VPN	ADD	admin	Customer1	L2VpnPolicy1
4.	☐ 4	REQUESTED	QoS	ADD	admin	Customer1	3550-DSCP
5.	☐ 5	REQUESTED	L2VPN	ADD	admin	Customer1	L2VpnPolicy2
6.	☐ 6	REQUESTED	VPLS	ADD	admin	Customer2	VPLSPolicy1
7.	☐ 7	REQUESTED	VPLS	ADD	admin	Customer2	VPLSPolicy2
8.	☐ 8	DEPLOYED	TE Tunnel	MODIFY	admin		
9.	☐ 9	DEPLOYED	TE Protection	MODIFY	admin		
10.	☐ 10	DEPLOYED	TE Admission	ADD	admin		

Rows per page: 10

Step 5 Select an SR using the **Select** button. Only SRs of type TE Tunnel or TE Protection will be accepted. The Selected Service Request(s) window closes and the selected task(s) now appears in the Task Service Requests window. To add other SRs, repeat the procedure in [Step 4](#) and [Step 5](#).

Step 6 In the Task Service Requests window, click **Next**. The Task Schedules window in [Figure 9-9](#) appears.

Figure 9-9 Task Schedules

Task Schedules

Showing 0 of 0 records

#	Schedule	Start Date and Time	End Date and Time	Max Runs	Max Instances
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Rows per page: 10

Go to page: 1 of 1

Now **Create** **Delete**

- Step 2 of 3 -

< Back **Next >** **Finish** **Cancel**

- Step 7** Click **Now** to start the task immediately or **Create** to create a task schedule. When selecting **Now**, a line is added to the **Task Schedules** window. When selecting **Create**, the Task Schedule window in [Figure 9-10](#) appears.

Figure 9-10 Task Schedule

Task Schedule

Single run: ☒ Now ☐ Once

Periodic Run: ☐ Minute ☐ Hourly ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly

Periodic Run Attributes

Run Interval:

Run Limits:

Start Date and Time

Date: November 8 2005

Time: 11 44 PM

End Date and Time (Default is unlimited)

Date: Month Day Year

Time: Hour Min AM

OK **Cancel**

- Step 8** In the Task Schedule window, indicate when and how often to run the task.
- Step 9** Click **OK**. The scheduled task should now appear in the **Task Schedules** table.

**Note**

The default setting is to schedule a single TE Functional Audit task to take place immediately (“**Now**”).

- Step 10** Click **Next**. The Task Schedule window now shows the new task in its list of created tasks as shown in [Figure 9-11](#).

Figure 9-11 Task Schedule with Scheduling Data

The screenshot shows the 'Task Schedules' window. At the top, it says 'Showing 1 - 1 of 1 record'. Below this is a table with the following columns: #, ☐, Schedule, Start Date and Time, End Date and Time, Max Runs, and Max Instances. The table contains one row with the following data: 1., ☐, 'Single run at 2005-11-08 23:44:00.0', '2005-11-08 23:44:00.0', 'not applicable', 'unlimited', and 'unlimited'. Below the table, there is a 'Rows per page: 10' dropdown and a 'Go to page: 1 of 1' field with a 'Go' button. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Now', 'Create', and 'Delete'. At the bottom left, it says '- Step 2 of 3 -'. At the bottom right, there are four buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

#	☐	Schedule	Start Date and Time	End Date and Time	Max Runs	Max Instances
1.	☐	Single run at 2005-11-08 23:44:00.0	2005-11-08 23:44:00.0	not applicable	unlimited	unlimited

Rows per page: 10 Go to page: 1 of 1 Go

Now Create Delete

- Step 2 of 3 -

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

- Step 11** A summary of the scheduled task appears as shown in [Figure 9-12](#).

Figure 9-12 TE Functional Audit Task Summary

The screenshot shows the 'TE Func Audit Task Summary' window. It contains a table with the following data:

Name	TE Functional Audit 2005-11-08 23:37:55.956
Description	Created on 2005-11-08 23:37:55.956
Service Job IDs	8
Schedules	Single run at 2005-11-08 23:44:00.0

At the bottom left, it says '- Step 3 of 3 -'. At the bottom right, there are four buttons: '< Back', 'Next >', 'Finish', and 'Cancel'.

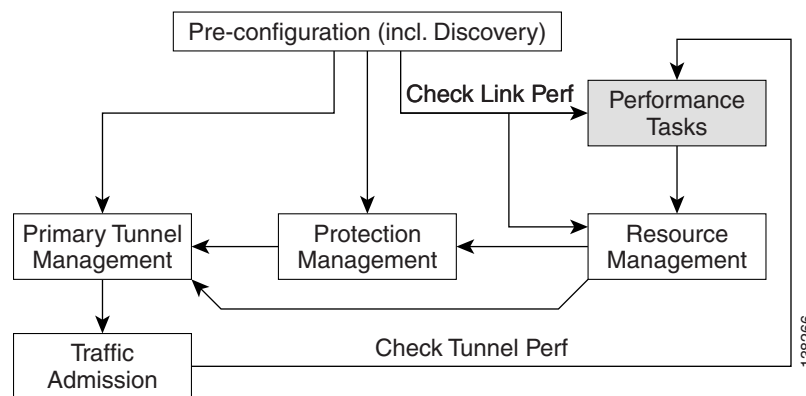
- Step 3 of 3 -

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

Step 12 Click **Finish**. This adds the task to the list of created tasks in the Tasks window (Figure 9-5).

To view the task logs for the created tasks, see [Viewing a Task Log, page 10-2](#).

Creating a TE Interface Performance Task



This task calculates interface/tunnel bandwidth utilization using the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

Calculating utilization depends on how data is presented for the object you want to measure. Interface utilization is the primary measure used for network utilization. Because MIB-II variables are stored as counters, you must take two poll cycles and figure the difference between the two (hence, the delta used in the equation).

Three variables are required:

- task duration—how long the task will run (in secs)
- frequency—how frequent the data will be collected (in secs)
- interval—the distance between two poll cycles (in ms).

The following explains the variables used in the formulas:

- delta(traffic in)—the delta between two poll cycles of collecting the SNMP input object, which represents the number of inbound units of traffic.
- delta(traffic out)—the delta between two poll cycles of collecting the SNMP output object, which represents the number of outbound units of traffic
- bandwidth—the speed of the interface..

A more accurate method is to measure the input utilization and output utilization separately, using the following formula:

$$\text{Input utilization} = \frac{\text{delta(traffic in)} \times 8 \times 100}{(\text{number of seconds in delta}) \times \text{bandwidth}}$$

$$\text{delta(traffic out) x 8 x 100}$$

$$\text{Output utilization} = \frac{\text{delta(traffic out) x 8 x 100}}{\text{(number of seconds in delta) x bandwidth}}$$

To create a TE Interface Performance task, use the following steps:

- Step 1** Navigate **Monitoring > Task Manager**.
- Step 2** Click **Create** to open the Create Task window in [Figure 9-13](#).

Figure 9-13 Create TE Interface Performance Task

For a detailed description of the window elements in the Create Task window, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference*, 4.1.

- Step 3** Select **TE Interface Performance** in the drop-down list of the **Type** field.
The Select TE Provider window in [Figure 9-14](#) appears.

Figure 9-14 Select TE Provider

Select TE Provider

Show TE Providers with Name matching

Showing 1 - 1 of 1 record

#	Provider Name
1.	☒ Provider2

Rows per page: 10

- Step 1 of 4 -

Step 4 Click a radio button to select a TE provider.

Step 5 Click **Next**. The TE Performance Collection window in [Figure 9-15](#) appears.

Figure 9-15 TE Performance Collection

TE Performance Collection

Task Duration (sec)

Task Frequency (sec)

Task Interval (msec)

Targets

Showing 0 of 0 records

Device	Type	Name
--------	------	------

Rows per page: 10

- Step 2 of 4 -

Step 6 Enter desired values in the **Duration**, **Frequency**, and **Interval** fields.

Step 7 Use the **Add** button to select a tunnel or link on which to run the interface performance task:

- **TE Tunnel**—Add a TE tunnel. The Select Tunnel(s) window in [Figure 9-16](#) appears.
- **TE Link**—Add a TE link. The Select Link(s) window in [Figure 9-17](#) appears.

Figure 9-16 *Select Tunnel(s) - Interface Performance*

TE Provider Provider2

Show Tunnels with matching

Showing 1 - 5 of 26 records

#	☐	Head	Dest	T#	Tunnel Name	Tunnel ID	Deploy Status	Policy	Type
1.	☐	isctmp11	isctmp10	2	isctmp11:tunnel-te2	ISC-P1	DEPLOYED	ISC-P1-isctmp11:tunnel-te2	Managed
2.	☐	isctmp11	isctmp1	1000	isctmp11:tunnel-te1000	ISC-P2	DEPLOYED	ISC-P2-isctmp11:tunnel-te1000	Managed
3.	☐	isctmp11	isctmp12	1003	isctmp11:tunnel-te1003	ISC-P122	DEPLOYED	ISC-P122-isctmp11:tunnel-te1003	Managed
4.	☐	isctmp11	isctmp8	1004	isctmp11:tunnel-te1004	ISC-P123	DEPLOYED	ISC-P122-isctmp11:tunnel-te1003	Managed
5.	☐	isctmp11	isctmp10	1006	isctmp11:tunnel-te1006	ISC-P149	DEPLOYED	te_policy1	UnManaged

Rows per page:

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Figure 9-17 *Select Link(s) - Interface Performance*

Links associated with Performance Task

Show Links with: matching

Showing 1-5 of 35 records

#	☐	From	Link	To
1.	☐	isctmp11	10.2.4.10<->10.2.4.9	isctmp12
2.	☐	isctmp11	10.2.4.14<->10.2.4.13	isctmp12
3.	☐	isctmp11	10.2.4.6<->10.2.4.5	isctmp8
4.	☐	isctmp10	10.2.4.22<->10.2.4.21	isctmp12
5.	☐	isctmp12	10.2.4.29<->10.2.4.30	isctmp7

Rows per page:

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- Step 8** Select one or more of tunnels and links and click **Next**. The selected tunnels and links are added to the **Targets** list in the TE Performance Collection window.
- Step 9** The Task Schedules window in [Figure 9-18](#) appears.

Figure 9-18 Task Schedules

Task Schedules

Showing 0 of 0 records

#	Schedule	Start Date and Time	End Date and Time	Max Runs	Max Instances
Rows per page: 10 Go to page: 1 of 1					
Now Create Delete					

- Step 3 of 4 -

122997

- Step 10** Click **Now** or **Create** to create a task schedule. When you select **Create** to customize the schedule, the Task Schedule window in [Figure 9-19](#) appears (with **Now**, this step is skipped).



Note The default setting is to schedule a single TE Interface Performance task to take place immediately (“Now”).

Figure 9-19 Task Schedule

Task Schedule

Single run: ☒ Now ☐ Once

Periodic Run: ☐ Minute ☐ Hourly ☐ Daily ☐ Weekly ☐ Monthly

Periodic Run Attributes

Run Interval:

Run Limits:

Start Date and Time

Date: November 7 2005

Time: 6 31 PM

End Date and Time (Default is unlimited)

Date: Month Day Year

Time: Hour Min AM

138828

- Step 11** In the Task Schedule window, make your selections to define when and how often to run the task.
- Step 12** Click **OK**. The scheduled task should now appear in the **Task Schedules** table as shown in [Figure 9-20](#).

Figure 9-20 Task Schedules with Scheduling Data

Task Schedules

Showing 1 - 1 of 1 record

#	☐	Schedule	Start Date and Time	End Date and Time	Max Runs	Max Instances
1.	☐	Single run at 2005-11-07 18:31:00.0	2005-11-07 18:31:00.0	not applicable	unlimited	unlimited

Rows per page: 10

Go to page: 1 of 1 [Go](#)

[Now](#) [Create](#) [Delete](#)

- Step 3 of 4 -

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

Step 13 Click **Next**. A summary of the scheduled task appears as shown in [Figure 9-21](#).

Figure 9-21 Performance Task Summary

Performance Task Summary

Name	TE Interface Performance 2005-11-07 18:02:12.946
Task Duration (sec)	1000
Task Frequency (sec)	100
Task Interval (msec)	10
Devices	isctmp11 10.2.4.10<->10.2.4.9 isctmp11 isctmp11:tunnel-te1000
Schedules	Single run at 2005-11-07 18:31:00.0

- Step 4 of 4 -

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

Step 14 Click **Finish**. This adds the task to the list of created tasks in the Tasks window ([Figure 9-22](#)).

Figure 9-22 Tasks Window with New Performance Task

Tasks

Show Tasks with matching of Type

Showing 1 - 5 of 8 records

#	☐	Task Name	Type	Targets	Schedule	User Name	Created on
1.	☐	TE Interface Performance 2005-11-07 18:02:12.946	TE Interface Performance	TeLink:10.2.4.10<->10.2.4.9 TeTunnel:tunnel-te1000	Single run at 2005-11-07 18:31:00.0	admin	2005-11-07 18:11:39.401
2.	☐	Deploy Primary SR-ID 8 2005-11-07 00:31:32.56	Service Deployment	Job Id : 8	Schedule TE Primary SR deployment	admin	2005-11-07 00:31:32.56
3.	☐	Deploy Primary SR-ID 8 2005-11-06 16:15:37.027	Service Deployment	Job Id : 8	Schedule TE Primary SR deployment	admin	2005-11-06 16:15:37.027
4.	☐	Deploy Primary SR-ID 8 2005-11-06 16:01:09.867	Service Deployment	Job Id : 8	Schedule TE Primary SR deployment	admin	2005-11-06 16:01:09.867
5.	☐	TE Discovery 2005-11-02 15:50:25.705	TE Discovery		Single run at 2005-11-02 15:50:00.0	admin	2005-11-02 15:50:25.705

Rows per page:

Auto Refresh: ☒

138831

To view the TE Performance Report that is generated for TE Interface Performance task(s), see [TE Performance Reports, page 10-4](#).

To view the task logs for the created tasks, see [Viewing a Task Log, page 10-2](#).

SR History and Configlets

The history and configlets associated with individual service requests can be viewed from the Service Requests window when you select a service request and click the **Details** button.

The history of a service request is essentially a state change report. It lists the various states that elements associated with an SR has transitioned between and reports relevant details pertaining to these state changes.

Configlets for devices associated with service requests are in simple scrollable text format.

For more information about these features and how to manage service requests, see [Appendix B, “Managing Service Requests.”](#)

Manage Lock

Whenever a task is performed that incurs a database update, which might affect the resource and hence the result of a tunnel computation, it locks the system before the update and releases it at completion of the update. If for some reason the lock is not released, other updates that require the lock are blocked.

The purpose of the lock feature is to prevent concurrent and mutually inconsistent planning activities from being committed to the database. Meaning, if each user takes the same snapshot of the the repository, performs computations, and tries to commit what he/she sees, the locking mechanism helps synchronize the commit and ensures that no commit invalidates other commits.

If the system is locked for prolonged periods of time, the administrator should check if anyone is performing long planning tasks and take note of which process locked the system and report it. If the administrator is sure that no one is using the system, it can be unlocked by using the lock manager.

Each system lock is linked to a TE provider. To unlock the TE provider, use the following steps:

-
- Step 1** Navigate **Service Inventory > Inventory and Connection Manager > Traffic Engineering Management > TE Providers**.
 - Step 2** The TE Providers window in [Figure 2-3](#) appears.
 - Step 3** Select a TE provider that is locked by clicking the corresponding check box.
 - Step 4** Click **Manage Lock**. The System Lock Management window in [Figure 9-23](#) appears.

Figure 9-23 System Lock Management

Provider:	Provider1
User:	admin
Process:	TE Discovery Task
Timestamp:	Oct 1, 2003 10:05:44 AM
Description:	
Lock Status:	☒ Locked ☐ Unlocked
Unlock Close	

The text fields in this window are read-only.

-
- Step 5** To unlock, click the **Unlock** button.

The System Lock Management window closes and the **System Lock Status** field in the TE Providers window is updated accordingly.
