Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management User Guide, 4.1

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About This Guide

This guide describes how to administer and maintain the Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) software. This chapter describes how this guide is organized, who should read it, related information, and the document conventions used throughout the guide.

Objective and Audience

The purpose of this guide is to enable users to take advantage of the features provided by ISC TEM to enhance the traffic performance and predictability in an IP network.

This book is written as a resource for experienced users and administrators who must install, configure, deploy, and monitor the ISC TEM software.

It is assumed you have a basic understanding of network design, operation, and terminology, a general familiarity with the ISC software, and that you are familiar with your own network configurations.

A general understanding of MPLS TE concepts and traffic engineering is also required.

How This Guide Is Organized

This guide is organized as follows:

Chapter 1, “Introduction to ISC TEM,” gives an overview of the ISC TEM software.

Chapter 2, “Getting Started,” describes prerequisites and limitations and the preconfiguration process required to enable network data collection and deployment of TE configurations on the network.

Chapter 3, “TE Network Discovery,” describes the process of discovering the network for a particular TE provider.

Chapter 4, “TE Resource Management,” explains how to modify resource characteristics to optimize tunnel placement.

Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management,” provides an overview of the stages required to create and deploy primary and backup tunnels with a base license.

Chapter 6, “Advanced Primary Tunnel Management,” describes the stages required to create and deploy primary tunnels using the planning functions.

Chapter 7, “Protection Planning,” explains how to compute protection tunnels for network elements and deploy these on the network.

Chapter 8, “Traffic Admission,” explains how to assign traffic to traffic-engineered tunnels.

Chapter 9, “Administration,” describes various administrative tools and features.

Chapter 10, “Task Monitoring,” explains how deployment and collection tasks are monitored and how task details are logged.

Chapter 11, “TE Topology,” explains how to use the TE Topology tool to display the layout of the network.

Appendix A, “Traffic Engineering Management GUI,” describes the ISC TEM GUI and the various fields and other GUI elements.

Appendix B, “Managing Service Requests,” covers the various operations used to manage service requests.

Appendix C, “Warnings and Violations,” lists warnings and violations that might be invoked when using the planning tools in ISC TEM.

Appendix D, “Document Type Definition (DTD) File,” contains a sample DTD file that specifies the structure and rules used for XML import.

Related Documentation

The entire documentation set for Cisco IP Solution Center, 4.1 can be accessed at:

http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1

The following documents comprise the ISC 4.1 documentation set.

General documentation (in suggested reading order):

- *Cisco IP Solution Center Getting Started and Documentation Guide, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/docguide/index.htm
- *Release Notes for Cisco IP Solution Center, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/relnotes/index.htm
- *Cisco IP Solution Center Installation Guide, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/install/index.htm
- *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/infrastr/index.htm
- *Cisco IP Solution Center System Error Messages, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/mess/index.htm

Application and technology documentation (listed alphabetically):

- *Cisco IP Solution Center L2VPN User Guide, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/l2vpn/index.htm
- *Cisco IP Solution Center MPLS VPN User Guide, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/mpls/index.htm
- *Cisco IP Solution Center Quality of Service User Guide, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/qos/index.htm
- *Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management User Guide, 4.1*
  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/tem/index.htm

- *Cisco MPLS Diagnostics Expert 1.0 User Guide on ISC 4.1*

  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/trble/index.htm

API Documentation:

- *Cisco IP Solution Center API Programmer Guide, 4.1*

  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/api_set/api_gd/index.htm
- Index: *Cisco IP Solution Center API Programmer Reference, 4.1*

  http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/isc/4_1/api_set/api_ref/index.htm

Note All documentation *might* be upgraded over time. All upgraded documentation will be available at the same URLs specified in this document.

Obtaining Documentation

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available on Cisco.com. Cisco also provides several ways to obtain technical assistance and other technical resources. These sections explain how to obtain technical information from Cisco Systems.

Cisco.com

You can access the most current Cisco documentation at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

You can access the Cisco website at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com

You can access international Cisco websites at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/public/countries_languages.shtml

Product Documentation DVD

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available in the Product Documentation DVD package, which may have shipped with your product. The Product Documentation DVD is updated regularly and may be more current than printed documentation.

The Product Documentation DVD is a comprehensive library of technical product documentation on portable media. The DVD enables you to access multiple versions of hardware and software installation, configuration, and command guides for Cisco products and to view technical documentation in HTML. With the DVD, you have access to the same documentation that is found on the Cisco website without being connected to the Internet. Certain products also have .pdf versions of the documentation available.

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http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/

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http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/

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Documentation Feedback

You can rate and provide feedback about Cisco technical documents by completing the online feedback form that appears with the technical documents on Cisco.com.

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You can submit comments by using the response card (if present) behind the front cover of your document or by writing to the following address:

Cisco Systems
Attn: Customer Document Ordering
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-9883

We appreciate your comments.

Cisco Product Security Overview

Cisco provides a free online Security Vulnerability Policy portal at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html

From this site, you can perform these tasks:

- Report security vulnerabilities in Cisco products.
- Obtain assistance with security incidents that involve Cisco products.
- Register to receive security information from Cisco.

A current list of security advisories and notices for Cisco products is available at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/go/psirt

If you prefer to see advisories and notices as they are updated in real time, you can access a Product Security Incident Response Team Really Simple Syndication (PSIRT RSS) feed from this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_psirt_rss_feed.html

Reporting Security Problems in Cisco Products

Cisco is committed to delivering secure products. We test our products internally before we release them, and we strive to correct all vulnerabilities quickly. If you think that you might have identified a vulnerability in a Cisco product, contact PSIRT:

- Emergencies—security-alert@cisco.com

  An emergency is either a condition in which a system is under active attack or a condition for which a severe and urgent security vulnerability should be reported. All other conditions are considered nonemergencies.

- Nonemergencies—psirt@cisco.com

In an emergency, you can also reach PSIRT by telephone:

- 1 877 228-7302
- 1 408 525-6532

Tip We encourage you to use Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) or a compatible product to encrypt any sensitive information that you send to Cisco. PSIRT can work from encrypted information that is compatible with PGP versions 2.*x* through 8.*x*.

Never use a revoked or an expired encryption key. The correct public key to use in your correspondence with PSIRT is the one linked in the Contact Summary section of the Security Vulnerability Policy page at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html

The link on this page has the current PGP key ID in use.

Obtaining Technical Assistance

Cisco Technical Support provides 24-hour-a-day award-winning technical assistance. The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website on Cisco.com features extensive online support resources. In addition, if you have a valid Cisco service contract, Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) engineers provide telephone support. If you do not have a valid Cisco service contract, contact your reseller.

Cisco Technical Support & Documentation Website

The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website provides online documents and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. The website is available 24 hours a day, at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Access to all tools on the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password. If you have a valid service contract but do not have a user ID or password, you can register at this URL:

http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do

Note Use the Cisco Product Identification (CPI) tool to locate your product serial number before submitting a web or phone request for service. You can access the CPI tool from the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website by clicking the **Tools & Resources** link under Documentation & Tools. Choose **Cisco Product Identification Tool** from the Alphabetical Index drop-down list, or click the **Cisco Product Identification Tool** link under Alerts & RMAs. The CPI tool offers three search options: by product ID or model name; by tree view; or for certain products, by copying and pasting **show** command output. Search results show an illustration of your product with the serial number label location highlighted. Locate the serial number label on your product and record the information before placing a service call.

Submitting a Service Request

Using the online TAC Service Request Tool is the fastest way to open S3 and S4 service requests. (S3 and S4 service requests are those in which your network is minimally impaired or for which you require product information.) After you describe your situation, the TAC Service Request Tool provides recommended solutions. If your issue is not resolved using the recommended resources, your service request is assigned to a Cisco engineer. The TAC Service Request Tool is located at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/servicerequest

For S1 or S2 service requests or if you do not have Internet access, contact the Cisco TAC by telephone. (S1 or S2 service requests are those in which your production network is down or severely degraded.) Cisco engineers are assigned immediately to S1 and S2 service requests to help keep your business operations running smoothly.

To open a service request by telephone, use one of the following numbers:

Asia-Pacific: +61 2 8446 7411 (Australia: 1 800 805 227)
EMEA: +32 2 704 55 55
USA: 1 800 553-2447

For a complete list of Cisco TAC contacts, go to this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/contacts

Definitions of Service Request Severity

To ensure that all service requests are reported in a standard format, Cisco has established severity definitions.

Severity 1 (S1)—Your network is “down,” or there is a critical impact to your business operations. You and Cisco will commit all necessary resources around the clock to resolve the situation.

Severity 2 (S2)—Operation of an existing network is severely degraded, or significant aspects of your business operation are negatively affected by inadequate performance of Cisco products. You and Cisco will commit full-time resources during normal business hours to resolve the situation.

Severity 3 (S3)—Operational performance of your network is impaired, but most business operations remain functional. You and Cisco will commit resources during normal business hours to restore service to satisfactory levels.

Severity 4 (S4)—You require information or assistance with Cisco product capabilities, installation, or configuration. There is little or no effect on your business operations.

Obtaining Additional Publications and Information

Information about Cisco products, technologies, and network solutions is available from various online and printed sources.

- Cisco Marketplace provides a variety of Cisco books, reference guides, documentation, and logo merchandise. Visit Cisco Marketplace, the company store, at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/

- *Cisco Press* publishes a wide range of general networking, training and certification titles. Both new and experienced users will benefit from these publications. For current Cisco Press titles and other information, go to Cisco Press at this URL:

  http://www.ciscopress.com

- *Packet* magazine is the Cisco Systems technical user magazine for maximizing Internet and networking investments. Each quarter, Packet delivers coverage of the latest industry trends, technology breakthroughs, and Cisco products and solutions, as well as network deployment and troubleshooting tips, configuration examples, customer case studies, certification and training information, and links to scores of in-depth online resources. You can access Packet magazine at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/packet

- *iQ Magazine* is the quarterly publication from Cisco Systems designed to help growing companies learn how they can use technology to increase revenue, streamline their business, and expand services. The publication identifies the challenges facing these companies and the technologies to help solve them, using real-world case studies and business strategies to help readers make sound technology investment decisions. You can access iQ Magazine at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/iqmagazine

  or view the digital edition at this URL:

  http://ciscoiq.texterity.com/ciscoiq/sample/

- *Internet Protocol Journal* is a quarterly journal published by Cisco Systems for engineering professionals involved in designing, developing, and operating public and private internets and intranets. You can access the Internet Protocol Journal at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/ipj

- Networking products offered by Cisco Systems, as well as customer support services, can be obtained at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/index.html

- Networking Professionals Connection is an interactive website for networking professionals to share questions, suggestions, and information about networking products and technologies with Cisco experts and other networking professionals. Join a discussion at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/discuss/networking

- World-class networking training is available from Cisco. You can view current offerings at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/learning/index.html

Conventions and Terminology

This section discusses conventions and terminology used throughout this manual.

- *pointe*r—indicates where the mouse action is to occur
- *selec*t—to push and hold down the left mouse button
- *releas*e—to let up on a mouse button to initiate an action
- *clic*k—to select and release a mouse button without moving the pointer
- *double-clic*k—to click a mouse button twice quickly without moving the pointer
- *dra*g—to move the pointer by sliding the mouse with one or more buttons selected.

This manual uses this terminology throughout (even though it is possible for individual users to customize their devices to use the buttons in an alternative manner). In situations that allow more than one item to be selected from a list simultaneously, the following actions are supported:

- To select a single item in a list, click on the entry. Clicking a second time on a previously selected entry deselects it.
- To select a contiguous block of items, click on the first entry; then, without releasing the mouse button, drag to the last desired entry and release. (A subsequent click anywhere on the screen deselects all previous selections.)
- To extend a currently selected block, hold the **Shift** key down and click on the entry at the end of the group to be added
- To add a non-contiguous entry to the selection group, press the **Ctrl** (Control) key and click on the entry to be added.

Names of on-screen elements that you click, or select (menu names and commands, and controls such as buttons, drop-down lists, and so on) are printed in **bold** font. **Bold** font is also used for keywords, names of commands, and names of keys on the keyboard. Text displayed as on-screen examples is printed in `courier` font.

When set off from the main text, words and characters you should enter by the keyboard are printed in **`bold`** font. When the word or character string is enclosed in angle brackets (< and >), you should substitute your own character string for the example presented in the text.

For example, when you see:

`login:` **`root`**

you should specify the string **root** at the **login** prompt. However, when you see:

`password: <`***`rootpassword`***`>`

you should specify your own password in place of the character string <***rootpassword***>. The *italic style* is used to emphasize words, to introduce new terms, and for titles of printed publications (however, not titles of CD-ROMs or floppy disks).

Introduction to ISC TEM

This guide contains a detailed description of the Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) product, including the various features, the GUI, and the step-by-step processes needed to perform various traffic engineering management tasks.

This chapter includes the following sections:

ISC TEM Overview

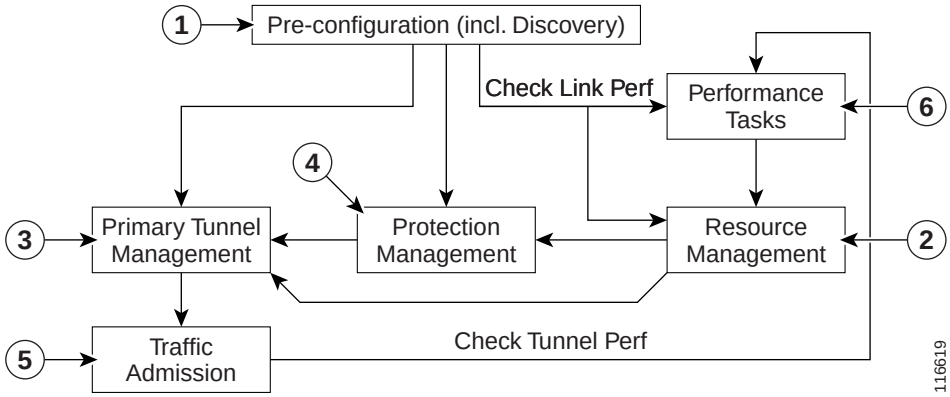
ISC TEM is the Traffic Engineering Management module of IP Solution Center. It is a tool for managing Multiprotocol Label Switching Traffic Engineering (MPLS TE) primary tunnels and backup tunnels for the purpose of offering traffic Service Level Agreement (SLA) guarantees. It provides bandwidth protection management, network discovery, and support for configuring MPLS TE. It includes a number of powerful planning tools, including a sophisticated primary path calculation tool and backup tunnel calculation for element protection.

MPLS TE mechanisms are provided to support requirements for predictability, traffic flow matched to QoS requirements, and Fast Restoration with Guaranteed Bandwidth, ensuring that strict SLA performance criteria (availability, delay, jitter) are met.

Process Flows

The main components and flows in ISC TEM are depicted in Figure 1-1.

Figure 1-1 Main Process Flows in ISC TEM



The illustration includes the following components:

1. Pre-configuration—Sets up key parameters that enable the system to collect TE network information (Discovery) and subsequently deploy TE configurations on the chosen network. (See Chapter 2, "Getting Started")
2. Resource Management—Tuning of certain properties on the TE interfaces to optimize the tunnel placement. (See Chapter 4, "TE Resource Management")
3. Primary Tunnel Management—Create and manage primary tunnels, either unmanaged (See Chapter 5, "Basic Tunnel Management") or managed. (See Chapter 5, "Basic Tunnel Management" or Chapter 6, "Advanced Primary Tunnel Management")
4. Protection Management—Protect selected elements in the network (links, routers, or SRLGs) against failure. (See Chapter 7, "Protection Planning")
5. Traffic admission—Assign traffic to traffic-engineered tunnels. (See Chapter 8, "Traffic Admission")
6. Performance Tasks—Calculates interface/tunnel bandwidth utilization using the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). (See Chapter 9, "Administration")

Features in ISC TEM

ISC TEM adds a range of MPLS TE primary tunnel management features:

- Tunnel Audit—finding inconsistencies after making tunnel modifications
- Tunnel Admission—admitting new tunnels onto the network
- Tunnel Repair—fixing tunnel inconsistencies after network and service changes
- Network Grooming—optimizing global network utilization.

In addition, ISC TEM offers interaction and integration with ISC features:

- Service activation focus

- Integration with other ISC modules (MPLS VPN, IPsec VPN, L2VPN, QoS)
- Data Persistence
- Logging of user intent
- Service state management
- Service auditing
- Web-based GUI
- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

Licensing Schemes

The ISC TEM installation comes with three types of licenses, TE, TE/RG, and TE/BRG, that gives access to all ISC TEM features, including Planning Tools for protection planning (backup tunnels).

The licensing for the TE license is based specifically on the scale of the MPLS-TE network, that is the number of nodes.

Ranges are as follows:

- Up to 20
- Up to 50
- Up to 100
- Up to 150
- Up to 200
- Up to 250
- and so on in increments of 50 nodes.

Upgrade license keys are available for the following upgrades:

- From 20 to 50
- From 50 to 100
- From 100 to 150
- From 150 to 200
- From 200 to 250
- and so on in increments of 50 nodes.

For instructions on how to install an ISC TEM license, see Installing an ISC TEM License, page 2-4.

ISC TEM Basics

To understand how ISC TEM works, certain key concepts must be explained.

Managed/Unmanaged Primary Tunnels

In ISC TEM, the concept of managed tunnels is at the center of TE planning activities.

It is important to understand the differences:

- Managed TE tunnels:
  - (setup/hold) priority zero
  - non-zero RSVP bandwidth
  - explicit first path option
  - auto bandwidth must have a max value
- Unmanaged tunnels: All other tunnels.

In the ISC TEM Graphical User Interface (GUI), there is a separate entry point for dealing with managed and unmanaged tunnels. The GUIs are very similar and the differences are described in Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

Conformant/Non-Conformant Tunnels

Understanding the concepts of conformant and non-conformant tunnels is key to making the most efficient use of ISC TEM.

ISC TEM only allows the creation of conformant tunnels. Non-conformant tunnels can be introduced through the TE Discovery process (see Chapter 3, “TE Network Discovery”).

Defining Conformant/Non-Conformant Tunnels

In the ISC TEM design, a sharp distinction has been made between conformant and non-conformant tunnels:

- Conformant tunnel—A well-behaved tunnel that meets ISC TEM’s TE management paradigm (described below). A managed tunnel can only be a conformant tunnel. A non-zero priority unmanaged tunnel would also be a conformant tunnel. However, a conformant tunnel is not necessarily a managed tunnel.
- Non-conformant tunnel—A TE tunnel, which might impact ISC TEM’s ability to meet bandwidth guarantees. This could be due to unknown bandwidth requirements such as no max bandwidth configured for auto-bandwidth, potential for pre-emption, dynamic paths, etc. A zero priority unmanaged tunnel would also be a non-conformant tunnel.

  The following are examples of non-conformant tunnels:
  - a tunnel with zero setup and hold priority, an explicit path option of 1, but with zero bandwidth
  - a tunnel with zero setup and hold priority, a non zero bandwidth, but with a dynamic first path option.
  - a tunnel with zero setup and hold priority, an explicit path option of 1 and an auto bandwidth without a maximum defined.

  Why are the above tunnels non-conformant? Because ISC TEM attempts to manage all tunnels with zero setup and hold priority, to ensure the links they pass through all have sufficient bandwidth, are affinity consistent and do not break delay or FRR constraints defined in the TE policy.

  But if the tunnel’s path is dynamic or the amount of bandwidth it requires is undefined, ISC TEM does not have the information with which to manage the tunnel, so it marks it as non-conformant. All the non-conformant tunnels are displayed in the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window.

Managing Non-Conformant Tunnels

It is important to understand that non-conformant tunnels not only might cause the SLAs to be violated, they might also have an adverse effect on the managed tunnels (taking away bandwidth from them, for example).

However, when a non-conformant tunnel is discovered a warning is logged. ISC TEM tracks non-conformant tunnels so that they can be decommissioned.

So conformant tunnels are much preferred. They allow the system to offer bandwidth guarantees for managed tunnels. Unmanaged non-conformant tunnels might or might not provide the needed bandwidth and no bandwidth guarantees are given.

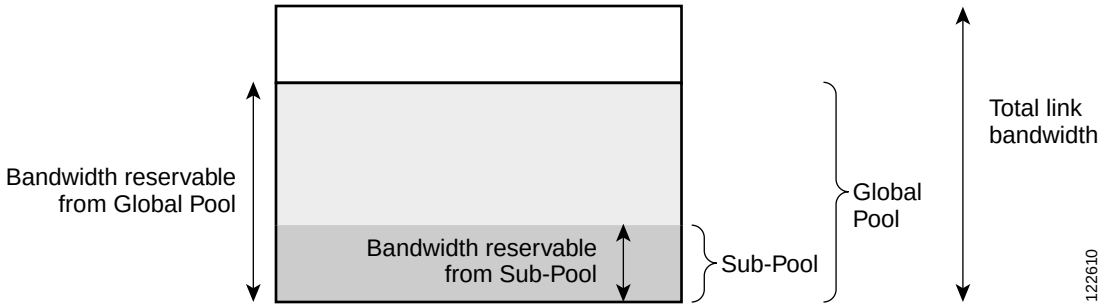
The action to take when you have non-conformant tunnels is either to change the setup and hold priorities to non-zero values (so they cannot preempt the managed tunnels) or migrate them to managed tunnels, allowing the tool to find a suitable explicit path.

Bandwidth Pools

The bandwidth of each TE enabled interface is assigned a number of nested bandwidth pools. Currently, IOS supports two, namely Global Pool and Sub Pool.

For a better understanding of bandwidth pools, see Figure 1-2.

Figure 1-2 Bandwidth Pools



As Figure 1-2 illustrates, Sub Pool is nested inside Global Pool. Thus, if a primary tunnel reserves bandwidth from the Sub Pool, it will also reserve the same bandwidth from the Global Pool.

Bandwidth reservations (primary tunnels) from the Sub Pool must not exceed, in total, the Sub Pool size. Likewise, bandwidth reservations from the Global Pool must not exceed, in total, the Global Pool size.

Planning Tools

They are intended for evaluating planned improvements to a traffic-engineered network based on What-If scenarios .

The planning tools include the following features:

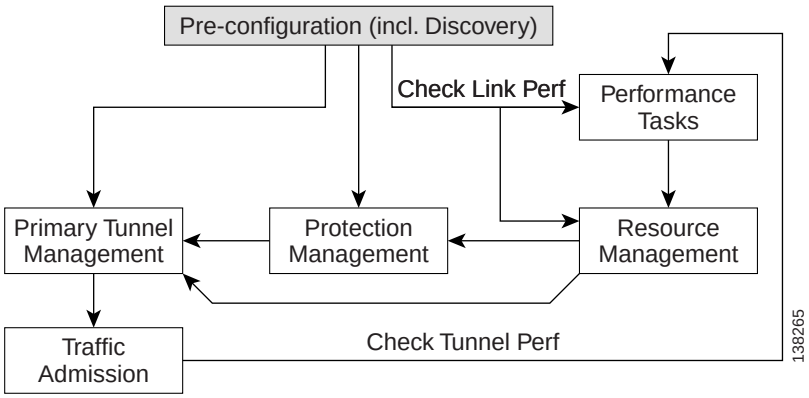
- Primary planning tools:
  - Tunnel Audit—Audits for inconsistencies in primary placement on the existing network with or without proposed tunnel or resource changes.

  - Tunnel Placement—Usually for new tunnels. Tunnel Placement can generate a new route. It can be used for a tunnel that did not have a path before and needs to be placed.
  - Tunnel Repair—Logically performed after Tunnel Audit (if something is wrong). Tunnel Repair has re-routing capabilities and can be used to move tunnels.
  - Grooming—An optimization tool that works on the whole network. It is only available when no tunnel attributes have been changed.
- Protection planning tools:
  - Audit SR—Audits protection for manually added, modified and deleted backup tunnels before they are deployed.
  - Compute Backup—Automatically calculates the optimal backup tunnel for selected network elements.
  - Audit Protection—Audits protection of the selected elements against the existing backup tunnels.

The planning tools are fully integrated within ISC TEM and are available from various locations within the GUI:

- TE Resource Modification (Tunnel Audit, Tunnel Repair)
- TE Protected Elements (Compute Backup and Audit Protection)
- Create Managed TE Tunnel (Tunnel Audit, Tunnel Placement, Tunnel Repair, Grooming)
- Create TE Backup Tunnel (Audit SR)

Getting Started



This chapter describes the installation procedure for ISC TEM. The general installation procedure for Cisco IP Solutions Center (ISC) is described in *Cisco IP Solution Center Installation Guide, 4.1*.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Prerequisites and Limitations

The current release of ISC TEM involves certain prerequisites and limitations, which are described in this section.

See *Cisco IP Solution Center Installation Guide, 4.1* for general system recommendations.

General Limitations

Concurrent use of the same installation is not supported. Let issued service requests finish deployment before issuing other service requests to avoid conflicts. This is described in more detail in the tunnel provisioning chapters.

The concurrency limitation also implies that opening multiple browsers displaying a single ISC installation is not recommended.

ISC TEM only supports MPLS-TE topology with point-to-point links.

Feature-Specific Prerequisites and Limitations

Some features might only be available with a particular license. In addition, the number of nodes provided by the license limits the size of the network. For more information, see Licensing Schemes, page 1-3.

A number of specific requirements are associated with the TE Discovery task. These are described in TE Discovery Prerequisites, page 3-2.

In the Planning portion of the current implementation of ISC TEM, concurrent use is not recommended as users working simultaneously risk being unable to commit their changes.

JRE version 1.4.2_04 or higher should be installed on the client computer, and if the user does not already have Java installed, they can use the links on the Topology Tool page to install the version that is bundled with ISC.

Non-POS interfaces cannot be protected on IOS-XR devices.

For users who have a repository that predates the ISC 4.1 release and has been upgraded to a 4.1 repository, you need to run a TE Discovery task to collect software version information from the devices before deploying service requests.

Non-Cisco Devices and ISC TEM

ISC TEM does not manage non-Cisco devices and ISC cannot be used to provision them.

ISC will, however, discover non-Cisco devices and store them in the repository. Tunnels can be run through these devices, the bandwidth consumed can be accounted for, but the devices are not otherwise managed by ISC. TE tunnels originating from non-Cisco devices will not be discovered.

Sorting can be performed on different attributes in various parts of the ISC TEM GUI. However, due to the added support for non-Cisco devices, sorting cannot be performed on Device Name and MPLS TE ID in the TE Nodes List window.

Supported Platforms

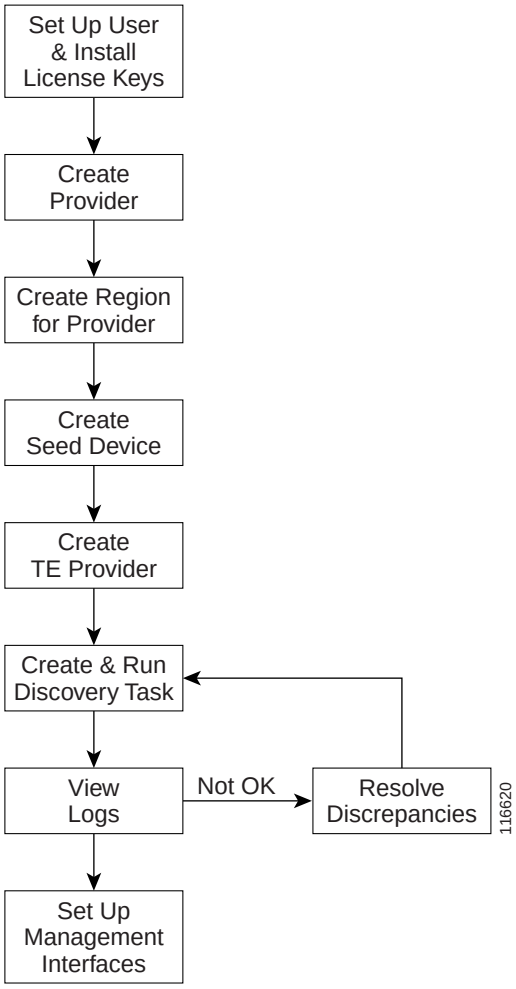
For supported devices and IOS platforms, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Installation Guide, 4.1*.

Preconfiguration Process Overview

The preconfiguration process sets up key parameters that enable the system to collect TE network information and subsequently deploy TE configurations on the chosen network.

An overview of the preconfiguration process is provided in Figure 2-1.

Figure 2-1 Preconfiguration Process



Before commencing the preconfiguration process, MPLS-TE needs to be enabled on the network devices by making sure that the IP addresses used as devices' TE IDs are accessible from the management station (this step is not supported by ISC TEM).

The preconfiguration process includes the following steps:

Step 1 **Set up new user and install license keys**—To run the TEM blade of ISC, it is necessary to create a new user and install license keys. These keys will enable the user to view and manage the TE tunnels and resources using ISC. (see ISC TEM Setup and Installation, page 2-4)

Step 2 **Create a provider**—The provider is a concept designed to allow many different operators to work on ISC TEM simultaneously, each working on different networks. Thus, each provider has to be defined and used as a reference operator for future work on the system. (To create a provider, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.)

Step 3 **Create a region for the provider**—The region is important because a single provider could have multiple networks. The region is used as a further level of differentiation to allow for such circumstances. (To create a region, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.)

Step 4 **Create a seed device**—This IOS Device will be the seed router for network discovery. The network discovery process uses the seed router as an initial communication point to discover the MPLS TE network topology. A set of TE enabled devices, links, explicit paths, tunnels, and static routes are then populated to the database. (To create a seed router, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.)

Step 5 **Create a TE Provider**—Providers can be defined as TE provider, if they are supporting MPLS TE in their network. It is necessary to create a TE provider to enable a TE network to be managed. All TE related data associated with a given network is stored under a unique TE provider. A provider and region uniquely define a TE provider (see Creating a TE Provider, page 2-6).

Step 6 **Run a Discovery Task**—Discover the TE network for a particular TE provider to populate the repository with a view to creating primary and backup tunnels (see Chapter 3, “TE Network Discovery”).

Step 7 **Set Up Management Interfaces**—Set up management interfaces for discovered devices or update server host file with resolution for all discovered devices. This step is only necessary if the devices in the TE network are not accessible via their hostnames (see Setting Up Management Interfaces, page 3-11).

Note If Telnet is selected to communicate with the seed router, Telnet must also be used for the other network devices. Likewise, if SSH is selected for the seed router, SSH must be used for all other devices.

ISC TEM Setup and Installation

Before setting up ISC TEM, the ISC software must be installed. To do so, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Installation Guide, 4.1*.

To set up a new ISC TEM user, one or more users with a TE role must be created. For step by step instructions, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

Installing an ISC TEM License

Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) offers the license structure described in Chapter 1, “Introduction to ISC TEM.”

For an explanation of license keys in ISC, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

To install a TE license, use the following steps:

Step 1 Log into ISC with the following default values:

- User Name: **admin**
- Password: **cisco**

Step 2 Navigate **Administration** > **Security** > **Users.**

Step 3 Click **Create**.

Step 4 Fill in **User ID**, **Password**, **Verify Password**, and the **Personal Information** section.

Step 5 Click **Edit** to edit the assigned roles.

Step 6 Select **TERole** and click **OK**. **TERole** provides full access to ISC TEM. The **TEServiceOpRole** only has the privilege to access the tunnel admission SR.

Step 7 Click **Save**.

Step 8 Navigate **Administration** > **Control Center** > **Licensing**.

Step 9 Enter the three TEM license keys for TE, TE/RG, and TE/BRG successively:

- Click **Install**.
- Enter a license key.
- Click **Save**.

Repeat the procedure for each license key.

Typing in all three license keys is the only valid installation.

Step 10 Log out as **admin**.

Step 11 Log in as the user created above.

You are now ready to start using ISC TEM.

Note The **admin** role should only be used to manage ISC and not to perform network management operations.

Editing DCPL Properties (Optional)

The ISC Dynamic Component Properties Library (DCPL) includes a wide variety of properties that are accessible from the GUI, some of which can be modified.

The various DCPL properties in ISC, including those pertaining to ISC TEM, and the process for editing these properties are described in *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

Warning **Do not attempt to modify the DCPL properties unless you fully understand the implications.**

In the ISC GUI, the DCPL properties are found in **Administration** > **Control Center** > **Hosts**. Select a check box for a specific host and click the **Config** button.

The DCPL properties pertaining to ISC TEM are found in the following folders:

- **Provisioning** > **Service** > **TE**
- **TE**
- **TETopology**

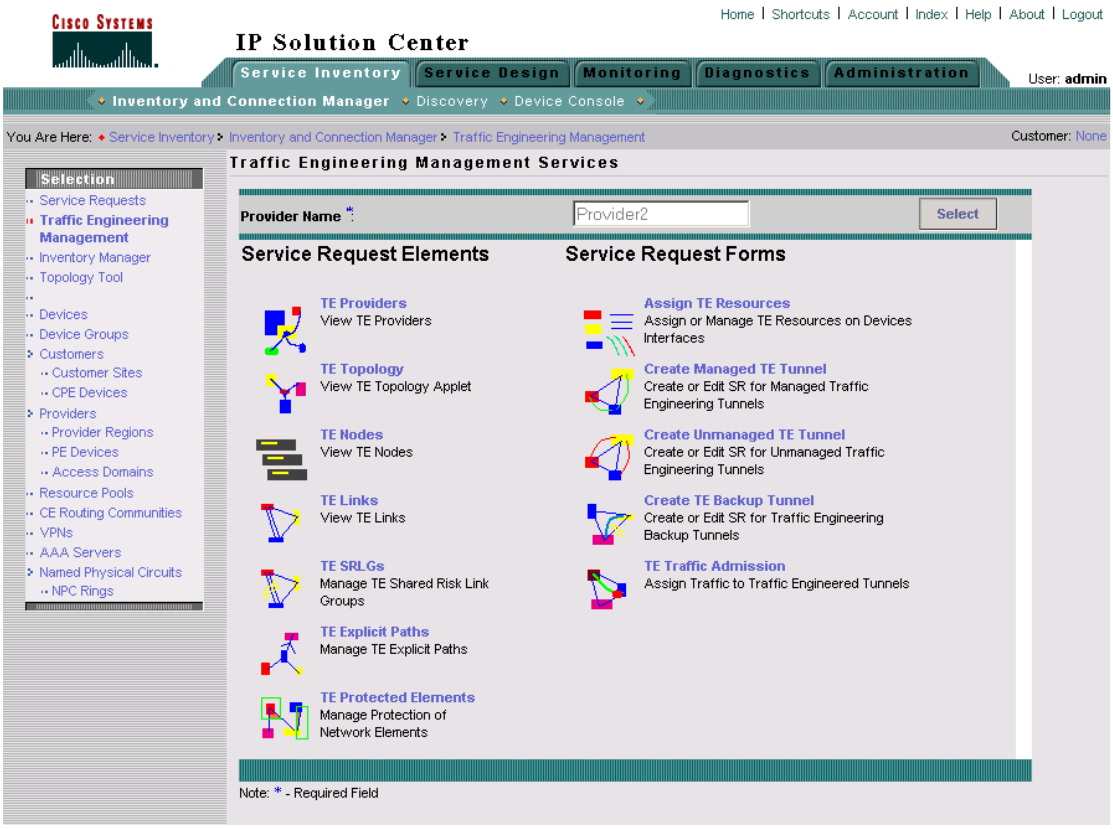
Creating a TE Provider

After a provider and a region for that provider have been set up (see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*), create a TE provider using the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

The Traffic Engineering Management Services window shown in Figure 2-2 appears.

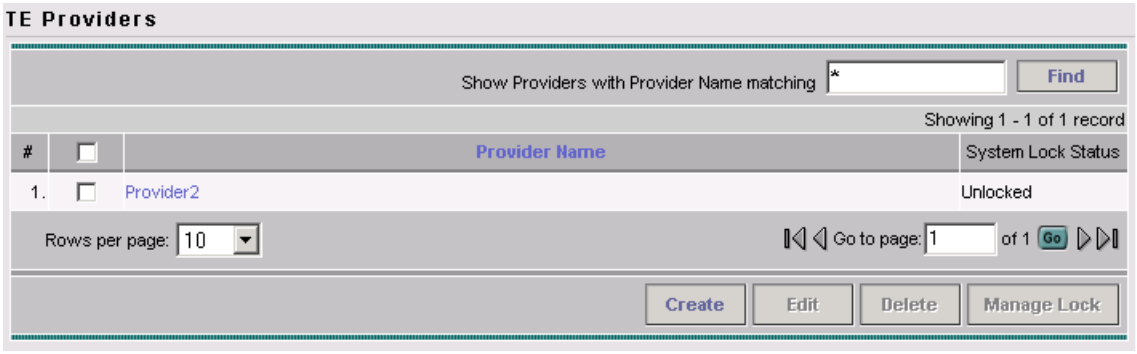
Figure 2-2 Traffic Engineering Management Services



Step 2 Click **TE Providers**.

The TE Providers window shown in Figure 2-3 appears.

Figure 2-3 TE Providers

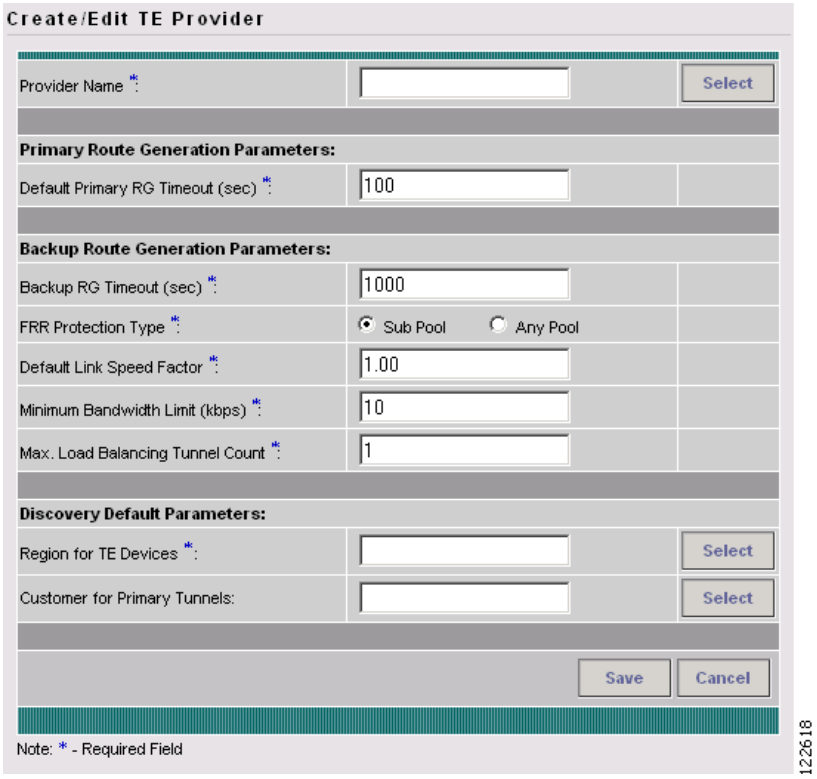


For an explanation of the various window elements, see the "TE Providers" section on page A-3.

Step 3 Click **Create** to create a TE provider.

The Create / Edit TE Provider window shown in Figure 2-4 appears.

Figure 2-4 Create/Edit TE Provider



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create/Edit TE Provider, page A-3.

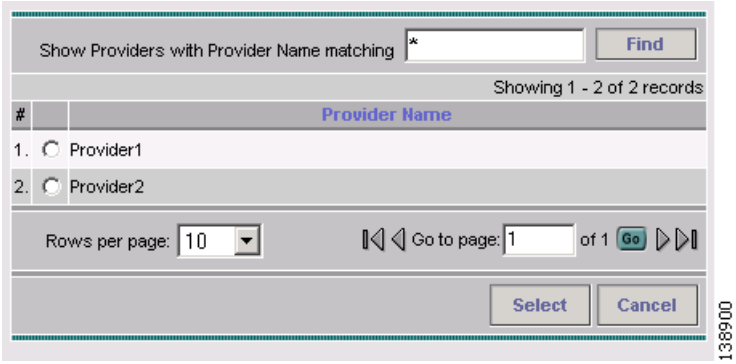
To select a provider name, click the **Select** button next to the **Provider Name** field. The Select Provider window shown in Figure 2-5 appears.

Step 4 Add primary and backup route generation parameters.

When the FRR protection type is equal to Sub Pool, the backup tunnels generated by the tool will protect only the sub pool primary tunnels. When it is equal to Any Pool, the backup tunnels generated by the tool will protect both sub pool and global pool primary tunnels.

For more information on Fast Re-Route (FRR) protection pools, see Bandwidth Pools, page 1-5.

Figure 2-5 Select Provider for Create TE Provider



Step 5 Select the desired provider using the radio buttons or search for a provider with search criteria matching a provider name and click **Find**.

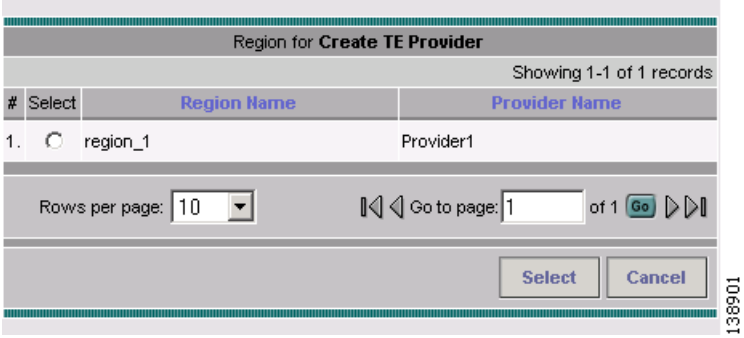
Step 6 Click **Select** to select the desired provider. The Select Provider window closes.

The selected provider name is displayed in the **Provider Name** field.

Step 7 Fill in the remaining required fields (marked '*') and any optional fields as desired.

Step 8 For the required **Region for TE Devices** field, click the corresponding **Select** button. The Select Region for Create TE Provider window shown in Figure 2-6 appears.

Figure 2-6 Select Region for Create TE Provider



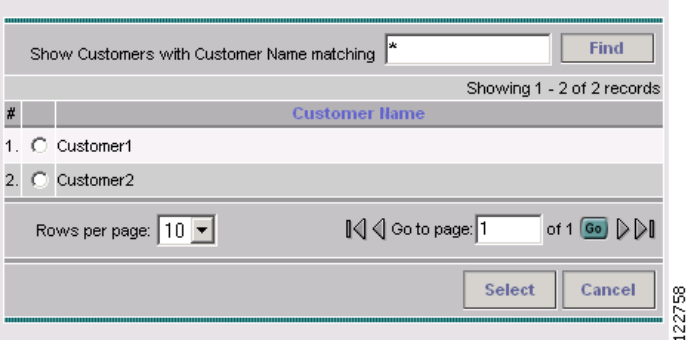
Step 9 Select the desired region using the radio buttons.

Step 10 Click **Select** to select the desired region. The Region for Create TE Provider window closes.

The selected region name is displayed in the **Region for TE Devices** field.

Step 11 For the optional **Customer for Primary Tunnels** field, click the corresponding **Select** button. The Customer for Create TE Provider window shown in Figure 2-7 appears.

Figure 2-7 Select Customer for Create TE Provider



Step 12 If desired, select a customer using the radio buttons or search for a customer by entering customer search criteria in the **Show Customers with Customer Name matching** field and click **Find**.

Step 13 Click **Select** to select the desired customer. The Select Customer for Create TE Provider window closes.

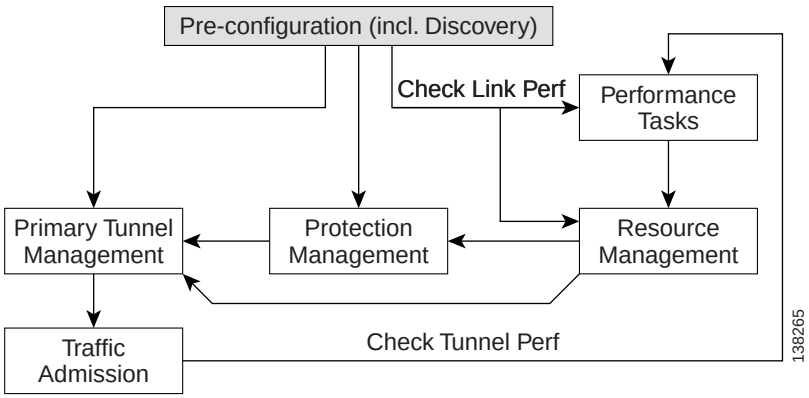
The selected customer name is displayed in the **Customer for Primary Tunnels** field of the Create/Edit TE Provider window.

Step 14 Click **Save**.

The created TE provider appears in the TE Provider window and can now be used to perform TE discovery and other TE functions.

To switch between TE providers, go to the top of the Traffic Engineering Management Services window (Figure 2-2) and click the **Select** button for the **Provider Name** field.

TE Network Discovery



After completing the preconfiguration process and creating a seed router, you can discover the TE network for a particular TE provider. This populates the repository with the network topology. Also, you might need to set up the management interfaces. The necessary steps are described in this chapter.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Overview

The purpose of the discovery process is to populate the repository with the network topology, tunnels, and static routes to tunnels present in the live network.

The discovery process uses a seed device to discover the MPLS TE network topology using either Telnet or SSH. All the Traffic Engineering routers in the network should be accessible via their TE ID if the device entry does not exist in the repository. The Management IP address will be used to access the device if the device entry exists in the Repository.

TE Discovery is a schedulable task that can be run once or on a periodic basis. Any inconsistencies between the repository and the network are reported in the Discovery log. The service state information is updated incrementally by logging tunnel in-use Label Switched Paths (LSPs) and updating the service request (SR) state.

TE Discovery Prerequisites

The following prequisites apply mainly to TE discovery.

For an overview of the general ISC TEM prerequisites, see Prerequisites and Limitations, page 2-2.

Accessibility

To successfully run a **TE Discovery** task, the seed router must be directly accessible from the management station.

ALL TE routers must be accessible from the ISC machine via their TE router ID. This is often the a loopback ip address, but not always.

For Telnet/SSH, there must be either direct Telnet/SSH access from the Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) management station to each device.

See Preconfiguration Process Overview, page 2-3 for instructions on how to select Telnet or SSH when setting up a seed router.

Memory Shortage on Large Networks

When running discovery on a large network (250+ devices or 5000+ tunnels, for example) or an OutOfMemoryException is encountered, do the following:

Edit the **watchdog.server.worker.java.flags** property in the **vpnsc.properties** file to a value, for example **-Xmx1024m**, instead of the default value **-Xmx512m**. This increases the heap size of the discovery task, which will clear up the OutOfMemoryException problem.

Revert the **watchdog.server.worker.java.flags** property back to its original value to reduce the resource usage when no longer needed.

IOS-XR and Enable Passwords

If an IOS-XR device is to be used as a seed device, the enable password should be set in its device record even though IOS-XR does not require an enable password,for itself. That way IOS devices in the network, which do require an enable password, may be fully discovered

When creating an IOS-XR device through the **Devices** tab (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Devices**) to act as a seed device for an initial discovery, it is strictly speaking not necessary to specify the enable password - ISC TEM will be able to log in and get all the data it needs.

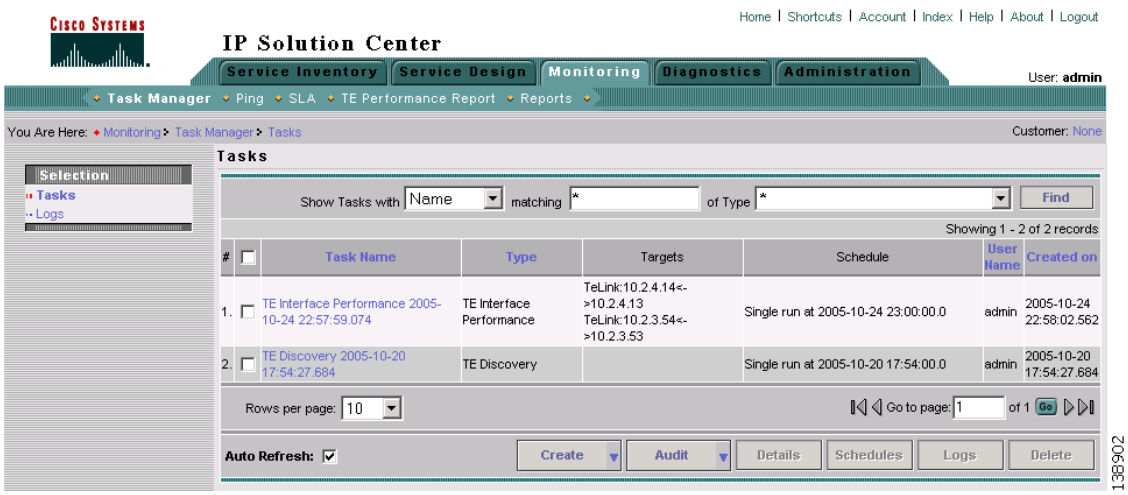
However, if there are other IOS devices in the same network, ISC TEM will not be able to enter enable mode for those devices. As a result, these are not fully discovered in the sense that the inability to enter e nable mode stops ISC TEM from gathering all the relevant data. These other IOS routers will show up as '**unknown**' devices in the **Devices** window).

Creating a TE Discovery Task

To create a TE Discovery task on the TE network, use the following steps:

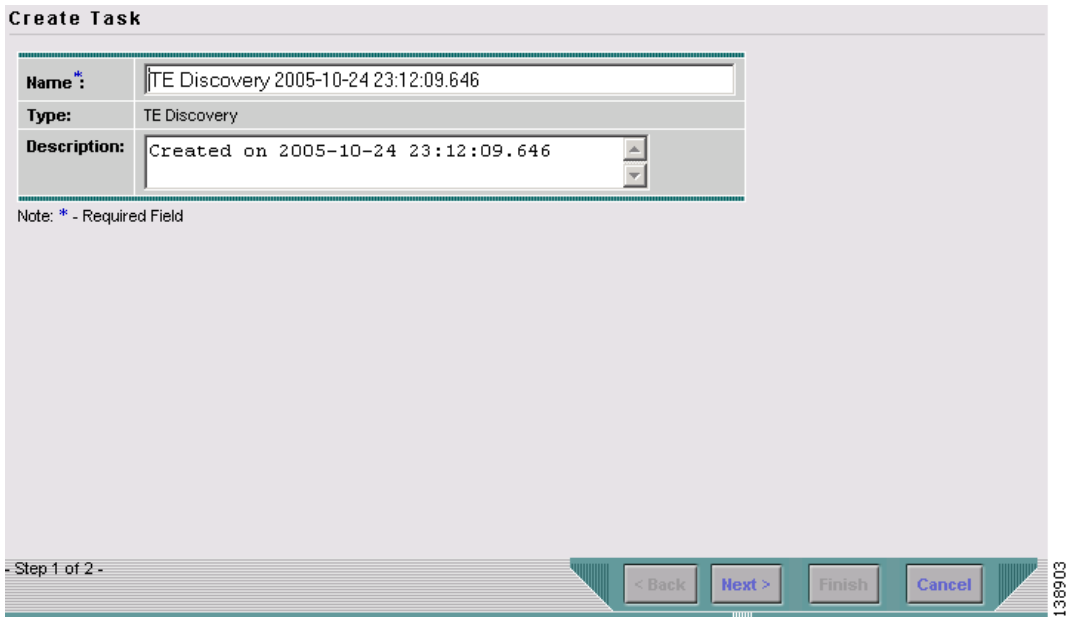
Step 1 Navigate **Monitoring** > **Task Manager**. The window in Figure 3-1 appears.

Figure 3-1 Tasks



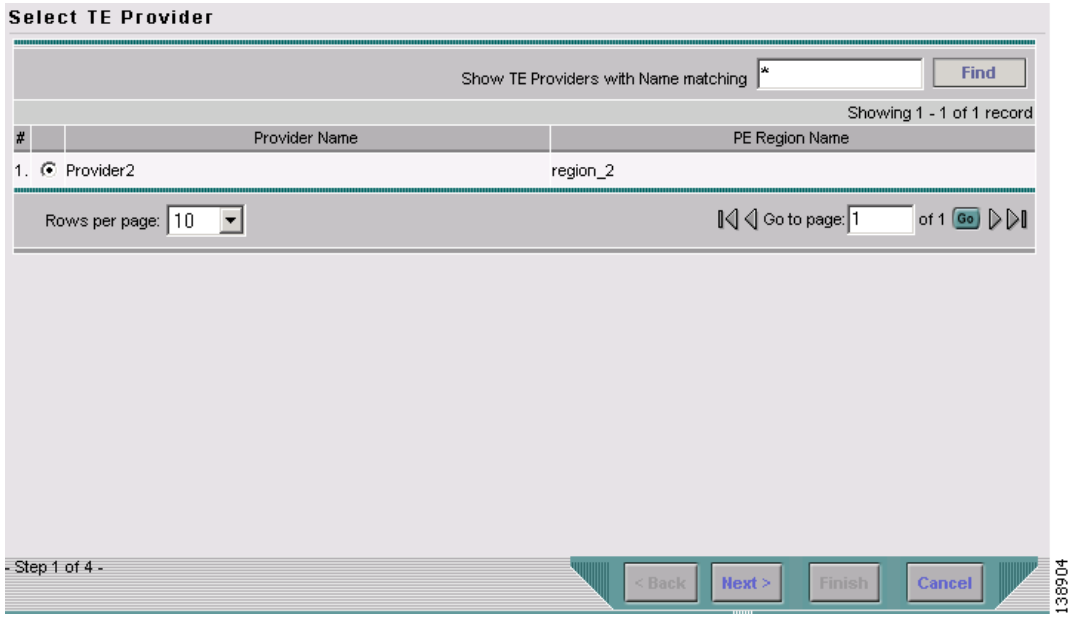
Step 2 Create a new task by selecting **Create > TE Discovery**. The window in Figure 3-2 appears.

Figure 3-2 Create TE Discovery Task (Step 1)



Step 3 Optionally alter the **Name** and/or **Description** fields and click **Next**. The Select TE Provider window in Figure 3-3 appears.

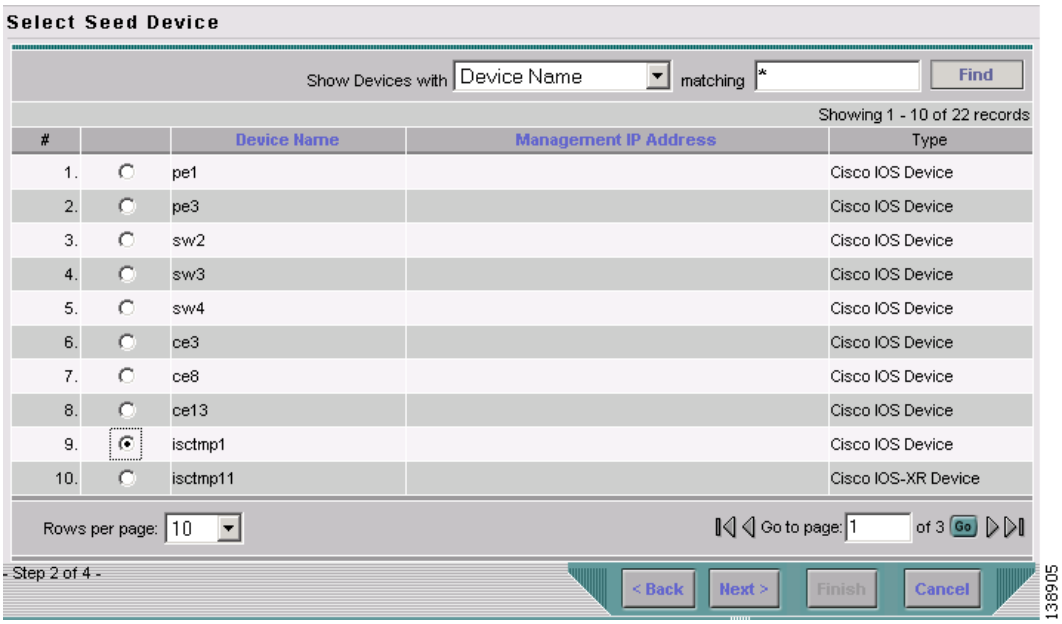
Figure 3-3 Select TE Provider



Step 4 Select a TE provider and click **Next**. The Select Seed Device window in Figure 3-4 appears.

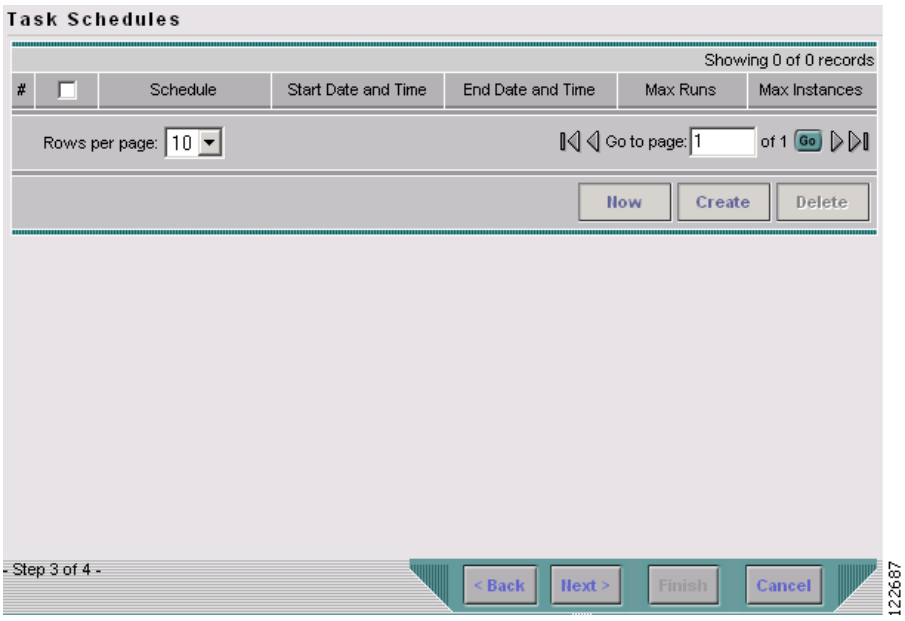
Non-Cisco devices, if any, are excluded from the list.

Figure 3-4 Select Seed Device



Step 5 Select the seed device for discovery of the network and click **Next**. The Task Schedules window in Figure 3-5 appears.

Figure 3-5 TE Discovery Task Schedules Window Before Scheduling

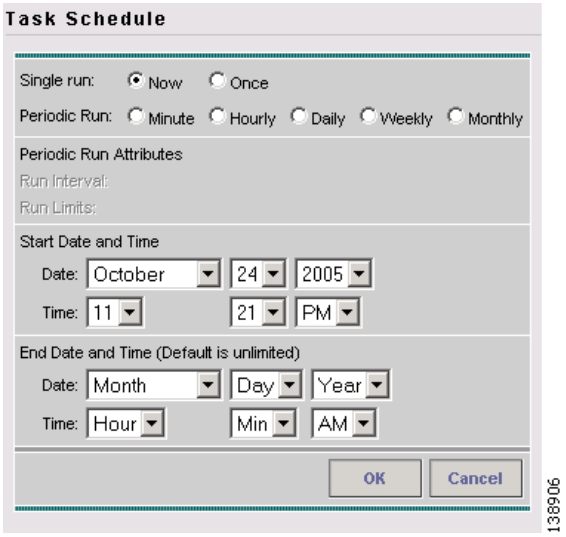


Step 6 Create a task schedule in one of two ways:

- Click **Now** to schedule the task to run immediately, in which case the schedule information is automatically filled into the Task Schedules list (Figure 3-7).

- Click **Create** to create a scheduler for this task, in which case the Task Schedule window in Figure 3-6 appears.

Figure 3-6 Task Schedule

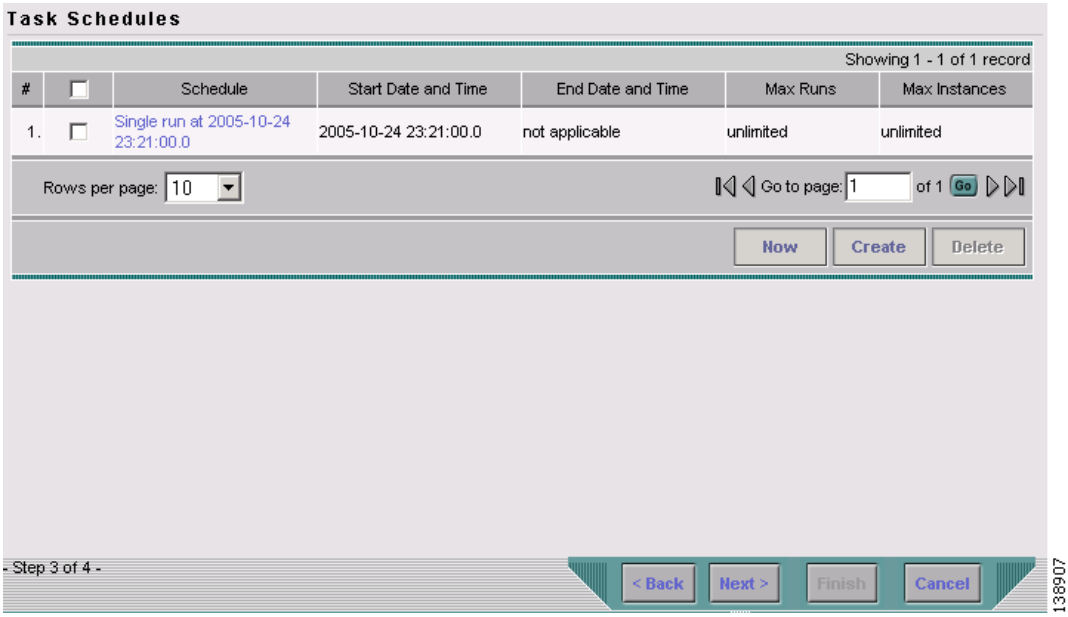


Step 7 In the Task Schedule window, make your selections to define when and how often the task should be run.

Note The default setting is to schedule a single **TE Discovery** task to take place immediately ("**Now**").

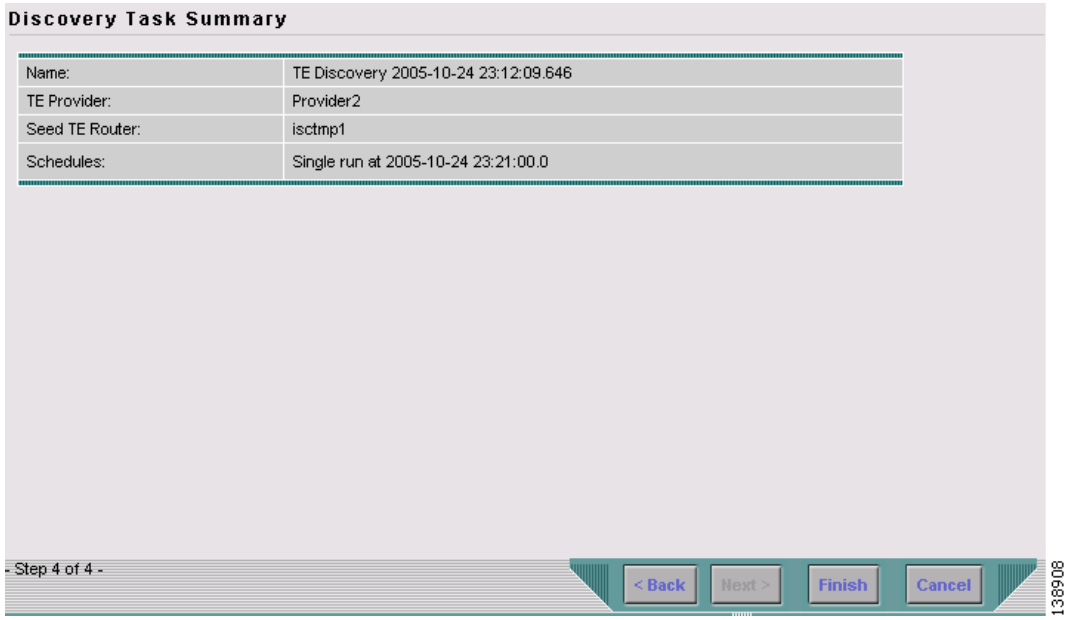
Step 8 Click **OK**. The scheduled task should now appear in the Task Schedules table as shown in Figure 3-7.

Figure 3-7 TE Discovery Task Schedules Window After Scheduling



Step 9 Click **Next**. A summary of the scheduled task in Figure 3-8 appears.

Figure 3-8 Discovery Task Summary



Step 10 Click **Finish**. This will add the task to the list of created tasks in the Tasks window (Figure 3-1).

Verifying a TE Discovery Task

The result of running the **TE Discovery** task can be assessed in three ways:

- Task Logs—View a summary log of any changes that have occured in the network.
- TE Topology—Display the latest TE Topology from the repository.
- View Network Element Types—In the Traffic Engineering Management GUI, go to **TE Nodes**, **TE Links**, **TE Primary Tunnels**, and so on to verify the state of specific network element types.

Task Logs

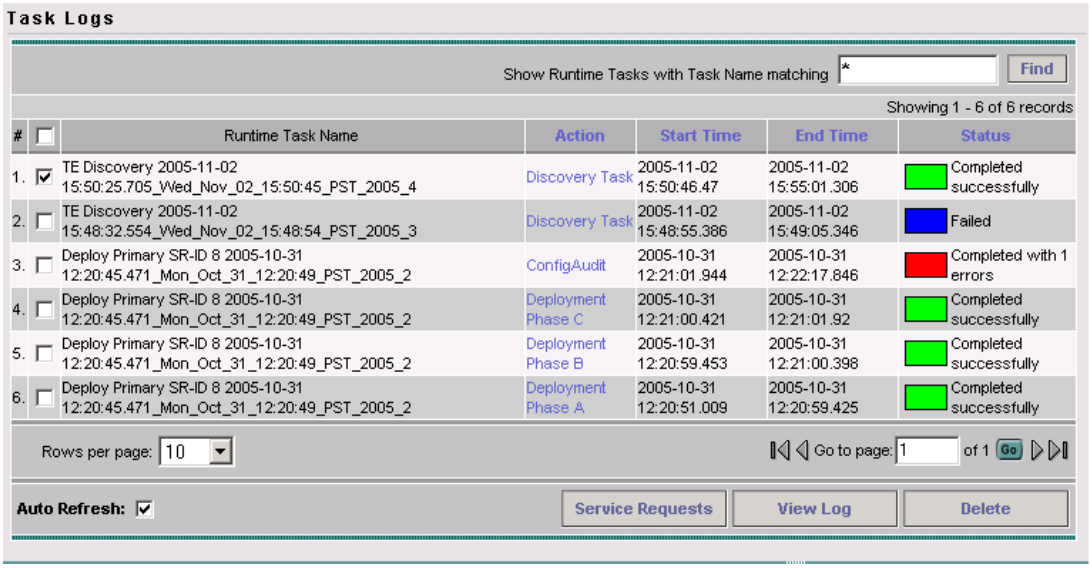
The TE Discovery log captures the state of the network and compares it with the most recent snapshot of the repository.

To view the task log for a **TE Discovery** task, use the following steps:

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

Step 2 Select **Logs** in the table of contents on the left side of the Tasks window. The Task Logs window in Figure 3-9 appears.

Figure 3-9 Task Logs - TE Discovery



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Task Log, page A-68.

The status of each task is shown in **Status** column. This updates automatically and indicates when the discovery process is complete.

If the task is not completed and **Auto Refresh** is selected, the table continues to update periodically until it is completed.

Step 3 To view the log for a particular task, click the log name in the **Action** column. A copy of a TE Discovery log is shown in the following screenshots, starting with Figure 3-10.

Note To find the summary of changes in the network depicted in the following screenshots, scroll to the bottom of the log .

Figure 3-10 TE Discovery Task Log - Devices/Interfaces

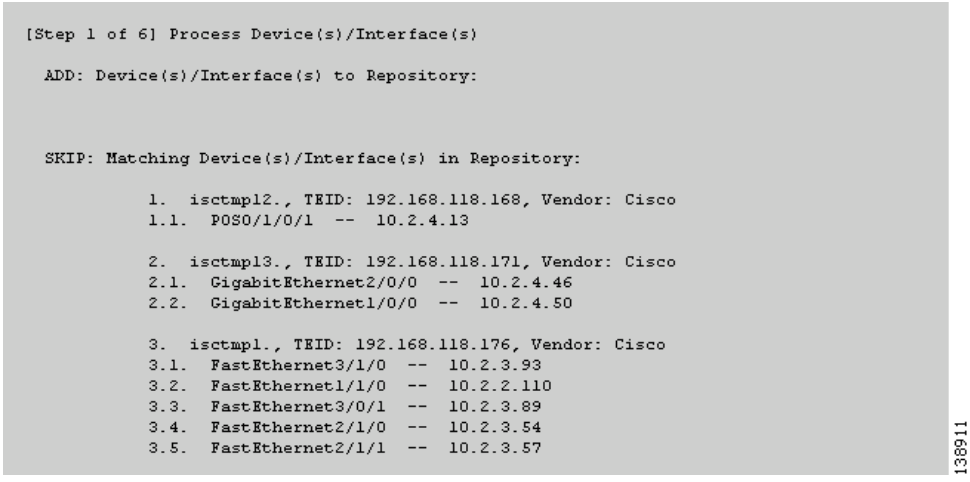


Figure 3-11 TE Discovery Task Log - Links

```
[Step 2 of 6] Process Link(s)

  ADD: Link(s) to Repository:


  SKIP: Matching Link(s) in Repository:

           1.  10.2.4.6  --  10.2.4.5
           2.  10.2.4.10  --  10.2.4.9
           3.  10.2.4.14  --  10.2.4.13
           4.  10.2.4.22  --  10.2.4.21
           5.  10.2.4.49  --  10.2.4.50
           6.  10.2.4.29  --  10.2.4.30
           7.  10.2.4.46  --  10.2.4.45
           8.  10.2.4.53  --  10.2.4.54
           9.  10.2.3.93  --  10.2.3.94
           10.  10.2.2.161  --  10.2.2.174
           11.  10.2.2.110  --  10.2.2.97
           12.  10.2.2.129  --  10.2.2.142
           13.  10.2.2.145  --  10.2.2.158
```

138912

Figure 3-12 TE Discovery Task Log - Explicit Paths

```
[Step 3 of 6] Process Explicit Path(s)

  ADD: Explicit Path(s) to Repository:

           1.  isctmpl1.
           1.1.  pl1-p8: 10.2.4.5 :
           1.2.  pl1-pl2-p7-p8: 10.2.4.14 : 10.2.4.29 : 10.2.3.49 :
           1.3.  isctmpl1-isctmp8-1: 10.2.4.13 : 10.2.4.30 : 10.2.2.126 :
           1.4.  isctmpl1-isctmpl2-1: 10.2.4.9 :

           2.  isctmpl0.
           2.1.  pl0-pl2-pl1: 10.2.4.21 : 10.2.4.10 :
           2.2.  pl0-pl2-p7-p1: 10.2.4.21 : 10.2.4.30 : 10.2.2.110 :
           2.3.  loopback-p10-pl2-pl1: 192.168.118.168 : 192.168.118.166 :

           3.  isctmpl2.
           3.1.  pl2-p7-p8-pl1: 10.2.4.30 : 10.2.2.126 : 10.2.4.6 :
           3.2.  isctmpl2-isctmp5-1: 10.2.4.50 : 10.2.4.54 : 10.2.2.81 :

           4.  isctmp8.
           4.1.  isctmp8-isctmp7-1: 10.2.2.113 :
```

138913

Figure 3-13 TE Discovery Task Log - Primary Tunnels

```
[Step 4 of 6] Process Primary Tunnel(s)

  ADD: Primary Tunnel(s) to Repository:

           1.  tunnel-te2 : isctmpl1  --  isctmpl0
           2.  tunnel-tel000 : isctmpl1  --  isctmpl
           3.  tunnel-te1 : isctmpl0  --  isctmp6
           4.  tunnel-te2 : isctmpl0  --  isctmpl
           5.  tunnel-tel33 : isctmpl2  --  isctmp7
           6.  tunnel-te212 : isctmpl2  --  isctmp7
           7.  tunnel-tel000 : isctmpl2  --  isctmp2
           8.  tunnel-tel001 : isctmpl2  --  isctmp2
           9.  Tunnel2 : isctmpl  --  isctmp8
           10.  Tunnel3 : isctmpl  --  isctmp5
           11.  Tunnel138 : isctmpl  --  isctmp3
           12.  Tunnel300 : isctmpl  --  isctmp2
           13.  Tunnel1000 : isctmpl  --  isctmpl1
           14.  Tunnel2000 : isctmpl  --  isctmp2


  SKIP: Matching Primary Tunnel(s) in Repository:
```

138914

Figure 3-14 TE Discovery Task Log - Backup Tunnels

```
[Step 5 of 6] Process Backup Tunnel(s)

  ADD: Backup Tunnel(s) to Repository:

            1.  tunnel-tel002 : isctmpl1  --  isctmp8
            2.  tunnel-tel005 : isctmpl1  --  isctmpl2
            3.  tunnel-tel000 : isctmpl2  --  isctmp5


  SKIP: Matching Backup Tunnel(s) in Repository:


  MISSING: Backup Tunnel(s) from Network but Found in Repository:

            1.  tunnel-te3 : isctmpl1  --  isctmpl2
            2.  tunnel-tel001 : isctmpl1  --  isctmp8
            3.  Tunnel2 : isctmpl3  --  isctmpl2
            4.  Tunnel1 : isctmpl  --  isctmp2
            5.  Tunnel4 : isctmpl  --  isctmp2
            6.  Tunnel5 : isctmpl  --  isctmp3
```

138915

Figure 3-15 TE Discovery Task Log - Static Routes

```
[Step 6 of 6] Process Static Route(s)

  ADD: Static Route(s) to Repository:

            1.  isctmpl1
            1.1.  1.2.3.4 [255.255.255.255] --  tunnel-tel000
            1.2.  10.2.4.5 [255.255.255.255] --  tunnel-tel004


  SKIP: Matching Static Route(s) in Repository:


  MISSING: Static Route(s) from Network but Found in Repository:

            1.  isctmpl0
            1.1.  3.3.3.3 [255.255.255.255] --  tunnel-tel  --  distance  --  10

            2.  isctmpl
            2.1.  3.3.3.3 [255.255.255.255] --  Tunnel2  --  distance  --  10
```

138916

The TE Discovery task log window is organized into sections that each describes particular events in the TE network:

- either the state of the network as recorded in the repository the first time a **TE Discovery** task is run
- or changes in the network since the last time the **TE Discovery** task was run (repository delta).

The summary of changes in the network is reported in six steps:

1. Devices/Interfaces (Figure 3-10)
2. Links (Figure 3-11)
3. Explicit paths (Figure 3-12)
4. Primary tunnels (Figure 3-13)
5. Backup tunnels (Figure 3-14)
6. Static routes (Figure 3-15).

As seen in the figures, in each step a log table reports the changes in the following reporting categories:

- **ADD**—This section lists those elements that the **TE Discovery** task added to the repository. At the initial discovery, all elements should be in the ADD section as nothing existed in the repository beforehand. With every subsequent discovery, the ADD section will list elements that have been added to the network since the discovery independent of ISC TEM. Thus, the ADD function is synchronizing the repository with the network by adding these elements..
- **SKIP**—This section lists those elements that exist both in the network and in the repository and have all attributes equal. This shows that these elements have not been deleted or modified independently of ISC TEM.
- **MISSING**—This section lists those elements that exist in the repository but do not exist in the network, implying that they have been deleted independently of ISC TEM. This indicates that more investigation is required in order to correct the discrepancy.
- **MISMATCH**—This section lists those elements that exist both in the network and in the repository, but have one or more attributes that are not equal. This implies that these elements have been modified independently of ISC TEM and that you need to investigate and correct the problem.
- **MODIFY**—This section lists any network elements that have had attributes in the repository modified since the previous run of the **TE Discovery** task to synchronize with the network. These are usually dynamic attributes, such as the time when a tunnel was set up.

Step 4 Click **Return to Logs** to quit the current log with the option to open another log.

TE Topology

The TE Topology tool provides a visual snapshot of the current state of the network. It cannot be used to determine changes that have taken place in the network.

The steps required to generate a topology graph of the network are described in Chapter 11, “TE Topology.”

View Network Element Types

Another way to check the state of the network after running TE discovery is to go to the Traffic Engineering Management Services window and select the type of elements you want to verify.

For example, to check the status of the nodes after running TE discovery, navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Nodes**. Look at the updated list of TE nodes to assess which nodes are in the network.

Do the same for TE Links, TE Primary Tunnels, TE Backup Tunnels, and so on.

Setting Up Management Interfaces

Before commencing tunnel management operations, you need to set up management interfaces. However, this step is only necessary if the network devices are not accessible by the hostname from the management station.

For a detailed description of how to set up management interfaces on specific devices, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1* in the section on creating devices.

MPLS-TE Management Process

The MPLS-TE management process involves the following steps:

1. Enable MPLS-TE on the network devices and make sure that the IP addresses used as the devices TE IDs are accessible from the management station (this step is not supported by ISC TEM).
2. Prepare the repository for discovering MPLS-TE network.
3. Set up management interfaces for the discovered devices or update the server host file with resolution for all discovered devices. Again, this is not needed if the hostnames are already accessible from the management station.
4. Discover the MPLS-TE network.

You will then be in a position to run the other MPLS-TE functions available in ISC TEM.

Note When the repository is empty, or when the management IP addresses are not configured for current devices in the TE network, make sure that the router MPLS TE ID can be reached from the management station. In other words, the TE discovery process does not support seed passthrough.

Making SSH Work With IOS-XR

To make SSH work with IOS-XR, enter the following commands on the IOS-XR device:

```
(config)# domain name <domain name>
# crypto key gen rsa
```

Verify the crypto configuration by way of the following command:

```
# sh crypto key mypubkey rsa
```

Next, configure all links as point-to-point as described in Configuring Ethernet Links, page 3-12.

Configuring Ethernet Links

Only point-to-point links are supported in ISC TEM. POS links are point-to-point by default but otherwise Ethernet links need to be configured as point-to-point.

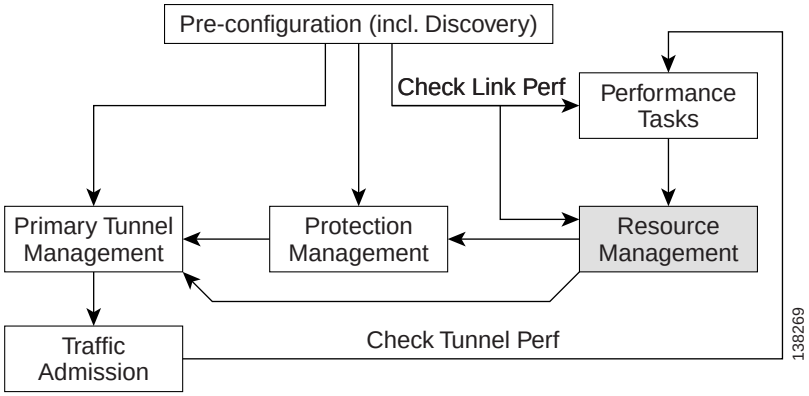
For IOS, enter the following command:

```
# ip ospf network point-to-point
```

For IOS-XR, enter the following command:

```
# router ospf <id> area 0 interface <name> network point-to-point
```

TE Resource Management



TE resource management is defined as the tuning of certain properties on the TE interfaces to optimize the tunnel placement.

This chapter contains the following sections:

Overview

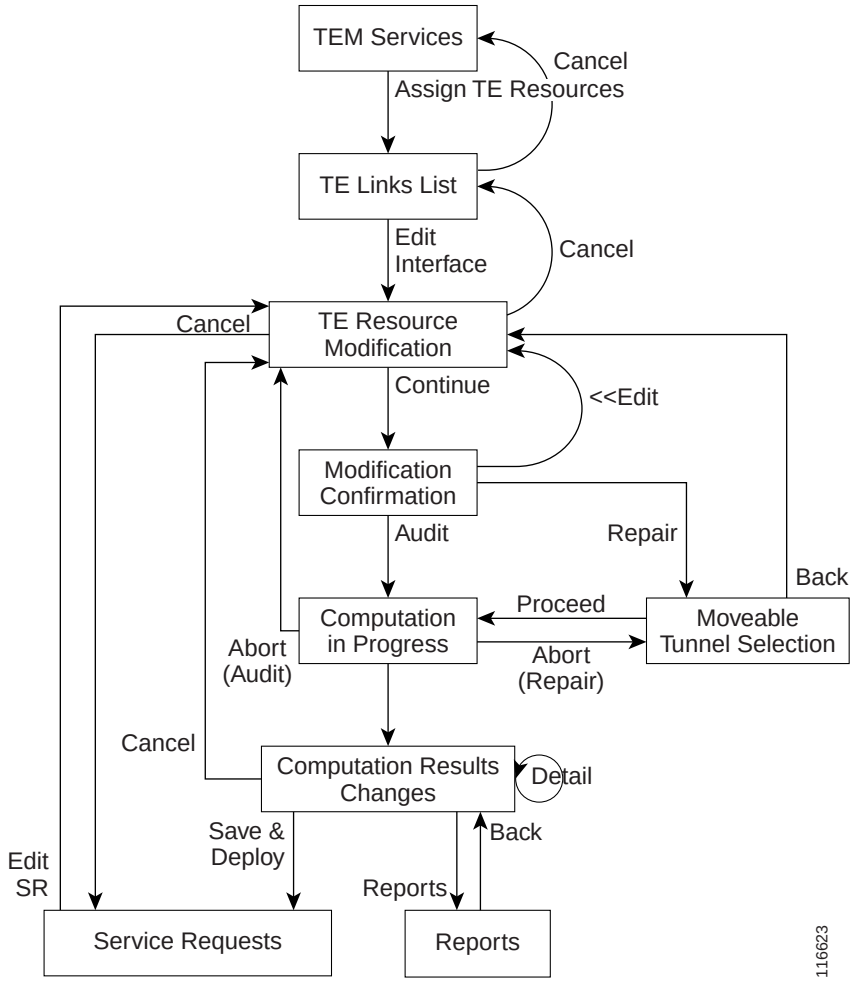
When a tunnel placement is attempted and there is insufficient bandwidth, sometimes the resources on the TE links can be changed and the tunnel placement retried.

Network resources in this context are understood to be routers in the TE network, the interfaces that connect them, and the RSVP bandwidths and other properties configured on the links. Since ISC TEM relies on the discovery process to add the network elements to the repository, the resources must be discovered before resource management can be performed.

TE resource management is a manual process that should be performed on an as needed basis. If the original configuration is already optimal, there is no need for the user to do any resource management tasks. If subsequent discovery unveils any discrepancy, or if you experience difficulty achieving desired results in protection planning or placing primary tunnels, adjustments on the resources may be warranted.

An overview of the resource management process is provided in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1 Resource Management Processes



Modifying Network Resources

The resource management tasks are first of all carried out from the TE Links List window.

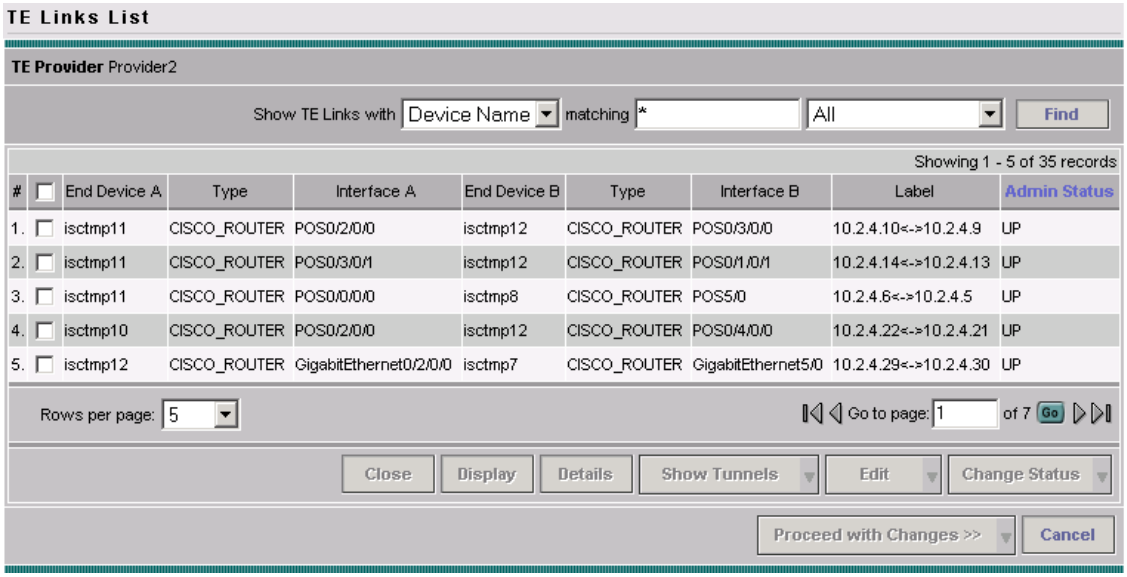
Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by these tools and updates to these are, therefore, not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

To modify a TE link, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Assign TE Resources**.

The TE Links List window shown in Figure 4-2 appears.

Figure 4-2 TE Links List



For an explanation of the various window elements, see TE Links, page A-21.

The links list shows the current active links in the TE network. Use the arrows to page forward as needed.

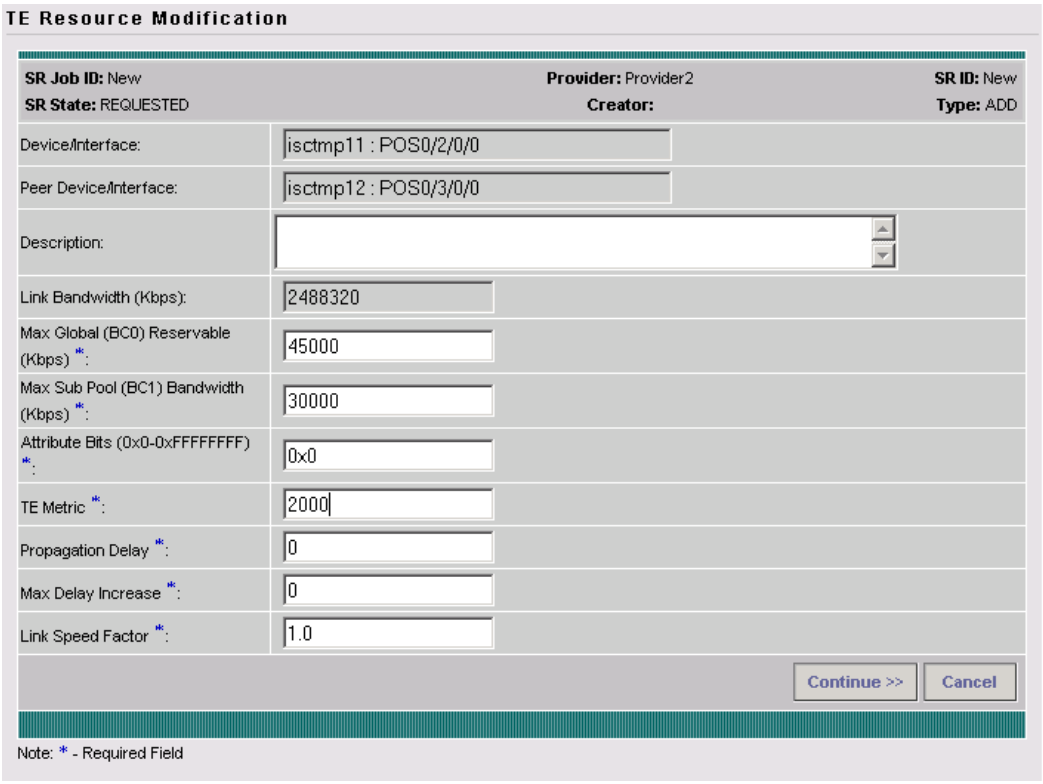
Step 2 Select the desired link in the links list.

Step 3 Click **Edit** > **Interface A** or **Edit** > **Interface B** to edit one of interfaces on the link.

Note If a non-Cisco interface is selected for editing, changes made in the Edit window will be saved in the ISC repository but they will not be deployed.

Step 4 The TE Resource Modification window appears as shown in Figure 4-3.

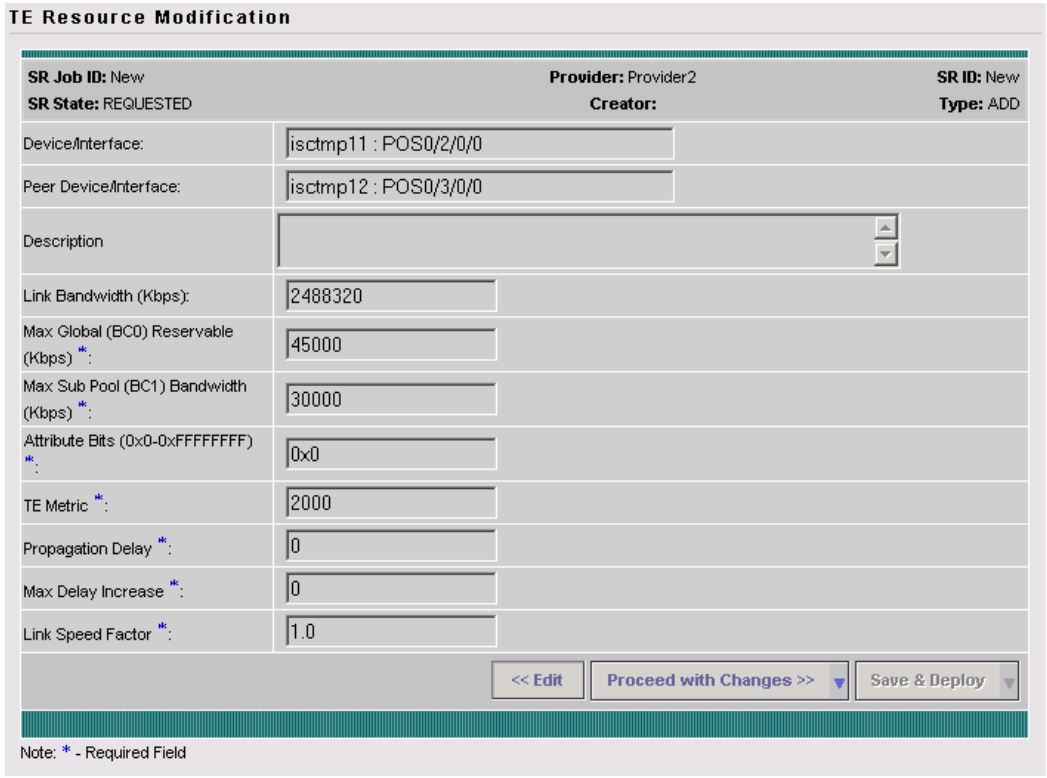
Figure 4-3 TE Resource Modification



For an explanation of the various fields, see TE Links, page A-21.

Step 5 Make the desired modifications and click **Continue** >> to proceed to the confirmation page as shown in Figure 4-4 to verify the changes or click **Cancel** to quit without saving.

Figure 4-4 TE Resource Modification (Confirmation Page)



Step 6 Click **<< Edit** to return to the editable window or proceed in one of the following ways:

- **Proceed with Changes >>** (Figure 4-5)—Perform Tunnel Audit or Tunnel Repair.

  For a detailed explanation of Tunnel Audit and Tunnel Repair, see Chapter 6, "Advanced Primary Tunnel Management."

  If a non-Cisco device is edited, **Proceed with Changes >>** will be disabled. Instead, **Save & Deploy** is enabled and the changes can be saved (not deployed).

- **Save & Deploy** (Figure 4-6)—If the changes made do not affect tunnel placement, click **Save & Deploy** to proceed. In this case, there is no need for performing Tunnel Audit or Tunnel Repair.

Note When you click Save & Deploy, a background process is started. To avoid a potential conflict with another deployment, wait until the SR has completed the Requested and Pending states before deploying another SR with Save & Deploy. To see the state of deployment, go to the Service Requests window under **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests** or open **Monitoring** > **Task Manager**.

Figure 4-5 TE Links List - Proceed with Changes

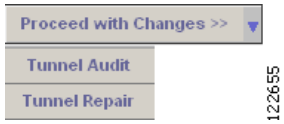


Figure 4-6 Save & Deploy Tunnels

For an explanation of the options available under **Proceed with Changes >>** and **Save & Deploy**, see Edit Interface, page A-27

Note In ISC TEM, service requests (SRs) are generally deployed from each TE service, not from the **Service Requests** page in **Inventory and Connection Manager** with the exception of the TE Traffic Admission SR.

After deployment, the SR status can be viewed from the SR window at **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests**.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

If the SR does not go to the **Deployed** state, go to the Task Log to see the deployment log (**Monitoring > Task Manager** > **Logs**). Task logs are further described in TE Task Logs, page 10-1.

Change Link Status

From the TE Links List window (Figure 4-2), you can also find out what effect it will have if a link is taken offline. This approach can be used to move tunnels off a link before actually shutting down the interface.

Note Link status in ISC TEM is of local significance. Changing link status as described in this section is not provisioned down to the network.

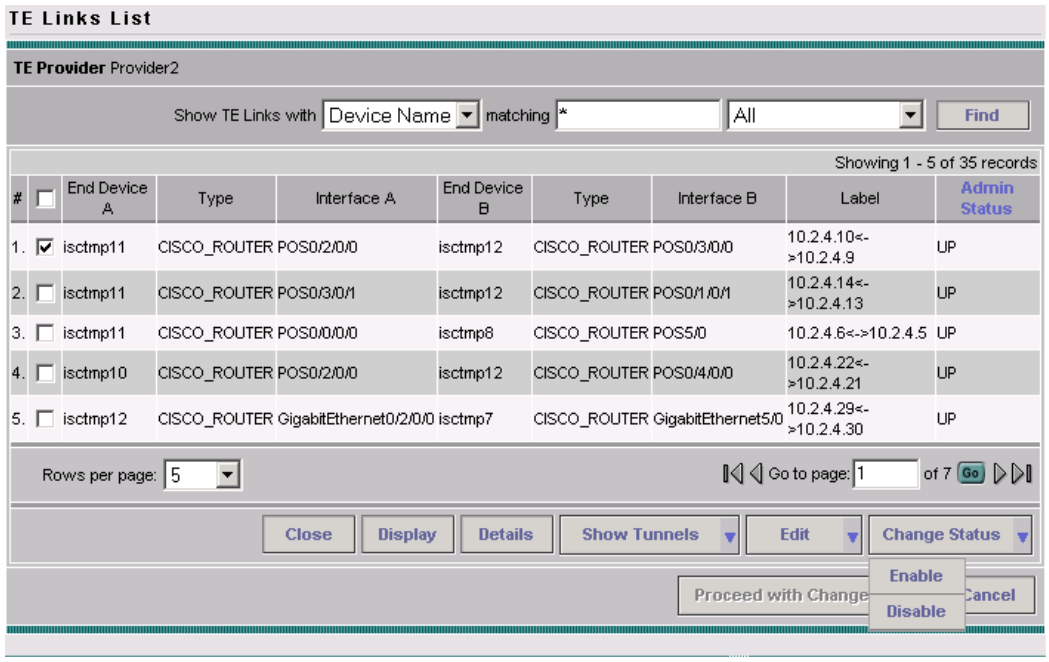
To change the link status, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Assign TE Resources**.

The TE Links List window appears.

Step 2 Select one or more links and click the **Change Status** button as shown in Figure 4-7.

Figure 4-7 Change Link Status

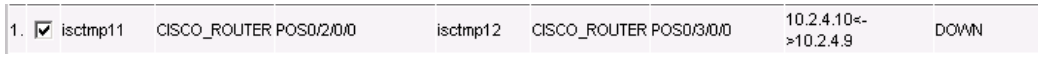


For an explanation of the various window elements, see TE Links, page A-21.

Step 3 Select **Enable** or **Disable** to enable or disable the selected link.

Step 4 As an example, selecting **Disable** will change the link status to **DOWN** as shown in Figure 4-8.

Figure 4-8 Link Status Down



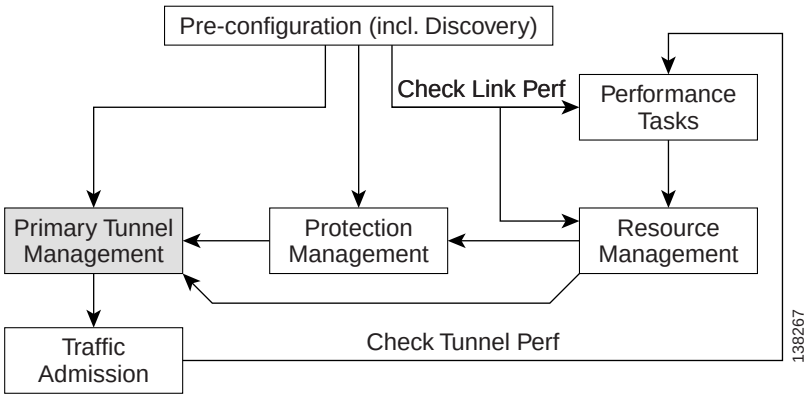
Similarly, use **Enable** to change the status back to **UP**.

Step 5 Click **Proceed with Changes >>** to assess any impact on tunnel placement using Tunnel Audit or Tunnel Repair and deploy the changes (see Figure 4-9).

Figure 4-9 TE Links List - Proceed with Changes

For a detailed explanation of Tunnel Audit and Tunnel Repair, see Chapter 6, "Advanced Primary Tunnel Management.".

Basic Tunnel Management



This chapter describes the processes involved in creating primary and backup tunnels with ISC TEM. To create a tunnel, certain steps must first be performed as described in previous chapters.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Overview

Primary tunnels are characterized by carrying traffic during normal operation. They have a prioritized list of possible paths, by which traffic can be routed. At any one time, the highest priority path available will be used to route traffic. If this fails, traffic will normally be re-routed via the next available path until a higher priority path becomes available again.

Prior to setting up the tunnel, a TE policy governing the traffic must be defined. An explicit path is created to establish the route and, in the case of a primary tunnel, it is created as either a managed or an unmanaged tunnel.

The purpose of a backup tunnel is to carry FRR protected traffic around a failed element until the routing in the network has reconverged. It is intended to protect traffic travelling along primary tunnels. There can be many backup tunnels protecting the same traffic through the use of load balancing.

If the network fails to reconverge, the backup tunnel will remain in place.

The difference between managed and unmanaged tunnels is described in Managed/Unmanaged Primary Tunnels, page 1-3.

The concept of bandwidth pools from which tunnels reserve bandwidth is important to understand. This is described in Bandwidth Pools, page 1-5.

Create TE Policy

To create a primary tunnel, each primary tunnel must be associated with a policy. A policy can be used by multiple tunnels.

For backup tunnels, this step is not necessary. In this case, proceed to Create Explicit Path, page 5-4.

For other TE policy management operations, see TE Policies, page 9-2.

The TE policy is a set of rules governing the TE network and defines the Class-of-Service (for example, gold, silver, bronze) for primary tunnel traffic.

ISC TEM has a notion of **Managed** and **Unmanaged** policies. **Managed** policies have setup/hold priorities of 0/0 and can have additional pathing constraints such as protection level and max delay. Tunnels with **Unmanaged** policies are provisioned by the system, but the system only tracks the deployment, not the operation of the tunnel. **Unmanaged** policies cannot have a setup/hold priority of zero.

Policies are managed under **Policy Manager** in **Service Design**. For a more detailed explanation of the **Policy Manager** GUI, see TE Policies, page 9-2.

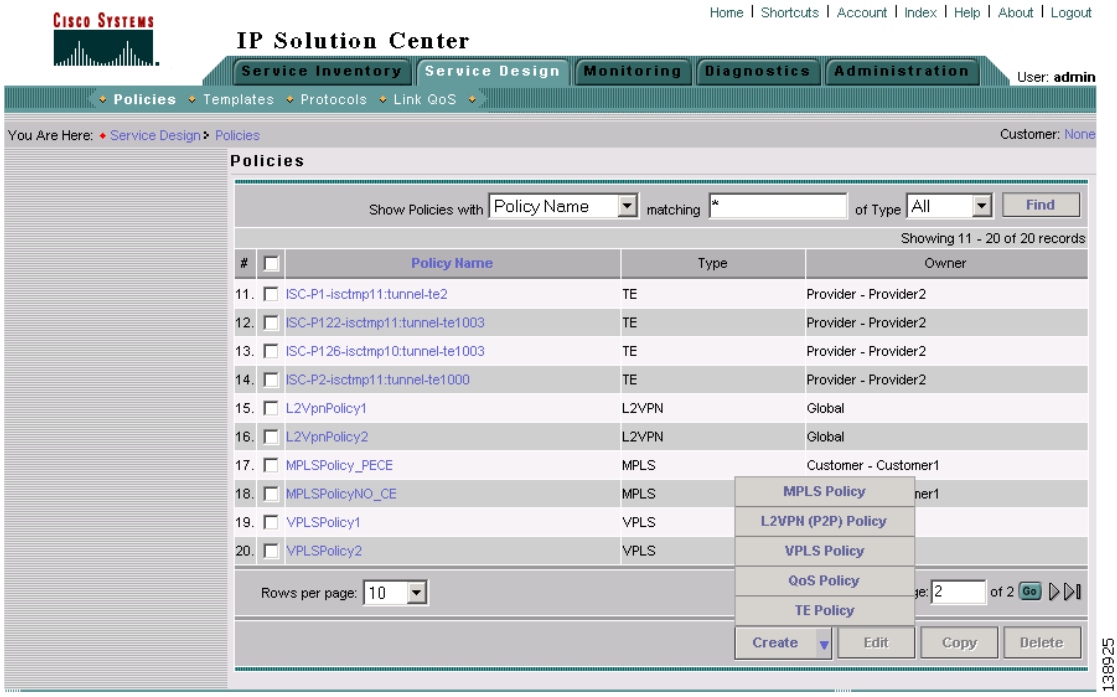
To create a TE policy, use the following steps:

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

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

The Policies window in Figure 5-1 appears.

Figure 5-1 Policies Window

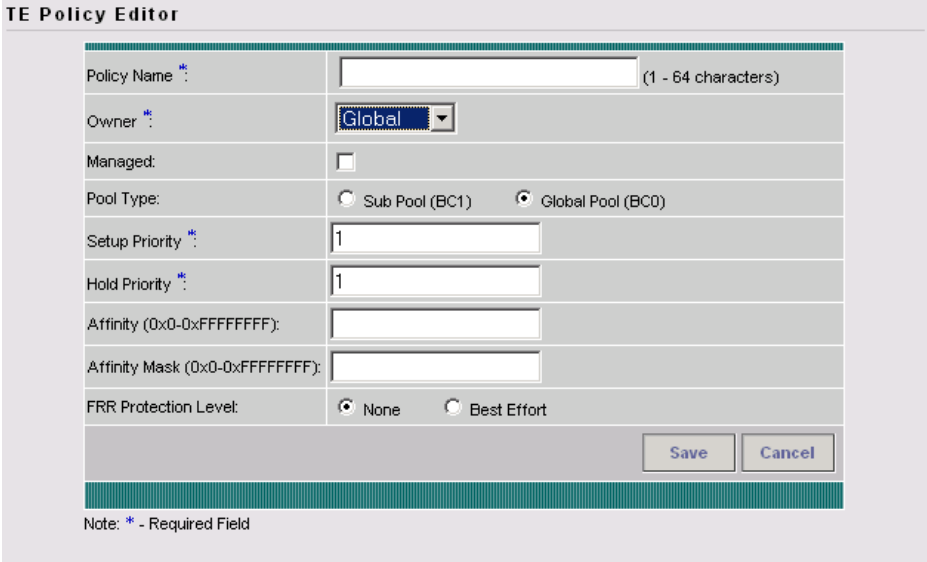


Step 3 Click **Create** and select **TE Policy** to set up a new TE policy.

To edit an existing policy, select the policy that you want to modify and click **Edit**. The TE Policy Editor window in Figure 5-2 appears.

Note A policy that is being used by a tunnel cannot be modified.

Figure 5-2 TE Policy Editor



For an explanation of the various window elements, see TE Policies, page 9-2.

Step 4 Fill in the required fields marked with an asterisk (*) and any optional fields.

If you intend to use the TE policy for managed tunnels, make sure to check the **Managed** check box. When setting up a policy for a managed tunnel, the **Setup** and **Hold** priorities are automatically set to zero (highest priority). In the case of a policy for an unmanaged tunnel, you can specify the desired **Setup** and **Hold** priority settings.

Step 5 Click **Save**.

Create Explicit Path

This section describes how to create a TE explicit path. For other TE explicit path operations, see TE Explicit Paths, page A-33.

Paths are defined between source and destination routers, possibly with one or more hops in between. Paths are used for primary and backup tunnels in the explicit path option(s).

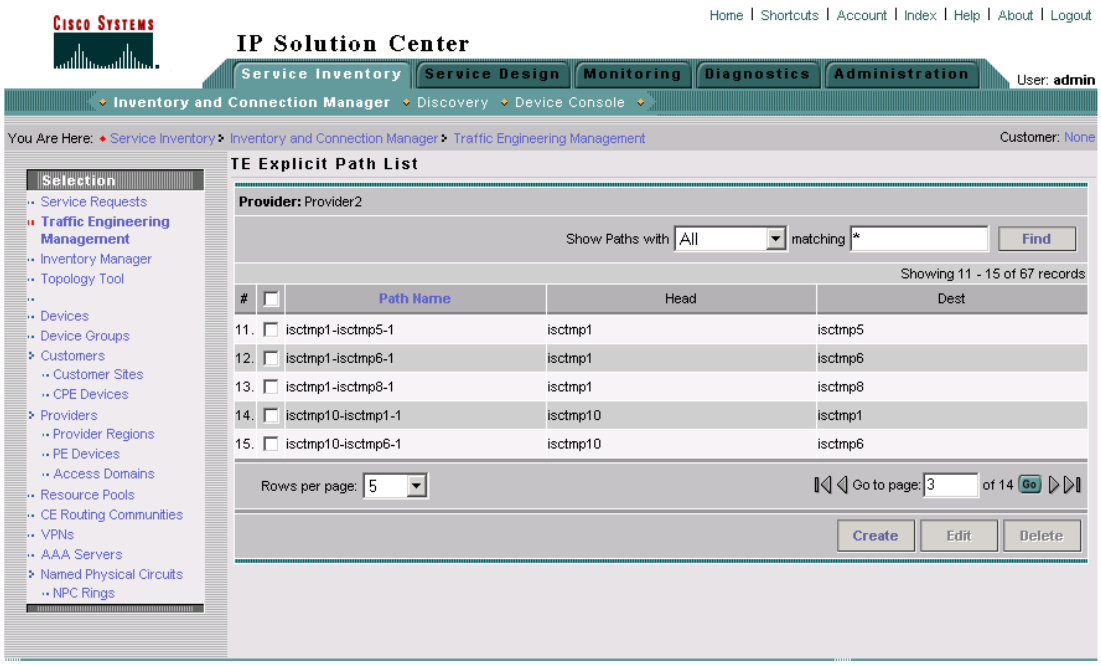
If you intend to create an explicit path for managed tunnels, the path should not contain any non-TE enabled interfaces. Paths with non-TE enabled interfaces will be filtered out by the tunnel path chooser of the tunnel editor for managed tunnels and backup tunnels (not unmanaged tunnels).

To create or edit an explicit path, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **TE Explicit Paths**. The TE Explicit Path List window appears. (see Figure 5-3**)**

Figure 5-3 TE Explicit Path List



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create/Edit Explicit Path, page A-34.

Step 3 To create an explicit path in the **TE Explicit Path List**, click **Create**. The New TE Explicit Path window in Figure 5-4 appears.

To edit an explicit path in the explicit path list, select the explicit path that you want to modify and click **Edit**. The TE Explicit Path Editor window in Figure 5-5 appears.

Note An explicit path that is being used by a tunnel cannot be modified. However, use Edit to view the path.

Figure 5-4 New TE Explicit Path

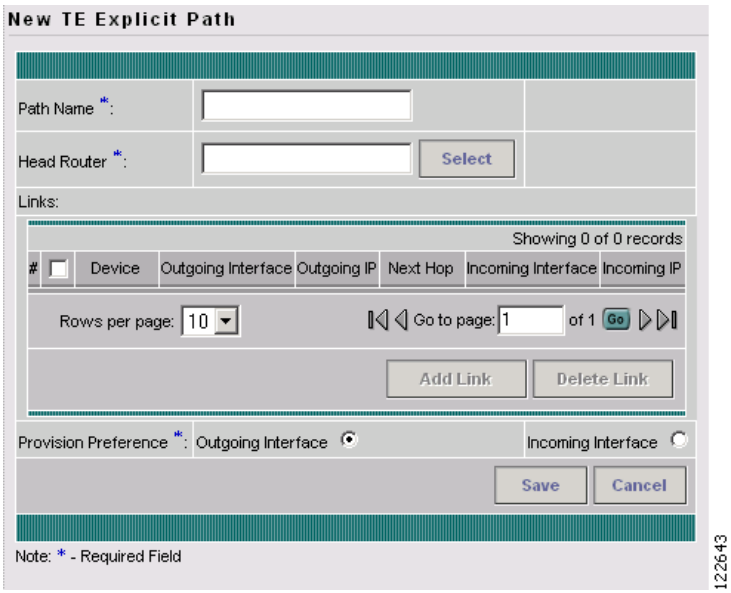
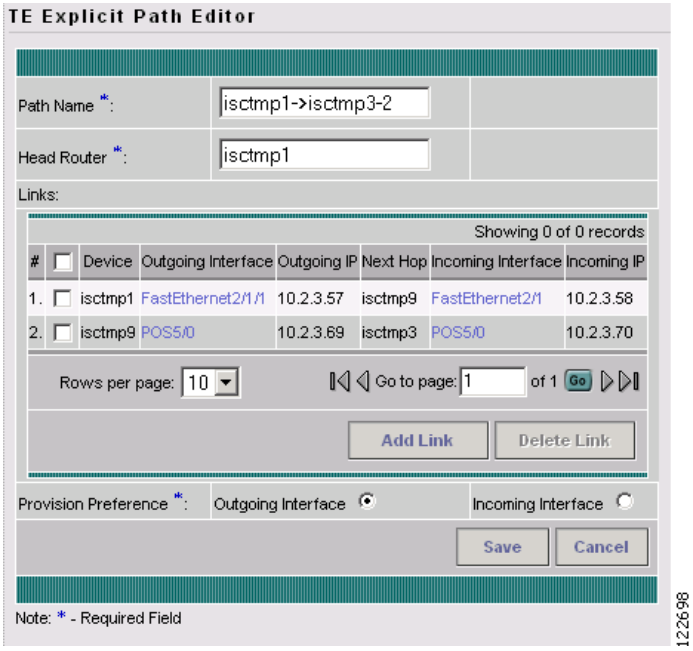


Figure 5-5 TE Explicit Path Editor



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create/Edit Explicit Path, page A-34 and Edit TE SR (Primary or Backup), page A-52.

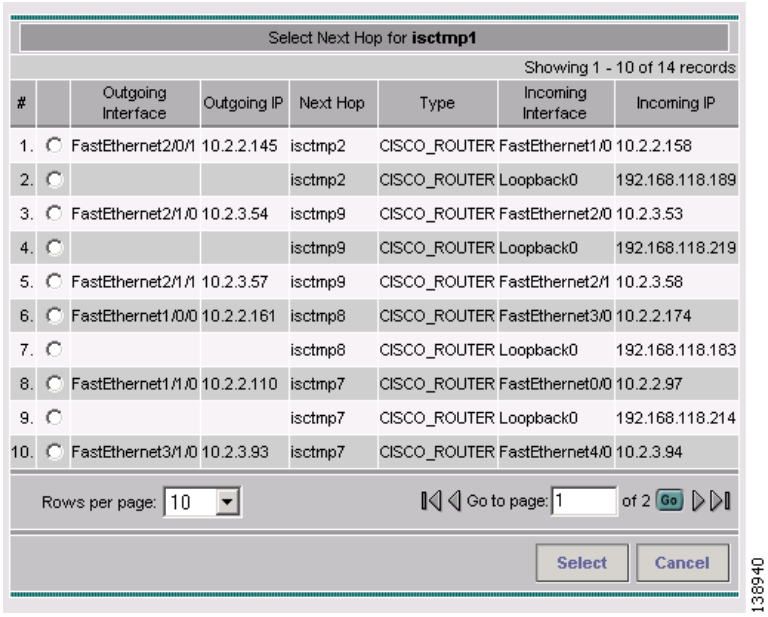
Note If a path is used by any tunnel, no modifications are possible. The **Outgoing Interface** and **Incoming Interface** links are not selectable and the Provision Preference line and the **Add Link**, **Delete Link**, and **Save** buttons disappear.

Step 4 Specify a path name and select a head router.

Step 5 Click **Add Link**. A blank line is added to the hop list table.

Step 6 Now an outgoing or an incoming interface must be selected for the head router. Under **Incoming Interface** or **Outgoing Interface**, click **Add Interface**. The Select Next Hop window in Figure 5-6 appears.

Figure 5-6 Select Next Hop



The next hop list contains all the possible next hops of the router, excluding the ones already included in the explicit paths (to avoid path loops).

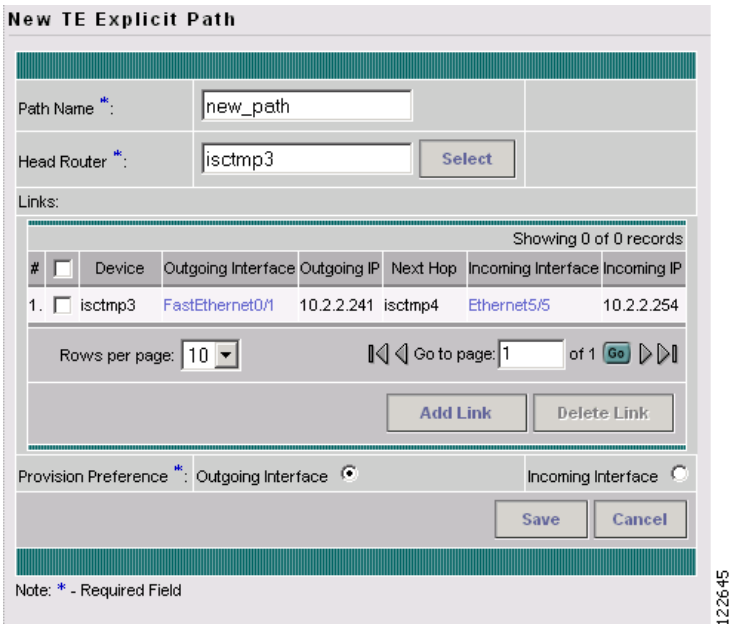
The next hop list contains TE interfaces and at most one non-TE interface for each router (if the loopback interface is used as the MPLS TE ID of the device). For TE interfaces, the **Outgoing Interface** and **Outgoing IP** columns are populated by the application.

Note If a non-TE interface is selected, **Provision Preference** (Figure 5-4) is set to **Incoming Interface**. The provision preference cannot be set manually.

Step 7 Select an interface and click **Select**. The corresponding link information is added to the new explicit path in the **Links** table as shown in Figure 5-7.

The incoming interface field is automatically populated.

Figure 5-7 New Link for TE Explicit Path



Step 8 To add another link, click **Add Link** again.

Step 9 To modify an existing link, click the link in the **Outgoing Interface** or the **Incoming Interface** columns, make the desired changes, and click **Select**.

Step 10 Optionally, select **Provision Preference** by clicking either the **Outgoing Interface** or the **Incoming Interface** radio button.

Note If you try to select the **Provision Preference** before adding a link when non-TE interfaces are present, the **Add Link** process overrides the **Provision Preference** and sets it to incoming.

Step 11 Click **Save** to keep the created TE explicit path or click **Cancel** to quit without saving.

Primary Tunnel Operations

ISC TEM allows you to perform a number of primary tunnel operations, which are described in the following.

Create Primary Tunnel

After a TE Policy and an explicit path have been set up, a primary tunnel can be created. There are two types of primary tunnels:

- Managed Primary Tunnels
- Unmanaged Primary Tunnels

Below, the GUI flow is described for creating unmanaged primary tunnels. It is very similar for managed primary tunnels and the few differences that exist are described in Managed/Unmanaged Primary Tunnels, page 1-3 and Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

To create a managed or an unmanaged primary tunnel, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window in Figure 5-8 appears.

or

Click **Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel**. The TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window in Figure 5-9 appears.

Figure 5-8 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR

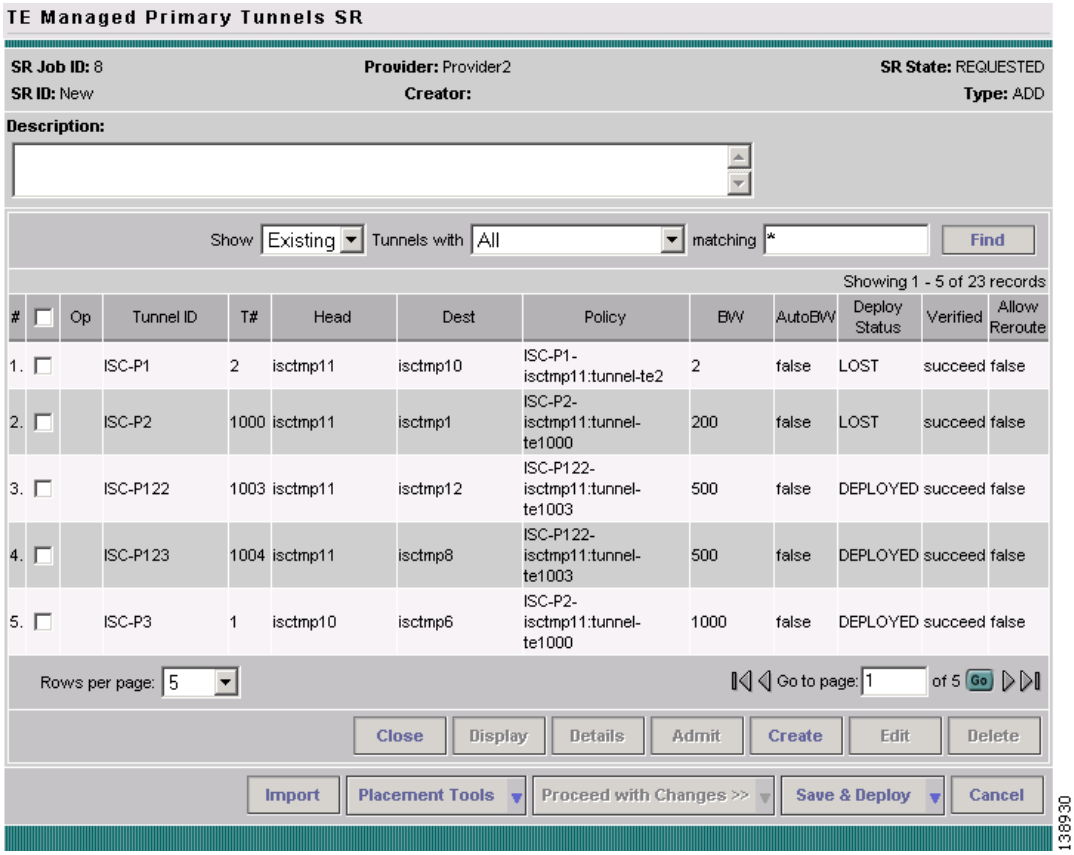
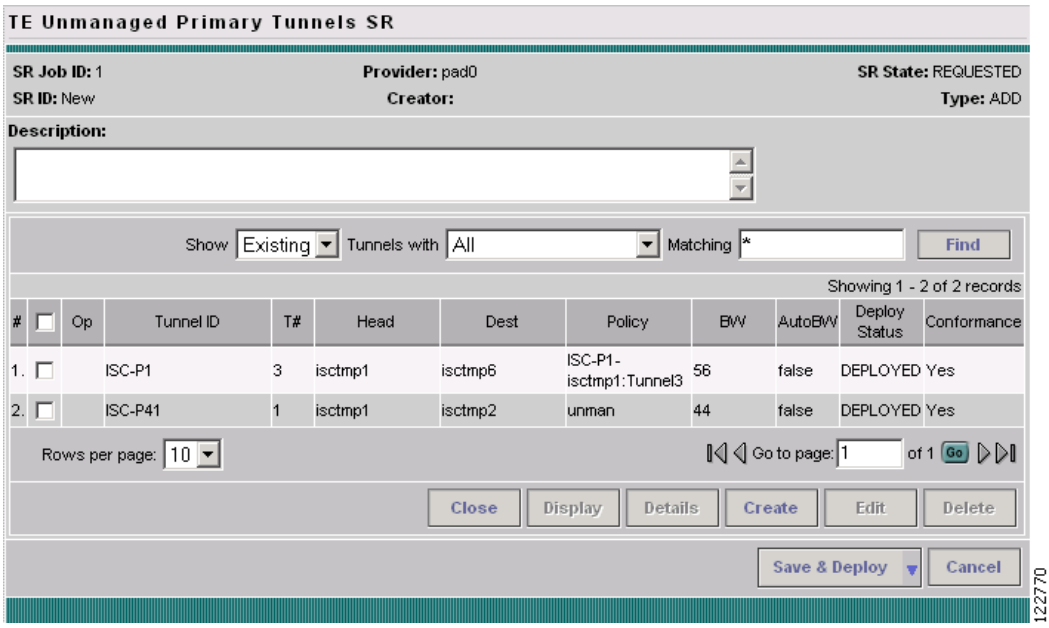


Figure 5-9 TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Note that for the unmanaged tunnels list, the last two columns in the managed tunnels list in Figure 5-8 (Verified and Allow Reroute) are replaced by the Conformance column.

In this example, we will create an unmanaged tunnel.

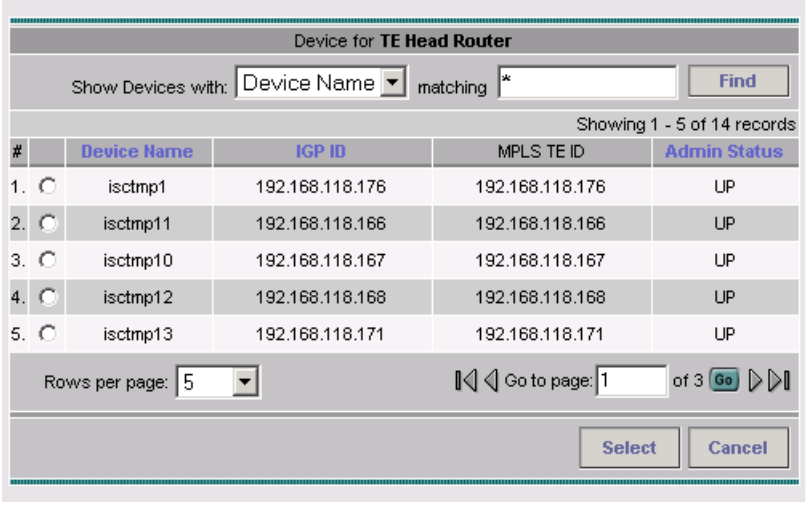
Step 3 Click **Create**. The Create TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window in Figure 5-10 appears.

Figure 5-10 Create TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel

For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41 and Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 4 To select a **Head Device** in the Create TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window, click the corresponding **Select** button to open the Select Device for TE Head Router window shown in Figure 5-11.

Figure 5-11 Select Device for TE Head Router

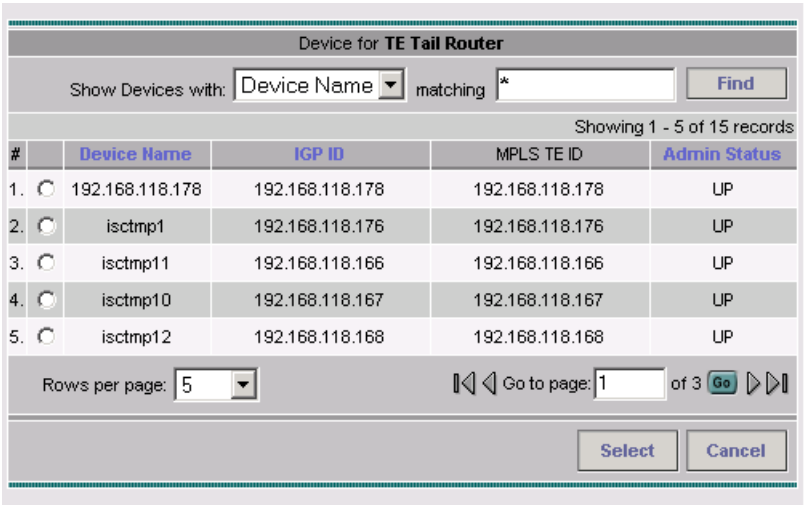


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41 and Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 5 Select a device name and click **Select**. The Select Device for TE Head Router window closes and the prompt returns to the Create TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window.

Step 6 To select a **Destination Device** in the Create TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window, click the corresponding **Select** button to open the Select Device for TE Tail Router window shown in Figure 5-12.

Figure 5-12 Select Device for TE Tail Router



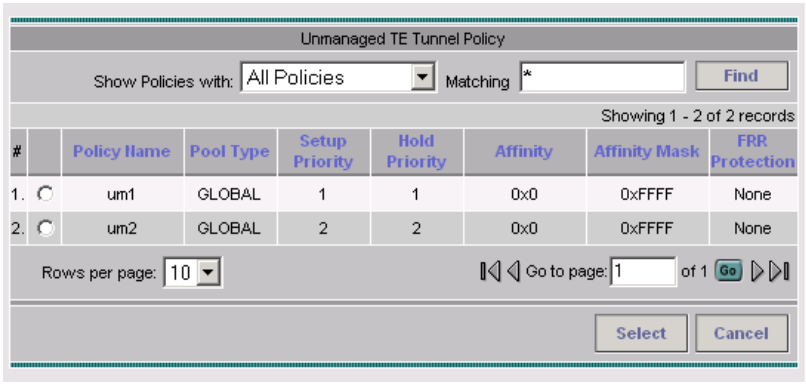
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41 and Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 7 Select a device name and click **Select**. The Select Device for TE Tail Router window closes and the prompt returns to the Create TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window.

Step 8 To select a **Tunnel Policy** in the Create TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window, click the corresponding **Select** button to open the Select Unmanaged TE Tunnel Policy window shown in Figure 5-13.

Note To create a managed tunnel, make sure that one or more managed tunnel policies are available. If that is not the case, go to **Policy Manager** (see Create TE Policy, page 5-2) and make sure to check the **Managed** check box.

Figure 5-13 Select Unmanaged TE Tunnel Policy



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41 and Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 9 Select a policy and click the **Select** button. This brings you back to the tunnel editor.

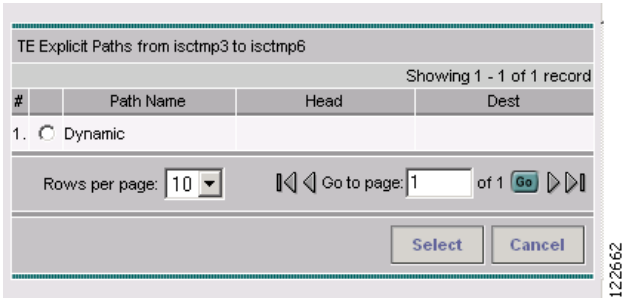
Step 10 Click **Add** to set up path options for the tunnel. The Select TE Explicit Path window in Figure 5-14 appears.

The **Path Options** section provides two path types, **Explicit Path** and **Dynamic Path**.

An **Explicit Path** is a fixed path from a specific head to a specific destination device.

A **Dynamic Path** is provisioned by allowing the head router to find a path. The **dynamic** keyword is provisioned to the routers.

Figure 5-14 Select TE Explicit Path



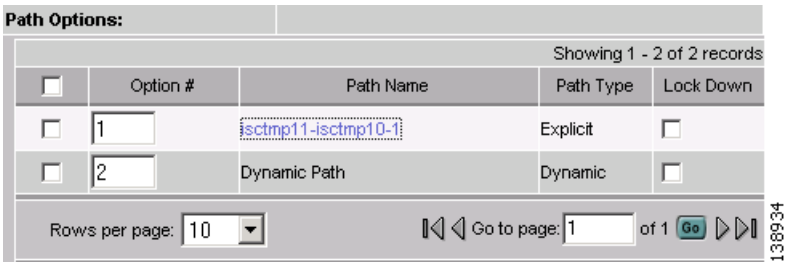
For unmanaged tunnels, paths can be either explicit or dynamic.

Step 11 Select the desired TE Explicit Path unless you prefer dynamic path only. If none is available, you can set one up first. To do so, see Create Explicit Path, page 5-4.

Click **Select**.

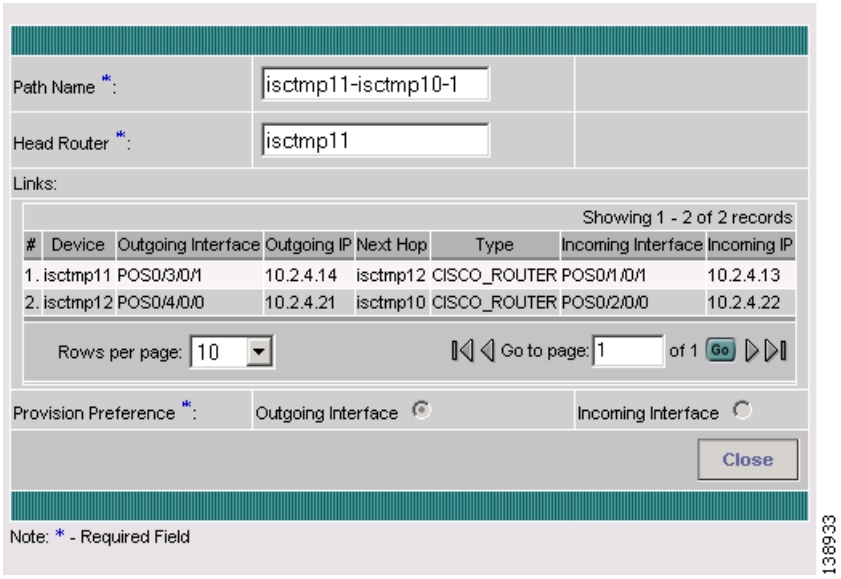
The selected path appears in the **Path Options** section of the create window as shown in Figure 5-15.

Figure 5-15 Path Options



For explicit paths (<head_device>-<destination_device>), you can click the path name to open the non-editable Explicit Path Viewer as shown in Figure 5-16.

Figure 5-16 TE Explicit Path Viewer



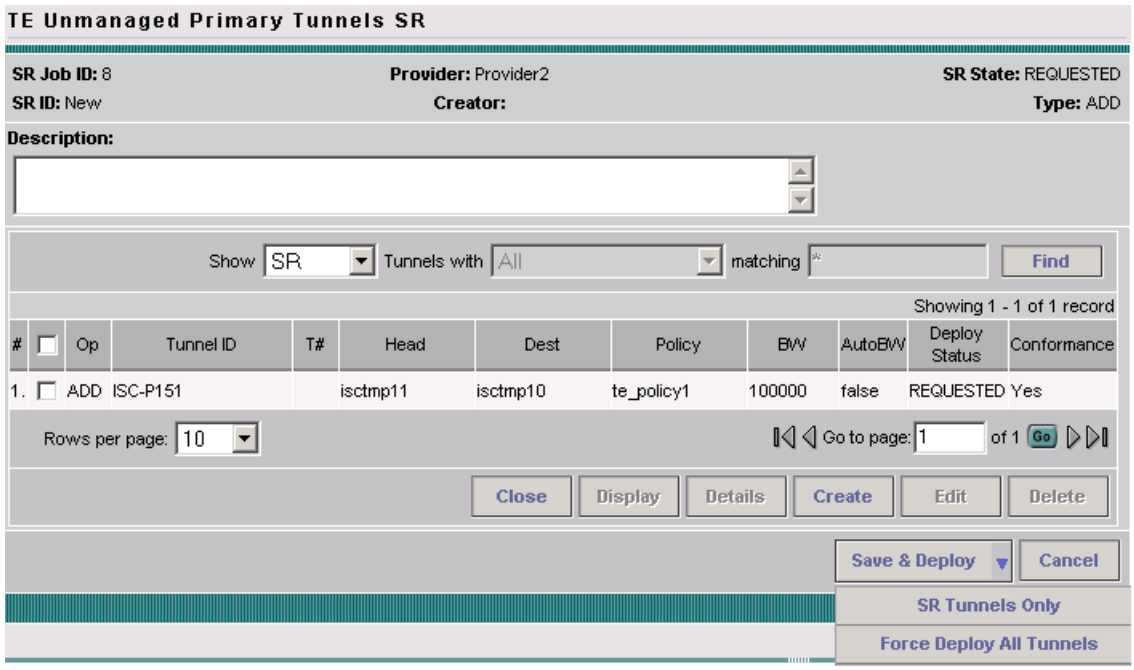
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create/Edit Explicit Path, page A-34.

Step 12 In the Create TE Unmanaged Tunnel window, click **OK** to accept the entered tunnel information or click **Cancel** to quit and return to the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window.

Step 13 The TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel SR window appears with the newly created SR (Figure 5-17) with the Op field set to ADD.

Note The added tunnel can be reverted from the ADD state to its original state by selecting it and clicking **Delete**. The tunnel is removed from the tunnel list.

Figure 5-17 Service Requests - Unmanaged Tunnels



Step 14 In the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window, click **Save & Deploy** (see Note on page 15) to either deploy the new tunnel SR to the network or force deploy all tunnels, or you can create or edit more primary tunnels and then save and deploy all changes.

When you click Save & Deploy, a background process is started. To avoid a potential conflict with another deployment, wait until the SR has completed the Requested and Pending states before deploying another SR with Save & Deploy. To see the state of deployment, go to the Service Requests window at **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests** or open **Monitoring** > **Task Manager**.

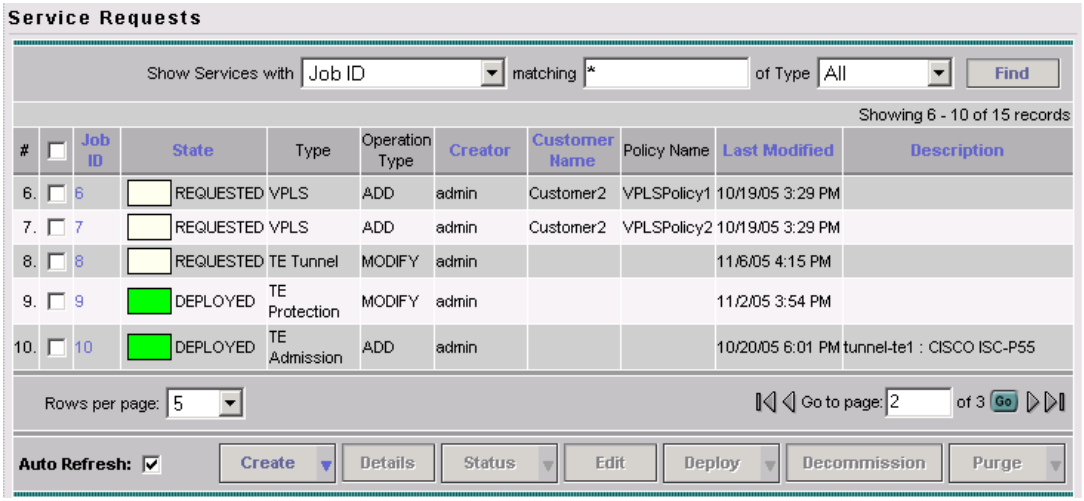
For a further description of save and deploy options, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Note For managed tunnels, you cannot deploy the service request until you have used the **Proceed with Changes >>** button to perform either Tunnel Placement, Tunnel Audit, or Tunnel Repair (see Chapter 6, "Advanced Primary Tunnel Management").

Note With the exception of TE Traffic Admission SRs, TE SRs are always deployed immediately from the specific TE SR window, not from **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests**.

Step 15 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears (see Figure 5-18) and displays the state of the deployed SR (first REQUESTED, then PENDING, then DEPLOYED, if successful).

Figure 5-18 Service Requests - Unmanaged Tunnels



For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

If the SR does not go to the **Deployed** state, go to the Task Logs window to see the deployment log (**Monitoring > Task Manager > Logs**) as described in SR Deployment Logs, page 10-1.

To edit the service request from the **Service Requests** window, go back to the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR or the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window as described in Edit Primary Tunnel, page 5-16.

Edit Primary Tunnel

Primary tunnel attributes can be modified in the primary tunnel editor

There are two ways to access the primary tunnel editor:

- from the managed or unmanaged primary tunnels SR window or
- from the Service Requests window.

Access from Primary Tunnel SR Window

To access the primary tunnel editor from the primary tunnel SR window (TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR or TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window) and edit a managed or an unmanaged primary tunnel, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

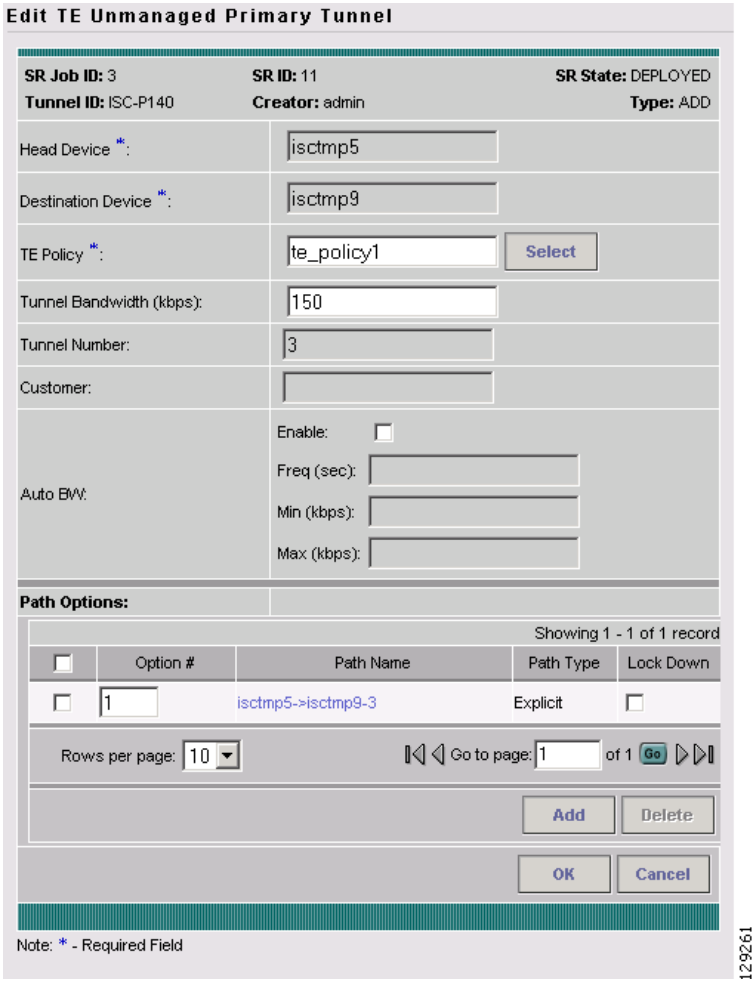
Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears .

or

Click **Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel**. The TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window in Figure 5-9 appears.

Step 3 To edit a tunnel SR, select the desired SR and click **Edit**. The Edit TE Managed Primary Tunnel or the Edit TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window in Figure 5-19 appears.

Figure 5-19 Edit TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel



The primary tunnel editor is identical to that of the create primary tunnel GUI. For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41 and Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 4 Make the desired changes and click **OK** or **Cancel** to discard the changes.

Step 5 In the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel SR window, the Op field changes to MODIFY.

Note The modified tunnel can be reverted to its original state by selecting it and clicking **Delete**. The MODIFY flag in the Op column disappears.

Click **Save & Deploy** (see Note on page 15) to either deploy the new tunnel SR to the network or force deploy all tunnels, or you can create or edit more primary tunnels and then save and deploy all changes.

Step 6 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears (see Figure 5-18) and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

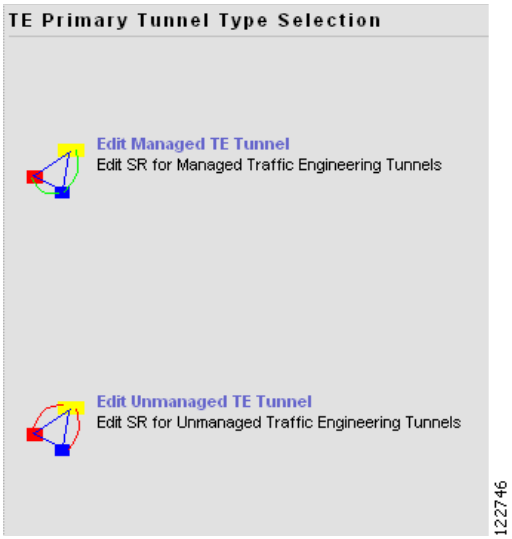
Access from Service Requests Window

To access the primary tunnel editor from the Service Requests window, assuming that the SR has been created, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests**.

Step 2 To edit the desired tunnel SR, select the SR in question and click **Edit**. The TE Primary Tunnel Type Selection window in Figure 5-20 appears.

Figure 5-20 TE Primary Tunnel Type Selection



Step 3 Specify the type of tunnel, managed or unmanaged. The TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR or the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel SR window appears displaying the SR selected in the Service Requests window. An example of the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel SR window is shown in Figure 5-9.

Step 4 Select the tunnel SR and click **Edit**. The Edit TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel window in Figure 5-19 appears.

Go to Access from Primary Tunnel SR Window, page 5-16 and continue the process from Step 4.

Delete Primary Tunnel

To delete a managed or an unmanaged primary tunnel from the primary tunnel SR window (TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR or TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window), use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

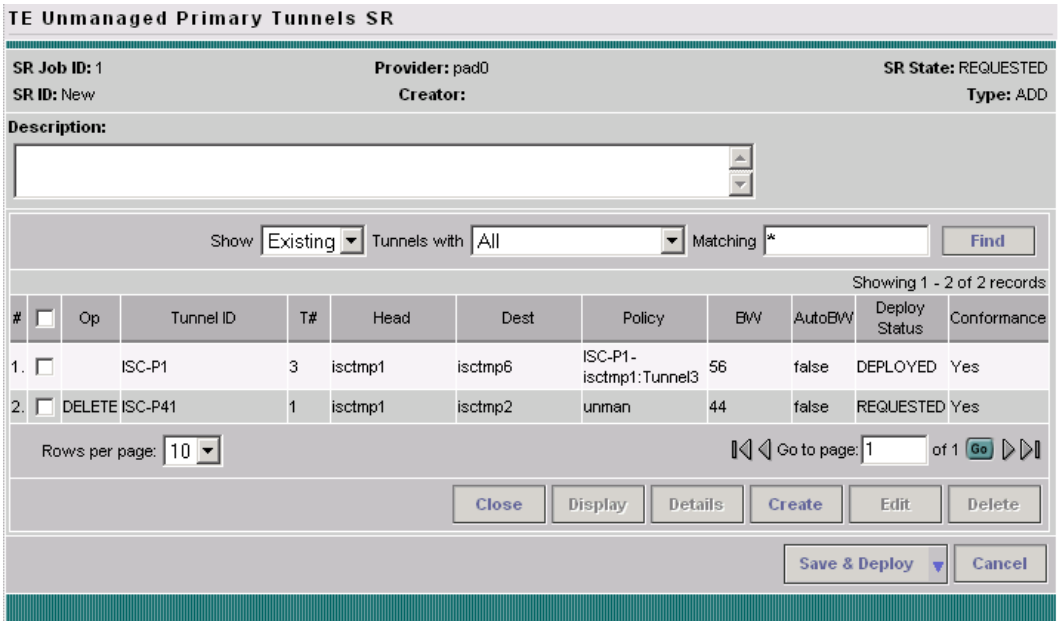
Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears .

or

Click **Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel**. The TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR window in Figure 5-9 appears.

Step 3 To delete a tunnel, select the desired tunnel(s) and click **Delete**. The **Op** field status changes to **DELETE** as shown in Figure 5-21.

Figure 5-21 TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnels SR - Delete Requested



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41 and Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel, page A-59.

Note The deleted tunnel can be reverted to its original state by selecting it and clicking **Delete**. The DELETE flag in the Op column disappears.

Click **Save & Deploy** to either deploy the new tunnel SR to the network or force deploy all tunnels, or you can create or edit more primary tunnels and then save and deploy all changes.

Step 4 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears (see Figure 5-18) and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

Backup Tunnel Operations

ISC TEM allows you to perform a number of backup tunnel operations, which are described in this section.

Note Non-POS interfaces cannot be FRR protected on IOS-XR devices.

Create Backup Tunnel

Backup tunnels are created in much the same way as primary tunnels. In both cases, building an explicit path is not required when an existing path already traverses the desired routers. A path can be used for any number of tunnels within its bandwidth capacity.

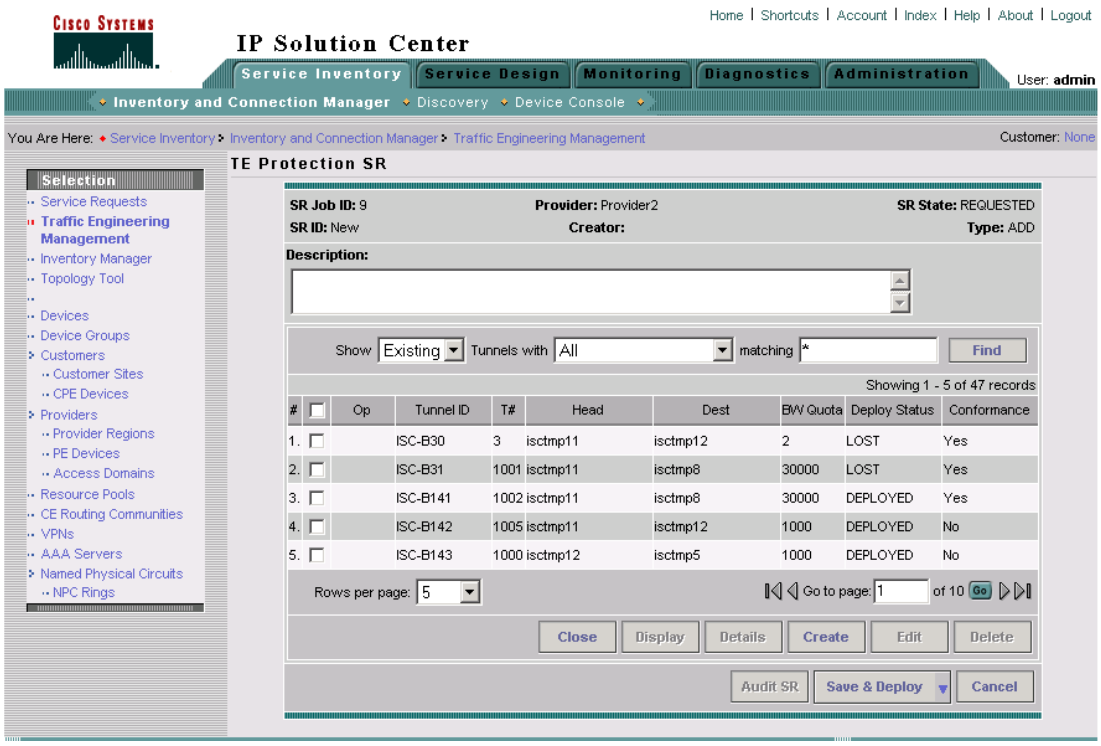
A precondition for creating a backup tunnel is the presence of an explicit path. To create an explicit path, see Create Explicit Path, page 5-4.

To create a backup tunnel, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **Create TE Backup Tunnel**. The TE Protection SR window in Figure 5-22 appears.

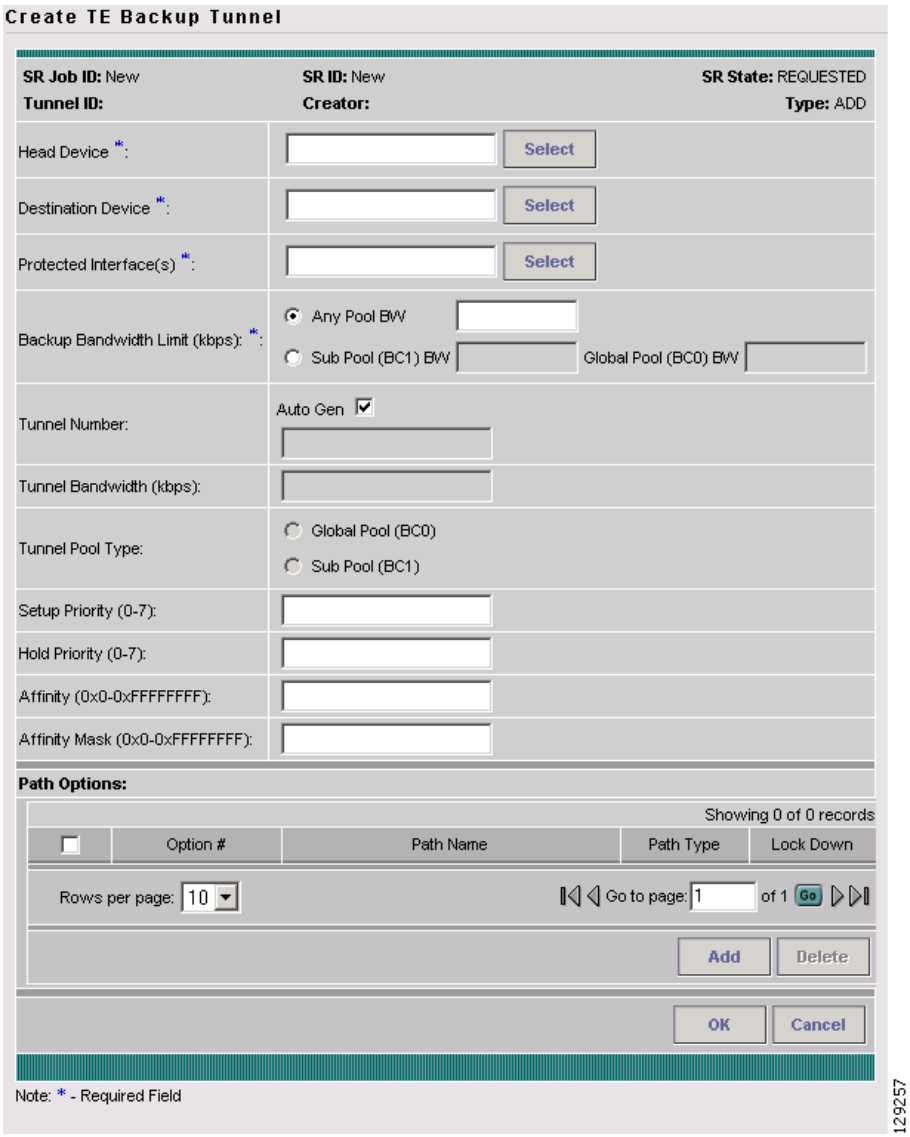
Figure 5-22 TE Protection SR



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Backup Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 3 Click **Create**. The Create TE Backup Tunnel window in Figure 5-23 appears.

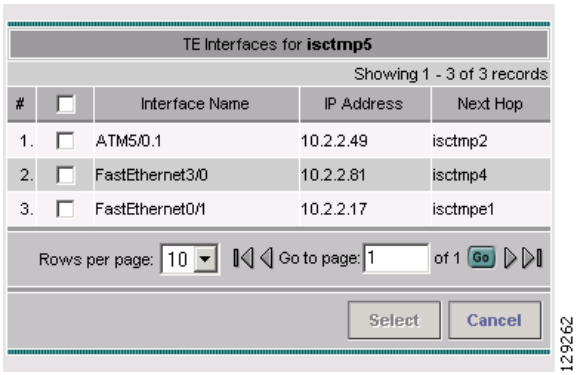
Figure 5-23 Create TE Backup Tunnel



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Backup Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 4 Select, at a minimum, a **Head Device**, a **Destination Device**, and a **Protected Interface**. Also, specify a **Backup Bandwidth Limit** greater than zero. Add other tunnel information as desired.

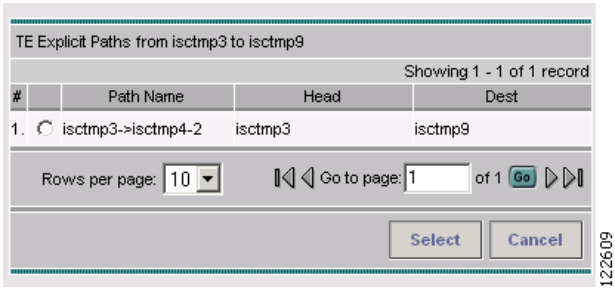
Figure 5-24 Select TE Protected Interface



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Select TE Protected Interface, page A-63.

Step 5 Click **Add** to add just one path. The Select TE Explicit Path window in Figure 5-25 appears.

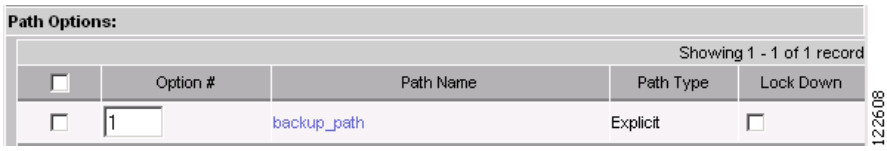
Figure 5-25 Select TE Explicit Path



Step 6 Select an explicit path. It must match the head and destination of an existing path. If none is available, you first must set one up. To do so, see Create Explicit Path, page 5-4.

Step 7 Click **Select**. The selected path appears in the **Path Options** section of the page as shown in the Select TE Explicit Path window in Figure 5-26.

Figure 5-26 Path Options



For explicit paths, you can click the path name to open the Explicit Path Viewer as shown in Figure 5-16.

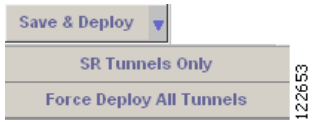
Step 8 In the Create TE Backup Tunnel window, click **OK** to accept the entered tunnel information or click **Cancel** to quit the window without saving it. The window closes.

Step 9 In the TE Protection SR window, a new backup tunnel is added in the tunnel list with the Op field set to ADD.

Note The added tunnel can be reverted to its original state by selecting it and clicking **Delete**. The tunnel is removed from the tunnel list.

Step 10 Click **Save & Deploy** to either deploy the new tunnel SR to the network or force deploy all tunnels, or you can create or edit more backup tunnels and then save and deploy all changes.

Figure 5-27 Save & Deploy Tunnels



The **Save & Deploy** button provides two options:

- **SR Tunnels Only**—Deploy all tunnel changes that does not impact tunnel placement, or if no changes were made to the SR, use this to re-deploy the SR that was in **Requested** or **Invalid** state.
- **Force Deploy All Tunnels**—Force deployment of all tunnels in this SR. This could be useful when previous provisioning of the SR has failed, so that it is necessary to force through the deployment of all tunnels in the SR.

When you click Save & Deploy, a background process is started. To avoid a potential conflict with another deployment, wait until the SR has completed the Requested and Pending states before deploying another SR with Save & Deploy. To see the state of deployment, go to the Service Request window under Inventory and Connection Manager or open the Task Manager under Monitoring.

Note With the exception of TE Traffic Admission SRs, TE SRs are always deployed immediately from the specific TE SR window, not from the Service Requests page in **Inventory and Connection Manager**.

Step 11 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

If the SR does not go to the **Deployed** state, go to the Task Logs window to see the deployment log (**Monitoring > Task Manager** > **Logs**) as described in SR Deployment Logs, page 10-1.

Edit Backup Tunnel

Backup tunnel attributes can be modified in the backup tunnel editor.

There are two ways to access the backup tunnel editor:

- from the Protection SR window or
- from the Service Requests window.

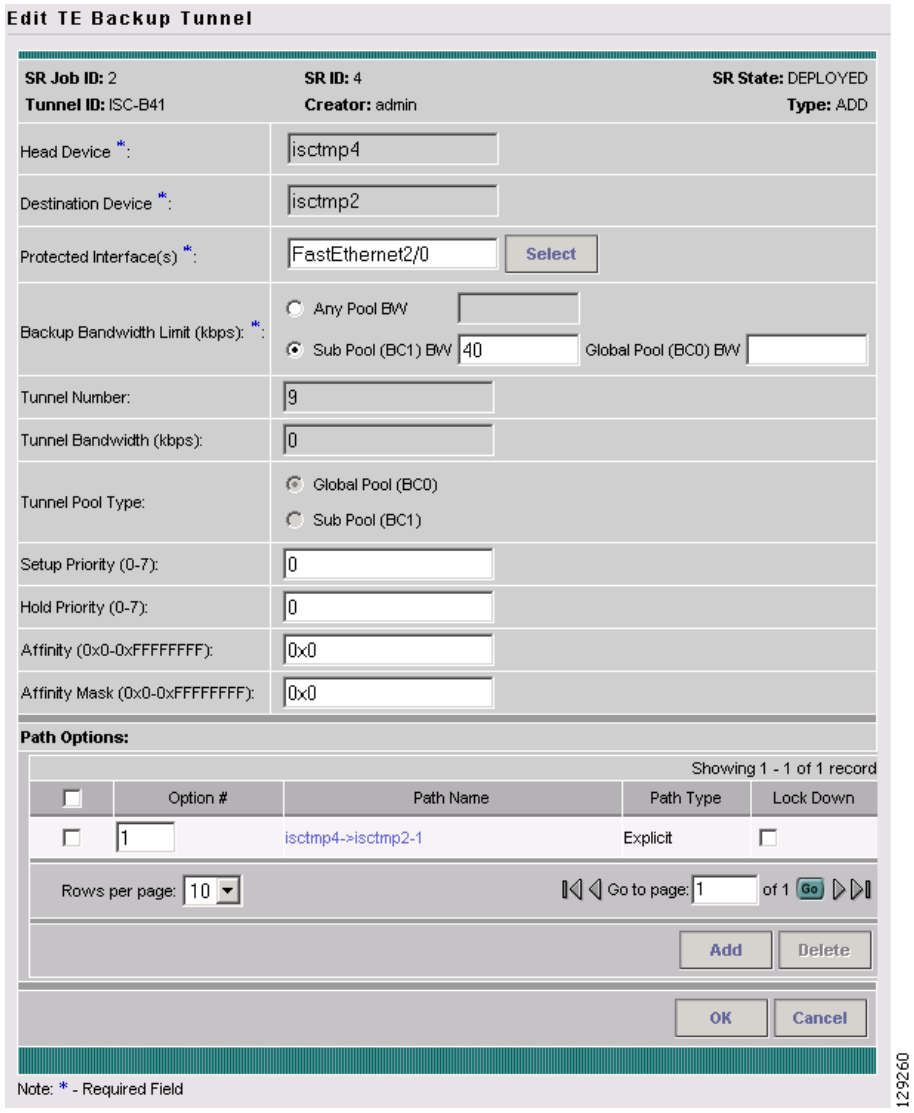
From the Protection SR Window

To access the Protection SR window to edit a backup tunnel, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create TE Backup Tunnel**. The TE Protection SR window appears.

Step 2 To edit a tunnel SR, select the desired SR and click **Edit**. The Edit TE Backup Tunnel window in Figure 5-28 appears.

Figure 5-28 Edit TE Backup Tunnel



The backup tunnel editor is identical to that of the create backup tunnel GUI. For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Backup Tunnel, page A-59.

Step 3 Make the desired changes and click **OK**.

Step 4 In the TE Protection window, the Op field changes to MODIFY.

Note The modified tunnel can be reverted to its original state by selecting it and clicking **Delete**. The MODIFY flag in the Op column disappears.

Step 5 In the TE Protection SR window, click **Save & Deploy** to either deploy the new tunnel SR to the network or force deploy all tunnels, or you can create or edit more backup tunnels and then save and deploy all changes.

The **Save & Deploy** button options are discussed in Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Step 6 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears (see Figure 5-18) and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

From the Service Requests Window

To edit a backup tunnel from the **Service Requests** window, assuming that the SR has been created use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests**.

Step 2 To edit the desired tunnel SR, select the SR in question and click **Edit**. The TE Protection SR window appears displaying the SR selected in the Service Requests window. An example of the TE Protection SR window is shown in Figure 5-22.

Step 3 Select the tunnel SR and click **Edit**. The Edit TE Backup Tunnel window in Figure 5-28 appears.

Go to From the Protection SR Window, page 5-25 and continue the process from Step 3.

Delete Backup Tunnel

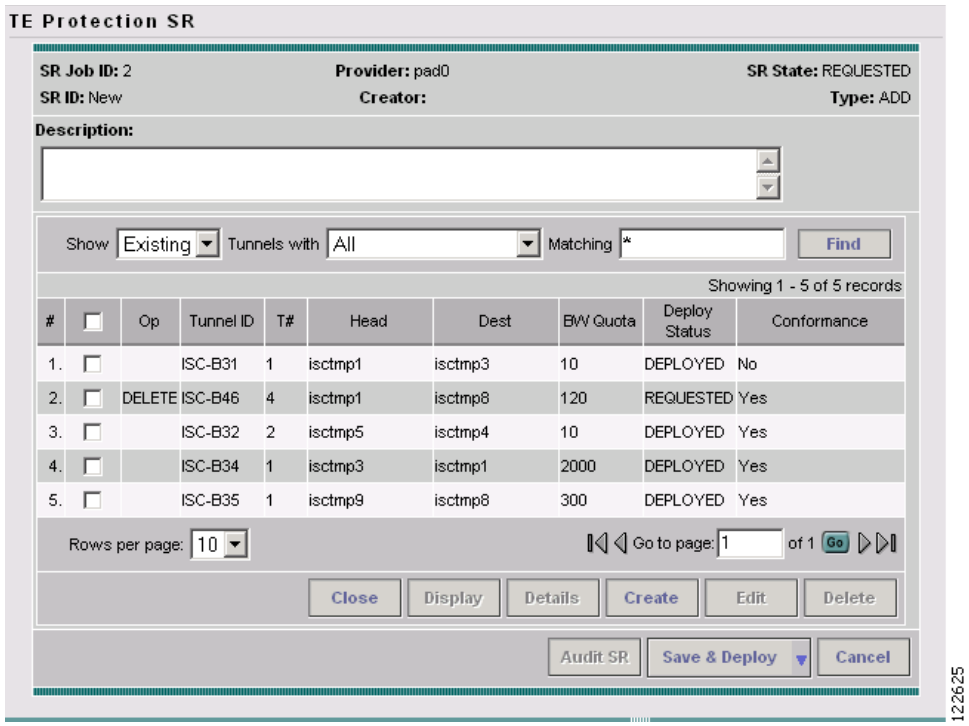
To delete a backup tunnel from the TE Protection SR window, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create TE Backup Tunnel**.

The TE Protection SR window in Figure 5-22 appears.

Step 2 To delete a tunnel SR, select the desired SR and click **Delete**. The **Op** field status changes to **DELETE** as shown in Figure 5-29.

Figure 5-29 TE Protection SR - Delete Requested



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Backup Tunnel, page A-59.

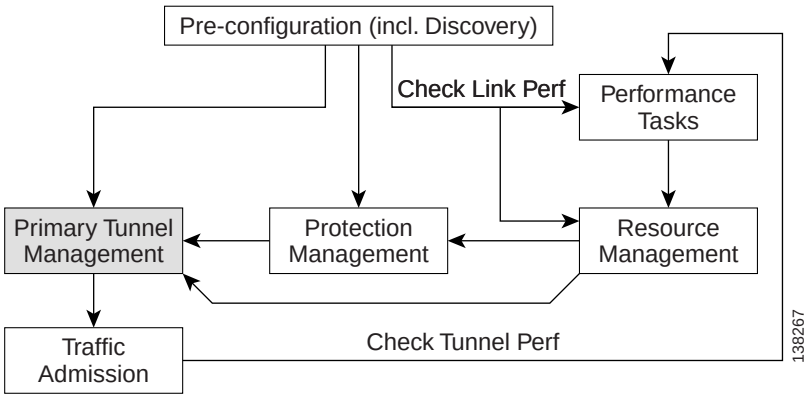
Note The deleted tunnel can be reverted to its original state by selecting it and clicking **Delete**. The DELETE flag in the Op column disappears.

Click **Save & Deploy** to either deploy the new tunnel SR to the network or force deploy all tunnels, or you can create or edit more primary tunnels and then save and deploy all changes.

Step 3 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears (see Figure 5-18) and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, “Managing Service Requests.”

Advanced Primary Tunnel Management



In addition to the basic tunnel management tools described in Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management”, ISC TEM gives access to a set of advanced tunnel planning tools that provide optimal placement of tunnels to ensure efficient use of network resources.

The advanced tools are available for managed tunnels only. The difference between managed and unmanaged tunnels is described in Managed/Unmanaged Primary Tunnels, page 1-3.

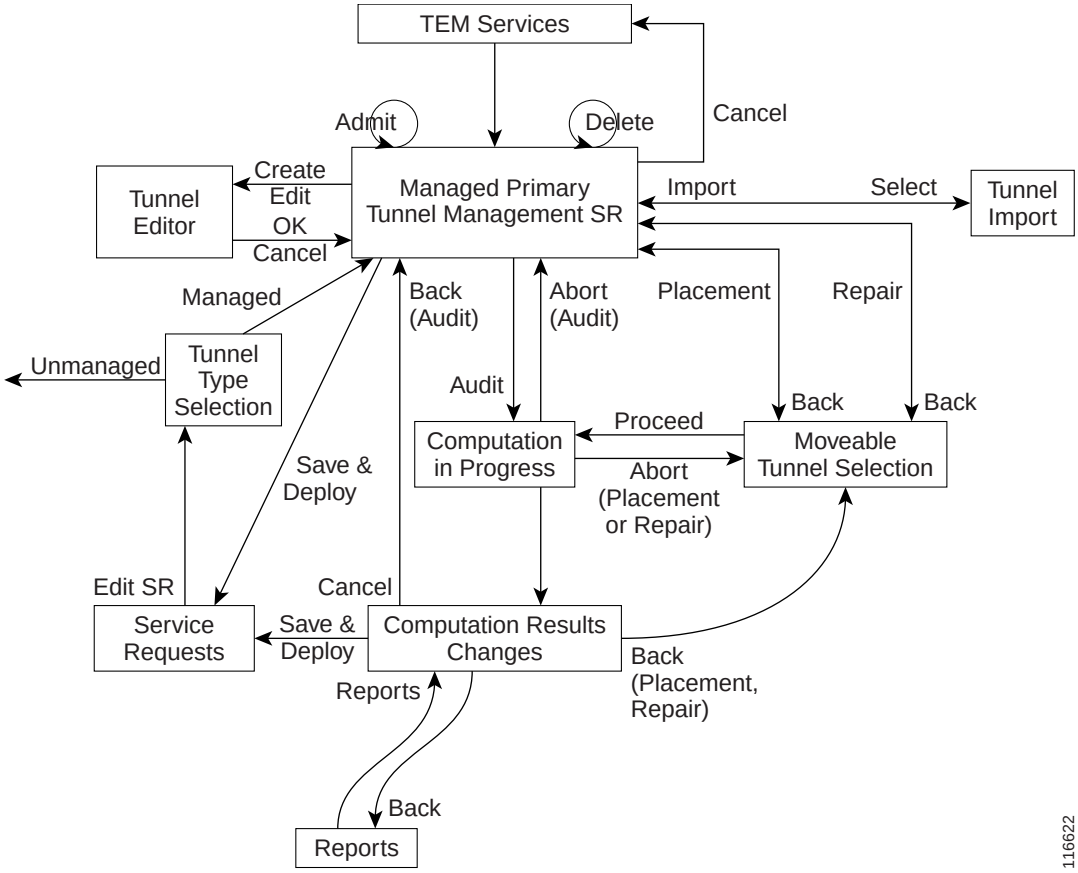
This chapter includes the following sections:

Tunnel Operations

This section explains the advanced tunnel operations in ISC TEM that incorporate the planning tools.

An overview of the primary tunnel management process is provided in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1 Primary Tunnel Management Processes



For **Tunnel Type Selection**, when you select **Unmanaged** the TE Unmanaged Primary Tunnel SR window appears (see Chapter 5, "Basic Tunnel Management").

All other elements in Figure 6-1 are described in this chapter.

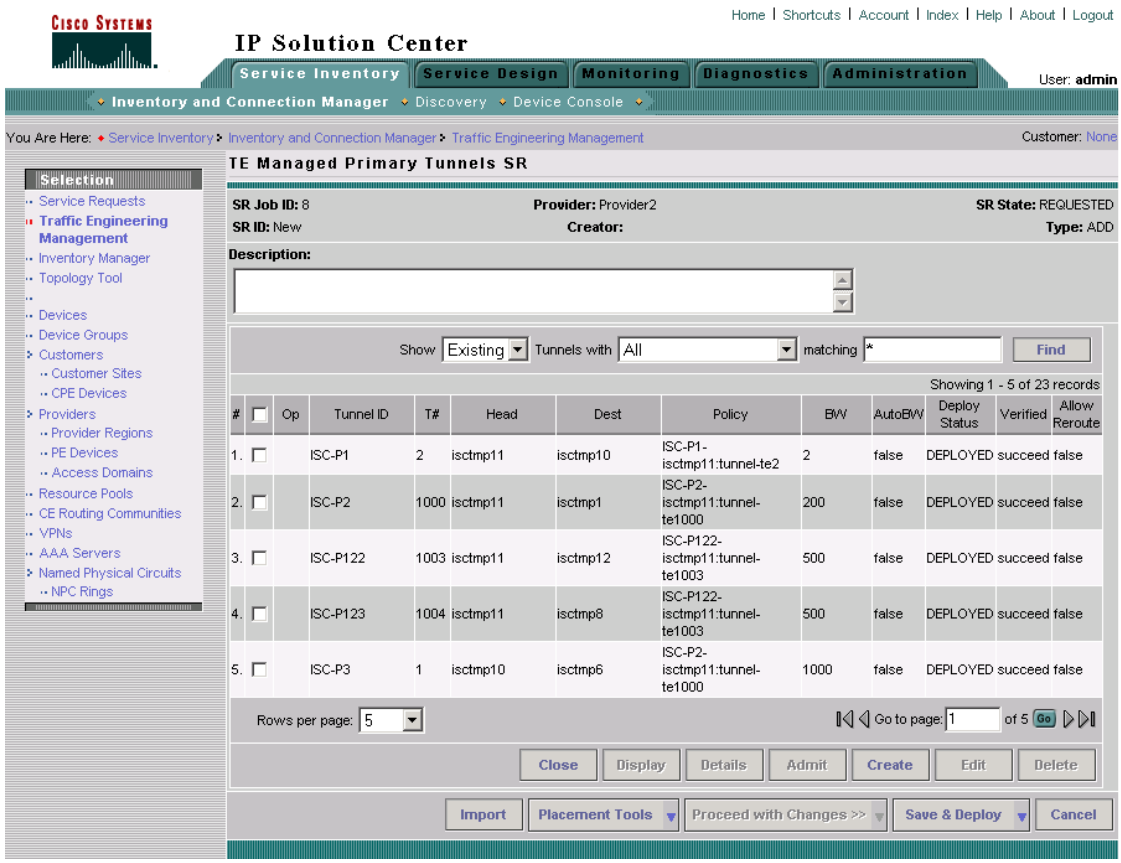
Create Primary Tunnel

To create a TE managed primary tunnel with the RG license installed, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears as shown in Figure 6-2.

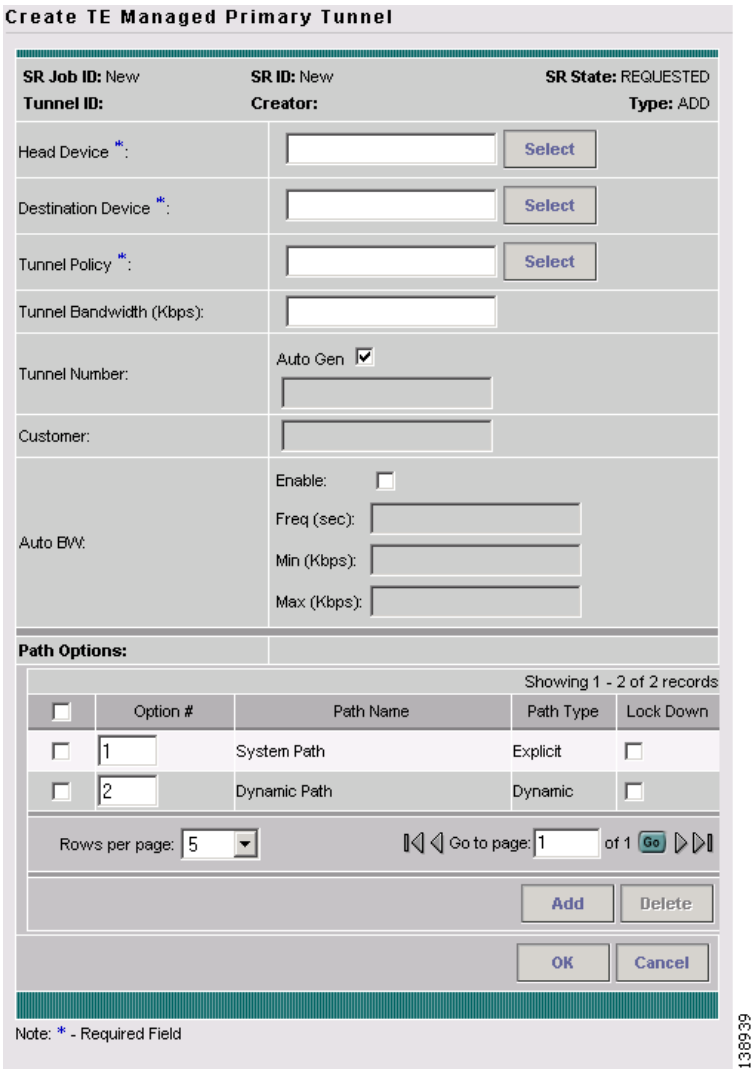
Figure 6-2 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Step 3 Click **Create**. The Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel window appears as shown in Figure 6-3.

Figure 6-3 Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

The **Path Options** section provides three path types, **System Path**, **Explicit Path**, and **Dynamic Path**.

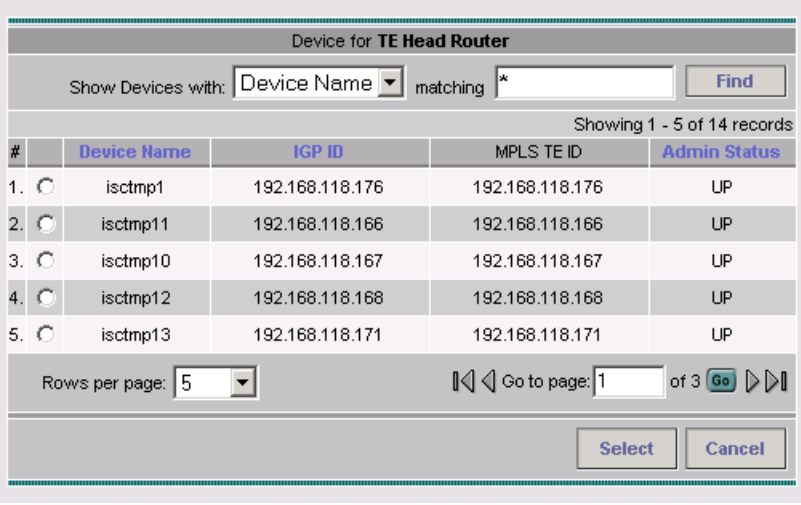
A **System Path** is an ISC system generated explicit path (immovable). The first path has to be an explicit path.

An **Explicit Path** is a fixed path from a specific head to a specific destination device.

A **Dynamic Path** is provisioned by allowing the head router to find a path. The **dynamic** keyword is provisioned to the routers.

Step 4 To select a **Head Device**, click the corresponding **Select** button to open the window shown in Figure 6-4.

Figure 6-4 Select Device for TE Head Router

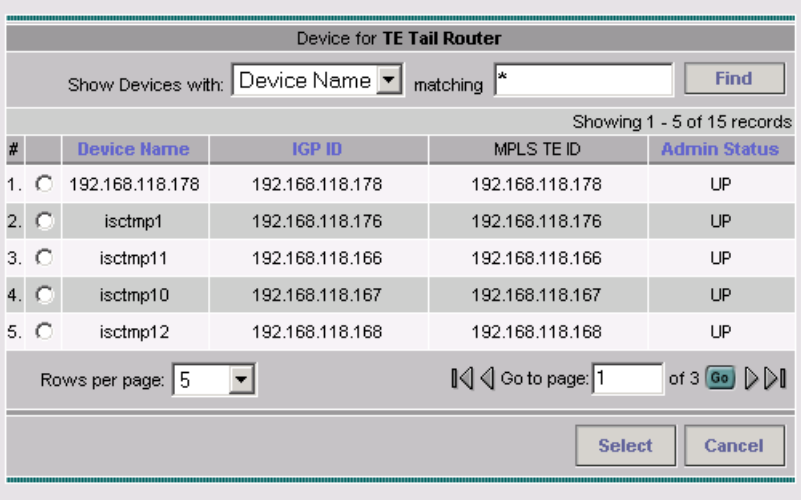


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel, page A-44.

Select a head device and click **Select**.

Step 5 To select a **Destination Device**, click the corresponding **Select** button to open the window shown in Figure 6-5.

Figure 6-5 Select Device for TE Tail Router



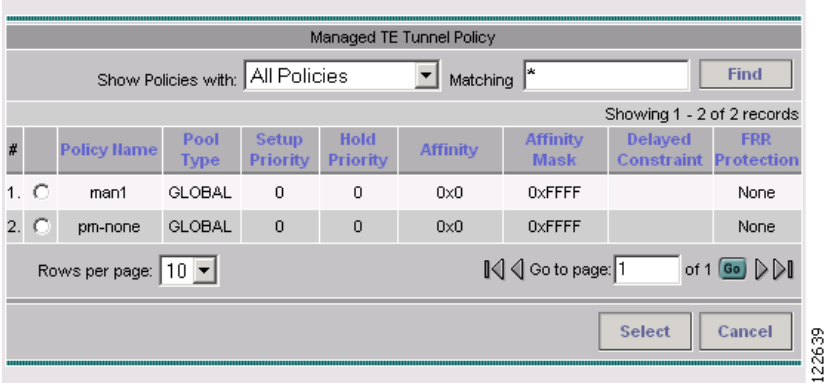
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel, page A-44.

Select a tail device and click **Select**.

Step 6 To select a **Tunnel Policy**, click the corresponding **Select** button to open the window shown in Figure 6-6.

Note If no tunnel policies are available, the reason could be that they are all unmanaged. To create a managed tunnel, use the **Policy Manager** (see Create Primary Tunnel, page 6-2) and make sure to check the **Managed** check box.

Figure 6-6 Select Managed TE Tunnel Policy



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel, page A-44.

Step 7 Specify a tunnel bandwidth greater than zero. Add other tunnel information as desired.

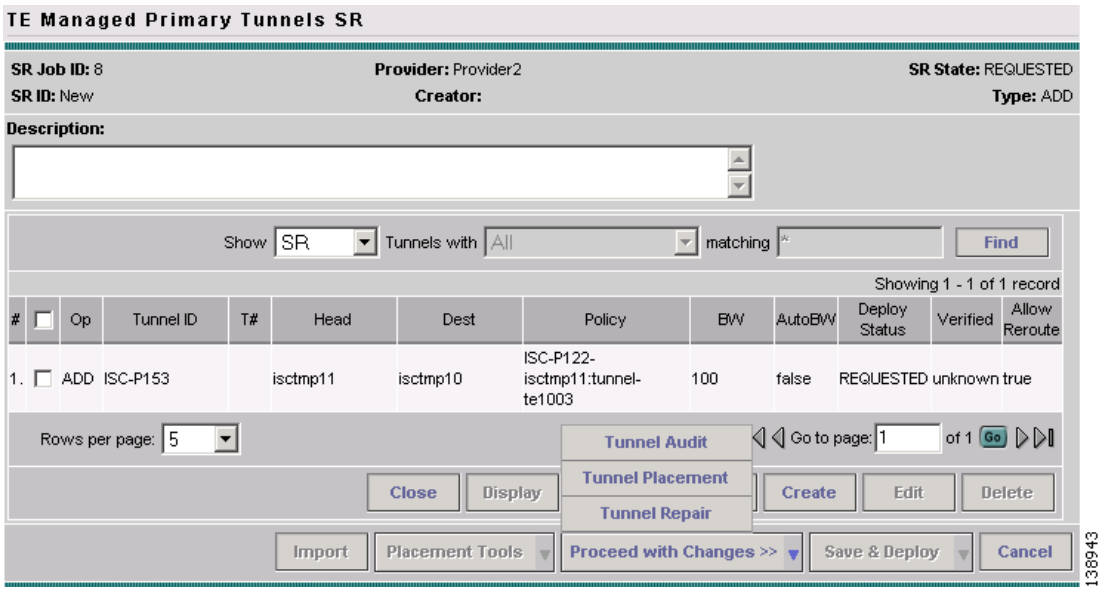
Step 8 Optionally, if you want to specify an explicit path rather than using the system path provided by ISC TEM, delete the system path and subsequently add the explicit path. For a more detailed explanation of this step, see Create Primary Tunnel, page 5-8.

Step 9 In the Create TE Managed Tunnel window, click **OK** to accept the entered tunnel information or **Cancel** to quit and return to the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window.

The TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR window in Figure 6-7 appears displaying the new tunnel with the Op field set to ADD to signify that an SR has been added.

Note The added tunnel can be reverted to its original state by selecting it and clicking **Delete**. The tunnel is removed from the tunnel list.

Figure 6-7 TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR - Added Tunnel



Step 10 In the TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR window, you can create or edit more tunnels, or if you are done with all the changes, proceed in one of the following two ways depending on which of the following buttons are active (**Save & Deploy** is not available after the **Create** operation):

- **Proceed with Changes**: The changes you entered impacts tunnel placement. Click on this to continue with one of the planning flows described in the Placement Tools (see Placement Tools, page 6-11) until the SR can be saved and deployed.
- **Save & Deploy**: The changes you entered do not impact tunnel placement. Click on this to save and deploy the SR. This function is further described in Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Note When you click Save & Deploy, a background process is started. To avoid a potential conflict with another deployment, wait until the SR has completed the Requested and Pending states before deploying another SR with Save & Deploy. To see the state of deployment, go to the Service Request window under Inventory and Connection Manager or open the Task Manager under Monitoring.

Note With the exception of TE Traffic Admission SRs, TE SRs are always deployed immediately from the specific TE SR screen, not from the Service Requests page in **Inventory and Connection Manager**.

Step 11 If Save & Deploy was selected in Step 10, the Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** opens and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, “Managing Service Requests.”

If the SR does not go to the **Deployed** state, go to the Task Logs window to see the deployment log (**Monitoring** > **Task Manager** > **Logs**) as described in Task Monitoring, page 10-1.

Edit Primary Tunnel

The only difference between creating and editing tunnels is that in the tunnel editor, the head and destination devices and tunnel number fields are not editable. Otherwise, you create and edit the same attributes.

Only **Proceed with Changes** or **Save & Deploy**, not both, are available depending on whether the changes you entered impacts tunnel placement.

To edit a primary tunnel, see Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management.”

Delete Primary Tunnel

To delete one or more tunnels, see Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management.”.

Admit Primary Tunnel

The Admit function is used to admit selected tunnels not previously verified into the managed topology. This feature is used only for discovered tunnels that failed verification. During the discovery process, verification is performed with the Tunnel Placement algorithm, as if the tunnels were admitted for the first time.

Verification means that the discovered managed tunnel is verified against the network topology and ISC TEM checks if there is enough bandwidth along the tunnel path (both are specified in the tunnel).

In general, verification will fail if there is not enough bandwidth due to the existence of other tunnels or a limitation on link capacity/bandwidth.

More specifically, this can happen when a priority 0 tunnel is created independently of ISC TEM and a TE Discovery task is run. If the tunnel does not satisfy all the managed tunnel constraints (that is, if it is reserving more bandwidth than is available in a link that it passes through) TE discovery will mark it as ‘verified = false’. It will not be managed by ISC TEM until you use the Admit button to make it verified. Typically this would have to be accompanied with some other tunnel or resource change to ensure that the constraint is now satisfied.

To admit a primary tunnel, use the following steps:

Step 1 In the **TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR**, select one or more unverified tunnels to migrate.

Step 2 Click **Admit**. The unverified tunnel(s) are verified and, if sucessful, an **ADMIT** flag will appear in the **Op** column.

Step 3 Select **Proceed with Changes >>** > **Tunnel Placement** to determine if the tunnels can be placed. If not, edit the tunnels and try again.

Import Primary Tunnel

This feature allows you to update tunnels in bulk through a file-based import mechanism. The data is migrated into the managed primary tunnel service request.

Construct XML Import File

To import tunnels from a file, first construct an XML import file conforming to the structure defined in the system supplied Document Type Definition (DTD) file (see Appendix D, "Document Type Definition (DTD) File"), and save the XML file together with the DTD file on the ISC server under the same directory. To create a valid import file, use the provided command line validation tool (see Command Line Validation Tool, page 6-9).

The following files are necessary for importing data into the ISC TEM application and are included in the installation:

- DTD file for the import file in
  < installedDir >/ resources/java/xml/com/cisco/vpnsc/ui/te
  - **TeImport.dtd**

    (a sample file, '**sample.xml**', is also included)
- Shell script for executing the command line validator in the *<installedDir>/bin* directory.
  - **ImportTeTunnels**

    Usage: **importTeTunnels** <*importfile*>

importfile is a XML file and must specify **TeImport.dtd** as its DTD. **TeImport.dtd** must be in the same directory as *importfile*.

Command Line Validation Tool

The purpose of a command line validator is to help construct a valid import file off-line that corresponds to **TeImport.dtd**. The tool helps screen out errors associated with files that are not well-formed and files that do not conform to the rules set by the DTD.

For instructions on how to use the DTD file, see the DTD file documentation.

The tool reads the import file line-by-line, echoes each line in on the output as it parses, and reports any parsing error it encounters. The parsing and validation continues even when parsing errors are encountered for as long as the file structure makes sense.

Note This tool does not check for cross field validation or data integrity errors with respect to the ISC TEM application.

Import Procedure

The file-based import feature is only enabled when there are no uncommitted new, changed, or deleted tunnels in the service request.

It provides a way of adding, editing, deleting, or migrating many tunnels at a time.

To start the import procedure, use the following steps:

Step 1 Prepare the XML import file in accordance with the DTD file.

Step 2 Go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

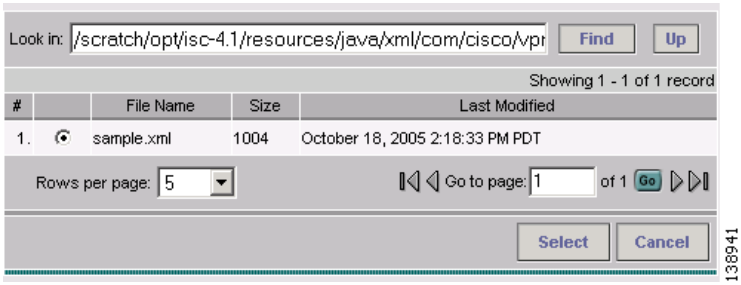
Step 3 Select provider if this has not been done earlier in the session.

Step 4 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears as shown in Figure 6-2.

Step 5 Click **Import** to start the import process. The Select Import File window in Figure 6-8 appears.

Note The Import button is only enabled when there are no uncommitted new, changed, or deleted tunnels in the service request.

Figure 6-8 Select Import File



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Import Tunnel, page A-50.

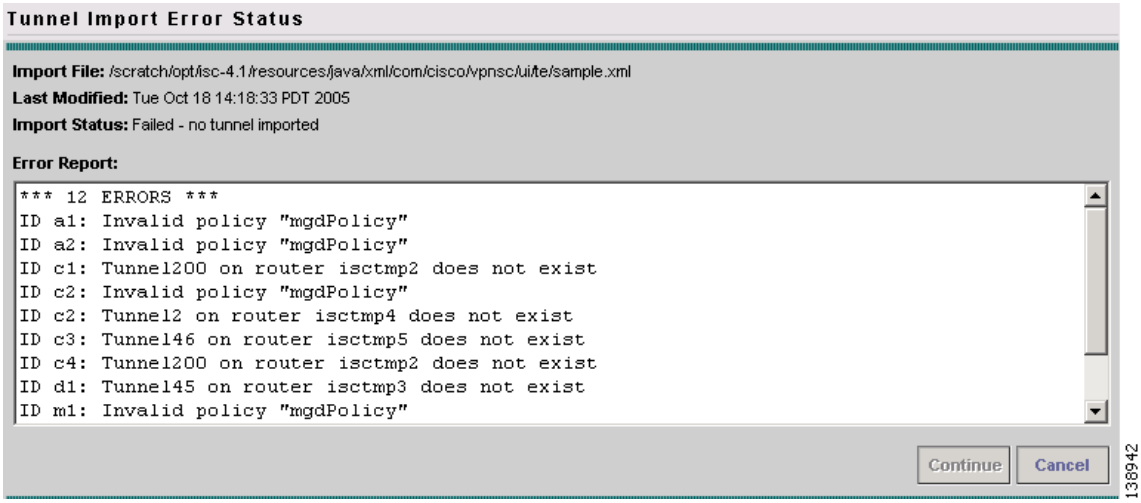
The Select Import File window lists all the XML files and any directories under the directory name shown in the **Look in** field.

The default directory shown in the **Look in** field in Figure 6-8 corresponds to the installation directory in which the DTD and sample XML files reside.

Step 6 Select the desired XML file to be used for the import operation.

The system then parses the file. If any error is detected, it will be reported in the Tunnel Import Error Status window shown in Figure 6-9.

Figure 6-9 Tunnel Import Error Status



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Import Tunnel, page A-50.

The Tunnel Import Error Status window shows the URL of the file, its last modified timestamp, the import status, and any error/warning messages.

Step 7 If the import operation failed, **Cancel** to return to the previous screen. If it is partially successful, the **Continue** button is enabled, thereby providing an additional option to accept system treatment for errors/warnings and continue with the import operation.

Step 8 If the file is parsed successfully or you click **Continue**, all valid tunnels in the file are added to the service request and the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window is re-displayed in the SR view. The imported tunnels are displayed with the appropriate tunnel **Op** type.

Planning Strategy

The main objective of using the planning tools is to achieve optimal overall network utilization while causing minimal impact on any existing traffic on the network.

In most cases, the following strategy can be applied:

- Attempt to admit the new traffic optimising on utilisation (Placement feature) without allowing existing traffic to be moved. This offers the possibility of accommodating the new traffic without any changes to the existing traffic, while still optimising reserved bandwidth utilisation under the constraint that existing tunnels do not move.
- If this fails, attempt to admit the same new traffic minimising change to existing traffic (Repair feature) to see if the new traffic can be accommodated without affecting any more existing tunnels than necessary.
- If this succeeds in placing the new traffic, but you feel that the overall reserved bandwidth utilisation is higher than would be preferred, consider grooming the network.
- If the Repair fails, review the parameters that control how many changes can be considered. Alternatively the specification to the desired traffic could be changed, or resource modifications could be made.

This strategy reflects the different approaches taken by the different algorithms in searching for solutions. However, other combinations are possible.

Placement Tools

Planning tools for primary tunnels are available in two buttons on the TE Primary Tunnel SR screen as shown in Figure 6-10 and Figure 6-11 depending on whether a change has been made to the managed primary tunnels.

- Proceed with Changes: Used when you have made changes (add/change/delete/admit) to the tunnels. Tunnel operations are described in Tunnel Operations, page 6-2. Then choose one of the placement tools to verify primary placement with the system and continue with deployment. This button is also available in Resource Management.
- Placement Tools: Used to perform planning function on the existing network.
  - The Tunnel Audit option should be used to verify the constraint-based placement of existing managed primary tunnels with the existing network topology. You can use this option to find out the optimality of your primary placement. If you are requiring protection levels above "Best Effort" on your primary tunnels, it is also important to perform an audit after any changes have been made in the protection network. If the audit results in warnings/violations, you can use the Tunnel Repair option help you find a solution.

– The **Groom** option is used for optimizing your primary placement. In all primary computation, a quality report is produced which displays the optimality and utilization of the bandwidth pools. You can perform a Tunnel Audit first to determine if grooming is needed on your network.

They are accessed from two buttons in the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window as shown in Figure 6-10 and Figure 6-11.

Figure 6-10 Proceed with Changes Button

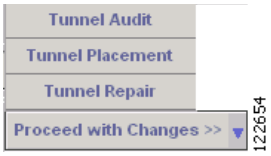


Figure 6-11 Placement Tools Button

The planning tools are described in detail in the following sections.

Note If tunnel attributes that are not supported by the placement tools (such as auto-bw frequency) are changed in conjunction with attributes that are supported, the attributes appear correctly in the TE Computation Results window. But if only unsupported attributes are changed, the TE Computation Results window still shows no achieved changes and the Save & Deploy button is grayed out so the change cannot be deployed.

Tunnel Audit

When any type of change is required, whether tunnel modifications or TE resource modifications, a Tunnel Audit is run to determine what inconsistencies the change might cause, if any. Tunnel Audit can also be used anytime to check the for optimality of network utilization.

The audit can be performed from the primary tunnel window or from the **TE Resource Modifications** window.

Tunnel Audit can also be invoked from the Resource Management window (see Chapter 4, “TE Resource Management”).

To perform an audit on the created tunnel, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

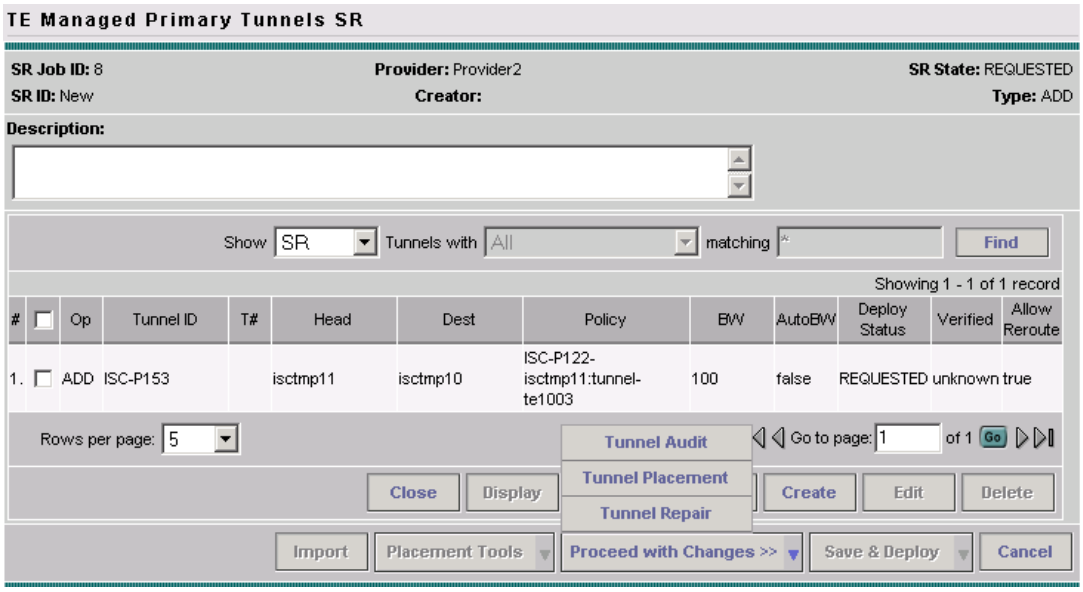
Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears as shown in Figure 6-2.

Tunnel Audit can be used in two ways:

- When one or more tunnels have been created or their attributes altered (see Create Primary Tunnel, page 6-2), Tunnel Audit can be activated by selecting **Proceed with Changes** >>.
- When no changes have taken place, Tunnel Audit can be accessed by selecting **Placement Tools**.

Step 3 As an example, assume that a new primary tunnel SR has been created. The TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR window shown in Figure 6-12 appears.

Figure 6-12 TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR (Audit)

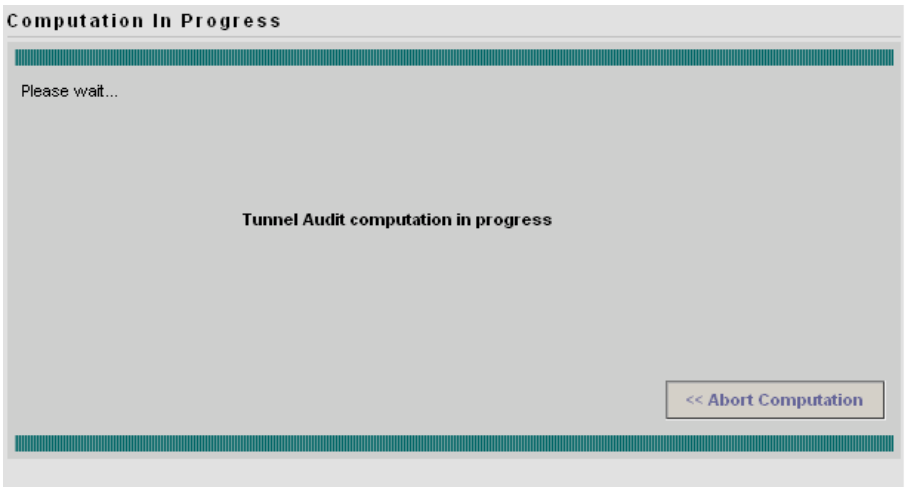


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Step 4 Select **Proceed with Changes** >> > **Tunnel Audit**.

The Computation In Progress window shown in Figure 6-13 appears.

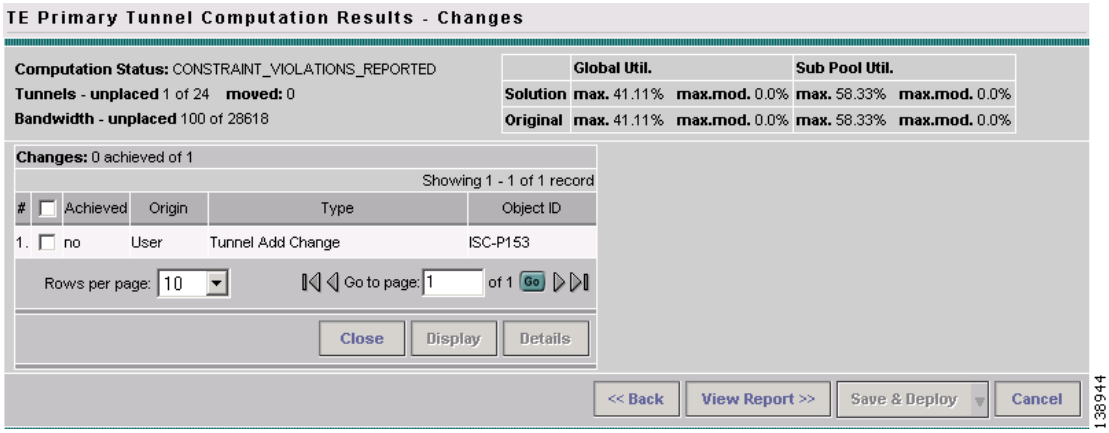
Figure 6-13 Computation In Progress - Audit



To abort the computation and return to the previous window, click **<< Abort Computation**.

Step 5 The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Changes window in Figure 6-14 appears.

Figure 6-14 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Changes

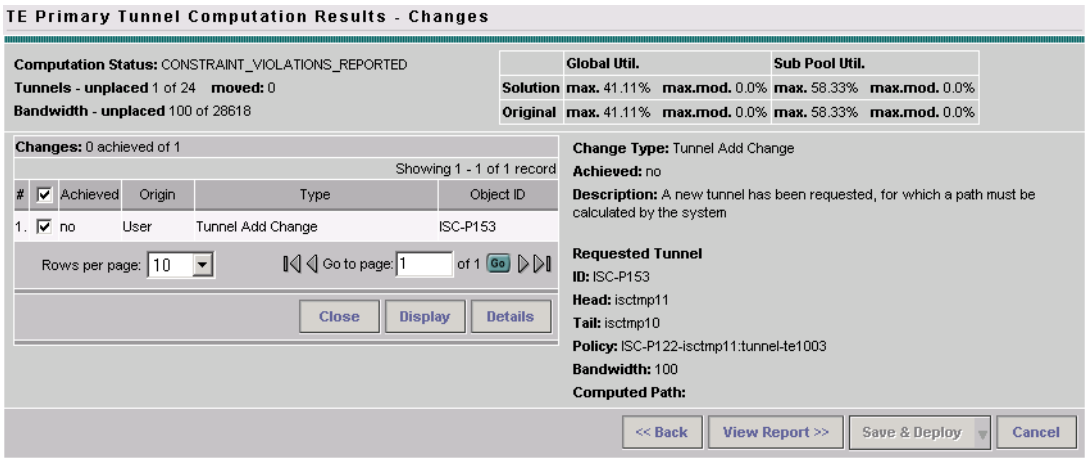


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by the placement tools and updates to these are not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

Step 6 To obtain detailed information about the tunnel and whether the change request was achieved, select the specific tunnel and click **Detail**. The detail section in the right side of the window appears as shown in Figure 6-15.

Figure 6-15 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Audit Changes (Details)



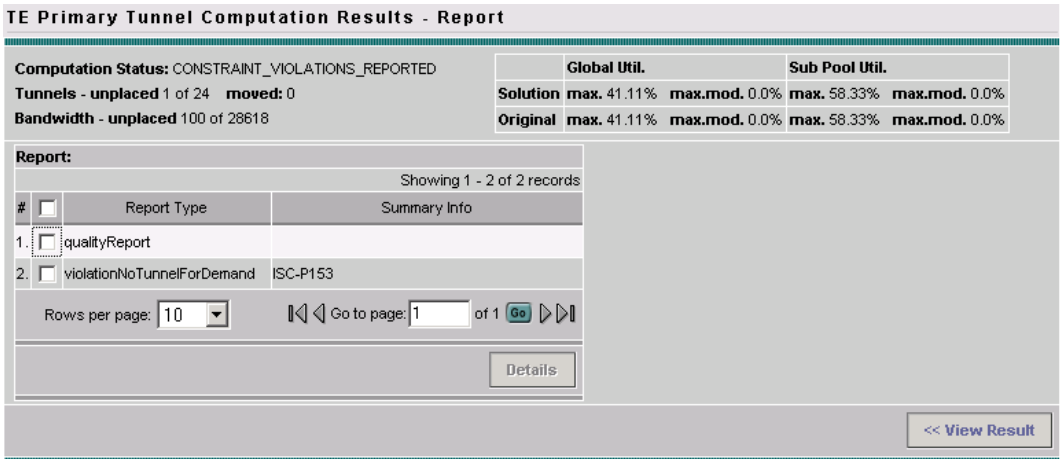
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

A **qualityReport** is always generated. If the computation was successful, this will be the only report.

If a warning or a violation was encountered, one or more warning or violation reports will also be generated.

Step 7 To view an audit report, click **View Report** >>. The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report window in Figure 6-16 appears.

Figure 6-16 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Audit Report

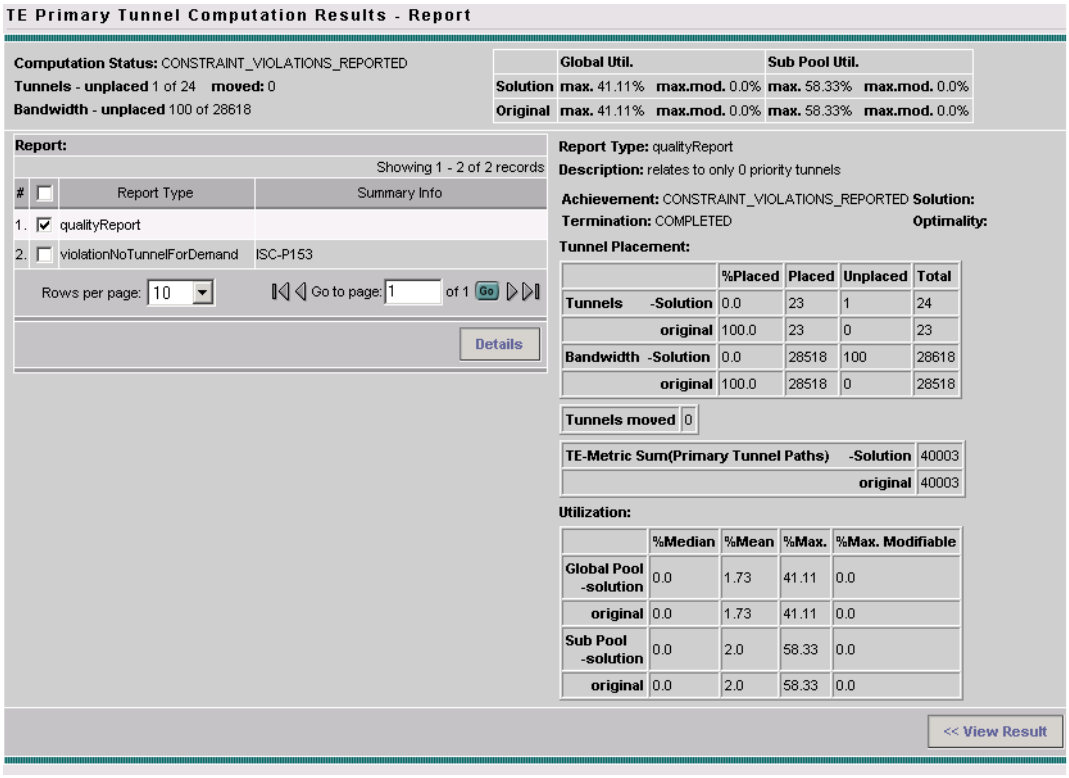


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

In this case, as shown in Figure 6-16, both a **qualityReport** and a violation report have been generated.

Step 8 To view the contents of the **qualityReport**, select the **qualityReport** and click the **Detail** button. The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report (details) window in Figure 6-17 appears.

Figure 6-17 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR - Audit qualityReport (Details)

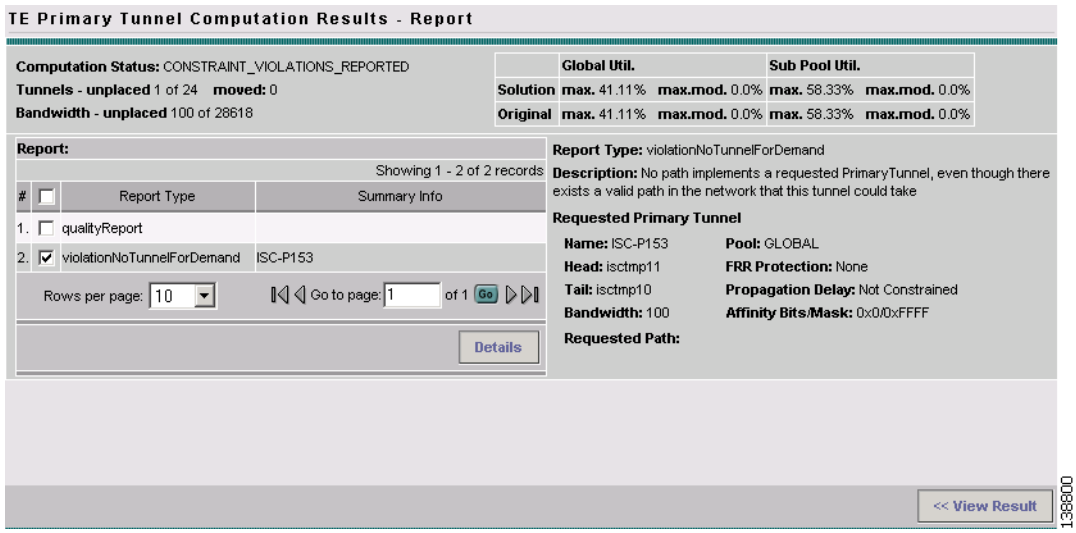


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

The qualityReport fields in the right window pane are described in TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report, page A-57.

Step 9 To view the contents of the violation report, select the violation report and click the **Detail** button. The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report (details) window in Figure 6-18 appears.

Figure 6-18 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR - Audit Violation Report (Details)



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

The report fields in the right window pane are described for each report in Appendix C, "Warnings and Violations."

Step 10 Click **<< View Result** to return to the Changes window (Figure 6-14 or Figure 6-15). If the proposed changes were achieved, you can click on **Save & Deploy** to save the achievable changes to the repository and implement the tunnel modifications on the network.

Note **Save & Deploy** will discard any changes that were not achievable.

Step 11 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

Tunnel Placement

The Placement feature supports the admission of new tunnels into the network and the modification of tunnels already admitted into the network. ISC TEM will attempt to implement the changes in such a way that network utilization is optimized.

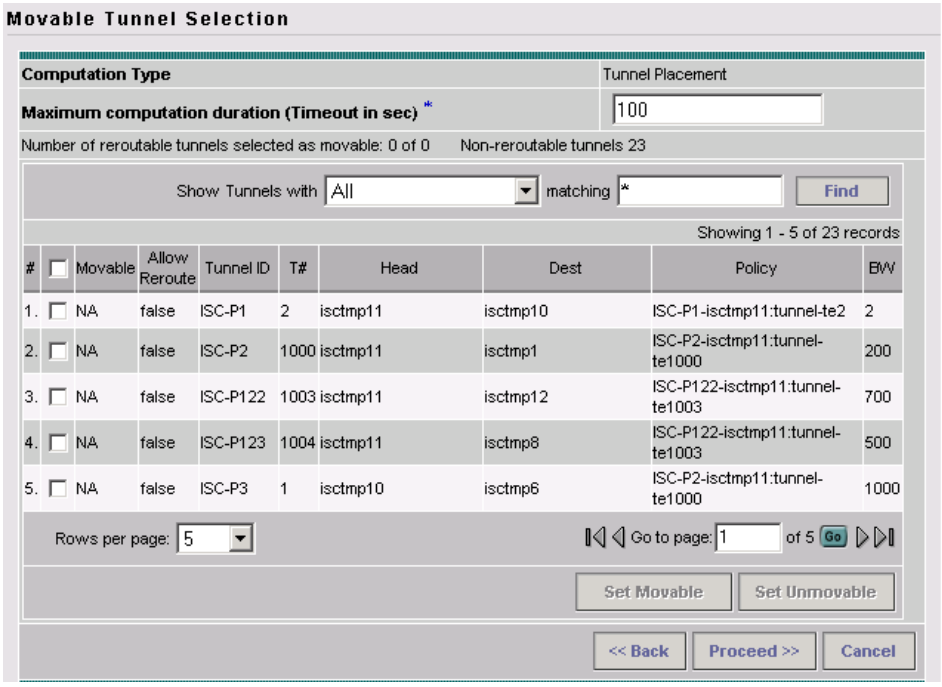
To place a created tunnel, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears as shown in Figure 6-2.

Step 3 When one or more tunnels have been created or their attributes altered (see Create Primary Tunnel, page 6-2), select **Proceed with Changes** >> > **Tunnel Placement**. The Movable Tunnel Selection (Placement) window shown in Figure 6-19 appears.

Figure 6-19 Movable Tunnel Selection - Placement



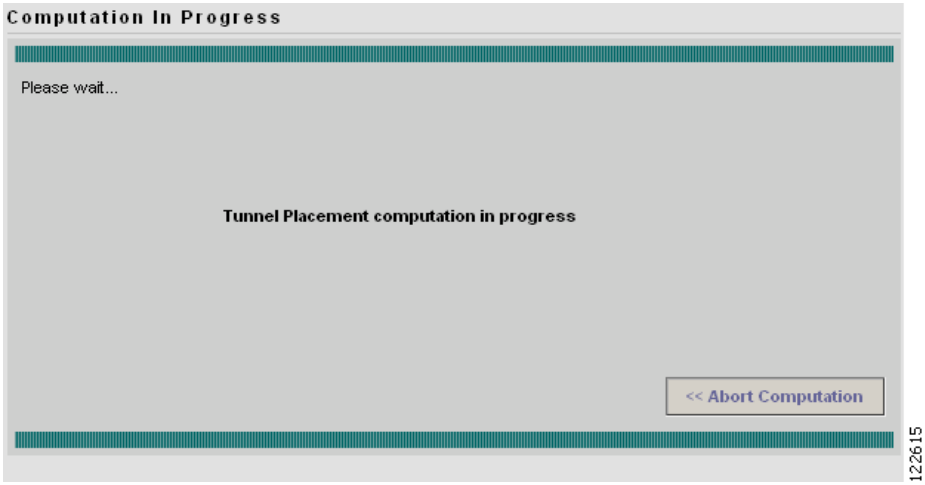
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Step 4 Set the movable and unmovable managed tunnels.

You can specify whether, when admitting a new tunnel, existing tunnels can be moved (re-routed). This is configurable by the user. The default is that managed tunnels are not movable.

Step 5 Click **Proceed** >>. The Computation In Progress window shown in Figure 6-20 appears.

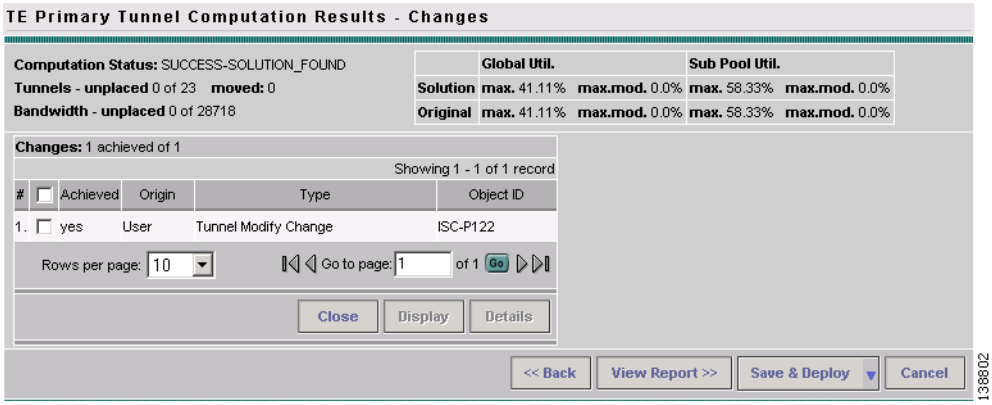
Figure 6-20 Computation In Progress - Placement



To abort the computation and return to the previous window, click **<< Abort Computation**.

The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Changes window shown in Figure 6-21 appears.

Figure 6-21 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Placement Changes

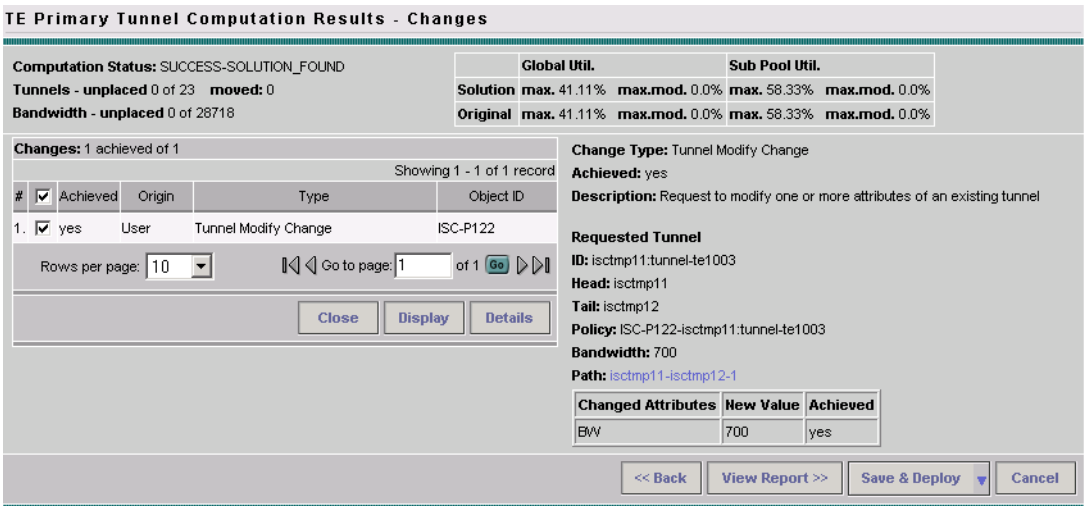


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by the placement tools and updates to these are not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

Step 6 To obtain detailed information about the tunnel and whether the placement request was achieved, select the specific tunnel and click **Detail**. The detail section in the right side of the window appears as shown in Figure 6-14.

Figure 6-22 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Placement Changes (Details)

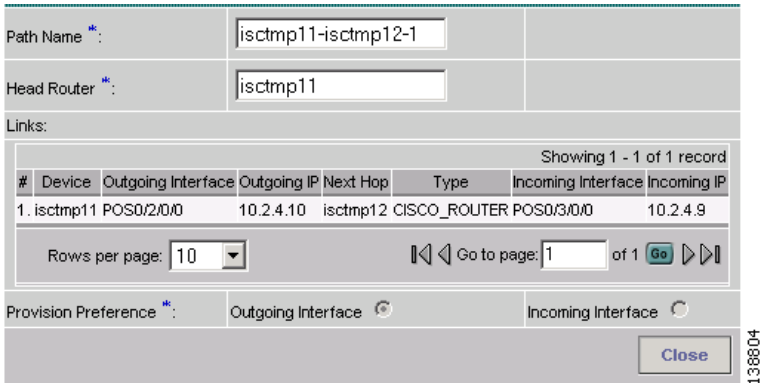


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

If the placement request succeeded (**Achieved**: **yes**), the Detail pane will contain a computed **Path** that is selectable as shown in Figure 6-22.

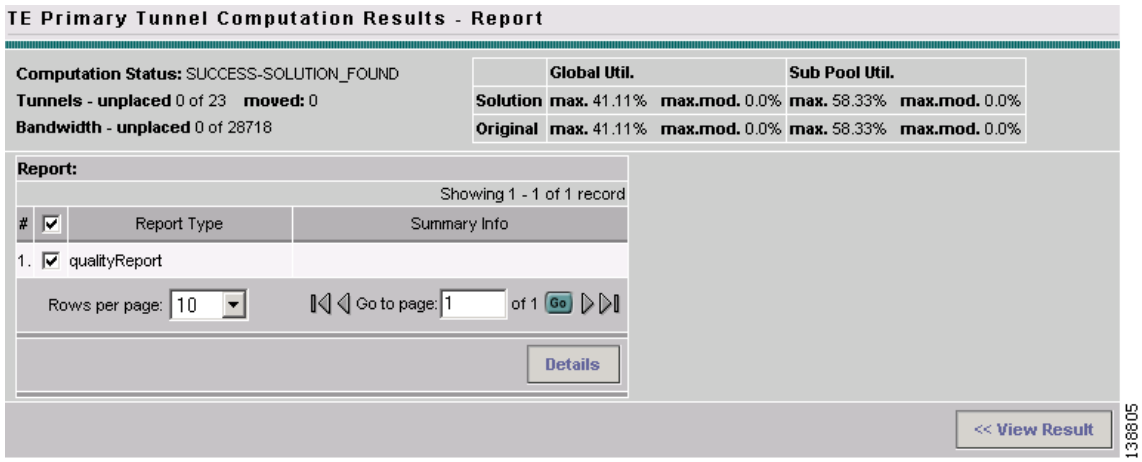
To view the path information, click the blue link in the computed **Path** field. The TE Explicit Path window shown in Figure 6-23 appears.

Figure 6-23 TE Explicit Path for Placement Request



Step 7 To view the placement report(s), click **View Report** >> in the Changes window (Figure 6-22). The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report window in Figure 6-24 appears.

Figure 6-24 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Placement Report Window



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

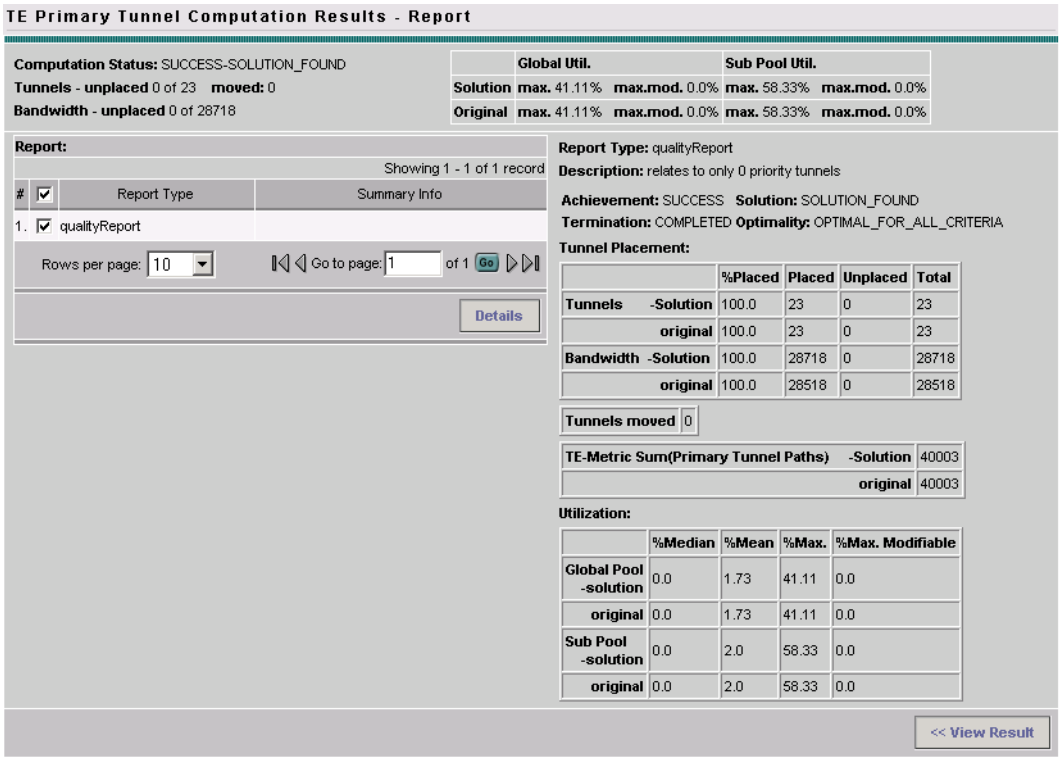
A **qualityReport** is always generated. If the computation was successful, this will be the only report.

If a warning or a violation was encountered, one or more warning or violation reports will be generated as well.

Step 8 To view the contents of a placement report, select one of the reports and click the **Detail** button. In the case of a **qualityReport**, the TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report (details) window in Figure 6-25 appears in the report pane on the right.

For an example of a violation report, see Figure 6-18.

Figure 6-25 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR - Placement Report (Details)



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

The qualityReport fields in the right window pane are described in TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report, page A-57.

Step 9 Click **<< View Result** to return to the Changes window and click **Save & Deploy** to save the change to the repository and implement the tunnel modifications on network.

Step 10 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

Tunnel Repair

As changes are made to the bandwidth requirements or delay parameters of existing tunnels, inconsistencies can arise with the Tunnel Placement. You can run a Tunnel Repair to address such inconsistencies. The objective of Tunnel Repair is to try to move as few existing tunnels as possible to accommodate the changes.

Tunnel Repair can also be invoked from the Resource Management window (see Chapter 4, "TE Resource Management").

In the following, the case of an edited tunnel has been used:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create Managed TE Tunnel**.

Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears as shown in Figure 6-2.

Tunnel Repair can be used in two ways:

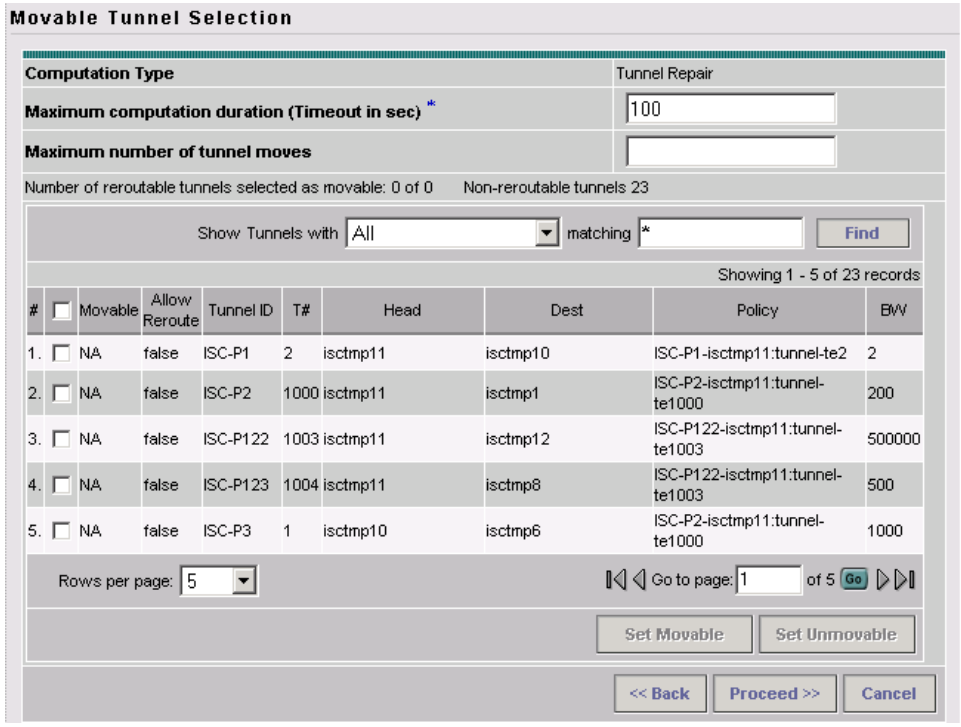
- When one or more tunnels have been created or their attributes altered (see Create Primary Tunnel, page 6-2), Tunnel Repair can be activated by selecting **Proceed with Changes >> > Tunnel Repair**.
- When no changes have taken place, Tunnel Repair can be accessed by selecting **Placement Tools > Tunnel Repair**.

Step 3 As an example, let us say that a new primary tunnel SR has been created. Run Tunnel Repair on the modified tunnels from the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window (Figure 6-12) by navigating

Proceed with Changes -> **Tunnel Repair**

The Movable Tunnel Selection window shown in Figure 6-26 appears.

Figure 6-26 Movable Tunnel Selection - Repair



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Step 4 Set the tunnels that should be movable.

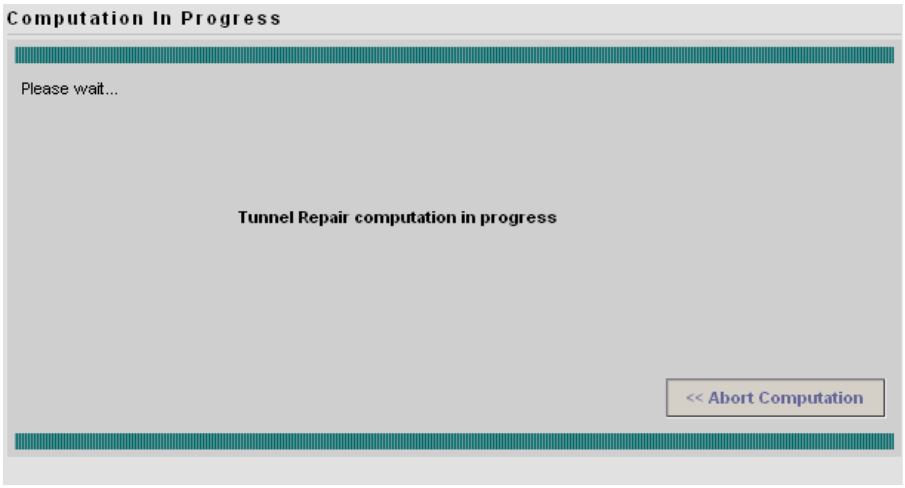
Tunnel Repair will only move existing tunnels if it has to. If you do not want certain tunnels to be moved during Tunnel Repair, these tunnels should be explicitly excluded from the selected list of movable tunnels.

You can also specify a limit on the maximum number of tunnel moves that are acceptable using the **Maximum number of tunnel moves** field.

Note It is not necessary to set modified tunnels to be movable as these are movable by deafult.

Step 5 Click **Proceed** >>. The Computation In Progress window shown in Figure 6-27 appears.

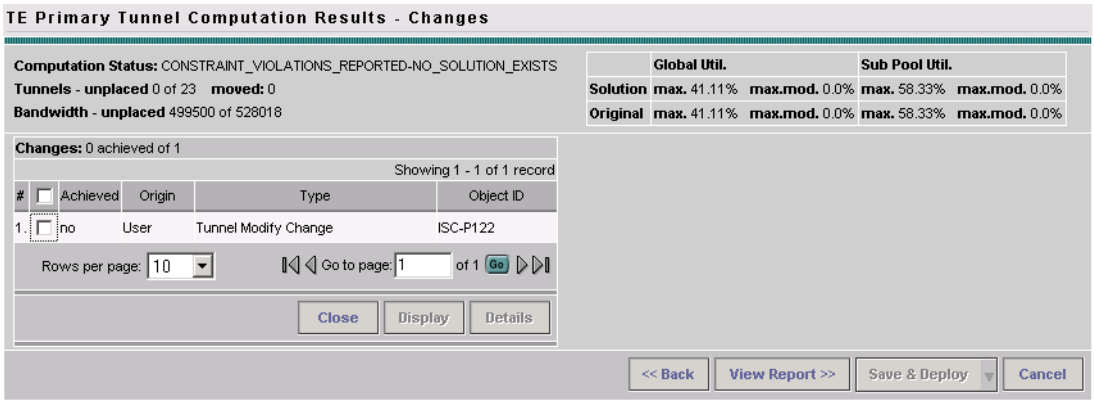
Figure 6-27 Computation In Progress - Repair



To abort the computation and return to the previous window, click **<< Abort Computation**.

The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Changes window shown in Figure 6-28 appears.

Figure 6-28 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Repair Changes

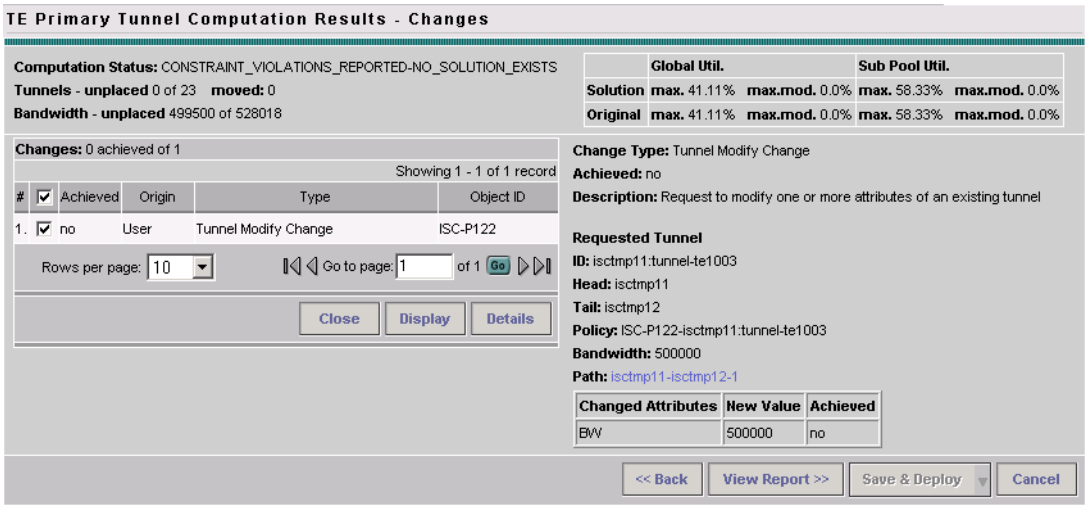


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by the placement tools and updates to these are not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

Step 6 To obtain detailed information about the tunnel and whether the change request was achieved, select the specific tunnel and click **Detail**. The detail section in the right side of the window appears as shown in Figure 6-29.

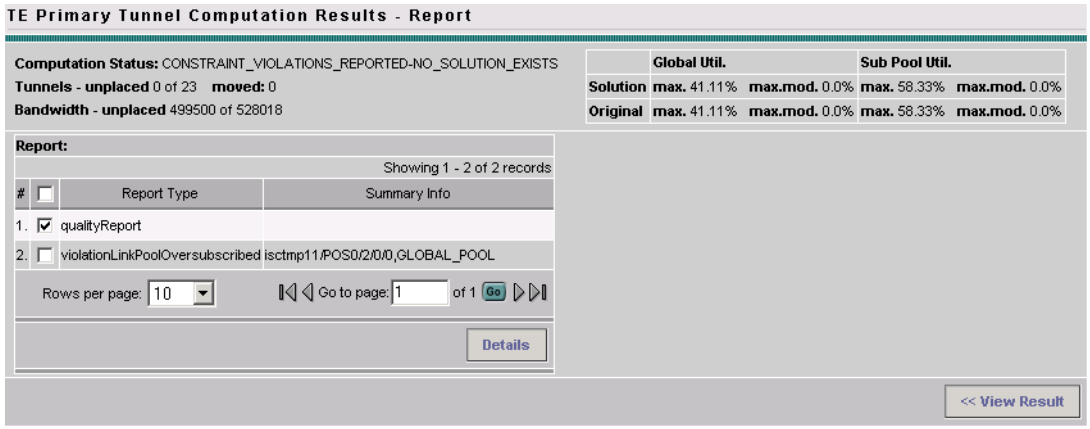
Figure 6-29 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Repair Changes (Details)



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Step 7 To view a repair report, click **View Report** >>. The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report window in Figure 6-30 appears.

Figure 6-30 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Repair Report



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

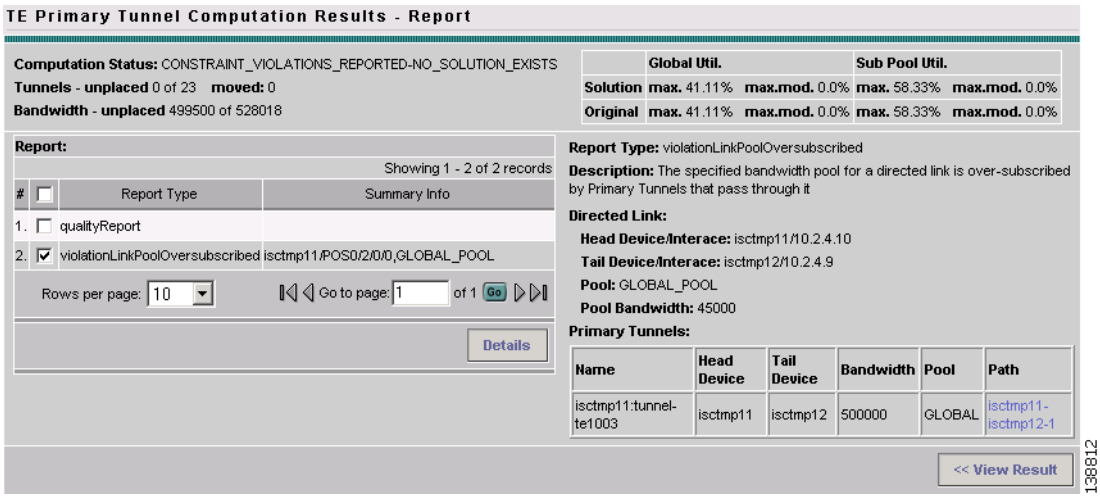
A **qualityReport** is always generated. If the computation was successful, this will be the only report.

If a warning or a violation was encountered, one or more warning or violation reports will also be generated.

Step 8 To view the contents of the repair report, click the **Detail** button. In the case of a **qualityReport**, the TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report (details) window in Figure 6-31 appears.

For an example of a violation report, see Figure 6-18.

Figure 6-31 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR - Repair Report (Details)



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

The report fields in the right window pane are described for each report in Appendix C, "Warnings and Violations."

Step 9 Click **<< View Result** to return to the Changes window and click **Save & Deploy** to save the change to the repository and implement the tunnel modifications on network.

Step 10 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

Grooming

The purpose of grooming is to analyze the tunnel pathing with respect to the network elements and optimize resource allocation.

Grooming is not available when change requests have been created. In that case, only the placement tools under **Proceed with Changes >>** will be available.

To perform grooming on the network, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create Managed TE Tunnel**.

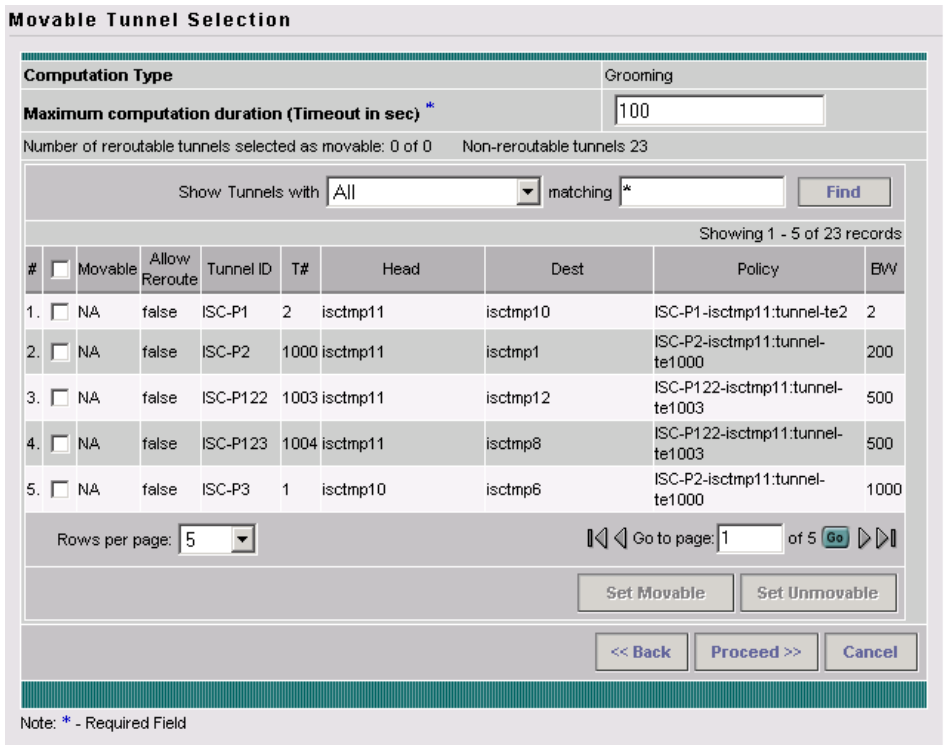
Step 2 Click **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears as shown in Figure 6-2.

Step 3 Run Grooming by navigating

Placement Tools -> Groom

The Movable Tunnel Selection window shown in Figure 6-32 appears.

Figure 6-32 Movable Tunnel Selection



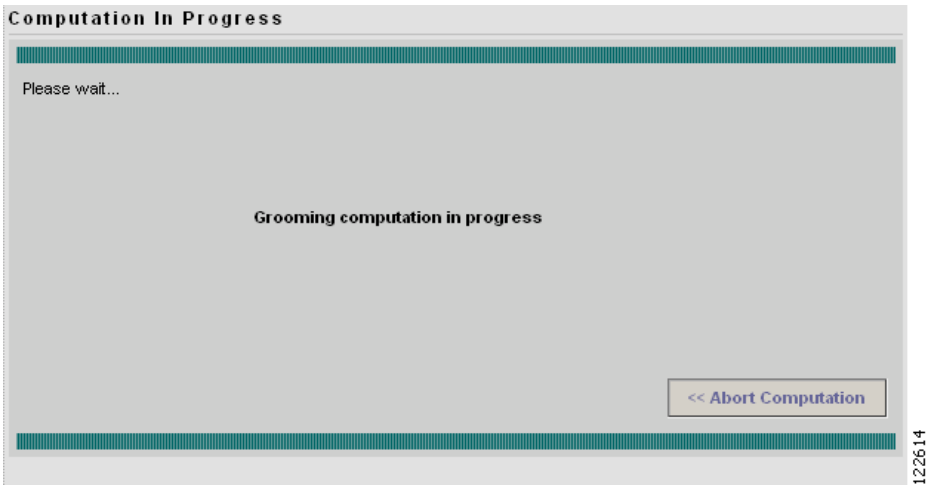
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Step 4 Set the tunnels that should be movable.

As with Tunnel Repair, Grooming will only move existing tunnels if it has to. If you do not want certain tunnels to be moved during the Grooming process, these tunnels should be explicitly excluded from the selected list of movable tunnels.

Step 5 Click **Proceed** >>. The Computation In Progress window shown in Figure 6-33 appears.

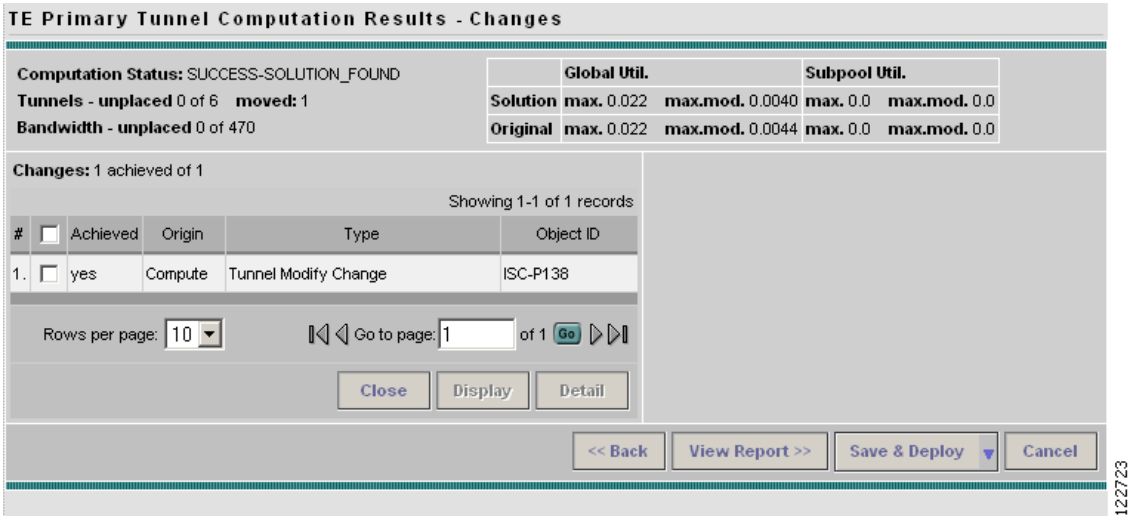
Figure 6-33 Computation In Progress - Grooming



To abort the computation and return to the previous window, click **<< Abort Computation**.

The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Changes window shown in Figure 6-34 appears.

Figure 6-34 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Grooming Changes

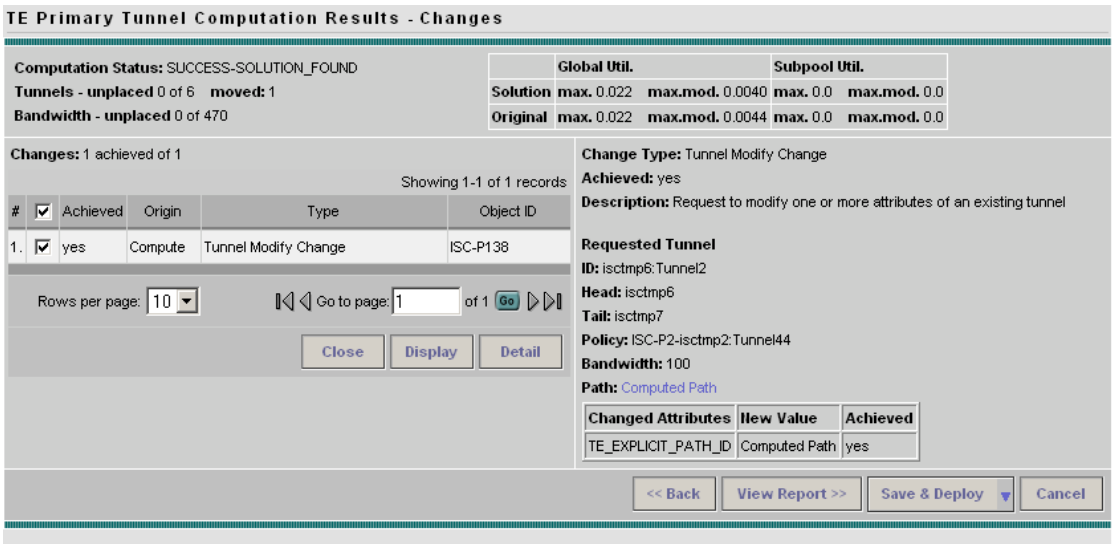


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by the placement tools and updates to these are not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

Step 6 To obtain detailed information about the Grooming and whether it succeeded, select the specific tunnel and click **Detail**. The detail section in the right side of the window appears as shown in Figure 6-35.

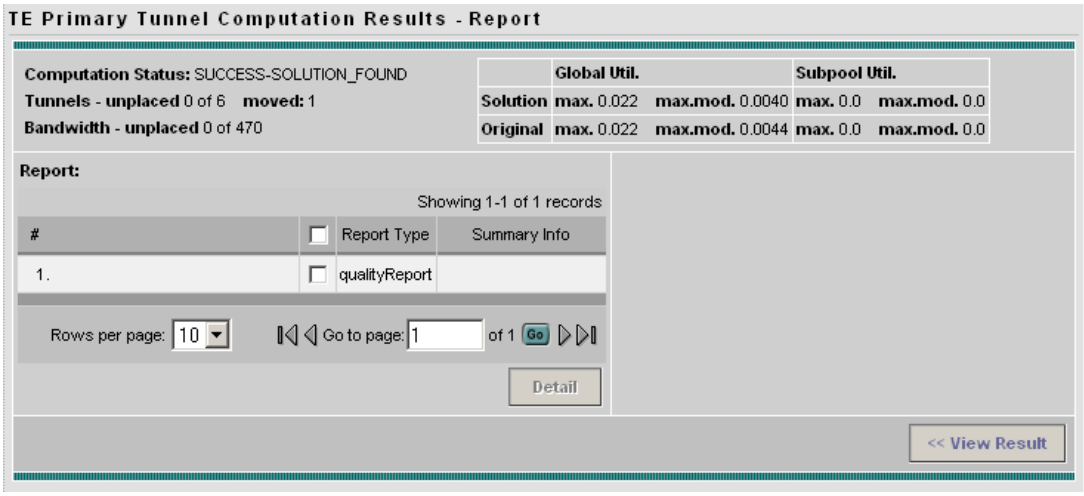
Figure 6-35 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Grooming Changes (Details)



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

Step 7 To view a Grooming report, click **View Report** >>. The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report window in Figure 6-30 appears.

Figure 6-36 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Grooming Report



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

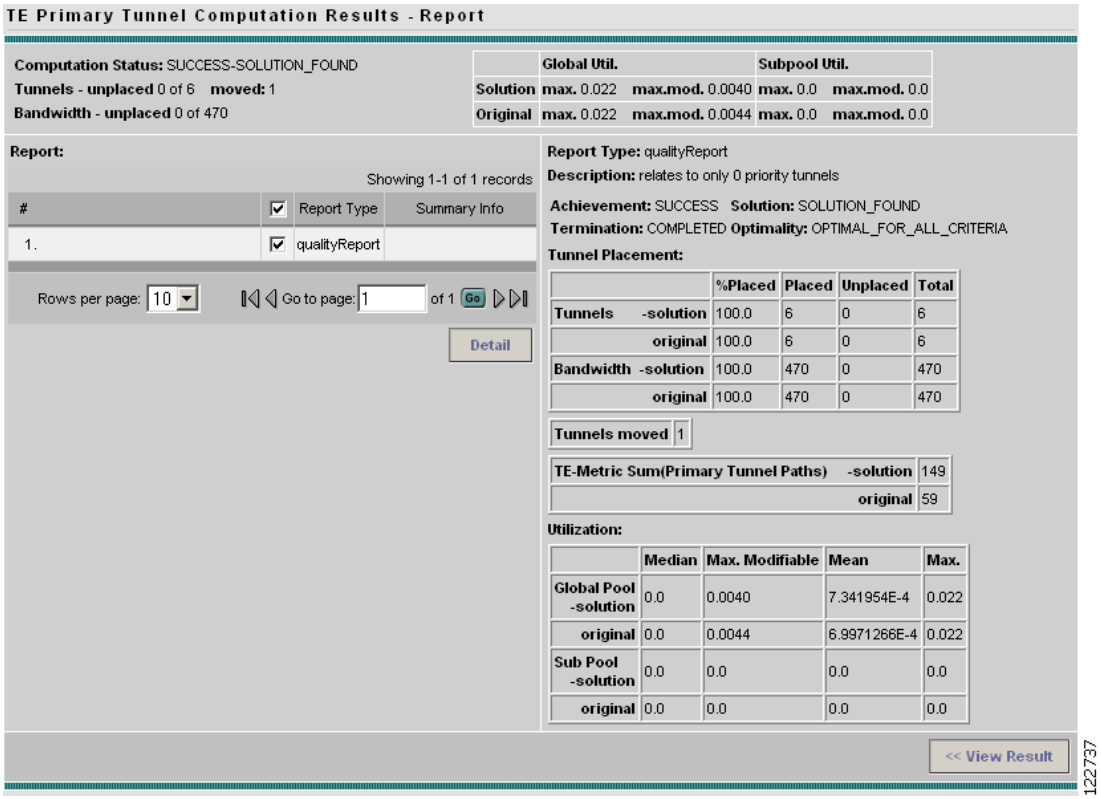
A **qualityReport** is always generated. If the computation was successful, this will be the only report.

If a warning or a violation was encountered, one or more warning or violation reports will also be generated.

Step 8 To view the contents of the Grooming report, click the **Detail** button. In the case of a **qualityReport**, the TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report (details) window in Figure 6-37 appears.

For an example of a violation report, see Figure 6-18.

Figure 6-37 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR - Grooming Report (Details)



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Planning Tools, page A-52.

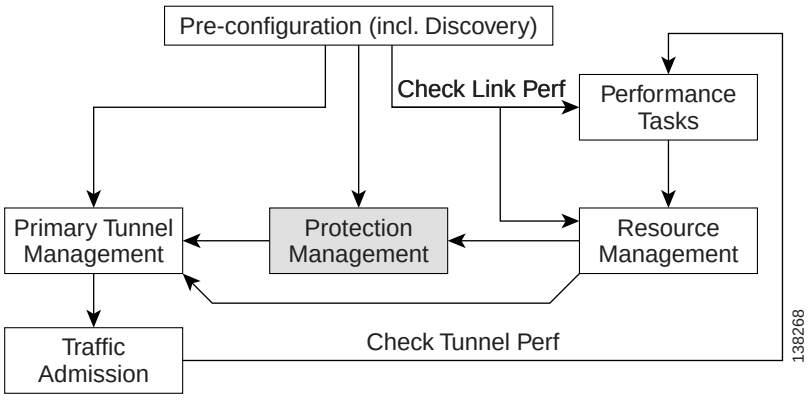
The report fields in the right window pane are described for each report in Appendix C, "Warnings and Violations."

Step 9 Click **<< View Result** to return to the Changes window and click **Save & Deploy** to save the change to the repository and implement the tunnel modifications on the network.

Step 10 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, "Managing Service Requests."

Protection Planning



This chapter describes the process of creating and managing the protection of network elements using automated protection tools. See Chapter 5, "Basic Tunnel Management" for a description of the process using the basic tools.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Overview

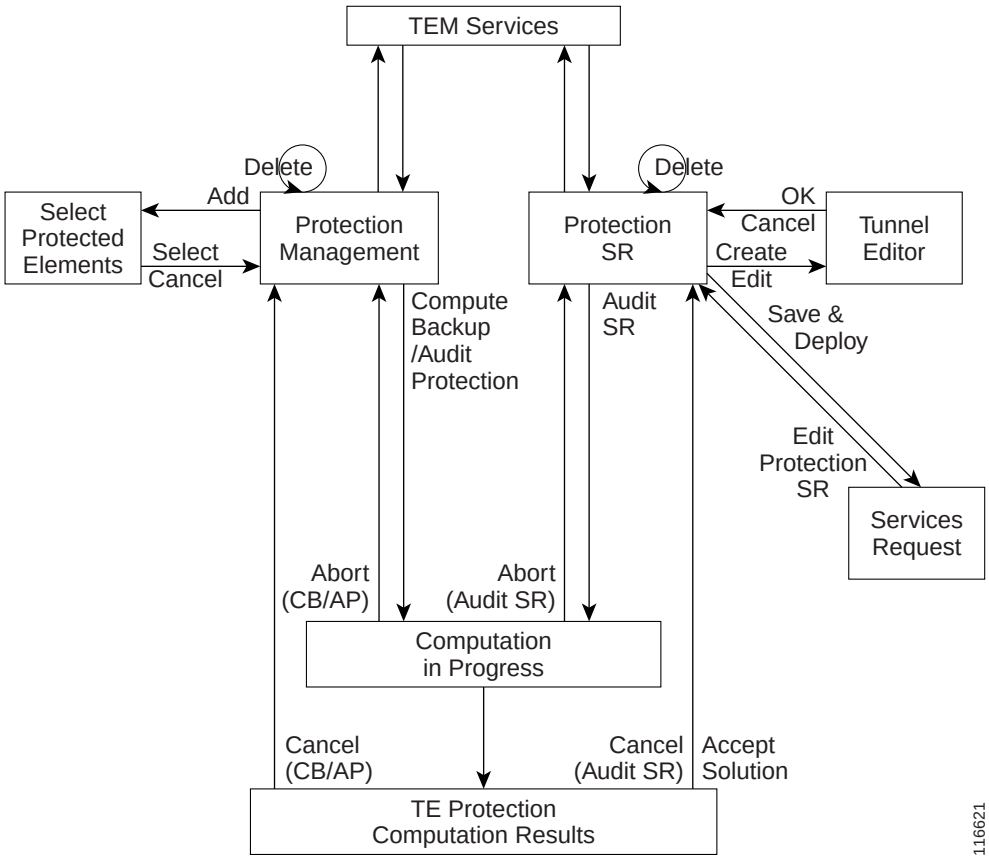
The purpose of protection planning is to protect selected elements in the network (links, routers, or SRLGs) against failure.

The first step is to identify the elements that must be protected and then invoke the protection tools to compute the protected tunnels. From the computation, the system responds for each element with either a set of tunnels that protect the element or a set of violations and warnings that help the user to determine why it could not be protected.

For successfully protected elements the tunnels can be deployed on the network. For elements that could not be protected, the protection is either ignored or the constraints are altered on the protection case. More specifically, this can involve changing the TE bandwidth settings of the links associated to the element and then rerunning the protection computation on the altered network.

An overview of the protection management processes is provided in Figure 7-1.

Figure 7-1 Protection Management Processes



SRLG Operations

It is not uncommon for links to have identical physical characteristics, such as being physically located in the same conduit, or being connected to the same hardware. As a result, they could fail as a group during a single failure event. A Shared-Risk Link Group (SRLG) addesses this problem by identifying links that could fail together.

After SRLG modifications (create, edit, delete), use the protection planning functions in the **TE Protection Management** window to ensure that adequate protection is available on the network.

Note If you include a non-POS interface of an IOS-XR device in an SRLG, the SRLG cannot be protected.

Create SRLG

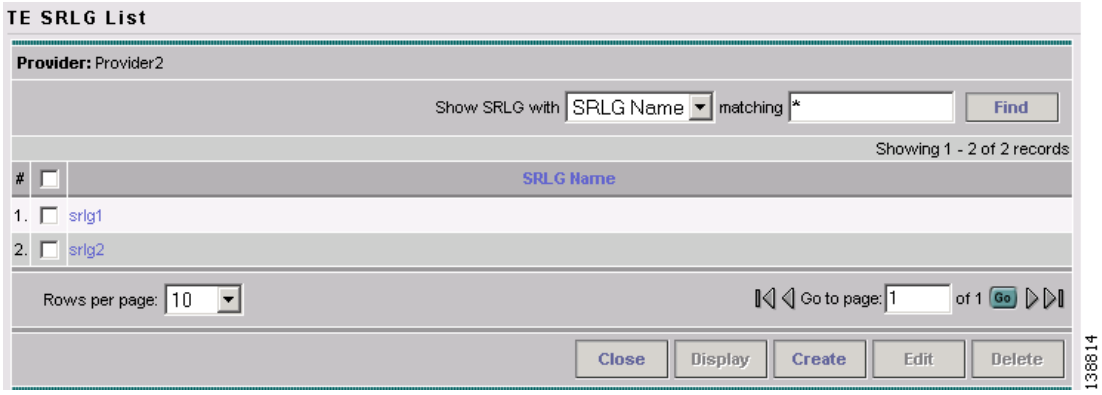
Creating an SRLG is only necessary if a shared risk link group has been identified and it must be protected.

To create an SRLG, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **TE SRLGs**. The TE SRLG List window in Figure 7-2 appears.

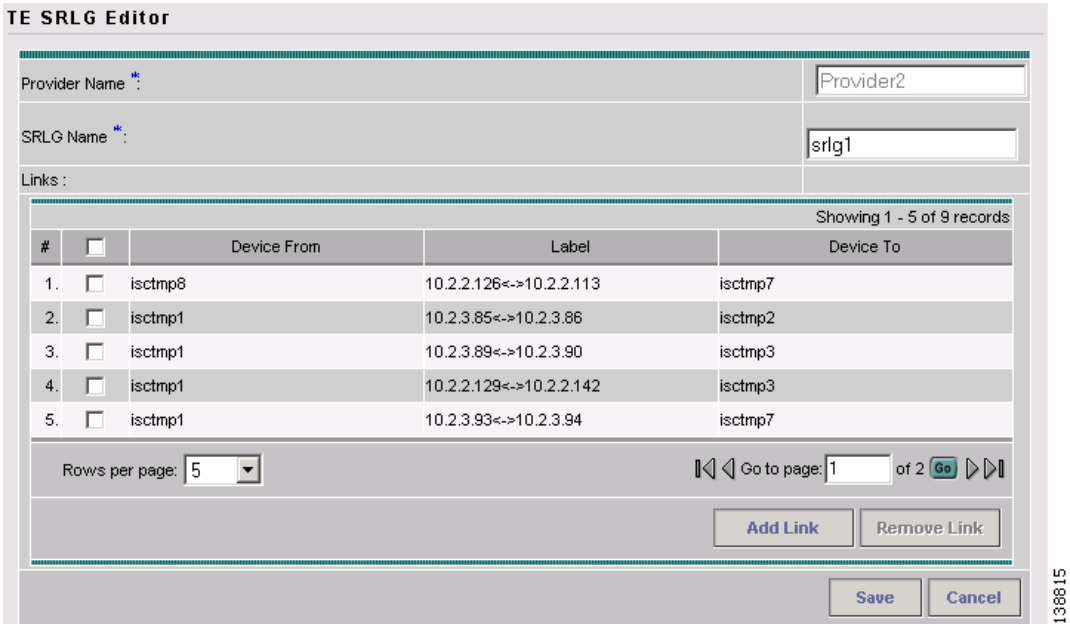
Figure 7-2 TE SRLG List



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create/Edit TE SRLG, page A-31.

Step 3 To create an SRLG in the **TE SRLG List**, click **Create**. The TE SRLG Editor window in Figure 7-3 appears.

Figure 7-3 TE SRLG Editor

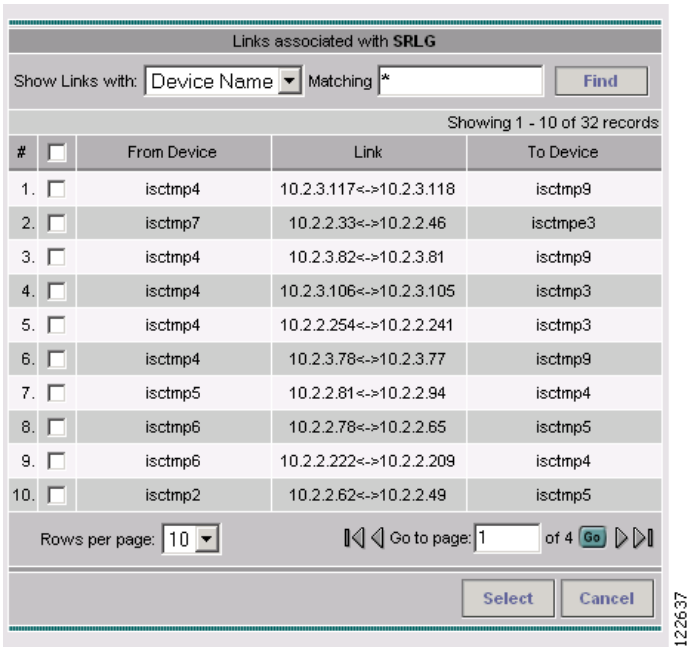


For an explanation of the various window elements , see Create/Edit TE SRLG, page A-31.

Step 4 Specify an **SRLG Name**.

Step 5 Click **Add Link**. The Links associated with SRLG window in Figure 7-4 appears.

Figure 7-4 Links associated with SRLG



For an explanation of the various window elements , see Create/Edit TE SRLG, page A-31.

Step 6 Select one or more links and click **Select**. The corresponding link information is added to the link list and the Select window closes and returns to the SRLG editor.

Step 7 Click **Save** to save the SRLG. This closes the SRLG editor and brings back the TE SRLG List as the active window, where the newly created SRLG is listed.

Edit SRLG

To edit an SRLG, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **TE SRLGs**. The TE SRLG List window in Figure 7-2 appears.

Step 3 To edit an SRLG in the TE SRLG List, from the TE SRLG List window select the SRLG that you want to modify and click **Edit**. The TE SRLG Editor window in Figure 7-3 appears

Step 4 Use **Add Link** and **Remove Link** to adjust to the desired set of links for the selected SRLG.

Step 5 Click **Save** to save the changes.

Delete SRLG

To delete an SRLG, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **TE SRLGs**. The TE SRLG List window in Figure 7-2 appears.

Step 3 To delete an SRLG in the TE SRLG List, from the TE SRLG List window select the SRLG(s) that you want to delete and click **Delete**. The Delete Confirm window appears.

Step 4 Click **Delete** to confirm. The Delete Confirm window closes. After the TE SRLG List window has been updated, the deleted SRLG no longer appears in the SRLG list.

Configure Element Protection

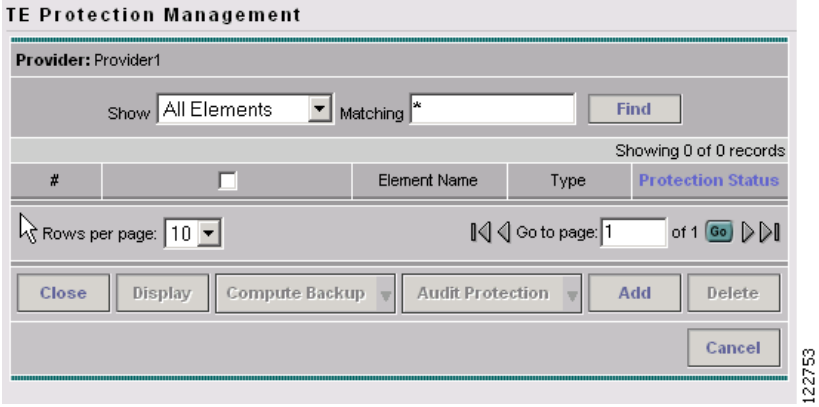
Before a protection computation can be performed, it is necessary to configure the network element protection.

To do so, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management > TE Protected Elements**.

The TE Protection Management window in Figure 7-5 appears.

Figure 7-5 TE Protection Management



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Protection Management, page A-35.

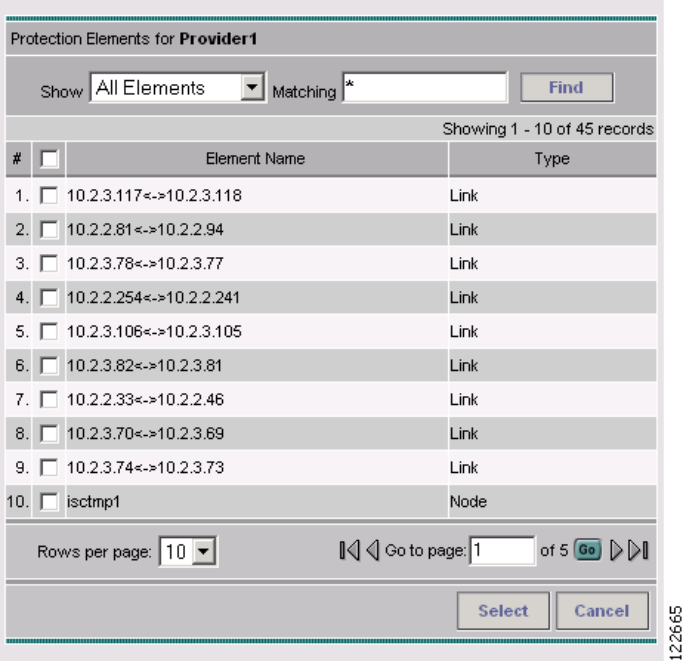
Step 2 First, decide which network elements must be protected.

In the TE Protection Management window, click **Add** to add a protection element (link, node, or SRLG). The Select Protection Elements window in Figure 7-6 appears.

Note If a link, node or SRLG contains a non-POS interface on an IOS-XR device, the element is selectable as a protected element and backup tunnels will be generated, but the deployment will fail due to a restriction is IOS-XR 3.2. For nodes, all nodes connected to an IOS-XR device must have POS interfaces. If even one node in an SRLG has a non-POS interface, that SRLG cannot be protected.

Links that are connected to non-Cisco devices cannot be protected and will, therefore, not show in the Select protection elements window. Likewise, non-Cisco devices and SRLGs that contain links to non-Cisco devices cannot be protected and are excluded from the selection.

Figure 7-6 Select Protection Elements



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Protection Management, page A-35.

Step 3 Select one or more elements to be protected and click **Select.** The Select Protection Element window closes and the TE Protection Management window reappears.

Next, decide which protection tools should be applied.

Protection Tools

Relying on manual creation of backup tunnels as described in Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management” has its limitations, not just for larger and more complicated networks.

The protection tools available in ISC TEM provide a number of tools that automatically compute and verify protection of specified network elements.

Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by these tools and updates to these are, therefore, not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

Compute Backup

Compute Backup is used to let ISC TEM automatically compute the necessary backup tunnels to protect specified network elements. The manual process is described in Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management.”

To run Compute Backup, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management > TE Protected Elements**.

Step 2 Configure the necessary protection elements as described in Configure Element Protection, page 7-5.

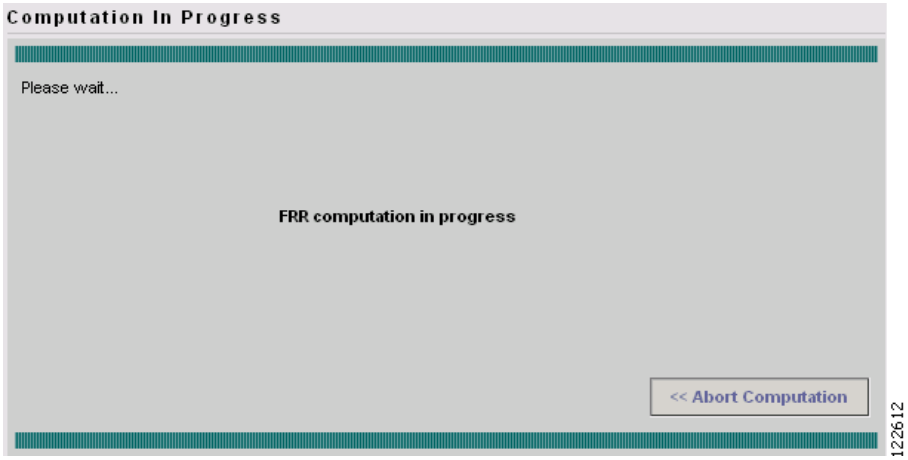
Step 3 If you only want to perform Compute Backup on selected elements, select one or more elements on which to calculate a backup path.

Click **Compute Backup** and select one of the following:

- All Elements
- Selected Elements

The Computation In Progress window shown in Figure 7-7 appears.

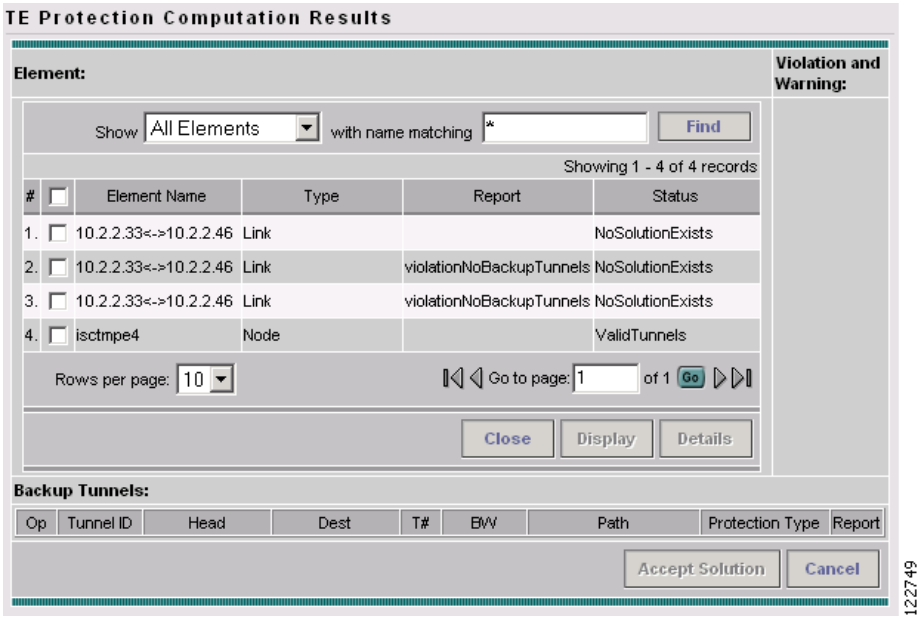
Figure 7-7 FRR Computation In Progress - Compute Backup



To abort the computation and return to the previous window, click **<< Abort Computation**.

Step 4 The TE Protection Computation window in Figure 7-8 appears.

Figure 7-8 TE Protection Computation Results



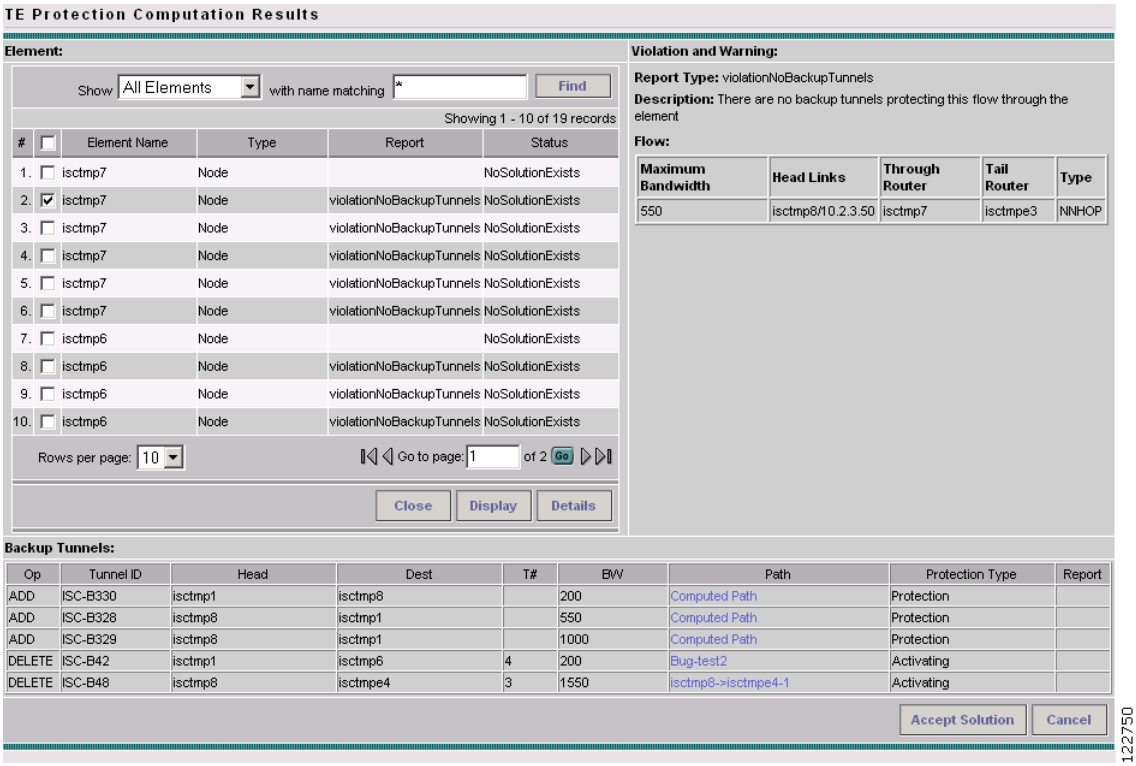
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Compute Backup, page A-37.

Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by the protection tools and updates to these are not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

Step 5 Select a row corresponding to a specific warning or violation and click **Detail** to display a detailed description in the right pane and backup tunnels associated with the selected item in the bottom pane as shown in Figure 7-9.

For a description of warnings and violations, see Appendix C, “Warnings and Violations.”

Figure 7-9 TE Protection Computation Results with Backup Tunnels

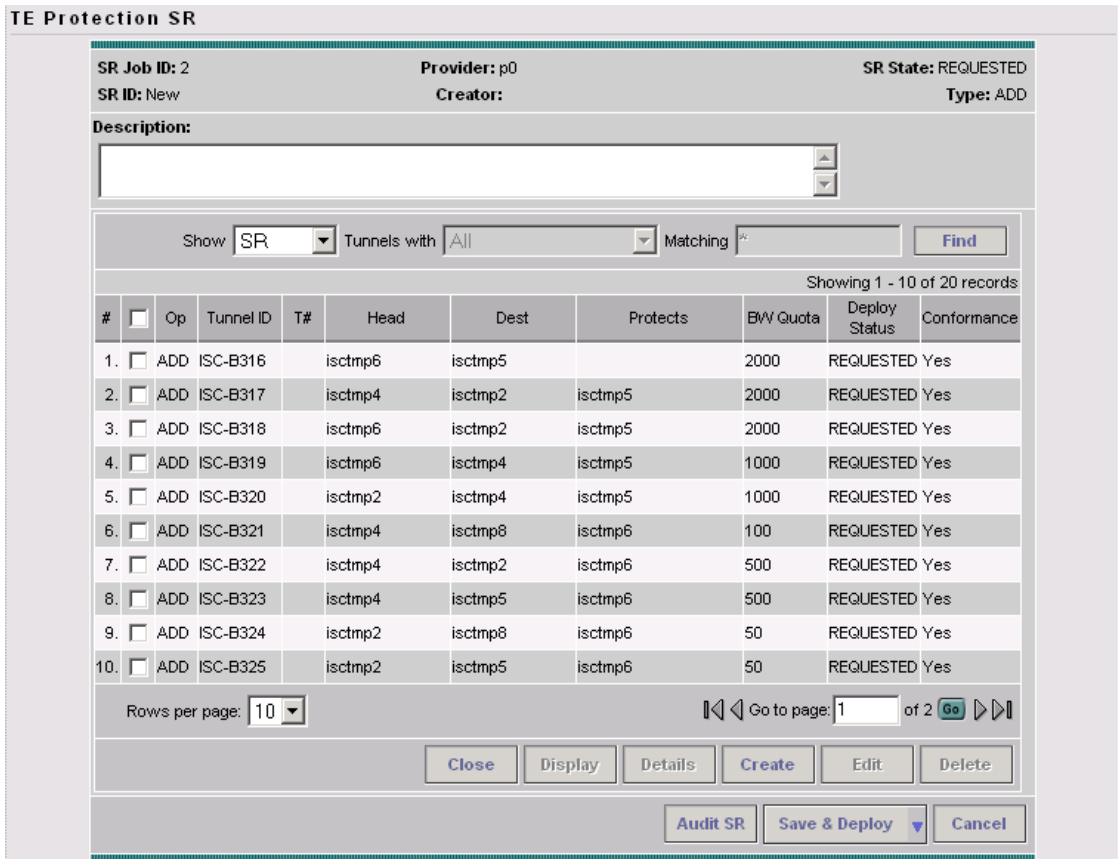


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Compute Backup, page A-37.

The **Backup Tunnel** table displays which new protection tunnels are required and any existing tunnels that should be kept or deleted for each element.

Step 6 In the TE Protection Computation Results window, check whether the proposed protection solution is acceptable. It so, click **Accept Solution**. The TE Protection SR window in Figure 7-10 appears with all tunnel additions and deletions computed by the system.

Figure 7-10 TE Protection SR - Computed Path



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Backup Tunnel, page A-59.

Optionally, you can make tunnel changes here and then run **Audit SR** to ensure that you have the desired level of protection before you deploy (see Audit SR, page 7-14).

Step 7 Click **Save & Deploy** to deploy the new tunnel SR to the network.

Note When you click Save & Deploy, a background process is started. To avoid a potential conflict with another deployment, wait until the SR has completed the Requested and Pending states before deploying another SR with Save & Deploy. To see the state of deployment, go to the Service Request window under Inventory and Connection Manager or open the Task Manager under Monitoring.

Note With the exception of TE Traffic Admission SRs, TE SRs are always deployed immediately from the specific TE SR screen, not from the **Service Requests** page in **Inventory and Connection Manager**.

Step 8 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** opens and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, “Managing Service Requests.”

If the SR does not go to the **Deployed** state, go to the Task Logs screen to see the deployment log (**Monitoring > Task Manager** > **Logs**) as described in SR Deployment Logs, page 10-1.

Audit Protection

As opposed to the Compute Backup tool described on page 7, Audit Protection does not attempt to create a backup solution. It seeks to verify protection of specified network elements with the current set of backup tunnels and reports any warnings or violations that are discovered. It is recommended that any time a change has been committed on the TE topology such as resources on TE links or SRLG memebership, a protection audit be run to verify the protection status on all elements.

The computation will display the same computation result page as for Compute Backup. When you return from computation result page, the Protection Status column in the TE Protection Management window is updated to show the level of protection for each element.

This section describes the necessary steps to perform Audit Protection on one or more network elements.

To run Audit Protection, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management > TE Protected Elements**.

The TE Protection Management window in Figure 7-5 appears.

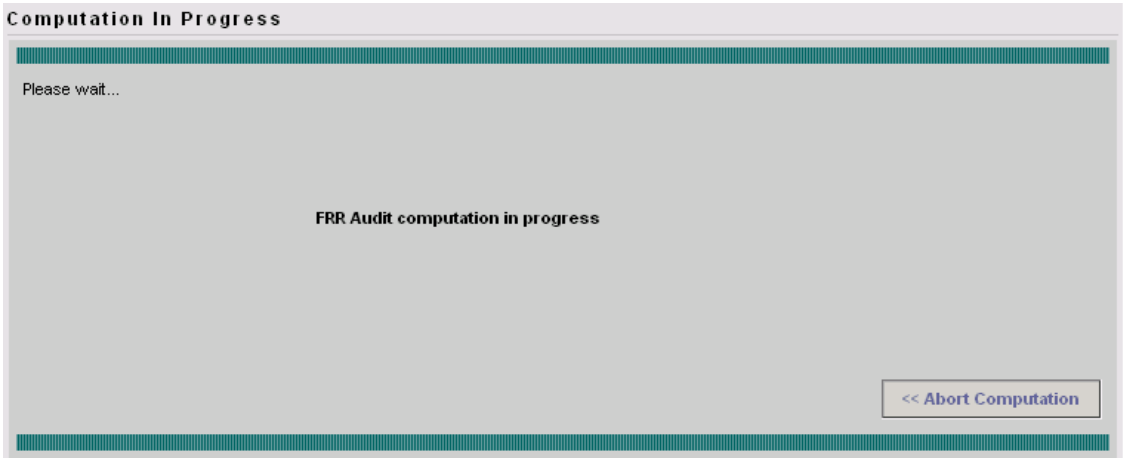
Step 2 If you only want to perform Audit Protection on selected elements, select one or more tunnels on which to calculate a backup path.

Click **Audit Protection** and select one of the following:

- All Elements
- Selected Elements

The Computation In Progress window shown in Figure 7-7 appears.

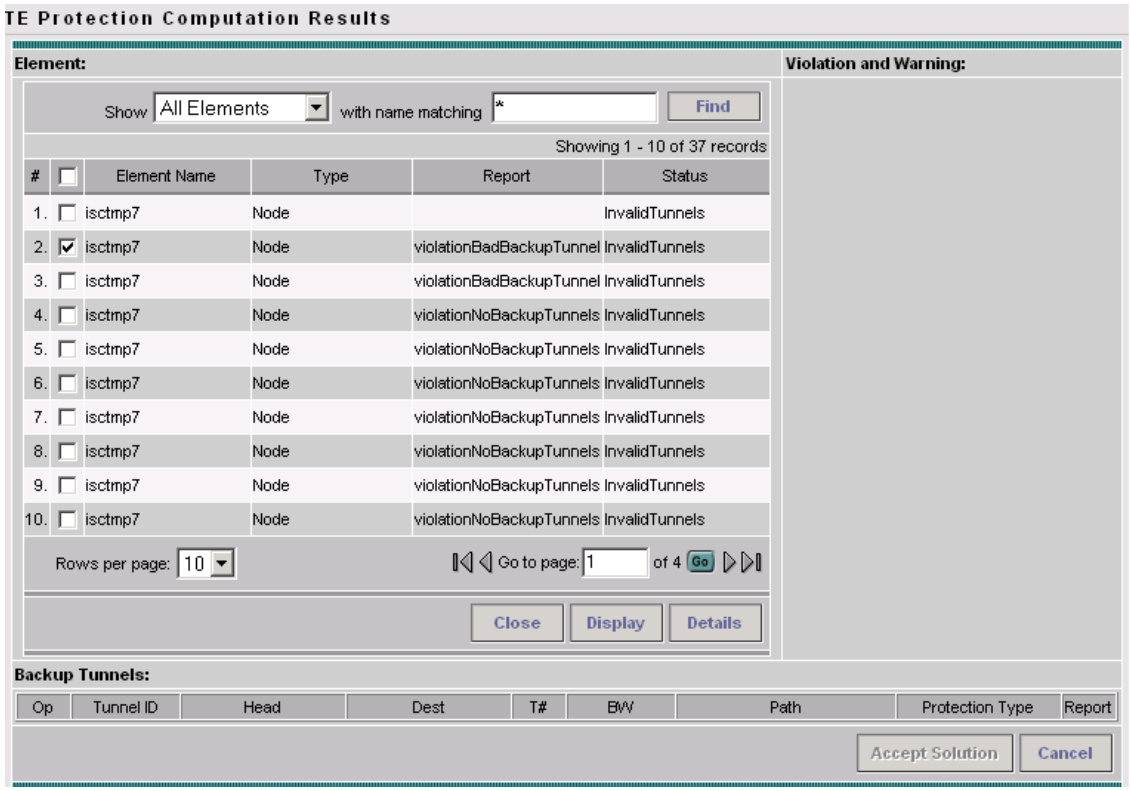
Figure 7-11 FRR Audit Computation in Progress - Audit Protection



To abort the computation and return to the previous window, click **<< Abort Computation**.

The TE Protection Computation Results window in Figure 7-12 appears.

Figure 7-12 TE Protection Computation Results



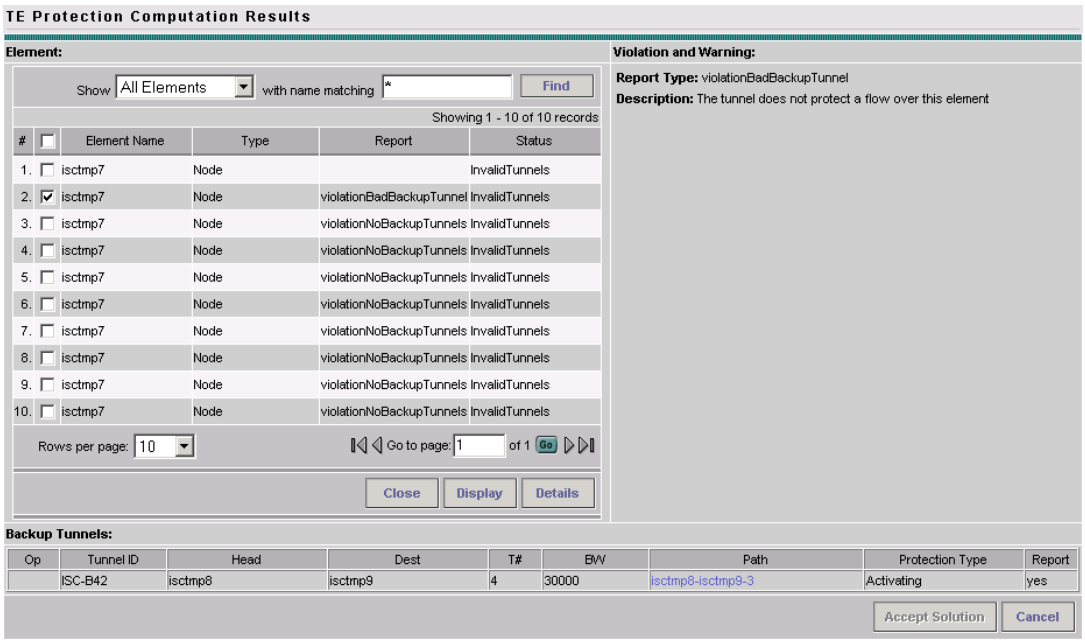
For an explanation of the various window elements, see Compute Backup, page A-37.

Note Certain attributes, such as Description, that do not impact the computation carried out by the protection tools and updates to these are not displayed in the Computation Result Window.

Step 3 To view the backup tunnels for a particular element, select the element and click **Details**.

The TE Protection Computation Results window in Figure 7-13 appears.

Figure 7-13 TE Protection Computation Results with Backup Tunnels



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Compute Backup, page A-37.

Step 4 Select a row corresponding to a specific warning or violation and click **Details** to display a detailed description in the right pane and backup tunnels associated with the selected item in the bottom pane as shown in Figure 7-9.

Tunnels associated with a warning or violation are flagged in the **Report** column in the **Backup Tunnels** table in the bottom pane.

The **Accept Solution** button is greyed out because the audit does not provide a solution but rather an evaluation.

For a description of warnings and violations, see Appendix C, "Warnings and Violations."

Step 5 Click **Cancel** to return to the TE Protection Management window. The protection status is updated in the Protection Status column.

Audit SR

Audit SR audits protection of all elements in the **TE Protection Management** window against backup tunnels in the TE Protection SR window.

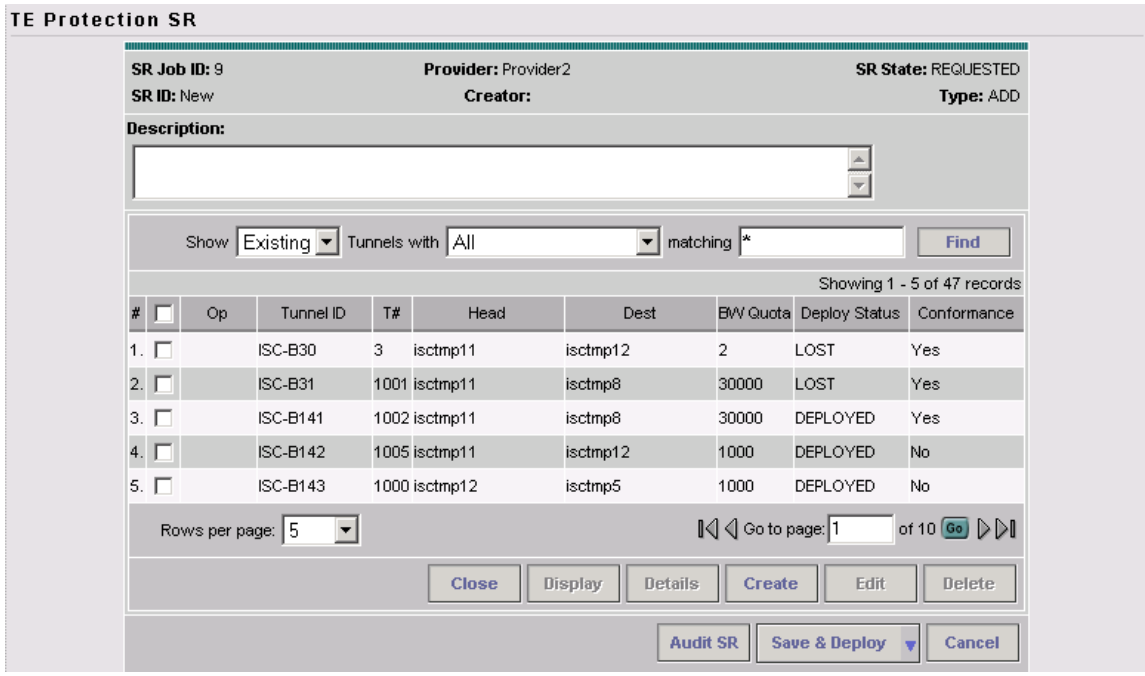
This feature can be used to audit the protection for manually added, modified, and deleted tunnels in the TE Protection SR window before deploying them.

To audit a TE backup tunnel SR, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **Create TE Backup Tunnel**. The **TE Protection SR** window in Figure 7-14 appears.

Figure 7-14 TE Protection SR



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Create TE Backup Tunnel, page A-59.

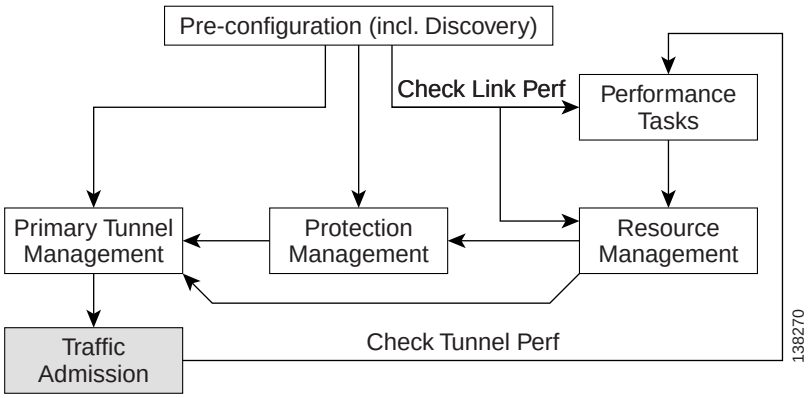
Step 3 To audit the protection SR, click **Audit SR**.

Note Audit SR will only be enabled if there are elements in the TE Protection Management window. If this is not the case, the **Audit SR** button will be disabled (grayed out).

The FRR Audit process begins and the TE Protection Computation Results window in Figure 7-12 appears.

See Audit Protection, page 7-12 for a description of the rest of the process. Detail and report windows are identical in these two processes.

Traffic Admission



Traffic admission is the first step towards enabling services on TE tunnels. There are a number of mechanisms that can be used for forwarding traffic into a tunnel to provide basic IP connectivity. The current implementation of Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) uses static routing.

The TE Traffic Admission tool is used to assign traffic to traffic-engineered tunnels.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Overview

Static routing is perhaps the simplest way of forwarding traffic into a tunnel. Traffic that matches a target destination prefix is routed into a particular tunnel.

While this achieves the basic goal of directing traffic into a given tunnel, this approach has limitations. First, the offering of differentiated Class-of-Service (CoS) treatment is limited to destination-based CoS. As each source PE serves as an aggregation point for a number of traffic flows, there is no way to restrict

which traffic receives preferential treatment to a destination since access to a tunnel is through general routing. Second, it does not generally provide a scalable solution because the static routing mechanism must capture both the large number of subnets that can be served by each PE router, and it must be able to further capture CoS treatment for each of these subnets.

Static routing works best if there is no need to provide differentiated CoS treatment by destination. That is, all packets destined for one or more particular prefixes all receive the same CoS.

Creating a TE Traffic Admission SR

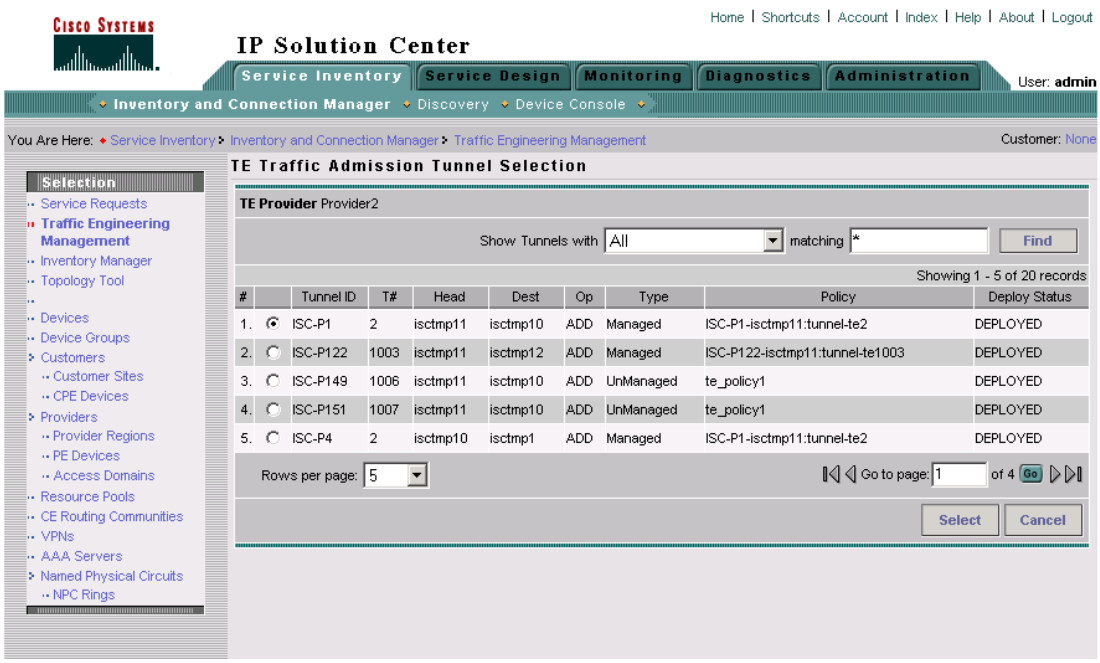
To create a TE Traffic Admission SR, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**.

Step 2 Click **TE Traffic Admission**.

The TE Traffic Admission Tunnel Selection window in Figure 8-1 appears.

Figure 8-1 TE Traffic Admission Tunnel Selection



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Select TE Tunnel for Admission, page A-64.

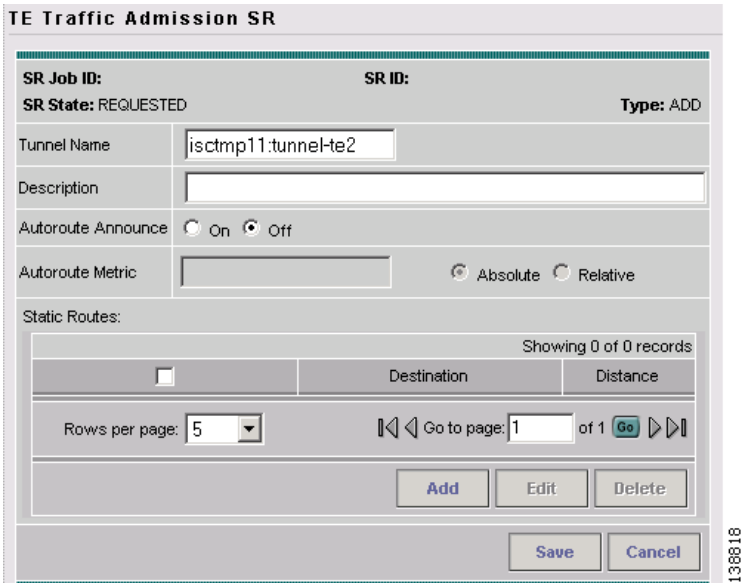
The TE Traffic Admission Tunnel Selection window lists all primary tunnels, both managed and unmanaged, that are not already associated with an admission SR.

The **Deploy Status** can be **Pending**, **Deployed**, or **Functional**.

Note Backup tunnels are not displayed in the TE Traffic Admission Tunnel Selection window.

Step 3 Select a TE tunnel by clicking the corresponding radio button and clicking **Select**. The TE Traffic Admission SR window in Figure 8-2 appears.

Figure 8-2 TE Traffic Admission SR

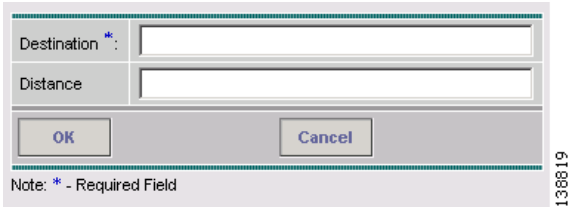


For an explanation of the various fields and buttons, see TE Traffic Admission SR, page A-65.

Step 4 When filling out the form, if **Autoroute Announce** is set to **On**, indicate whether **Autoroute Metric** should be **Absolute** or **Relative**. You can also set an optional autoroute metric. For the relative metric, the range is -10 to 10, for the absolute metric, the range is 1 to 2147483647.

When clicking the **Add** button, the Add TE Static Route window in Figure 8-3 appears.

Figure 8-3 Add TE Static Route



Step 5 In the Add TE Static Route window, specify at a minimum a **Destination** IP address (w.x.y.z/n). Optionally specify an administrative **Distance**.

It is recommended that you either define one or more static routes or, alternatively, that you define an autoroute.

Click **OK** to accept the entries or **Cancel** to exit the screen.

Step 6 Back in the main TE Traffic Admission SR window, you can add another TE Static Route or edit existing routes.

Step 7 Click **Save** to save the service request. The Service Requests window in Figure 8-4 appears with the TE Traffic Admission SR in **REQUESTED** state and the Operation Type set to **ADD**.

The service request states and the interaction between them are described in Service Request States, page B-9.

Step 8 To deploy the service request from the Service Requests window, see Deploying a TE Traffic Admission SR, page 8-4.

Deploying a TE Traffic Admission SR

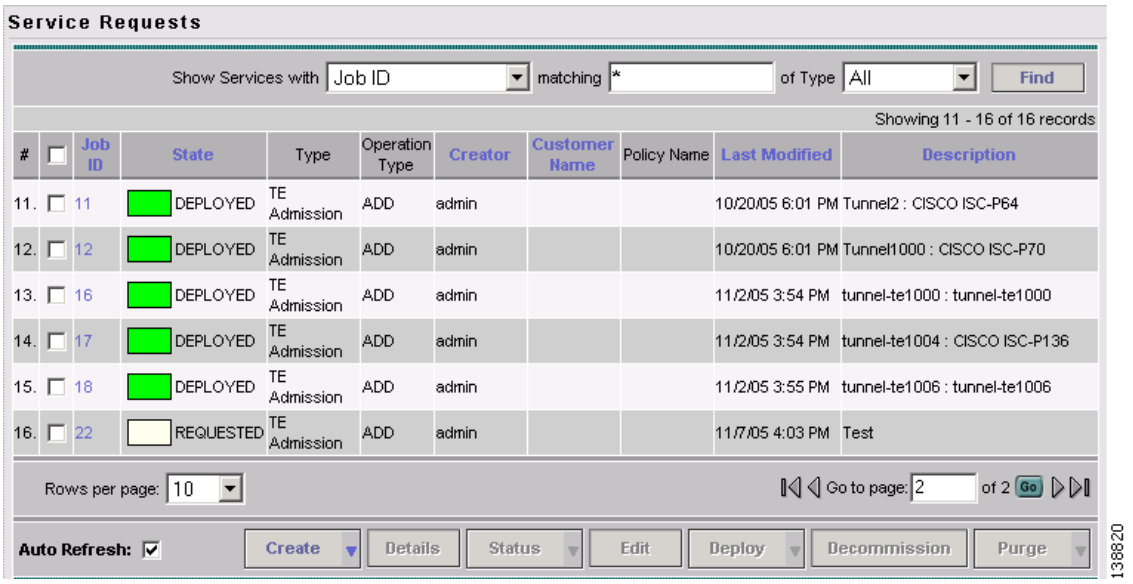
As opposed to the TE Primary Tunnel SR, Backup Tunnel SR, and TE Resource Modification windows, a TE Admission SR must be deployed from the general Service Requests window.

To deploy a TE Admission SR, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests**.

Step 2 Click **TE Traffic Admission**. The Service Requests window in Figure 8-4 appears.

Figure 8-4 Service Requests



The Service Requests window contains the following elements:

- **Job ID**—Job ID for the SR.
- **State**—Indicates whether the tunnel state is DEPLOYED or NOT DEPLOYED and whether it is Conformed or Not Conformed.
- **Type**—The type of service request, indicating which service issued the request. For a detailed description of the possible service types, see Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1.
- **Operation Type**—SR operation on the tunnel, can be either **ADD, MODIFY, DELETE,** or **ADMIT**. Applicable only to tunnels in the current SR.
- **Creator**—ID for the user who created the SR.

- **Customer Name**—Name of the customer to which the SR applies.
- **Policy Name**—Name of the policy associated with the SR.
- **Last Modified**—Date and time when the SR was last modified.
- **Description**—SR description provided by the user.

Step 3 Select the desired service request and click **Deploy**. A drop-down menu appears under the **Deploy** button.

In the drop-down menu, select **Deploy** or **Force Deploy**. After having been successfully deployed, the **State** of the SR changes to **Deployed**.

Step 4 The Service Requests window (**Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests)** appears and displays the state of the deployed SR.

For more information on working with service requests, see Appendix B, “Managing Service Requests.”

Other Traffic Admission SR Operations

As opposed to other service requests, TE Traffic Admission SRs can decommissioned in the Service Requests window.

Edit and decommission operations for TE Traffic Admission service requests are described in Appendix B, “Managing Service Requests.”

Viewing the SR State

To view a service request state, go to the Service Requests window under **Inventory and Connection Manager**.

If the SR does not enter the **Deployed** state, go to the **Task Logs** screen to see the deployment log (**Monitoring > Task Manager** > **Logs**) as described in SR Deployment Logs, page 10-1.

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.

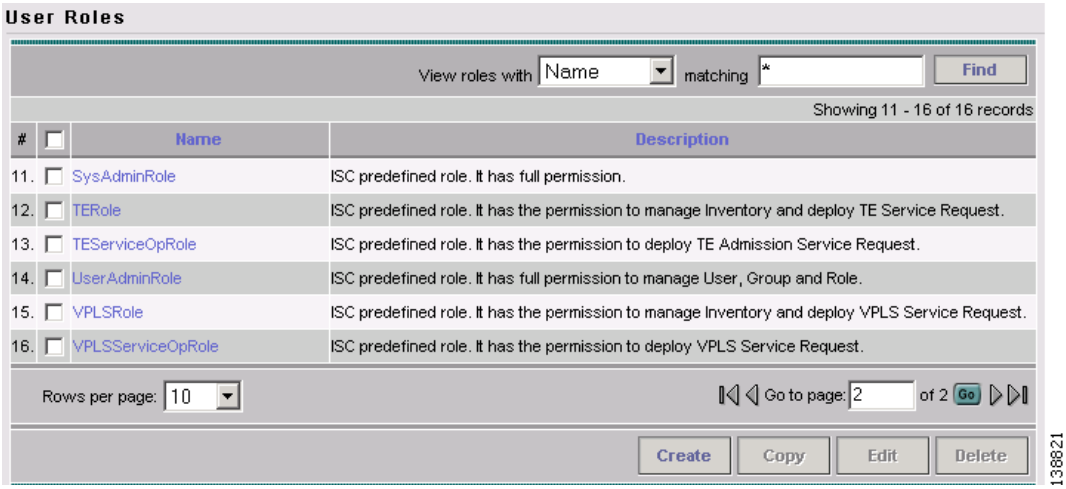
This chapter includes the following sections:

TE User Roles

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



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.

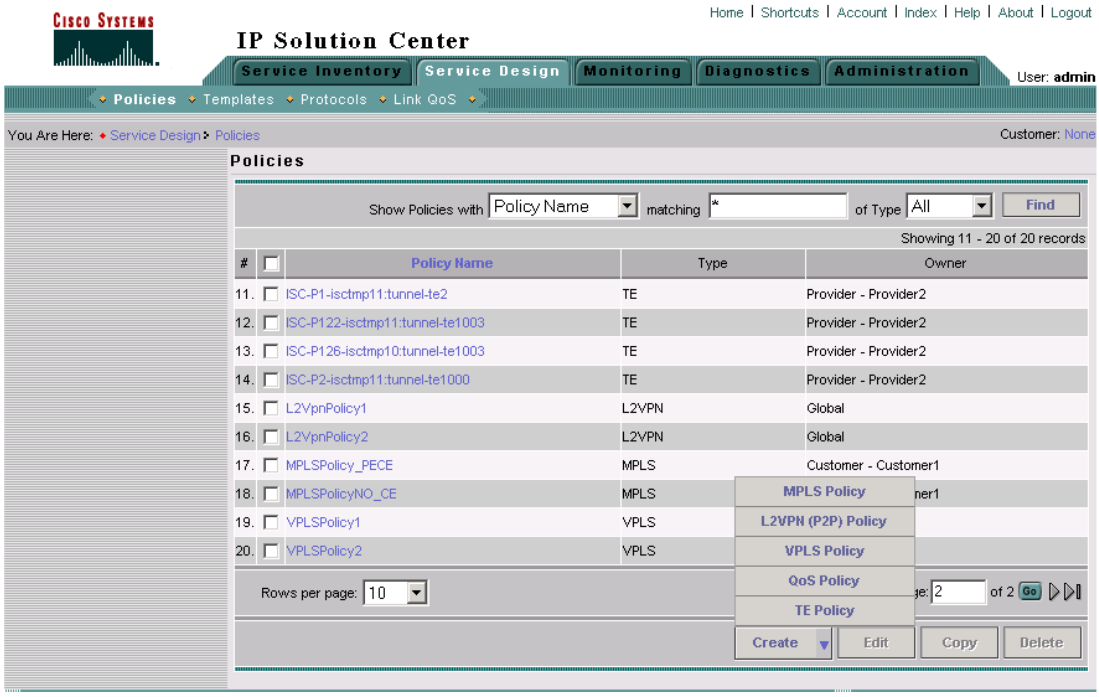
To create a TE policy, you must access the Policy Manager. Use the following steps:

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

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

The Policies window in Figure 9-2 appears.

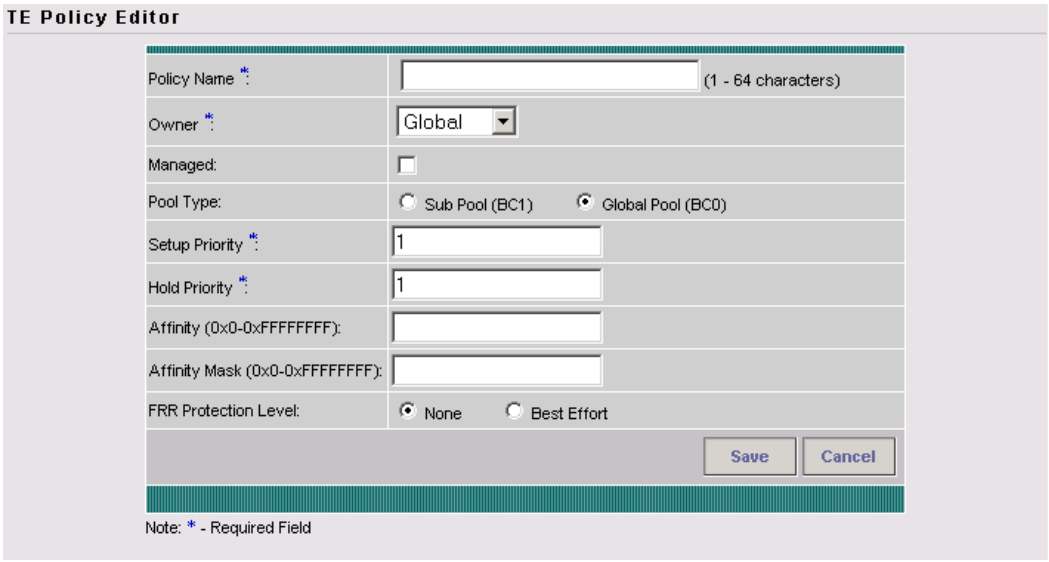
Figure 9-2 Policies Window



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



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:

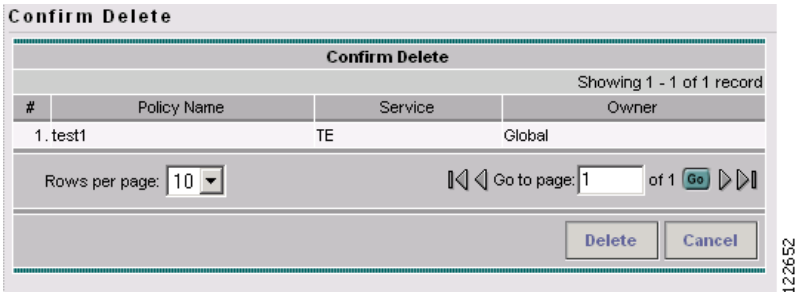
Step 1 Navigate **Service Design** > **Policy Manager**.

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



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".

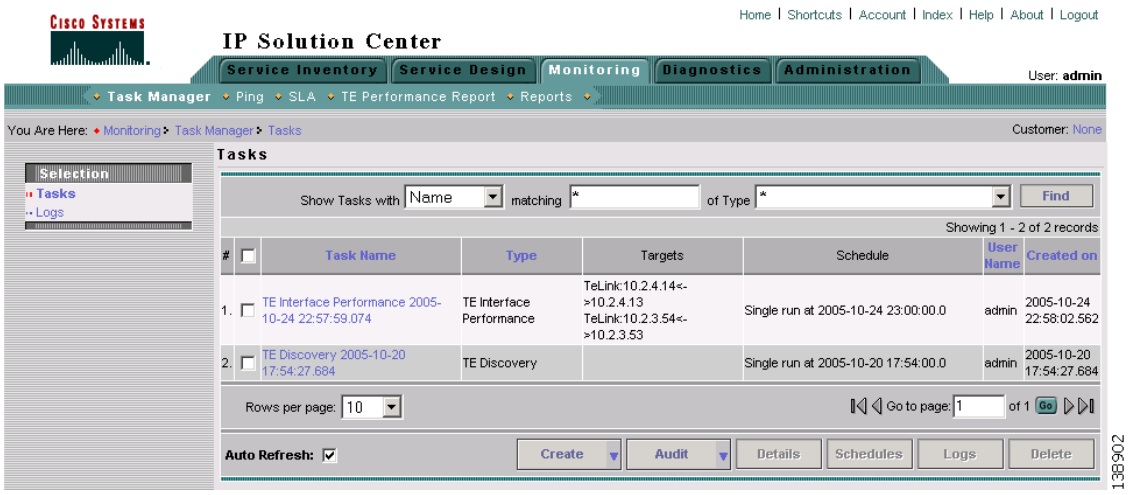
Creating a TE Task

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**

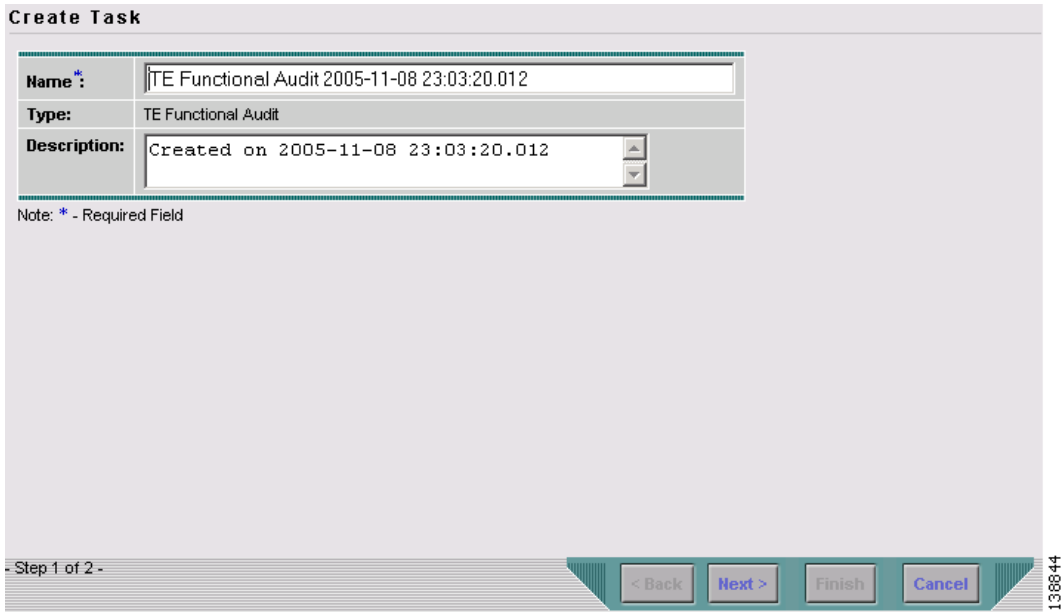
For a detailed explanation of the various states, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

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

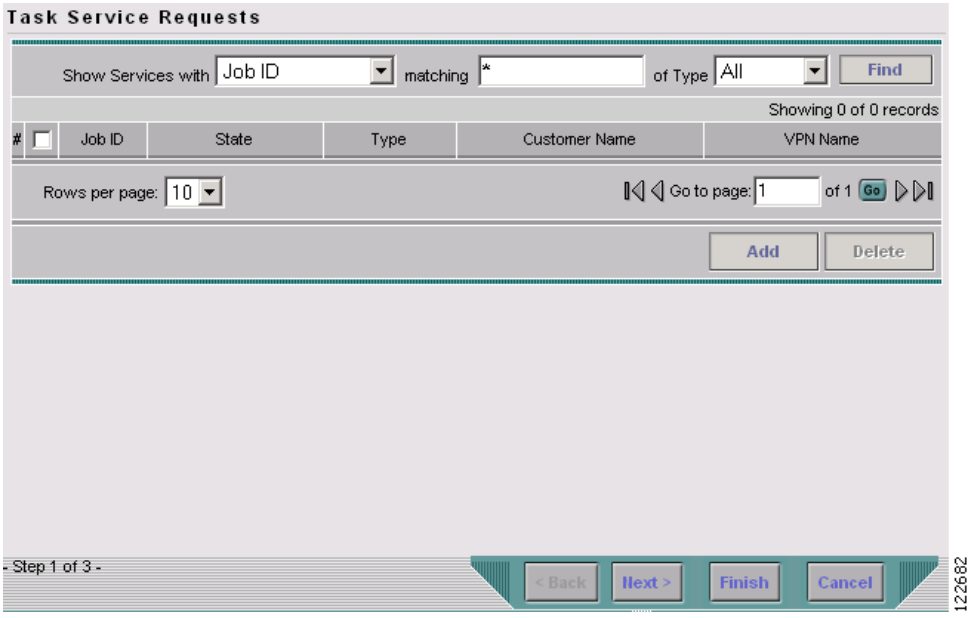


For a detailed description of the window elements in the Create Task window, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

Step 3 Modify the **Name** or **Description** fields as desired and click **Next**.

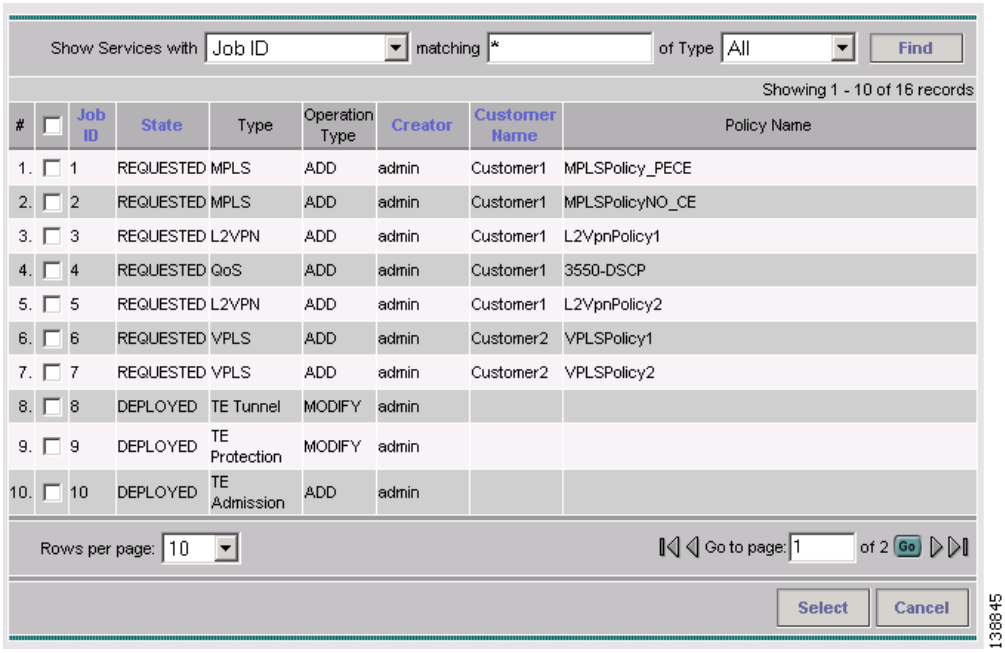
The Task Service Requests window in Figure 9-7 appears.

Figure 9-7 Task Service Requests



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)

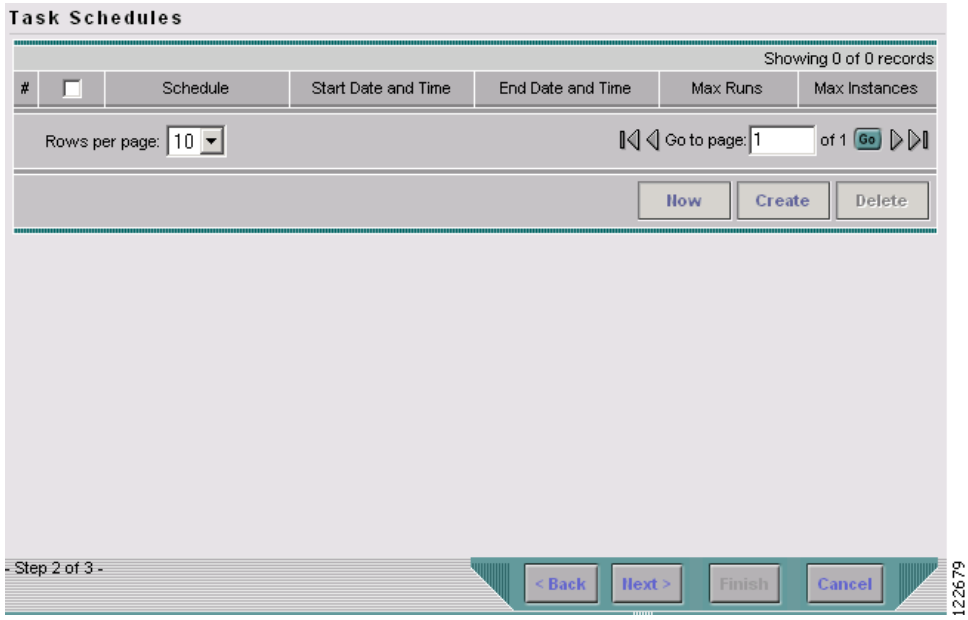


Step 5 Select an SR using the **Select** button. Only SRs of type TE Tunnel or TE Protection will be accepted.

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.

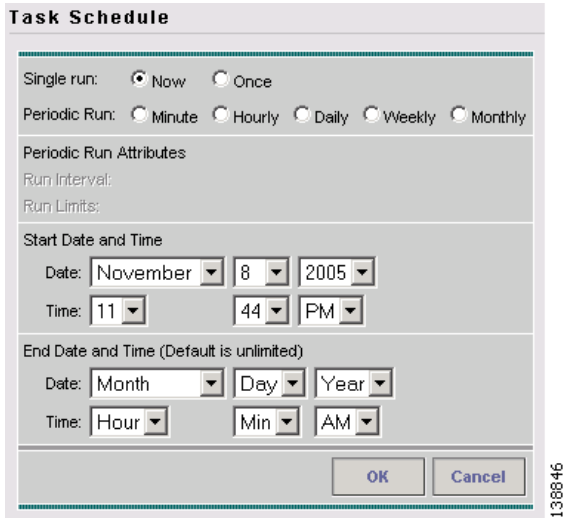
Step 6 In the Task Service Requests window, click **Next**. The Task Schedules window in Figure 9-9 appears.

Figure 9-9 Task Schedules



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



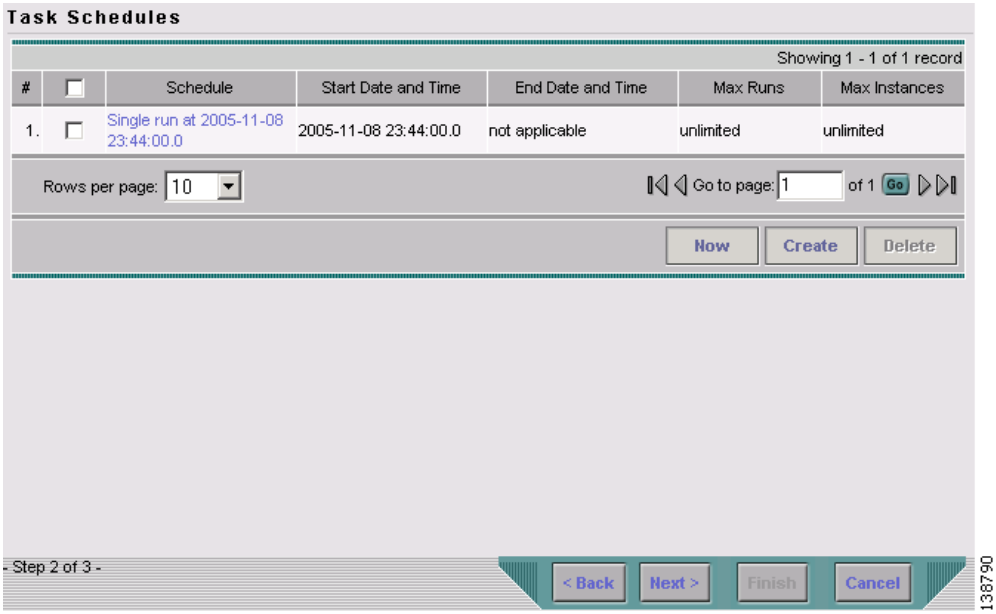
Step 8 In the Task Schedule window, indicate when and how often to run the task.

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**").

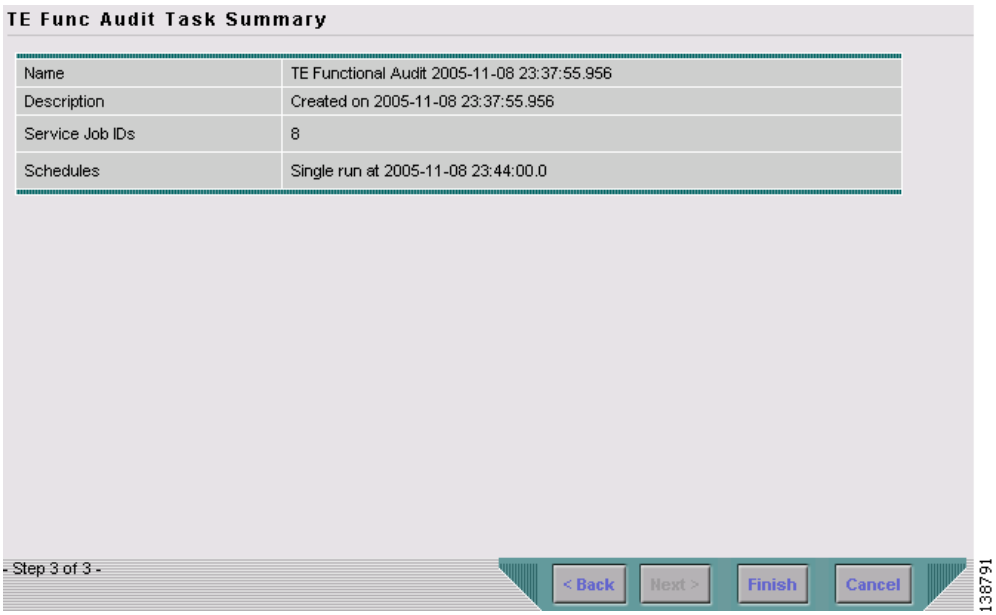
Step 10 Click **Next**. The Task Schedule window now shows the new task in its list of created tasks as shown in Figure 9-11.

Figure 9-11 Task Schedule with Scheduling Data



Step 11 A summary of the scheduled task appears as shown in Figure 9-12.

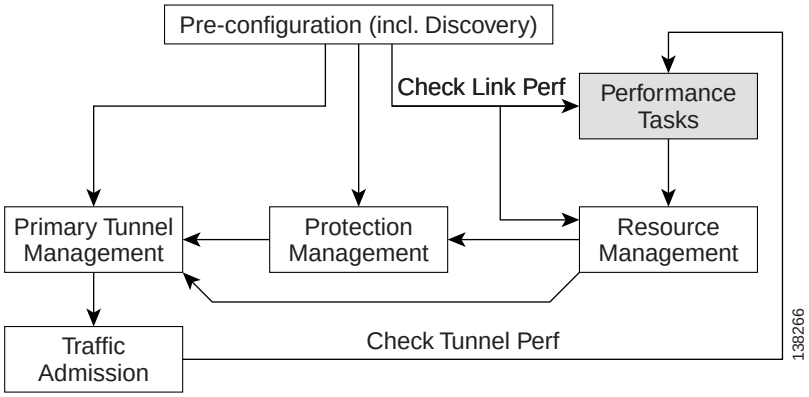
Figure 9-12 TE Functional Audit Task Summary



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:

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

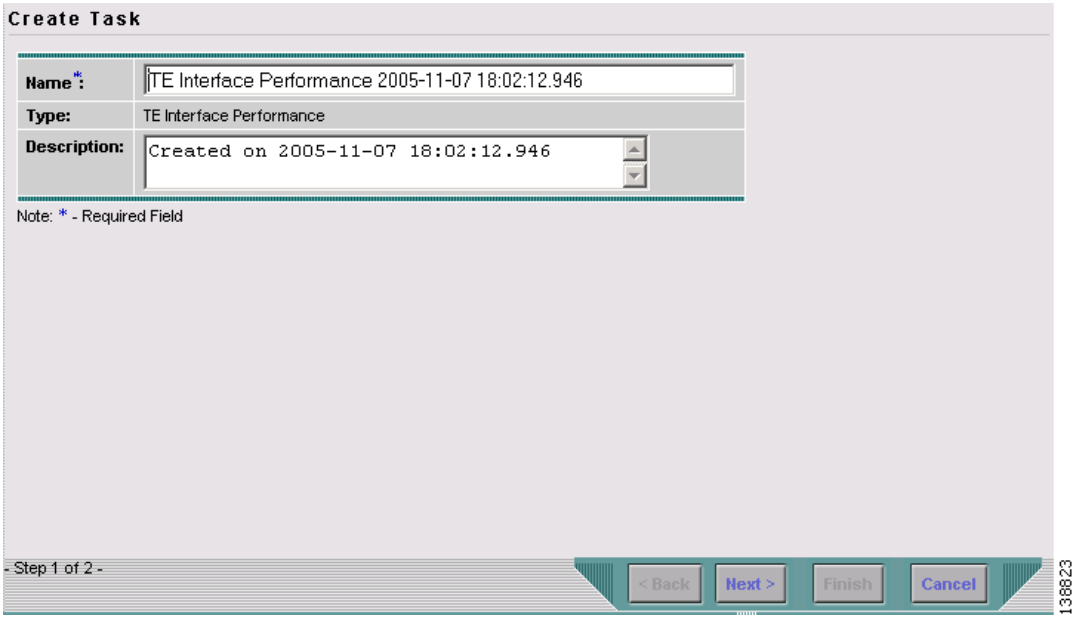
$$\text{Output utilization} = \frac{\text{delta(traffic out)} \times 8 \times 100}{\text{(number of seconds in delta)} \times \text{bandwidth}}$$

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

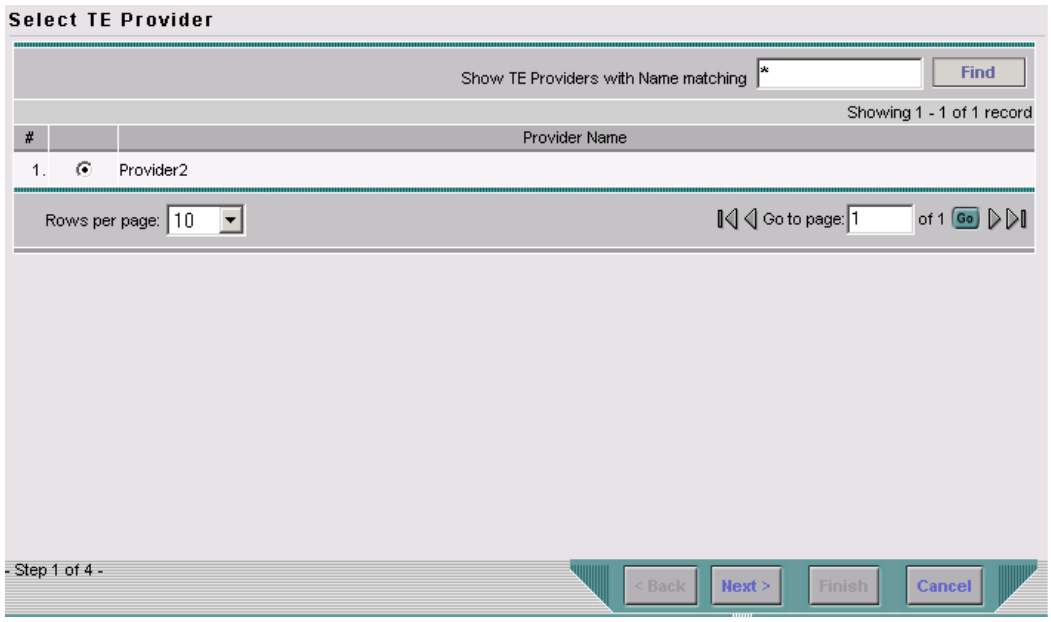


For a detailed description of the window elements in the Create Task window, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

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.

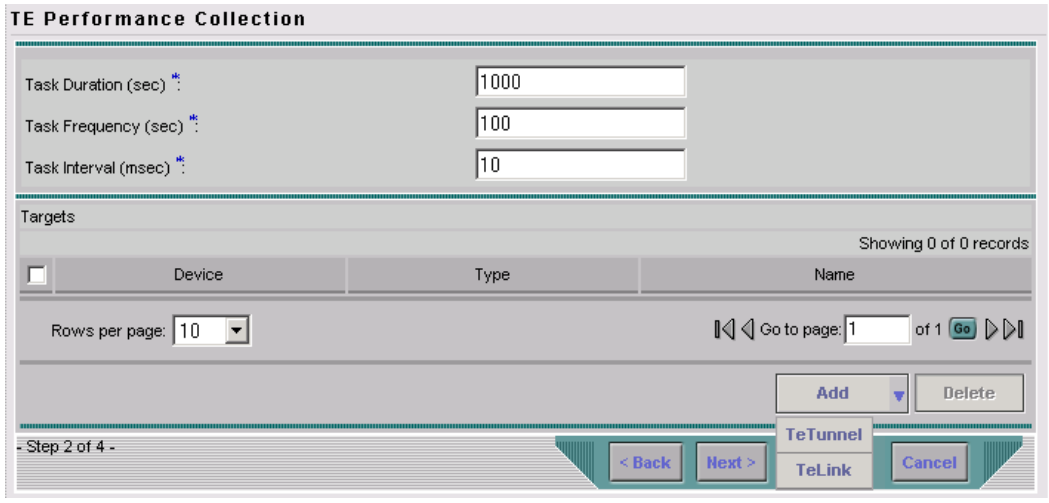
Figure 9-14 Select TE Provider



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



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

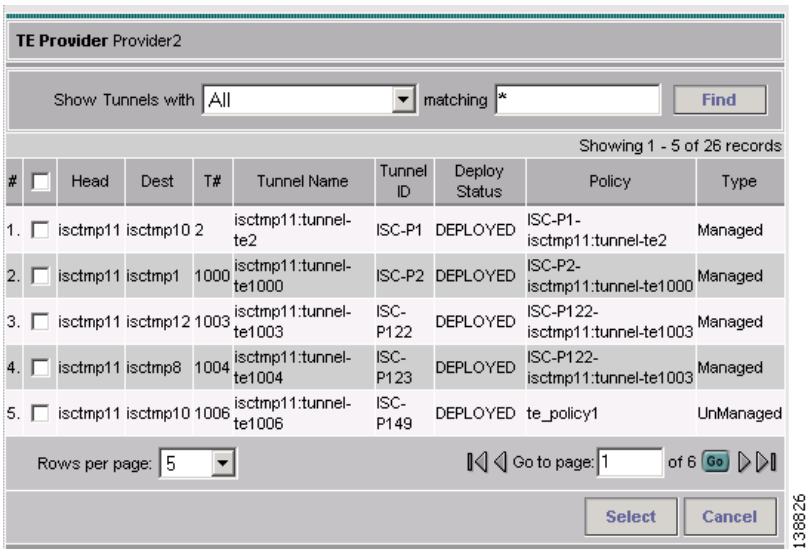
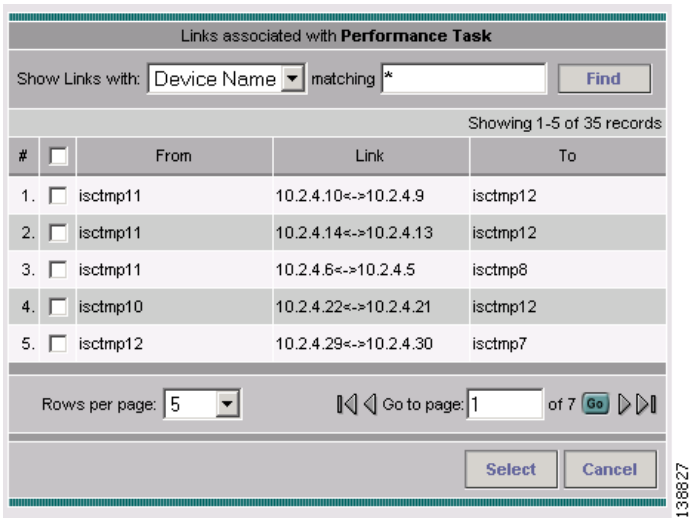


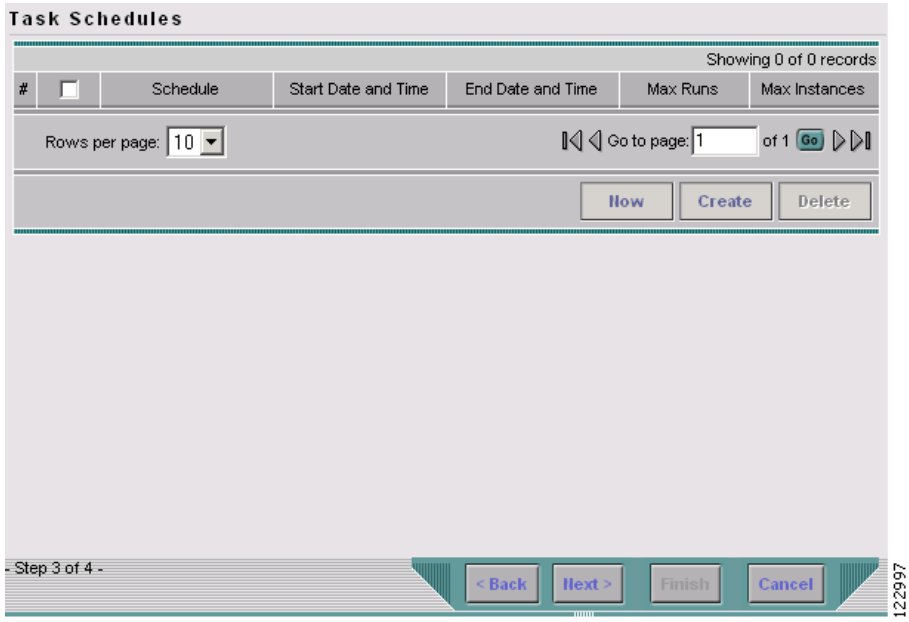
Figure 9-17 Select Link(s) - Interface Performance



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.

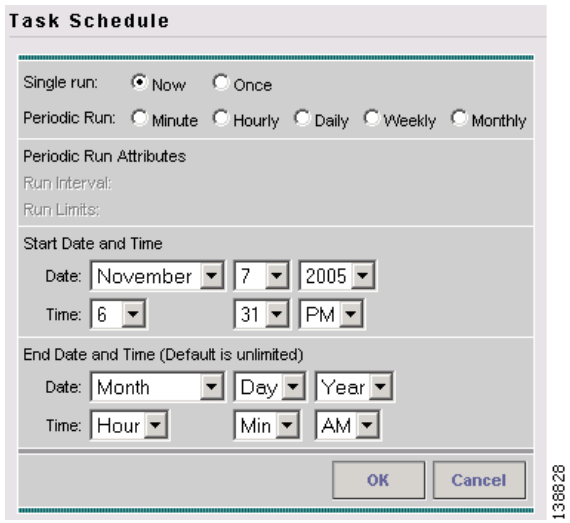
Figure 9-18 Task Schedules



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**").

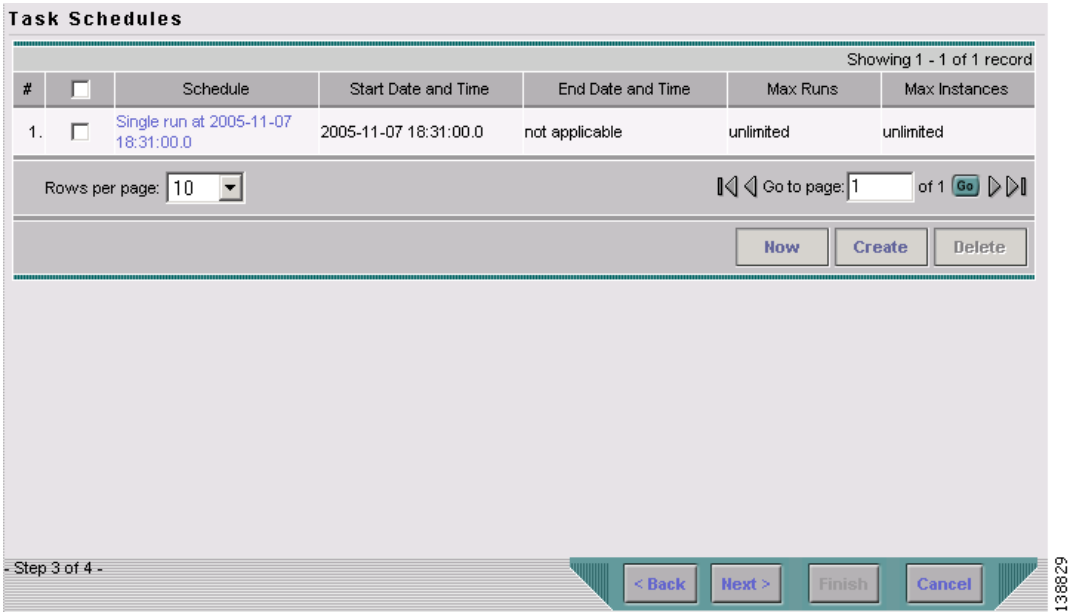
Figure 9-19 Task Schedule



Step 11 In the Task Schedule window, make your selections to define when and how often to run the task.

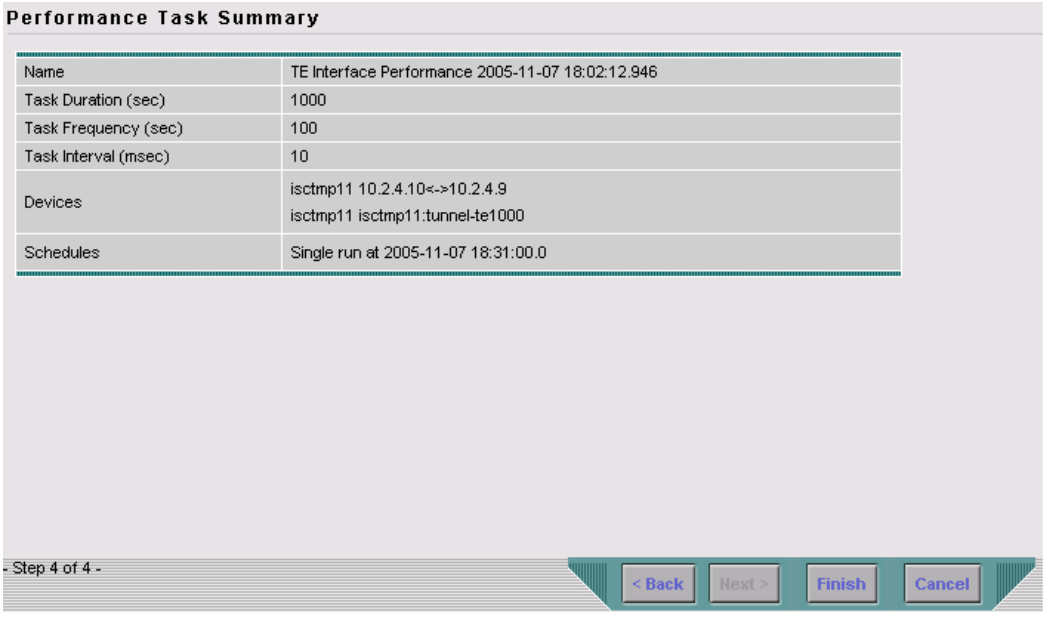
Step 12 Click **OK**. The scheduled task should now appear in the **Task Schedules** table as shown in Figure 9-20.

Figure 9-20 Task Schedules with Scheduling Data



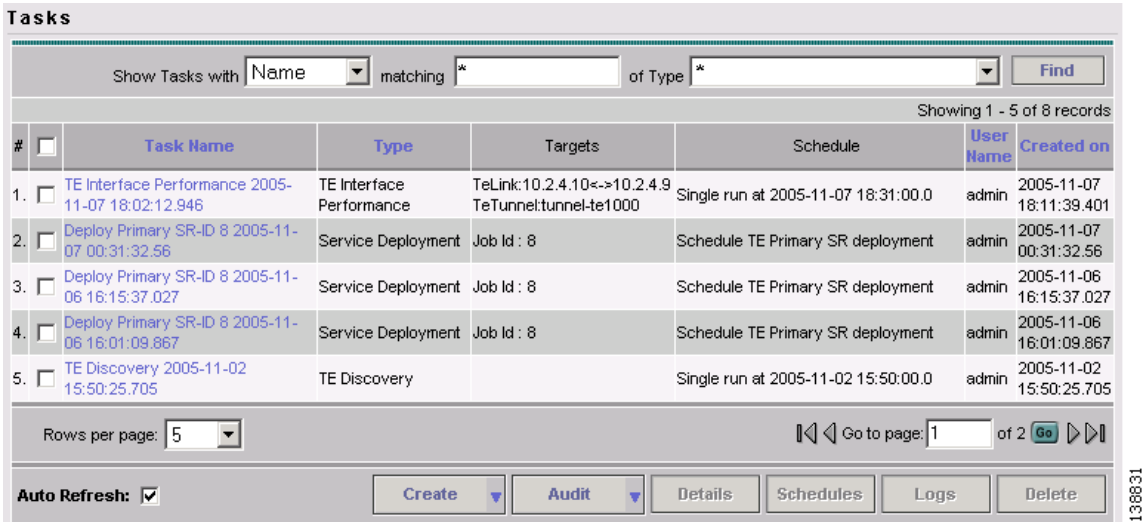
Step 13 Click **Next**. A summary of the scheduled task appears as shown in Figure 9-21.

Figure 9-21 Performance Task Summary



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



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:

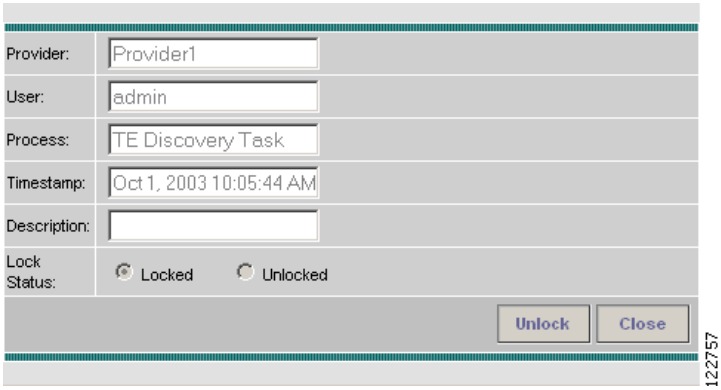
Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Providers**.

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



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.

Task Monitoring

All deployment and collection tasks are monitored and the details of the tasks are logged. The information can be viewed using the task monitoring pages.

This chapter includes the following sections:

TE Task Logs

The TE task logs are used to view the result of running one or more TE tasks as described in TE Tasks, page 9-5.

Different task logs are generated by different events:

- SR deployment logs
- Logs generated by tasks issued from the Task Manager, such as:
  - TE Discovery
  - TE Functional Audit
  - TE Interface Performance.

SR Deployment Logs

When any service request is deployed, whether a managed or unmanaged primary tunnel or a backup tunnel, a log is generated. For tunnel SRs, deployment takes place in multiple phases depending on the type of SR and the task logs are created similarly:

- Primary tunnel SR—a three-phase logging process corresponding to a three-phase deployment (phases A, B, and C as shown in Figure 10-1)
- Protection SR—a two-phase logging process corresponding to a two-phase deployment

In addition to the deployment logs, a ConfigAudit log is created regardless of the type of SR deployment, providing the deployment was successful.

Logs Created from Task Manager

Specific instructions for how to generate and view a task log for a TE Discovery task are found in Task Logs, page 3-7.

Instructions for how to generate and view a task log for the TE Functional Audit and TE Interface Performance tasks are found in Creating a TE Task, page 9-6.

Viewing a Task Log

A task log can be accessed from two different locations:

- The Tasks window
- The Service Requests window

From the Tasks window

To view the task log for a TE task, you need to:

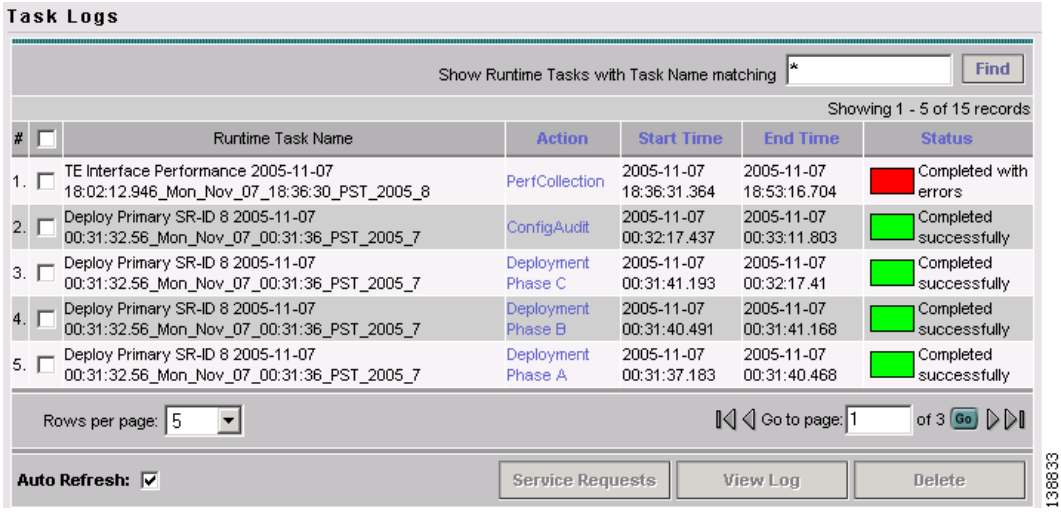
1. Access the Task Logs window.
2. Select the desired log and open it.

To view the task logs, use the following steps. A task log from the deployment of a managed primary tunnel has been used as an example.

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

Step 2 Select **Logs** in the table of contents on the left side of the Tasks window. The Task Logs window in Figure 10-1 appears.

Figure 10-1 Task Logs

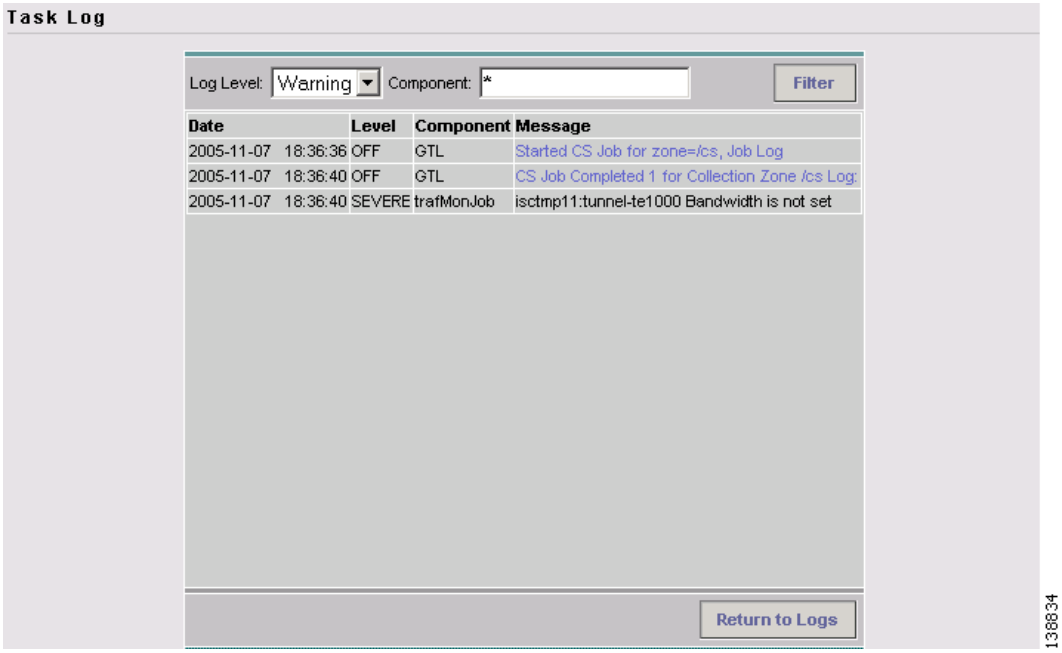


For an explanation of the various window elements, see Task Log, page A-68.

Step 3 Select a Task Log for viewing. A task that has been scheduled for multiple runs might have multiple instances to view.

Click the desired task in the **Action** column. The corresponding Task Log window in Figure 10-2 appears.

Figure 10-2 Task Log - Performance Collection with Error



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Task Log, page A-68.

The logged messages are shown in a table. This includes the time the log message was created and the severity level assigned to the log message.

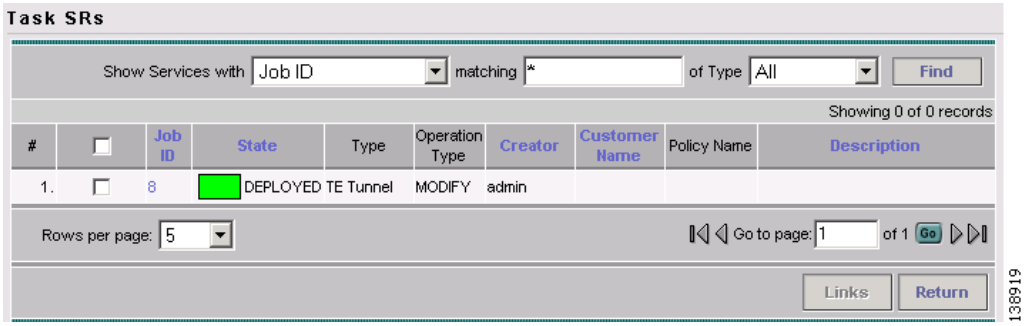
There is a filter setting for the logging, which defaults to SEVERE. This means that only SEVERE messages in the log are shown. There are several different filter settings that can be selected according to the desired level of detail. To change the filter level, select the one that is required and click **Filter**.

How the log is structured depends on the type of task that was run.

Step 4 Click **Return to Logs** to close the log window. This takes you back to the main Task Logs window.

Step 5 To see the task SR, which in some cases is associated with a particular task log, select the desired task log and click the Service Requests button. The Tasks SRs window appears (Figure 10-3).

Figure 10-3 Task SRs



For an explanation of the various window elements, see Task Log, page A-68.

From the Service Requests Window

To access the logs from the Service Requests window:

Step 1 Nagivate to Service Inventory > Inventory and Connection Manager > Service Requests.

Step 2 Select a service request (only one).

Step 3 Click the **Status** button and select **Logs.**

Step 4 Select the log to view and click **View Log**. The Task Log window appears.

Step 5 Select the log level from the drop-down menu and click **Filter**. The log levels are All, Severe, Warning, Info, Config, Fine, Finer, and Finest.

TE Performance Reports

A TE Performance Report is created when you run a TE Interface Performance task as described in Creating a TE Interface Performance Task, page 9-11.

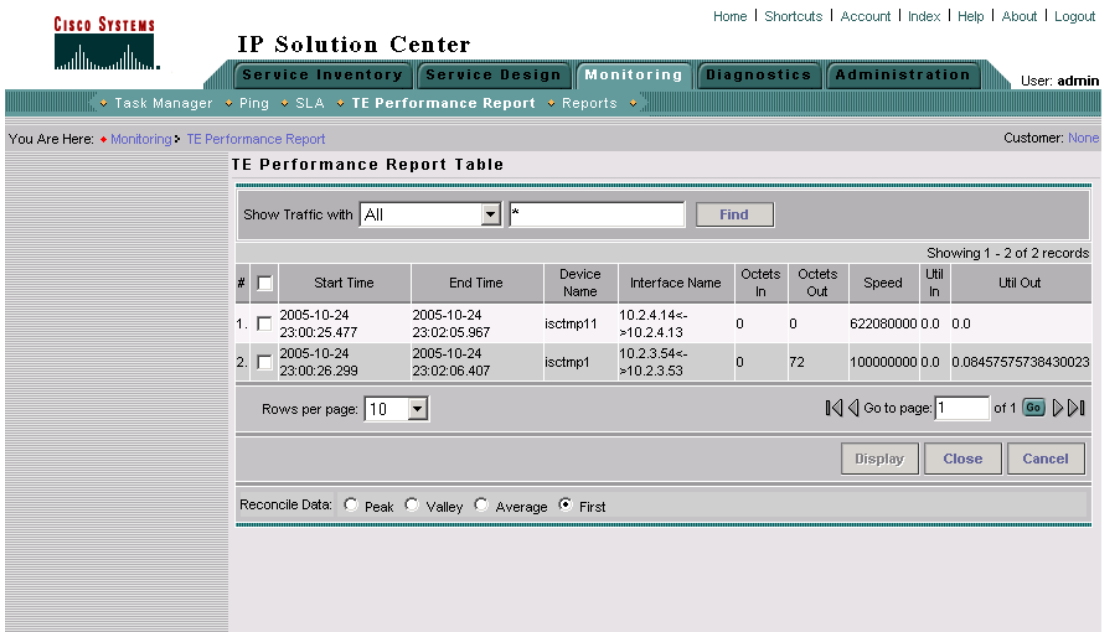
It shows the traffic data collected from the TE Interface Performance task for selected tunnels and/or links. The TE Interface Performance task can run multiple times.

To view a TE Performance Report, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Monitoring** > **TE Performance Report**.

The TE Performance Report Table in Figure 10-4 appears.

Figure 10-4 TE Performance Report Table



For an explanation of the various window elements in the report table, see TE Performance Reports, page A-69.

TE Topology

The TE Topology tool provides a graphical view of the network set up through the Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) web client. It gives a graphical representation of the various network elements, including devices, links, and tunnels. It also displays devices that ISC TEM is unable to identify but which have been discovered with the TE Discovery tool to be part of the network.

This section describes how to use the topology tool. A definition of fields and buttons in the topology GUI is found in TE Topology, page A-5 in Appendix A, “Traffic Engineering Management GUI”.

This chapter includes the following sections:

Overview

The TE Topology tool can be activated from various locations within ISC. However, in this user guide the TE Topology tool is assumed to be accessed from the Traffic Engineering Management Services page.

The TE Topology tool is used to visualize the TE network based on the data contained in the repository. To that end, it provides a number of ways of manipulating the display, for example by applying algorithms to the graph layout, importing maps, and so on.

The tool is accessed from a TE Topology Interface Applet that displays the TE topology through a Java applet within the browser.

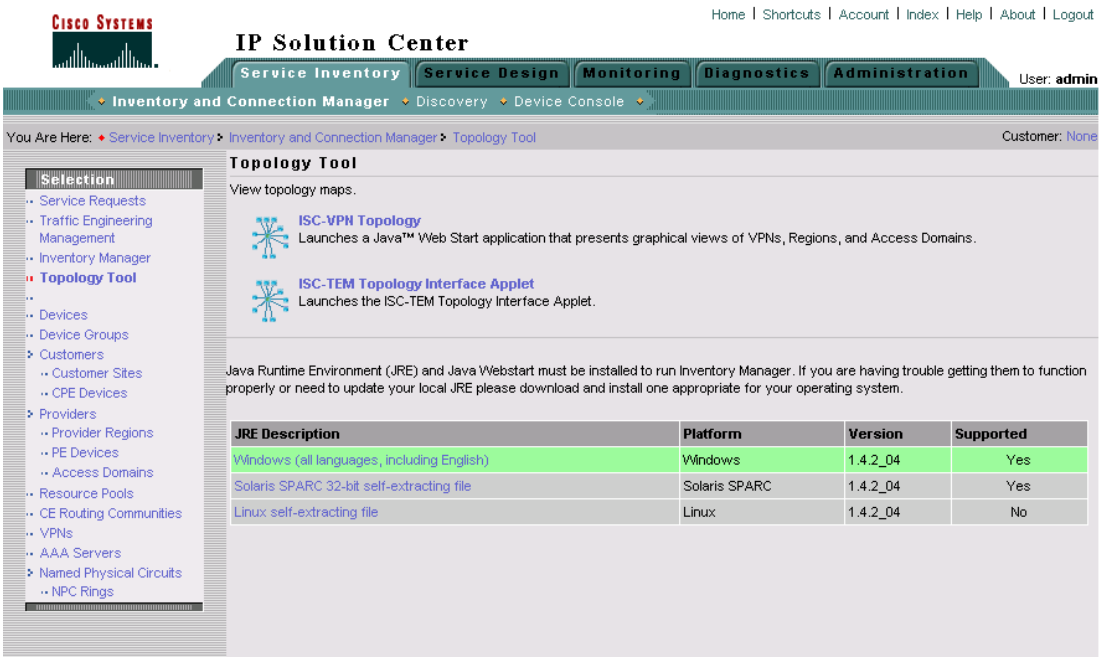
Accessing the TE Topology Tool Page

The TE Topology tool is accessed as follows:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Topology**.

The Topology Tool window in Figure 11-1 appears.

Figure 11-1 Topology Tool



For a detailed description of the Topology Tool page, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

Step 2 To start up the TE Topology tool, select **ISC-TEM Topology Interface Applet**.

Using the TE Topology Interface Applet

The TE Topology Interface Applet (Topology Applet) provides a means of visualizing the network and tunnels present in the network. The web-based GUI is the primary means of visualizing the network information. The Topology Applet simply augments the web-based GUI to provide a different presentation format to the user.

The features offered through the Topology Applet are:

- TE Topology rendering
- Highlighting of network elements
- Tunnel overlay (unmanaged, primary, and backup)

- Topology layout persistence
- Integration with web page content.

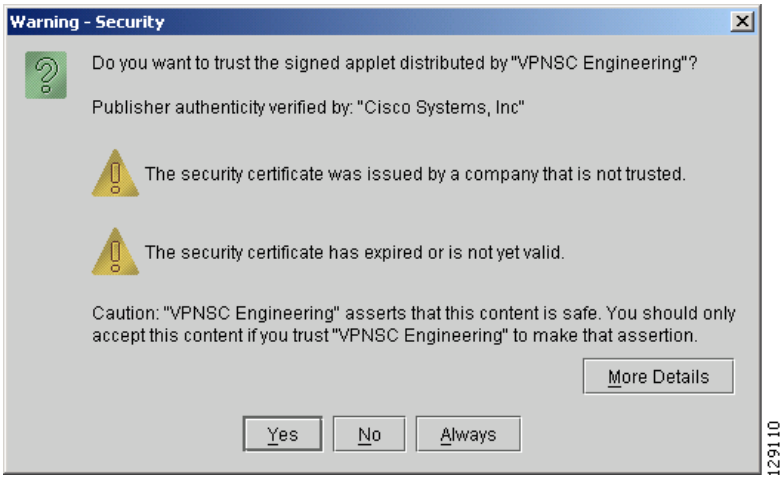
To access the Topology Applet, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Topology Tool**.

Step 2 Click **ISC-TEM Topology Interface Applet**.

The security warning window in Figure 11-2 appears.

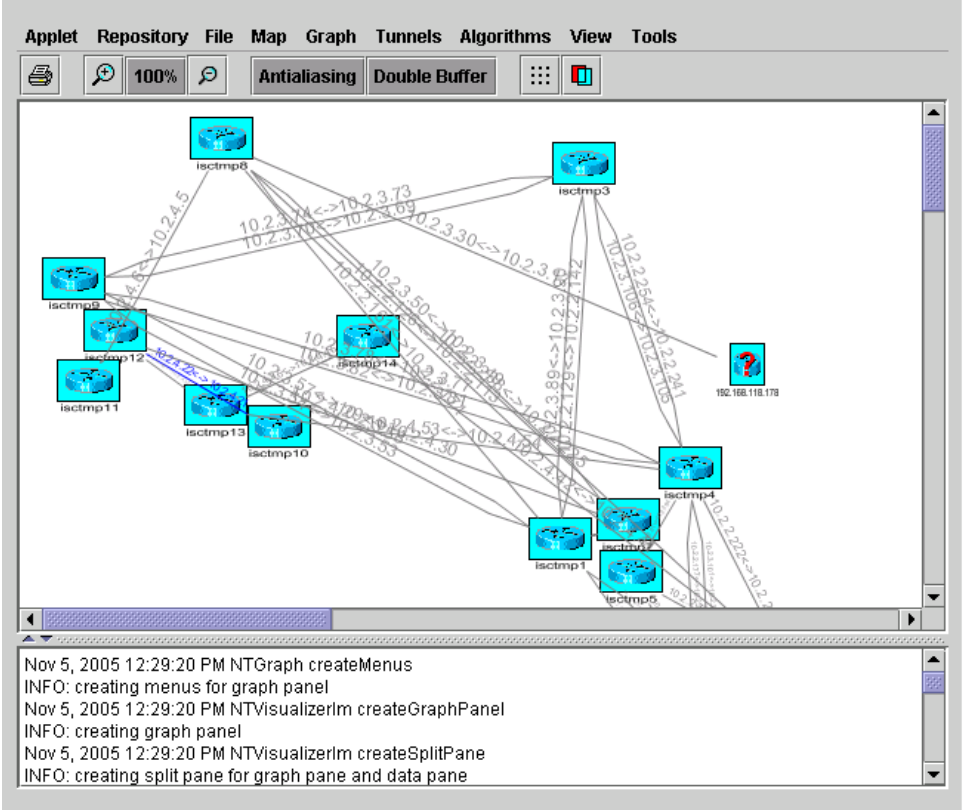
Figure 11-2 Security Warning



Step 3 Click **Yes** or **Always** to accept the authenticity of the security certificate.

The Topology Display applet window in Figure 11-3 appears.

Figure 11-3 Topology Display Applet



Icons marked with red question marks signify devices unknown to ISC, for example non-Cisco devices. When activated with the Display button from another ISC TEM function (tunnel management window, resource modification window, etc.), any selected devices are highlighted in the display.

For an explanation of the various window elements in all the menus of the Topology Display, see Topology Display, page A-5.

Displaying and Saving Layouts

Use the two operations in the **Repository** menu, **Layout Graph** and **Save Graph Layout**, to display or save the current layout of the network graph.

Prior to generating the graph layout, the coordinates must be set on each of the network devices. Otherwise, the graph will have a random layout.

- **Layout Graph**—The graph is laid out from the repository. If a graph layout is already present, that layout is cleared once you click **Yes** in the **Clear Graph Layout** confirmation box. If the layout has not previously been saved, a random layout of the repository contents is drawn. If it has been saved previously, the saved layout is redrawn.
- **Save Graph Layout**—Save the current graph layout. Doing so will ensure that whenever the graph layout is cleared with **Layout Graph** or the topology applet is closed, the same layout will be created when the applet is restarted. If a map was used, the map is also redrawn.

Using Maps

You can associate a map with each view. Currently, the topology viewer only supports maps in the Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) shape format. The following sections describe how to load maps and selectively view map layers and data associated with each map.

The map features are accessed from the **Map** menu in the Topology window.

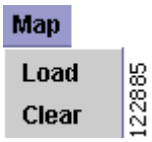
To access the **Map** menu, use the following steps:

Step 1 Navigate **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager > Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Topology.**

Step 2 Start the **ISC TM Topology Interface Applet**. If link and node data for your network is already in the repository, a Progress Report lists the various network elements as the corresponding data is loaded.

Step 3 Select the **Map** menu. The menu in Figure 11-4 appears.

Figure 11-4 The Map Menu



From the **Map** menu, you can either load or clear (remove) maps as described in the following.

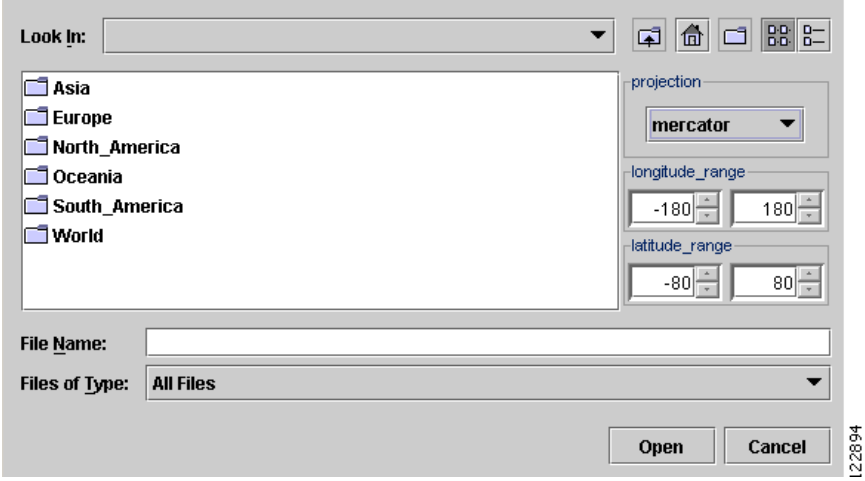
Loading a map

You might wish to set a background map showing the physical locations of the displayed devices. To load a map, use the following steps:

Step 1 In the menu bar, select **Map** > **Load**

Providing the web map server is running, the Load Map window appears (see Figure 11-5).

Figure 11-5 Load Map



For an explanation of the various window elements , see Load Map, page A-8.

Step 2 Make your selections in the Load Map window.

The right-hand side of the window contains a small control panel, which allows you to select the projection in which a map is shown. A map projection is a projection which maps a sphere onto a plane. Typical projections are Mercator, Lambert, and Stereographic.

For more information on projections, consult the Map Projections section of Eric Weisstein's World of Mathematics at:

http://mathworld.wolfram.com/topics/MapProjections.html

For each projection, you can also select the region of the map to be shown. In most cases, the predefined values should be sufficient. The top level of the file hierarchy should contain folders for all major regions, such as Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, and so on.

If desired, make changes to the settings in the **Longitude Range** and **Latitude Range** fields.

Step 3 Navigate to the desired folder.

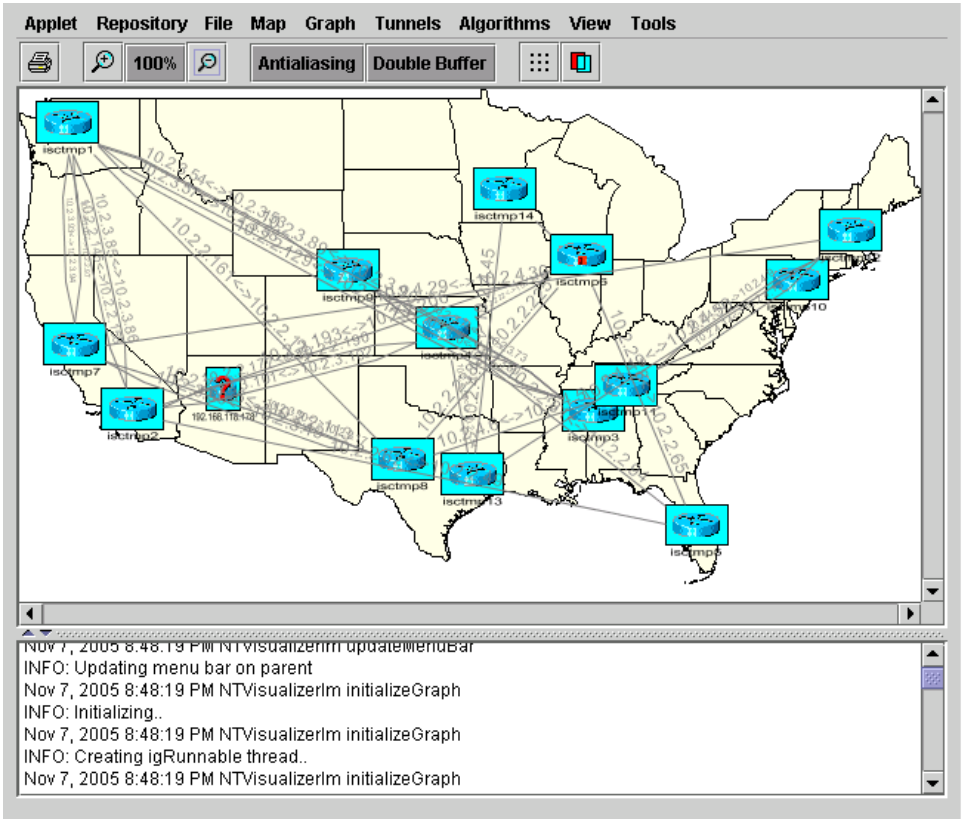
Each folder can contain either complete maps or folders for countries. Each map is clearly distinguished with the **Map** icon.

Step 4 Select a map file and click **Open** to load the map.

Selecting the map file and clicking the **Open** button starts loading it. Maps can consist of several components and thus a progress dialog is shown informing you which part of the map file is loaded.

A map similar to the one in Figure 11-6 appears.

Figure 11-6 Loaded Map



Step 5 Use the various functions in the menus of the Topology Display window to manipulate the display contents in the Topology view. Some of these are described in subsequent sections. For a more complete description of the menu functions available, see Topology Display, page A-5.

Adding new maps

You might need to add your own maps to the selection of maps available to the Topology Tool. This is done by placing a map file in the **$ISC_HOME/resources/webserver/tomcat/webapps/ipsc-maps/data** directory or a subdirectory thereof within the ISC installation. To make this example more accessible, assume that you wish to add a map of Toowong, a suburb of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland. The first step to do so is to obtain maps from a map vendor. All maps must be in the ESRI shape file format (see **ESRI shapefile technical description**). In addition, a data file can accompany each shape file. Data files contain information about objects and the corresponding shapes are contained within the shape file. Let us assume that the vendor provided four files:

- toowong_city.shp
- toowong_city.dbf
- toowong_street.shp
- toowong_street.dbf

We have to create a .map file that informs the TE Topology tool about layers of the map. In this case we have two layers: a city and a street layer. The map file, say, Toowong.map, would thus have the following contents:

```
toowong_city
toowong_street
```

It lists all layers that create a map of Toowong. The order is important, as the first file forms the background layer, with other layers placed on top of the preceding layers.

Having obtained shape and data files and having written the map file, decide on its location. As mentioned, Toowong is a suburb of Brisbane, located in Queensland, Australia. All map files must be located in or under the **$ISC_HOME/resources/webserver/tomcat/webapps/ipsc-maps/data** directory. Since by default this directory contains a directory called **Oceania** intended for all maps from that region, simply create a path **Australia/Queensland/Brisbane** under the directory **Oceania**. Next, place all five files in this location. Once this is done, the map is automatically accessible to the topology viewer.

Clearing Maps

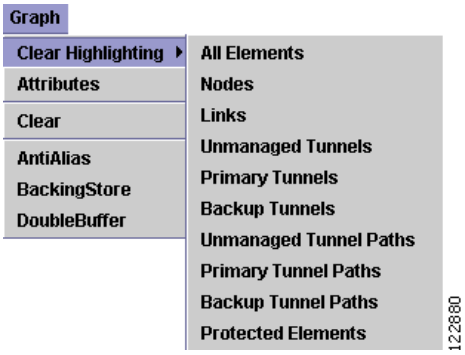
To clear the active map, select **Map > Clear** (see Figure 11-3 and Figure 11-4).

Use this feature to clear (remove) the active map to leave only nodes and links in the corresponding network.

Using Highlighting and Attributes

The **Graph** menu, shown in Figure 11-7, provides access to a range of tools to manage and manipulate graphs.

Figure 11-7 Graph Menu



For an explanation of the various menu items, see the following sections as well as Graph, page A-10.

Use the JavaServer Pages (to pagesto) to look at the list of nodes, links, and tunnels. From the JSP pages, select the display button at the bottom of the window to highlight elements.

The tools in the **Graph** menu serve to modify the appearance of the topology.

These are described in the following sections.

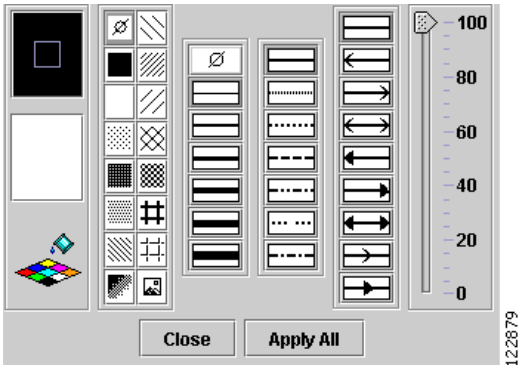
Clear Highlighting

Clear Highlighting serves to remove highlighting from specific elements as listed in its submenus. For a description of the individual entries, see Graph, page A-10.

Add/Modify Attributes

When you select **Attributes** from the **Graph** menu, the Graphic Attributes window in Figure 11-8 appears.

Figure 11-8 Graphic Attributes



The **Add/Modify Attributes** tool is used as follows:

Step 1 Select graph elements (nodes/links) in the topology display. Use Ctrl/Shift to select multiple elements.

Step 2 Navigate **Graph** > **Attributes** to open the Graphic Attributes window.

Step 3 Change the desired attributes and click **Apply All**.

Note Only selected links (Step 1) are affected.

Clear Current Graph Layout

Use the **Clear** function in the **Graph** menu to remove the topology graph from the current view.

Although this is also achieved with **Layout Graph** in the **Repository** menu, **Layout Graph** re-creates the graph last saved in the repository in addition to clearing the graph.

Using AntiAlias, BackingStore, DoubleBuffer

AntiAlias, found in the **Graph** menu, is used to create smoother lines and a more pleasant appearance at the expense of performance.

BackingStore allows graphics content to be automatically saved when moved to the background and regenerated when returned to the foreground. This helps avoid superfluous refreshing.

DoubleBuffer enables double buffering for dragging elements on the graph.

Using Algorithms

In the **Algorithms** menu, shown in Figure 11-9, various algorithms can be used to enhance and otherwise alter the graph layout.

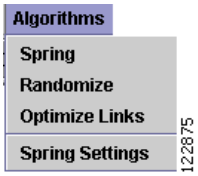
Note The algorithms only work when the nodes are interconnected with links.

Spring is a graph layout algorithm that optimizes the graph layout based on weights.

Randomize rearranges the nodes in the current topology layout at random.

If there are overlapping links, the layout can be optimized by selecting **Optimize Links**.

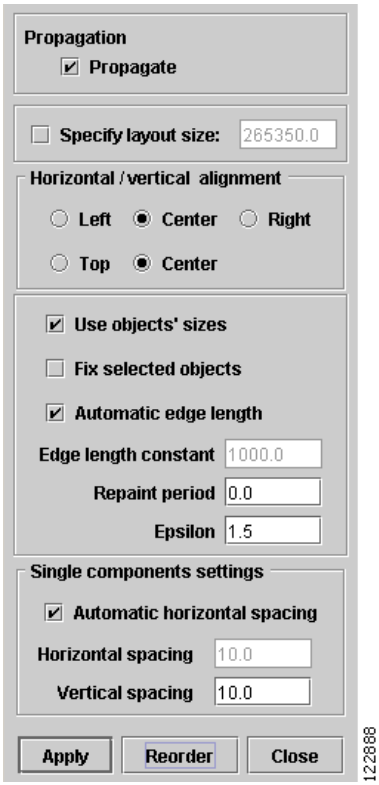
Figure 11-9 Algorithms Menu



For further explanation of the **Algorithms** menu, see Figure A-12Algorithms Menu, page A-12**.**

The spring settings are used to enhance the appearance of the topology display according to user preferences. When selecting **Spring Settings**, the Spring Settings window in Figure 11-10 appears.

Figure 11-10 Spring Settings



For an explanation of the various fields in the Spring Settings window, see Algorithms, page A-12.

Traffic Engineering Management GUI

This chapter describes the Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) GUI and provides an explanation of the various fields, buttons, and other GUI elements. For a detailed description of the process flows for the various ISC TEM services, see the respective chapters and sections elsewhere in this user guide.

In this chapter, the different parts of the ISC GUI used by the ISC TEM component are described:

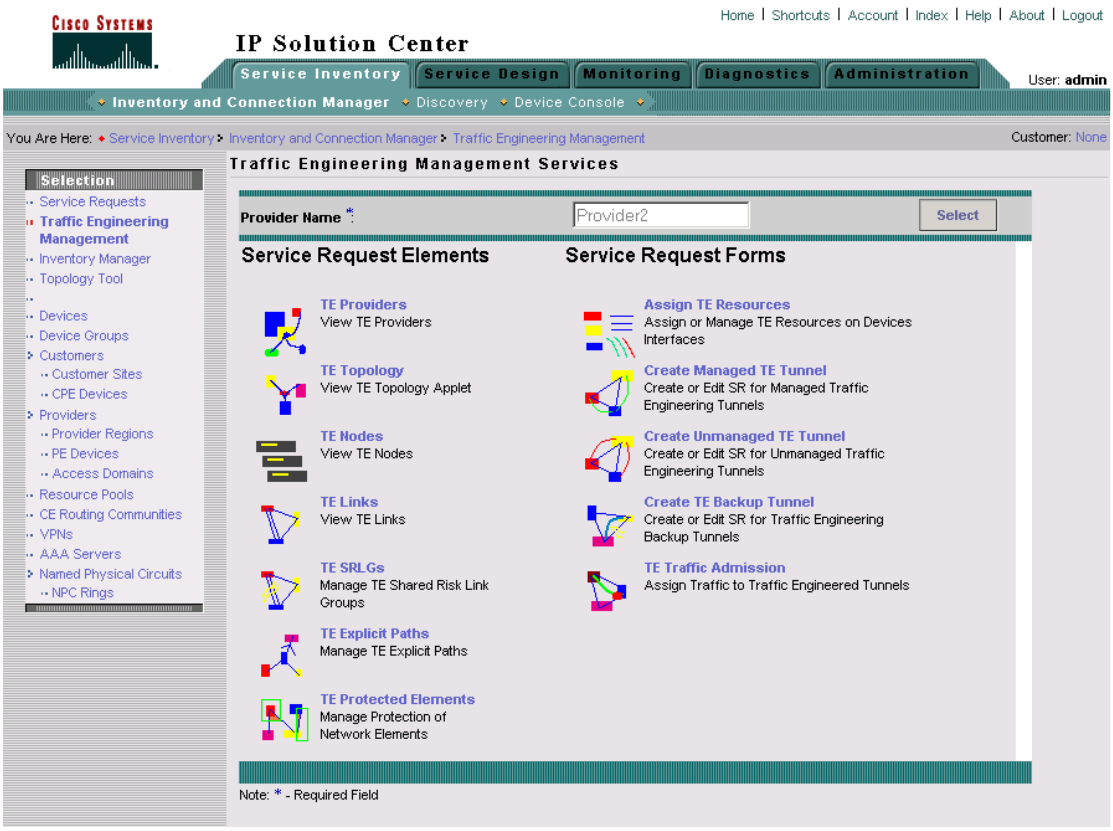
Accessing the TEM GUI

The Traffic Engineering Management GUI forms part of the general Cisco ISC GUI.

This section describes the GUI elements in the Traffic Engineering Management Services window.

To access the TEM GUI, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**. The Traffic Engineering Management Services window in Figure A-1 appears.

Figure A-1 Traffic Engineering Management Services



The main ISC TEM window includes the following service elements:

- Service Request Elements
  - **TE Providers**—Create and manage TE Providers.
  - **TE Topology**—View the ISC TEM application through a topology interface.
  - **TE Nodes**—View TE nodes and node details.
  - **TE Links**—View TE links.
  - **TE SRLGs**—Create and manage Shared Link Risk Groups (SRLGs).
  - **TE Explicit Paths**—Create and manage TE explicit paths.
  - **TE Protected Elements**—Manage protection of network elements.
- Service Request Forms
  - **Assign TE Resources**—Assign or manage TE resources on device interfaces.
  - **Create Managed TE Tunnel**—Create or edit SRs for managed TE tunnels.
  - **Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel**—Create or edit SRs for unmanaged TE tunnels.
  - **Create TE Backup Tunnel**—Create or edit SRs for TE backup tunnels .
  - **TE Traffic Admission**—Assign traffic to traffic-engineered tunnels.

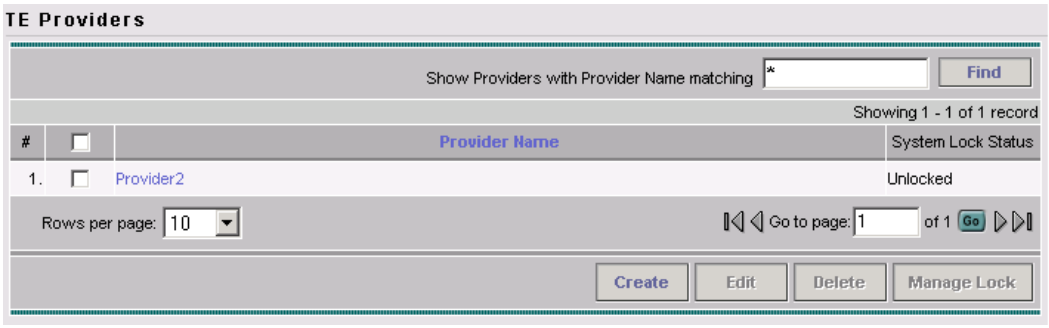
TE Providers

This section describes the GUI elements in the **TE Providers** tool.

To create a TE Provider, see Creating a TE Provider, page 2-6.

To access the TE Providers window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Providers**. The TE Providers window in Figure A-2 appears.

Figure A-2 TE Providers



The TE Providers window contains the following fields:

- **Provider Name**—Name of TE provider.
- **System Lock Status**—Indicates whether or not the system lock is activated (**Locked** or **Unlocked**).

The following actions can be performed:

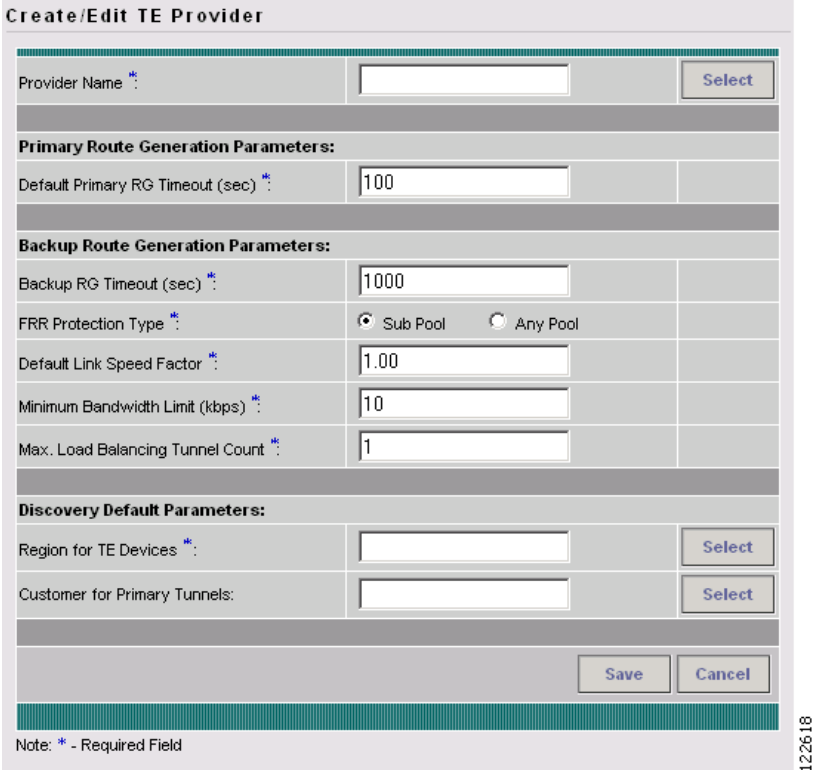
- **Create**—Create a TE provider.
- **Edit**—Edit the TE provider details.
- **Delete**—Delete a TE provider.
- **Manage Lock**—Manage the system lock status (see Manage Lock, page 9-17).

Create/Edit TE Provider

To access the Create/Edit TE Provider window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Providers** and click **Create**.

The Create/Edit TE Provider window in Figure A-3 appears.

Figure A-3 Create/Edit TE Provider



The Create/Edit TE Provider window contains the following fields:

- **Provider Name**—Name of the provider to be associated with the TE provider.
- **Default Primary RG Timeout**—Default computation timeout for primary tunnels.
- **Backup RG Timeout**—Computation timeout per element for backup tunnels (for each protected element, the timer is reset to zero before the ISC TEM attempts to protect it).
- **FRR Protection Type**—Fast Re-Route (FRR) protection type:
  - **Sub Pool**—Bandwidth will be reserved from Sub Pool.
  - **Any Pool**—Bandwidth will be reserved from Sub Pool or Global Pool.

  For a definition of pool types, see Bandwidth Pools, page 1-5.
- **Default Link Speed Factor**—Default multiplication factor to be applied to the link speed in order to determine move affected tunnels. that needs to be protected. The link's bandwidth can be multiplied by the link speed factor, and the resulting bandwidth is then available to FRR backup tunnels on the link after subtracting the RSVP bandwidth reserved for the link.

  Interpretation of the link speed factor:

  > 1.0 (overbooking)—more backup bandwidth than the link has available.

  < 1.0 (underbooking)—less backup bandwidth than the link has available.
- **Minimum Bandwidth Limit**—Minimum bandwidth allowed for backup tunnels.
- **Max. Load Balancing Tunnel Count**—This is the maximum number of backup tunnels needed to protect a flow through a protected element. Here, a flow is defined as follows:

There are two flows in a protected link, one in each of the directions that traffic can flow. For a node, the number of flows depends on the number of neighbouring nodes for a particular node. There is a flow for each neighbour pair. So a node with 3 neighbours, A, B, and C, has 6 flows through it – A->B, A->C, B->A,B->C, C->A, C->B.

- **Region for TE Devices**—Name of provider region.
- **Customer for Primary Tunnels**—Customer for primary TE tunnels.

For step-by-step instructions on how to create or edit TE providers, go to Creating a TE Provider, page 2-6.

TE Topology

This section describes the various fields, buttons, and other GUI elements in the TE Topology GUI. For instructions on how to use the TE Topology tool, see Chapter 11, "TE Topology".

ISC TEM includes a TE Topology tool that is accessed as a **TE Topology Interface Applet** that displays the TE topology through a Java applet within the browser.

For specific instructions on how to use the topology applet, see Using the TE Topology Interface Applet, page 11-2.

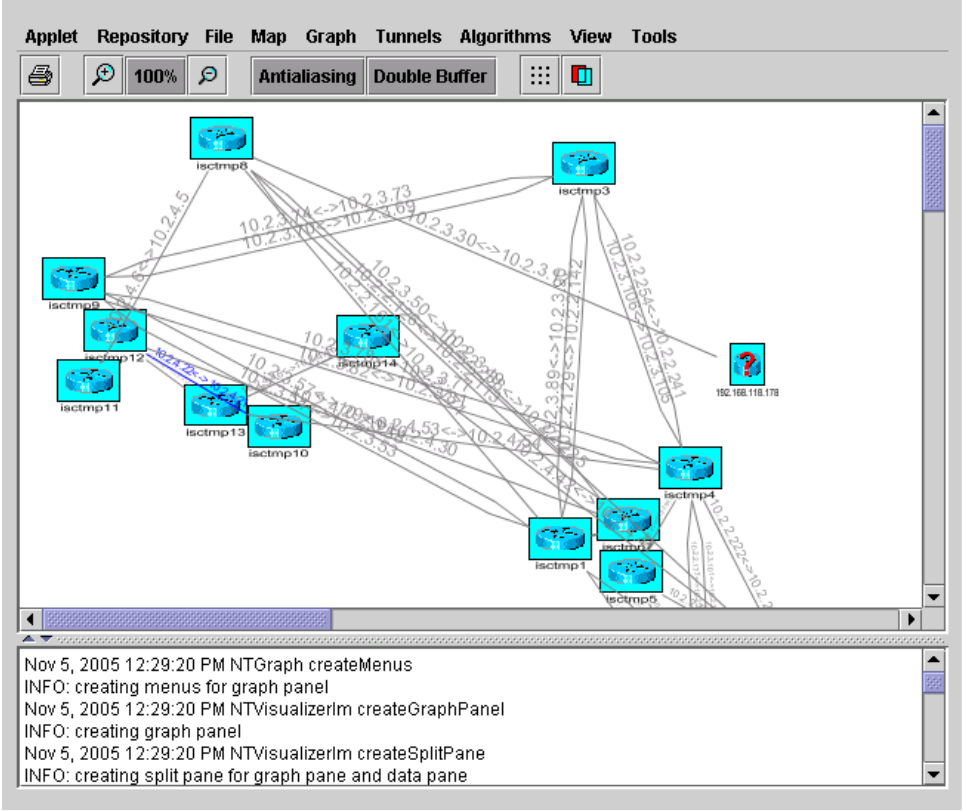
Note There are several ways to access the TE Topology tool, among others by using **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Topology Tool** and **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management > Topology Tool**. In this section, it is assumed that the TE tools are accessed from the Traffic Engineering Management Services page.

Topology Display

To access the **TE Topology** tool, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Topology** and select **ISC-TEM Topology Interface Applet**

The topology display appears immediately in a separate window as shown in Figure A-4.

Figure A-4 Topology Display Window



The Topology Display window contains the following menus:

- **Repository**—Discard or save the layout graph.
- **File**—Gain access to the print functionality.
- **Map**—Load or clear maps. Is used to associate a map with a view.
- **Graph**—Access a range of tools to manage and manipulate graphs.
- **Tunnels**—View or update the tunnel layout.
- **Algorithms**—Randomize or optimize links and set spring settings.
- **View**—Modify the zoom level in the current view.
- **Tools**—Modify the magnetic grid settings and the layer visibility.

The menus in the Topology Display window are described in more detail below with definitions for individual entries.

The **Topology Display** window toolbar contains the elements shown in Table A-1.

Table A-1 Topology Display Toolbar Elements

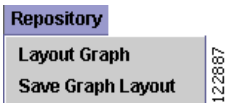
Icon	Purpose
	Print this view.
	Zoom the graph by a factor of 200%.
	Zoom the graph by a factor of 100%.
	Zoom the graph by a factor of 50%.
	Toggle antialiasing on/off. When drawing a view, this creates smoother lines and a more pleasant appearance at the expense of performance.
	Start/stop double buffering. This smoothes the lines when dragging elements.
	Configure the magnetic grid in the current view.
	Manage active layers in the current view.

For instructions on how to use the Topology Display, see Using the TE Topology Interface Applet, page 11-2.

Repository

The **Repository** menu in Figure A-5 serves to discard or save the layout graph.

Figure A-5 Repository Menu



The **Repository** menu contains the following elements:

- **Layout Graph**—If a graph layout is already present, the layout is cleared. If not, the layout of the elements in the repository is drawn. If a layout has previously been saved, the saved layout is re-created. Otherwise, a random layout is generated.
- **Save Graph Layout**—Save the current graph layout. Doing so ensures that whenever the graph layout is cleared with **Layout Graph** or the **Topology Display** applet is closed, the same layout is created when the applet is restarted.

File

The **File** menu in Figure A-6 provides access to the print functionality.

Figure A-6 File Menu

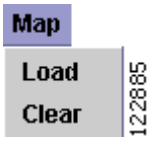
The **File** menu contains the following element:

- **Print**—Print the current topology view.

Map

The **Map** menu in Figure A-7 serves to load or clear maps.

Figure A-7 Map Menu



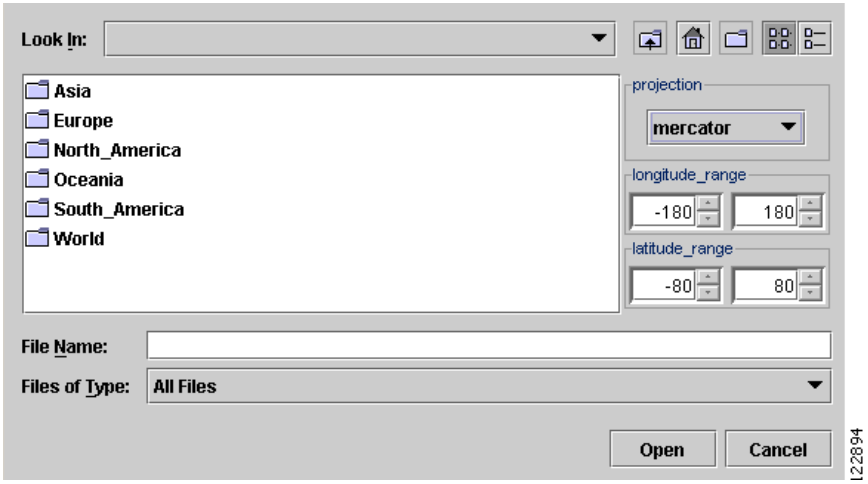
The **Map** menu contains the following elements:

- **Load**—Opens the Map Chooser for selecting a topology map.
- **Clear**—Clears the current topology map.

Load Map

When selecting **Load** from the **Map** menu, the Map Chooser window in Figure A-8 appears.

Figure A-8 Map Chooser



The Map Chooser window contains the following elements:

- **Look In**—Change the location from where to load the map.
- **File Name**—Specify the desired file name.
- **Files of Type**—Select the file type of the files to be displayed.
- **Open**—Open the selected directory or a topology map.
- **Cancel**—Close the **Map Chooser** window.
- **File Dialog Commands—**Serves to determine the desired directory and level of detail of data files.

The Map Chooser window navigation toolbar contains the elements shown in Table A-2.

Table A-2 Map Chooser Toolbar Elements

Icon	Purpose
	Move to the parent directory of the current directory.
	Return to the home directory.
	Create a new folder in the selected directory or, if none are selected, the current directory.

Table A-2 Map Chooser Toolbar Elements (continued)

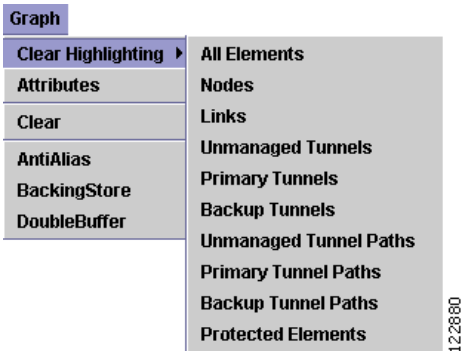
Icon	Purpose
	List the contents of the current directory.
	Provide type, size, and date and time details about files and directories in the current directory.

- **Projection—**Choose the projection in which a map is shown. A map projection is a projection which maps a sphere onto a plane. Typical projections are Mercator, Lambert, and Stereographic.
- **Longitude Range**—Choose a geographical longitude range.
- **Latitude Range**—Choose a geographical latitude range.

Graph

The **Graph** menu in Figure A-9 provides access to a range of tools to manage and manipulate graphs.

Figure A-9 Graph Menu

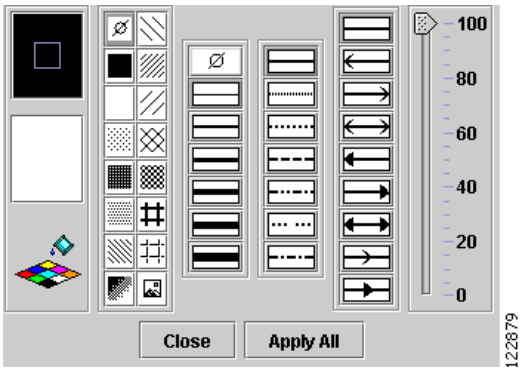


The **Graph** menu contains the following elements:

- **Clear Highlighting**—Remove the highlighting of selected elements in the graph layout:
  - **All elements**—Highlighting of all network elements in the graph is cleared.
  - **Nodes**—Highlighting of all nodes in the graph is cleared.
  - **Links**—Highlighting of all links in the graph is cleared.
  - **Primary Tunnels**—Highlighting of all primary tunnels in the graph is cleared.
  - **Backup Tunnels**—Highlighting of all backup tunnels in the graph is cleared.
  - **Unmanaged Tunnel Paths**—Highlighting of all unmanaged tunnel paths in the graph is cleared.
  - **Primary Tunnel Paths**—Highlighting of all primary tunnel paths in the graph is cleared.
  - **Backup Tunnel Paths**—Highlighting of all backup tunnels paths in the graph is cleared.

  - **Protected Elements**—Highlighting of all protected elements in the graph is cleared.
- **Attributes—**Opens the Graphics Attributes window in Figure A-10.

Figure A-10 Graphics Attributes Window



To understand the tools in the Graphics Attributes window, mouse over the various attributes. Choose the desired settings for line color, fill color and pattern, line thickness and style, arrow, and transparency.

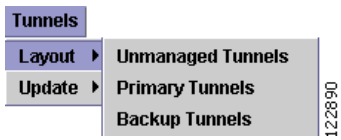
Click **Apply All** to activate your selections or **Close** to quit the Graphics Attributes window.

- **Clear**—As opposed to the **Layout Graph** item in the **Repository** menu, which also clears the current graph from the topology display, the **Clear** function in the **Graph** menu only clears the graph from the current view without re-creating it.
- **AntiAlias**—Activate antialiasing to smooth lines in the layout.
- **BackingStore**—Store graphics content when moved to the background and regenerate it when moved to the foreground. This helps avoid superfluous refreshing.
- **DoubleBuffer**—Start/stop double buffering. Smoothes the lines when dragging elements.

Tunnels

The **Tunnels** menu in Figure A-11 is used to highlight TE tunnels in the network.

Figure A-11 Tunnels Menu



The **Tunnels** menu contains the following elements:

- **Layout**—Use **Layout** the first time you want to highlight tunnels using the repository.
  - **Unmanaged Tunnels**—Highlight unmanaged tunnels only.
  - **Primary Tunnels**—Highlight primary tunnels only.
  - **Backup Tunnels**—Highlight backup tunnels only.

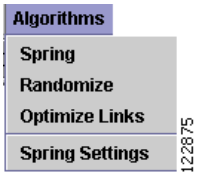
Note Selecting **Layout** repeatedly does not update the display.

- **Update**—Use **Update** to update tunnels in the display with the last instance of the repository.
  - **Unmanaged Tunnels**—Update the highlighting of unmanaged tunnels.
  - **Primary Tunnels**—Update the highlighting of primary tunnels.
  - **Backup Tunnels**—Update the highlighting of backup tunnels.

Algorithms

In the **Algorithms** menu in Figure A-12 various algorithms can be used to enhance and otherwise alter the graph layout.

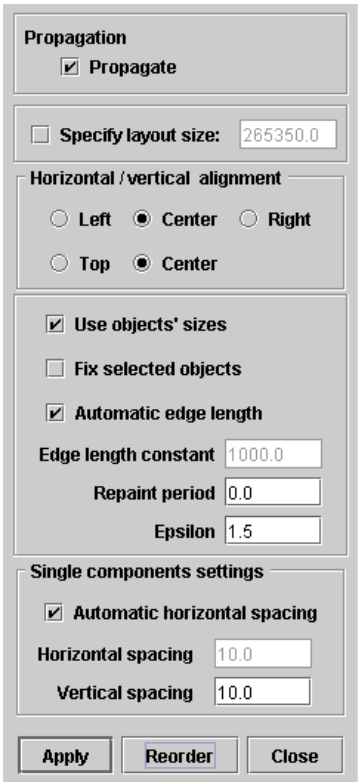
Figure A-12 Algorithms Menu



The **Algorithms** menu contains the following elements:

- **Spring**—Applies the Spring algorithm to the current graph layout using the attribute settings in the Spring Settings window.
- **Randomize**—Applies the Randomize algorithm to the nodes in the current topology layout.
- **Optimize Links**—This feature is used to move overlapping links apart when multiple links are present between nodes using the Links Optimization algorithm.
- **Spring Settings**—The spring settings are used to enhance the appearance of the topology display by setting attributes according to user preferences. When selecting **Spring Settings**, the Spring Settings window in Figure A-13 appears.

Figure A-13 Spring Settings



The **Spring Settings** menu contains the following elements:

- **Propagate**—Propagate the various settings in the Spring Settings window to all child layouts.
- **Specify layout size**—Specify the layout size in pixels.
- **Horizonal / vertical alignment**—Align the topology graph in the Topology Display.
- **Use objects' sizes**—Use the objects' actual layout sizes without scaling.
- **Fix selected objects**—Fix the location of selected objects in the Topology Display.
- **Automatic edge length**—Allow the topology application to automatically assign an appropriate length to each link.
- **Edge length constant**—If **Automatic edge length** is not selected, you can specify a fixed edge length here.
- **Repaint period**—Sets the period (number of loops) used to repaint objects when the objects are being laid out in a graph.
- **Epsilon**—The epsilon constant determines when the iterative process for the Spring algorithm should stop. The greater this constant, the faster the layout, but the more distant the final position from the optimal layout.
- **Automatic horizontal spacing**—Let the topology application automatically determine the horizontal spacing between the devices in the graph.
- **Horizontal spacing**—Specify a fixed horizontal spacing between the devices in the graph.
- **Vertical spacing**—Specify a fixed vertical spacing between the devices in the graph.

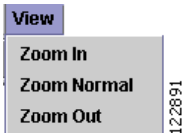
After you have made your selections, you can do any of the following:

- **Apply**—Save the Spring settings.
- **Reorder**—Rerun the Spring algorithm to reorder the graph elements based on the Spring settings.
- **Close**—Close the Spring Settings window without saving the selections.

View

The **View** menu in Figure A-14 allows zooming in the current view.

Figure A-14 View Menu



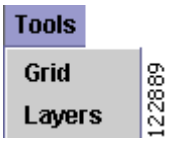
The **View** menu contains the following elements:

- **Zoom In**—Increases the magnification level.
- **Zoom Normal**—Resets the magnification level to the default setting.
- **Zoom Out**—Decreases the magnification level.

Tools

The **Tools** menu in Figure A-15 allows you to modify the magnetic grid settings and the layer visibility. Different network elements are drawn in different layers. Individual layers can be turned on or off using the Layers menu.

Figure A-15 Tools Menu



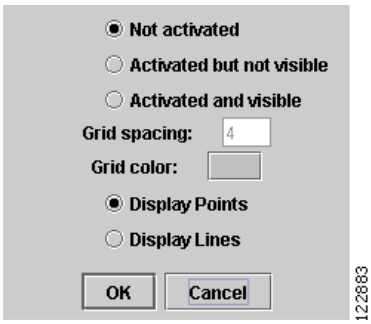
The **Tools** menu contains the following elements:

- **Grid**—Allows you to add a background grid to the graph based on the selections in the **Magnetic Grid** window.
- **Layers**—Allows you to select the layers to be dispayed in the graph using the **Layer Visibility** window.

Grid

The Magnetic Grid window in Figure A-16 allows you to modify the magnetic grid settings. An activated grid appears under the graph layout in the Topology Display.

Figure A-16 Magnetic Grid



The Grid window contains the following elements:

- **Not activated**—Tells the application not to place a magnetic grid in the Topology Display.
- **Activated but not visible**—The network elements are not visible but still snaps to grid.
- **Activated and visible**—Make the grid active and visible in the Topology Display.
- **Grid spacing**—Set the spacing between the lines in the grid.
- **Grid color**—Click the square to open the color palette to set the grid line color as described in Grid Color, page A-15.
- **Display points**—Display links using dotted lines.
- **Display lines**—Display links using solid lines.

Click **OK** to apply the settings or click **Cancel** to cancel the operation and return to the Topology Display window.

Grid Color

The Grid Color window in Figure A-17 has three tabs:

Swatches—The Swatches palette (shown) provides color swatches for making rapid color choices.

HSB—The HSB palette in Figure A-18 is used to set hue, saturation, and brightness.

RGB—The RGB window in Figure A-19 is used to set the color intensity for red, green, and blue, respectively.

Figure A-17 Edit Grid Color - Swatches

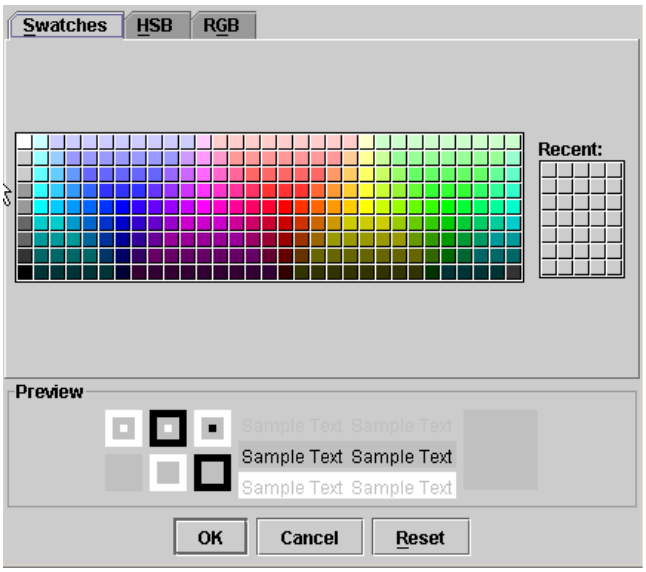


Figure A-18 Edit Grid Color - HSB Settings

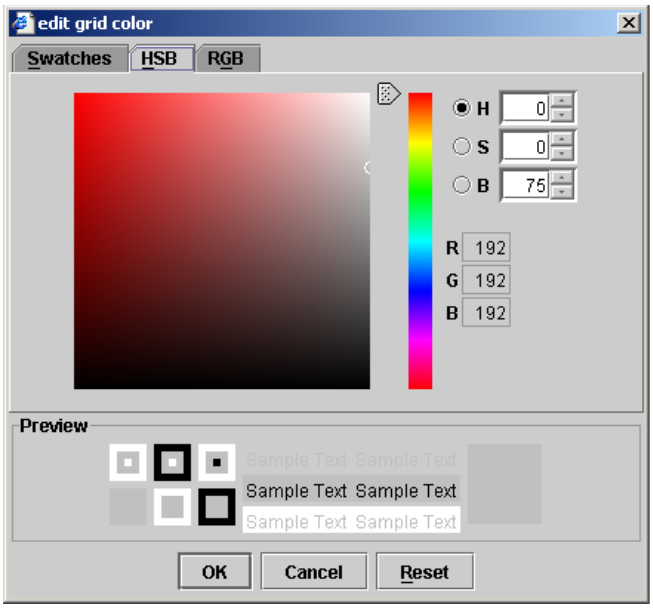
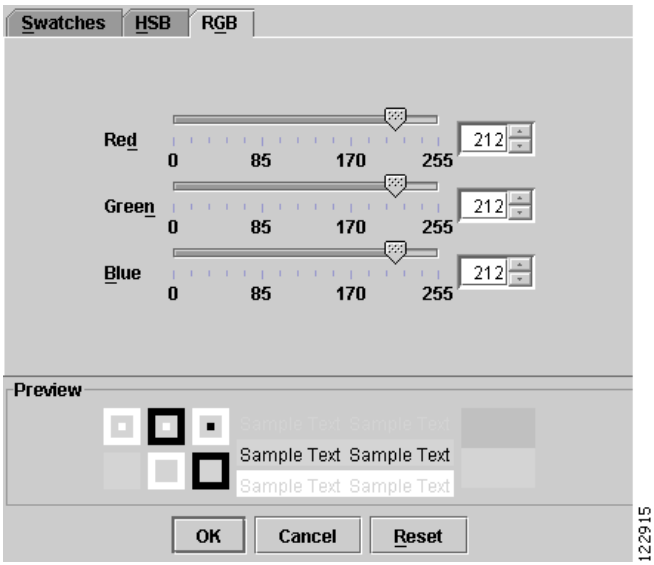


Figure A-19 Edit Grid Color - RGB Settings



Make the desired changes and click **OK**.

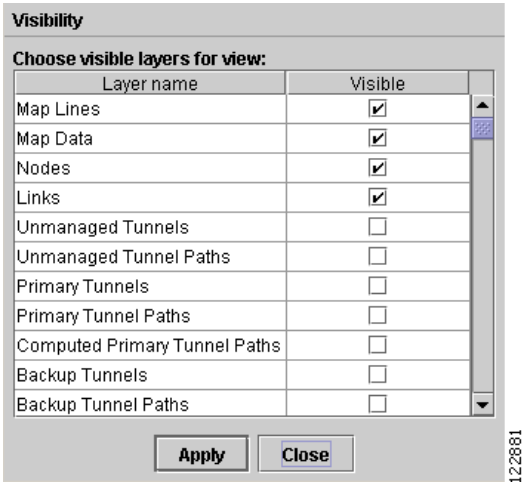
Click **Reset** to reapply the default settings.

Layers

The various network elements are organized into layers that can be turned on and off to display only the part of the TE network that you want to see.

Select **Tools** > **Layers** to access the Layer Visilibity window shown in Figure A-20.

Figure A-20 Layer Visibility



In the Layer Visibility window, specify which layers should be visible by clicking the corresponding check boxes in the **Visible** column:

- **Map Lines**—Select to display map lines.
- **Map Data**—Select to display map data.
- **Nodes**—Select to display TE nodes.
- **Links**—Select to display TE links.
- **Unmanaged Tunnels**—Select to display TE unmanaged tunnels.
- **Unmanaged Tunnel Paths**—Select to display TE unmanaged tunnel paths.
- **Primary Tunnels**—Select to display TE primary tunnels.
- **Primary Tunnel Paths**—Select to display TE primary tunnel paths.
- **Computed Primary Tunnel Paths**—Select to display paths for computed primary tunnels.
- **Backup Tunnels**—Select to display TE backup tunnels.
- **Backup Tunnel Paths**—Select to display TE backup tunnel paths.

Click **Apply** to apply the settings or click **Close** to cancel the changes and quit the Layer Visibility window.

TE Nodes

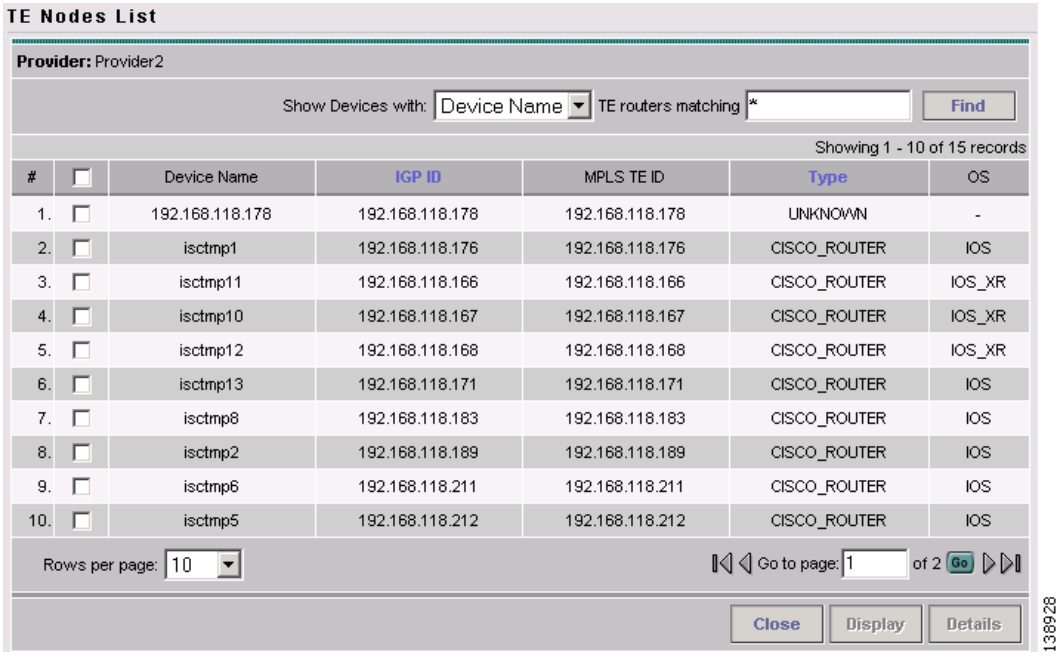
This section describes the GUI elements in the **TE Nodes** tool.

The nodes of the TE network can be viewed after running a **TE Discovery** task. For instructions on how to run a **TE Discovery** task, see Chapter 3, “TE Network Discovery.”

The **TE Nodes** tool gives access to both textual and visual information about the nodes discovered in the TE network.

To access the TE Nodes window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Nodes**. The TE Nodes List window in Figure A-21 appears.

Figure A-21 TE Nodes List



The columns in the nodes list table provides the following information:

- **Device Name**—Hostname for the device.
- **IGP ID**—Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) ID.
- **MPLS TE ID**—TE ID assigned by the router.
- **Type**—The device type. An **UNKNOWN** device type could signify a non-Cisco device.
- **OS**—Router operating system (IOS or IOS_XR).

The following actions can be performed:

- **Close**—Close the Topology Display, if open.
- **Display**—Show the topology for one or more nodes in the TE network.
- **Details**—Show configuration details for a selected node.
- **Find**—You can search for particular devices by selecting the device type in the drop-down menu **Show Devices with** and specify matching criteria in the **TE routers matching** field.

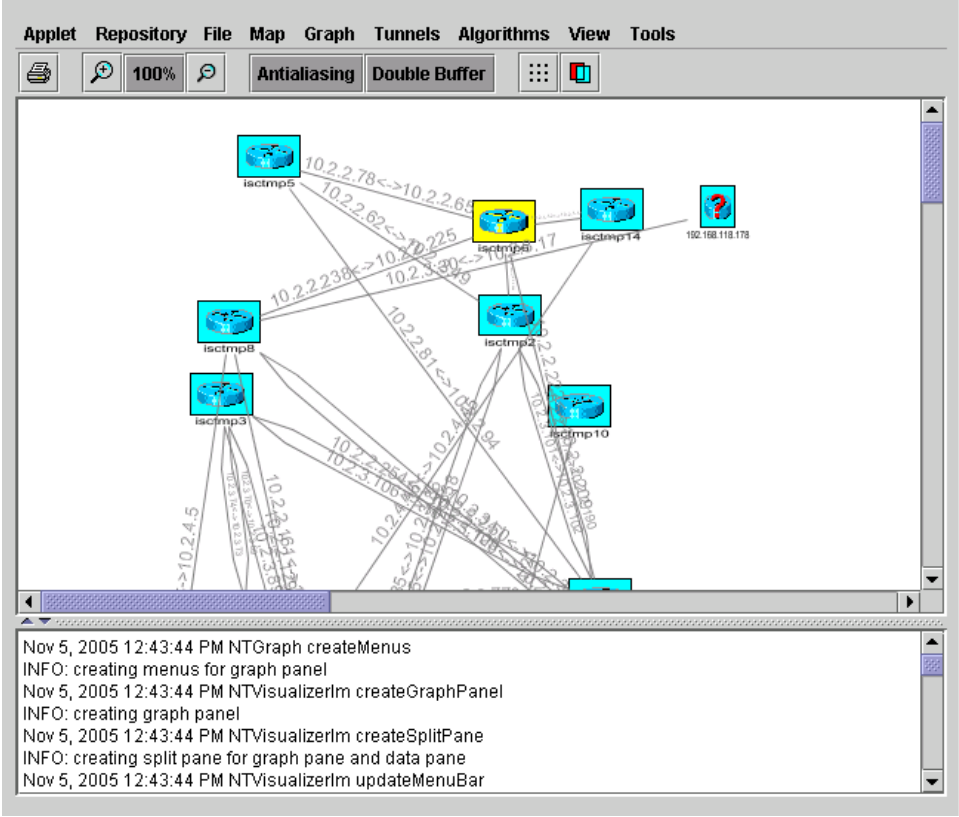
Note Sorting on MPLS TE ID is not supported.

Display TE Nodes

The Topology Display can be invoked to highlight selected nodes.

Go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**. Click **TE Nodes**. Select one or more devices by clicking the corresponding check boxes. Click the **Display** button. The **Topology Display** applet in Figure A-22 appears.

Figure A-22 TE Nodes Topology Display



Any nodes that were selected before the applet was started are highlighted in the display. Unknown devices are marked with a red question mark.

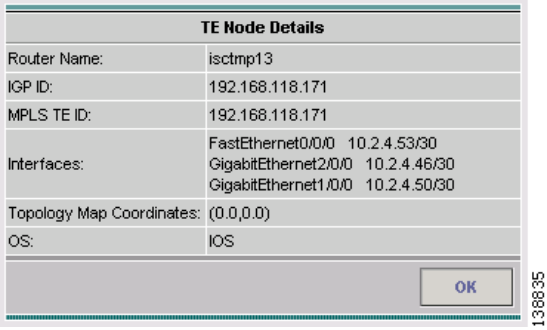
For a description of how to use the **Topology Display** features, see Topology Display, page A-5**.**

View Node Details

To view the detailed information about a particular node, use the following steps, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Nodes**.

Select a device by clicking the corresponding check box. Click the **Detail** button. The TE Node Details window in Figure A-23 appears.

Figure A-23 TE Node Details



The TE Node Details window contains the following fields:

- **Router Name**—Hostname of the router
- **IP Address**—IP address of the router
- **MPLS TE lD**—TE ID assigned by the router
- **Interfaces**—TE interfaces on the routers
- **Topology Map Coordinates**—Coordinates of the nodes in the Topology Display.
- **OS**—Router operating system.

Click **OK** to close the TE Node Details window.

TE Links

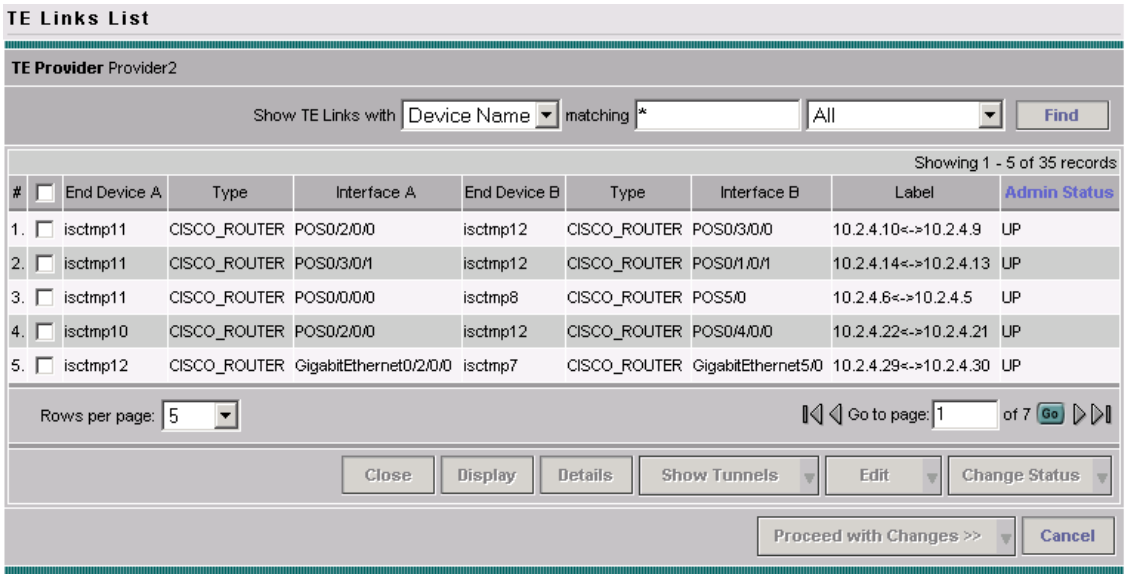
This section describes the GUI elements in the **TE Links** tool.

The links of the TE network can be viewed after running a **TE Discovery** task. For instructions of how to run a **TE Discovery** task, see Chapter 3, “TE Network Discovery.”

The TE Links window gives access to both textual and visual information about the links discovered in the network.

To access the TE Links window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Links**. The TE Links List window in Figure A-24 appears.

Figure A-24 TE Links List



The columns in the links list table provides the following information:

- **End Device A**—Hostname on endpoint A of the link.
- **Type**—Type of device for end device A.
- **Interface A**—Interface name on endpoint A of the link.
- **End Device B**—Hostname on endpoint B of the link.
- **Type**—Type of device for end device B.
- **Interface B**—Interface name on endpoint B of the link.
- **Label**—IP addresses of the interfaces on the link.
- **Admin Status**—Indicates whether the link is **UP** or **DOWN**.

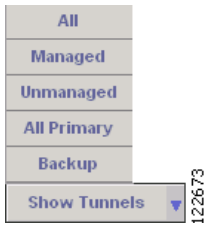
Note This is local to ISC TEM. It is not the network interface status.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Close**—Close the Topology Display applet if open.
- **Display**—Open the Topology Display applet to visualize one or more links in the TE network.
- **Details**—Show link details.
- **Show Tunnels—**Display only tunnels that meet the following criteria (see Figure A-25):
  - **All**—Show all tunnels.
  - **Managed**—Show managed tunnels.
  - **Unmanaged**—Show unmanaged tunnels.
  - **All Primary**—Show all primary tunnels.
  - **Backup**—Show backup tunnels.

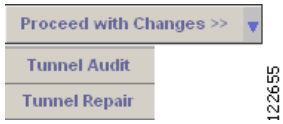
For more information about the Show Tunnels feature, see Show Tunnels, page A-25.

Figure A-25 Show Tunnels Options



- **Edit**:
  - **Interface A**—Edit the resources associated with interface A on the link.
  - **Interface B**—Edit the resources associated with interface B on the link.
- **Change Status**:
  - **Enable**—Make a link active (**UP** in the **Admin Status** column).
  - **Disable**—Deactivate a link (**DOWN** in the **Admin Status** column).
- **Proceed with Changes** >> (see Figure A-26): For verifying a resource change that might impact tunnel placement.
  - **Tunnel Audit**—If you disable an interface, **Tunnel Audit** checks if the status change affects existing managed tunnels.
  - **Tunnel Repair**—If **Tunnel Audit** reveals that Tunnel Placement is affected, **Tunnel Repair** can be used to move the tunnel away from the links to be disabled.

Figure A-26 TE Links List - Proceed with Changes



- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the Traffic Engineering Management Services window.
- **Find**—You can search for particular links by specifying a device type or a label in the drop-down menu **Show TE Links with** and specifying matching criteria in the **Matching** field.

Display TE Links

The Topology Display can be invoked to highlight selected links.

Go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Links**. Select one or more devices by clicking the corresponding check boxes. Click the **Display** button. The **Topology Display Applet** in Figure A-4 appears.

Any selected links in the display are highlighted.

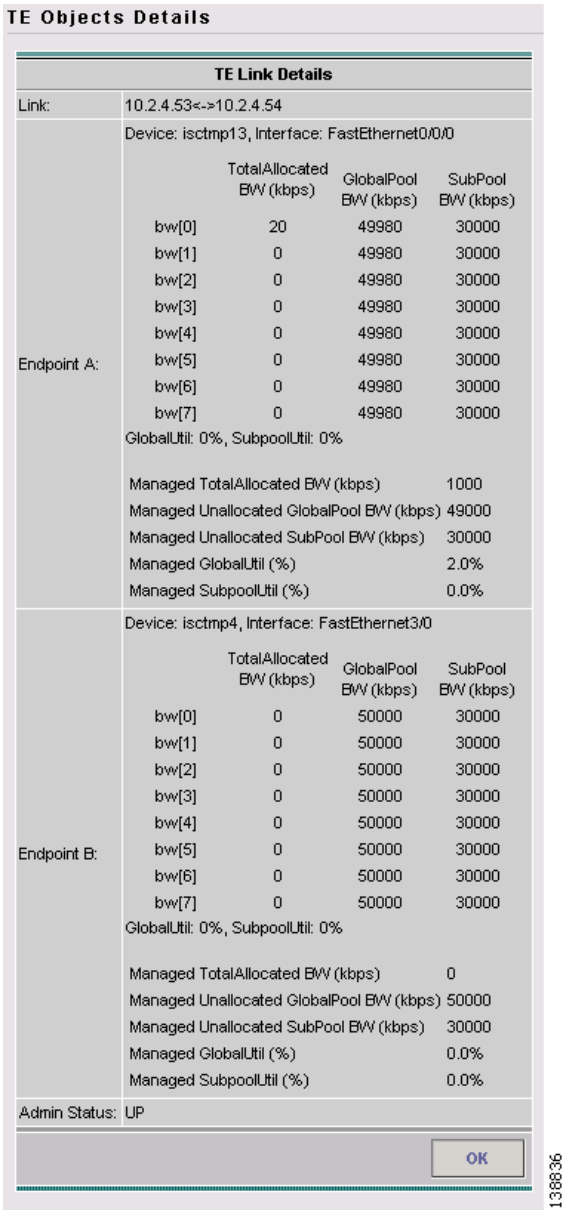
For a description of how to use the **Topology Display** features, see Using the TE Topology Interface Applet, page 11-2.

For an explanation of the GUI elements in the **TE Topology Display** applet, see Topology Display, page A-5.

View Link Details

To view the detailed information about a particular link, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Links**. Select a device by clicking the corresponding check box. Click the **Detail** button. The TE Objects Details window in Figure A-27 appears.

Figure A-27 TE Objects Details



The **TE Links Details** contains the following fields:

- **Link**—IP addresses of Endpoint A and Endpoint B.
- **Endpoint A/Endpoint B**:

  - **Device**—Hostname of the device.
  - **Interface**—Interface name.
  - **TotalAllocated BW**—The total amount of allocated bandwidth on the link by tunnel hold priority (bw[0]-bw[7]).
  - **GlobalPool BW**—The allocated Global Pool bandwidth on the link by tunnel hold priority (bw[0]-bw[7]).
  - **SubPool BW**—The allocated Sub Pool bandwidth on the link by tunnel hold priority (bw[0]-bw[7]).
  - **GlobalUtil**—Global Pool bandwidth utilization percentage.
  - **SubpoolUtil**—Sub Pool bandwidth utilization percentage.
  - **Managed TotalAllocated BW**—The total amount of allocated managed bandwidth (hold priority 0).
  - **Managed Unallocated GlobalPool BW**—The total amount of managed bandwidth (hold priority 0) not allocated in the Global Pool.
  - **Managed Unallocated SubPool BW**—The total amount of managed bandwidth (hold priority 0) not allocated in the Sub Pool.
  - **Managed GlobalUtil (%)**—Global Pool bandwidth utilization resulting from all managed tunnels passing through the link.
  - **Managed SubpoolUtil** (%)—Sub Pool bandwidth utilization resulting from all managed tunnels passing through the link.
- **Admin Status**—Indicates whether the link is **Up** or **Down**.

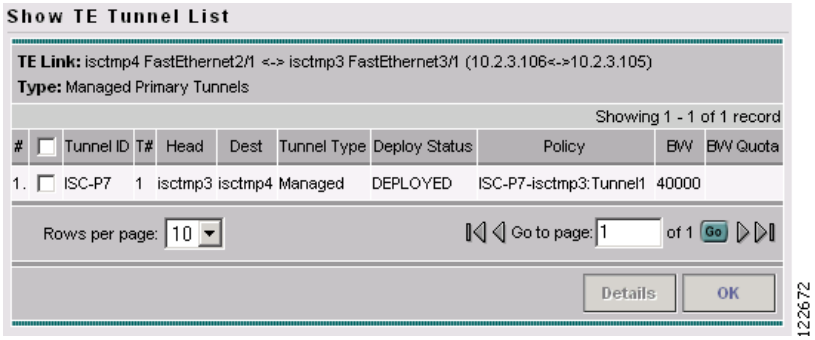
Show Tunnels

This feature allows you to display which TE tunnels (primary and/or backup) pass through a particular TE Link and helps facilitate the tunnel planning and placement processes. In addition, you can see which tunnels are impacted when an interface (or link) in the TE network is shut down.

To view specific types of tunnels using the **Show Tunnels** button, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Links**. Select the desired link in the **TE Links List** (Figure A-24) and click **Show Tunnels** and select the type of tunnel you want to list.

The Show TE Tunnel List window in Figure A-28 appears.

Figure A-28 Show TE Tunnel List



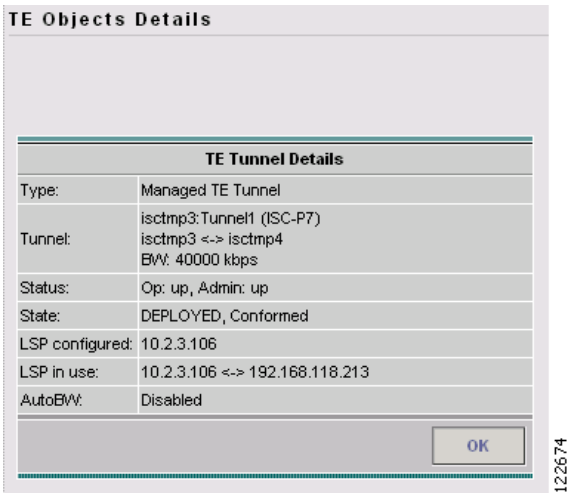
The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window contains the following elements:

The columns in the tunnel list provides the following information:

- **Tunnel ID**—Unique tunnel identifier used within ISC TEM.
- **T#**—Tunnel number on the head router.
- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Dest**—Hostname of the destination router.
- **Tunnel Type**—Type of tunnel (managed or unmanaged).
- **Deploy Status**—Tunnel deployment status.
- **Policy**—TE policy for the tunnel.
- **BW**—Tunnel bandwidth. If the tunnel is auto-bw enabled, BW shows the higher of tunnel bandwidth and maximum automatic bandwidth.
- **BW Quota**—move affected tunnels. this backup tunnel can protect. The router limits the LSPs that can use this backup tunnel so that the sum of the bandwidth of the LSPs does not exceed the specified amount of bandwidth. If there are multiple backup tunnels, the router will use the best-fit algorithm.

To view the tunnel details for a particular tunnel, select a tunnel in the Show TE Tunnel List window and click **Detail.**

Figure A-29 Show Tunnels - TE Objects Details



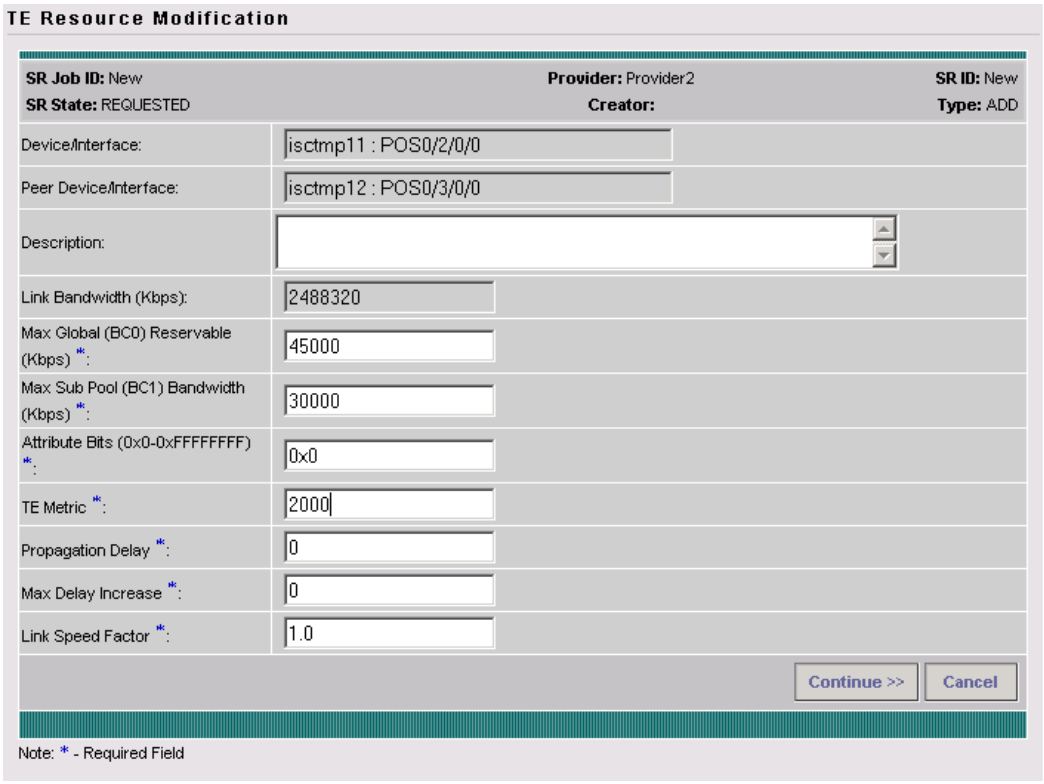
For an explanation of the various GUI elements, see View Managed Primary Tunnel Details, page A-43.

Edit Interface

To edit information about a particular link, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Links**. Select the desired link in the **TE Links List** (Figure A-24). Click **Edit** > **Interface A** or **Edit > Interface B** to edit one of the interfaces on the link.

The TE Resource Modification window in Figure A-30 appears.

Figure A-30 TE Resource Modification



The TE Resource Modification window contains the following fields:

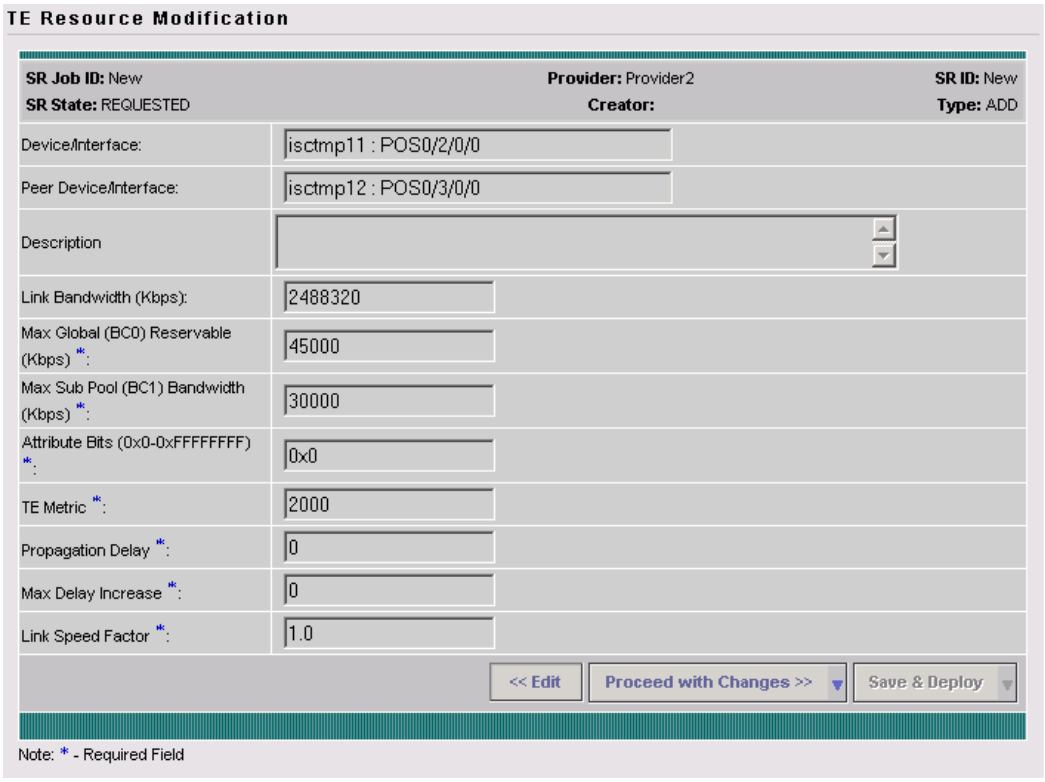
- **Device/Interface**—Name of device and interface.
- **Peer Device/Interface**—Name of device and interface for the other endpoint of the link.
- **Description**—Service request description.
- **Link Bandwidth**—Total bandwidth of the link.
- **Max Global (BC0) Reservable**—Maximum amount of bandwidth in kbps that can be reserved by TE Tunnels.
- **Max Sub Pool (BC1) Bandwidth**—Maximum amount of bandwidth in kbps that can be reserved by sub pool TE Tunnels. The range is from 1 to the value of **Max Global Reservable**.
- **Attribute Bits**—Links attributes to be compared to a tunnel's affinity bits during selection of a path. Valid values are from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF, representing 32 attributes (bits) where the value of an attribute is 0 or 1.
- **TE Metric**—Metric used to override the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) administrative weight (cost) of the link.
- **Propagation Delay**—The time it takes for traffic to travel along a link from the head interface to the tail interface.
- **Max Delay Increase**—Used in computations of FRR backup-tunnels to constrain the propagation delay of a backup-tunnel for the link. A max delay increase for a link might need to be set to loosen the delay constraint when generating backup tunnels, as it is difficult to find backup tunnel paths where there is no increase in the delay compared with the flow being protected.

- **Link Speed Factor**—Multiplication factor to be applied to the link speed in order to determine move affected tunnels. that needs to be protected.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Continue** >>—Proceed to the confirmation page shown in Figure A-31.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the TE Links List window.

Figure A-31 TE Resource Modification (Confirmation Page)



The **Confirmation Page** provides a view-only snapshot of the SR data and offers the following options:

- **<< Edit**—Return to the TE Resource Modification window.
- **Proceed with Changes** >> (Figure A-32)—For verifying a resource change that can impact tunnel placement.
  - **Tunnel Audit**—If you change a resource, **Tunnel Audit** checks if the change affects existing managed tunnels.
  - **Tunnel Repair**—If **Tunnel Audit** reveals that Tunnel Placement is affected, **Tunnel Repair** can be used to move affected tunnels.

Figure A-32 TE Links List - Proceed with Changes

- **Save & Deploy** (Figure A-33)—For committing resource changes that do not impact tunnel placement. There are two options for saving and deploying the resource modification SR to the network:
  - **Deploy**—Use **Deploy** when the service request state is **Requested** or **Invalid**. This places the Resource Modification SR in the deployment queue.
  - **Force Deploy**—Use **Force Deploy** when the service request state is **Deployed** or **Failed Audit**. This could be useful when the provisioning failed, so that you need to force through the deployment of the Resource Modification SR for this provider to the network.

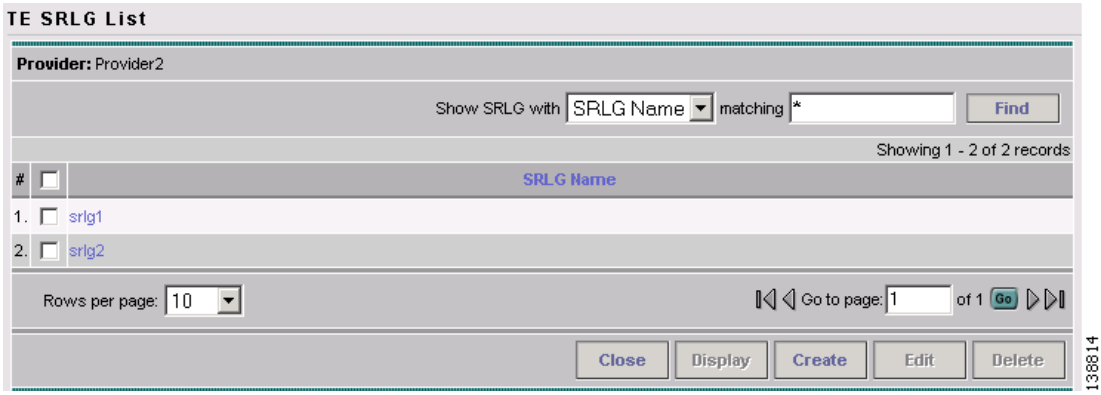
Figure A-33 TE Links List - Save & Deploy Tunnels

TE SRLGs

This section describes the GUI elements in the **TE SRLGs** tool. It is used to manage Shared Risk Link Groups (SRLGs) as part of ISC TEM protection management.

To access the TE SRLGs window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE SRLGs**. The TE SRLG List window in Figure A-37 appears.

Figure A-34 TE SRLG List



The TE SRLG List window lists SRLGs by name.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Close**—Close the Topology Display.
- **Display**—Open the Topology Display applet to visualize the SRLG.
- **Create**—Create an SRLG.
- **Edit**—Edit an SRLG.
- **Delete**—Delete one or more SRLGs.
- **Show SRLG with**—You can search for particular SRLGs by specifying matching criteria in the **Matching** field and clicking **Find**.

Create/Edit TE SRLG

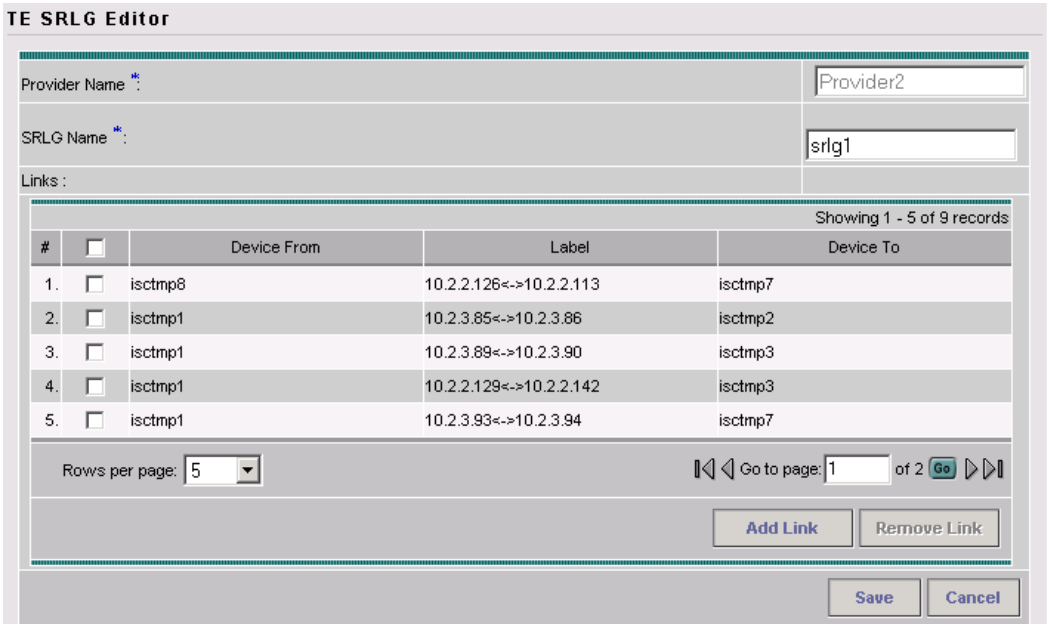
This section describes the GUI elements in the TE SRLG Editor, which is used to both create and edit SRLGs.

The process of creating an SRLG is described in Create SRLG, page 7-3.

To access the TE SRLG Editor, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management > TE SRLGs**. In the TE SRLGs window, to create an SRLG click **Create** or to edit select an SRLG that you want to edit by clicking the corresponding check box and clicking **Edit**.

In either case, the TE SRLG Editor window in Figure A-35 appears.

Figure A-35 TE SRLG Editor



The TE SRLG Editor window contains the following GUI elements:

- **Provider Name**—Name of the TE provider.
- **SRLG Name**—Unique name to identify the SRLG.

The columns in the TE SRLG Editor provide the following information:

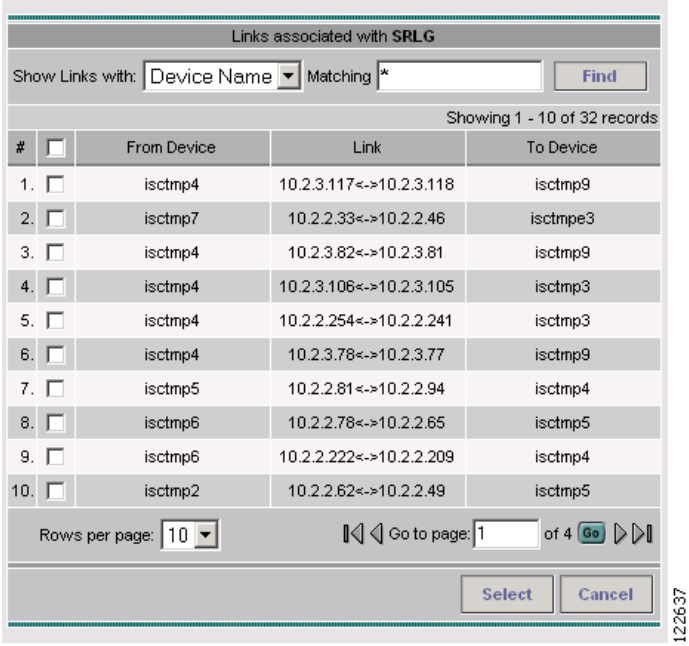
- **Device From**—Hostname of the TE device that the link originates from.
- **Label**—IP addresses of the source and destination interfaces.
- **Device To**—Hostname of the TE destination device.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Add Link—**Add a link to the SRLG.
- **Remove Link—**Remove selected links from the SRLG.
- **Save—**Save the created or modified SRLG.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the TE SRLG List window.

Step 4 When clicking **Add Link** to associate a link with the SRLG, the links associated with the SRLG window in Figure A-36 appears. This table displays links that can be added to the SRLG.

Figure A-36 Links associated with SRLG



The columns in the TE SRLG Editor provide the following information:

- **From Device**—Hostname of the TE device that the link originates from.
- **Link**—IP addresses of the source and destination devices.
- **To Device**—Hostname of the TE destination device.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Select—**Add selected links to the SRLG.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the TE SRLG Editor window.
- **Show Links with**—You can search for particular links by specifying matching criteria in the **Matching** field and clicking **Find**.

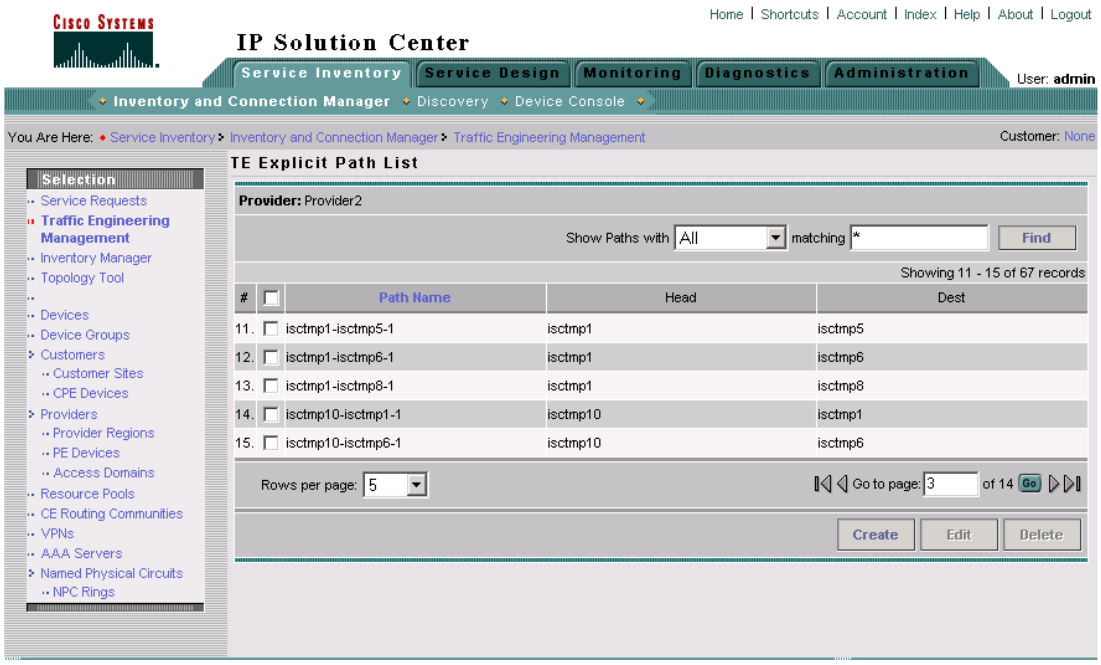
TE Explicit Paths

This section describes the GUI elements in the **TE Explicit Path** tool.

TE explicit paths can be created after the execution of a **TE Discovery** task. For instructions on how to create an explicit path, see Create Explicit Path, page 5-4.

To access the TE Explicit Path List window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Explicit Paths**. The TE Explicit Path List window in Figure A-37 appears.

Figure A-37 TE Explicit Path List



The columns in the TE Explicit Path list provides the following information:

- **Path Name**—Name of the explicit path.
- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Dest**—Hostname of the destination router.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Create**—Create an explicit path.
- **Edit**—Edit an explicit path.
- **Delete**—Delete an explicit path.
- **Find**—You can search for particular links by selecting the search variable in the drop-down menu **Show Paths with** and specify matching criteria in the **Matching** field.

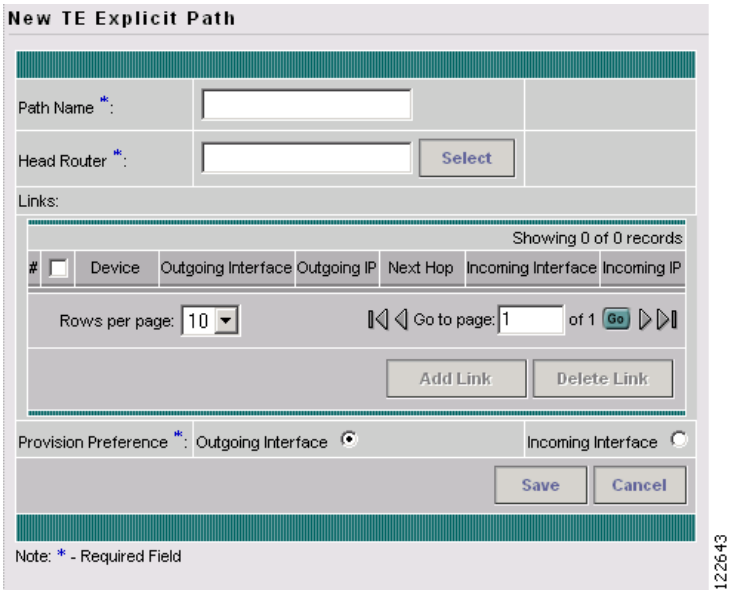
Create/Edit Explicit Path

This section describes the elements in the create and edit explicit path windows.

To create or edit an explicit path, see Create Explicit Path, page 5-4.

The New TE Explicit Path window appears when you select **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Explicit Paths** to open the TE Explicit Path List window and click **Create**. The New TE Explicit Path window in Figure A-38 appears.

Figure A-38 New TE Explicit Path



The New TE Explicit Path window contains the following GUI elements

- **Path Name**—Name of explicit path.
- **Head Router**—Name of the head router.
- **Links** (table)—Lists the links added for the current path and contains the following information:
  - **Device**—Hostname of the TE device that the path originates from.
  - **Outgoing Interface**—Interface name of the outgoing interface from the originating device.
  - **Outgoing IP**—IP address of the outgoing interface.
  - **Next Hop**—Hostname of the next hop device.
  - **Incoming Interface**—Incoming interface name on the next hop device.
  - **Incoming IP**—Incoming interface IP address on the next hop device.
- **Provision Preference**—Preference for provisioning the **next-address** subcommand of the **ip explicit-path** command. Choose between **Outgoing Interface** and **Incoming Interface**.
  - **Outgoing Interface**—Outgoing interface on the router.
  - **Incoming Interface**—Incoming interface on the router.

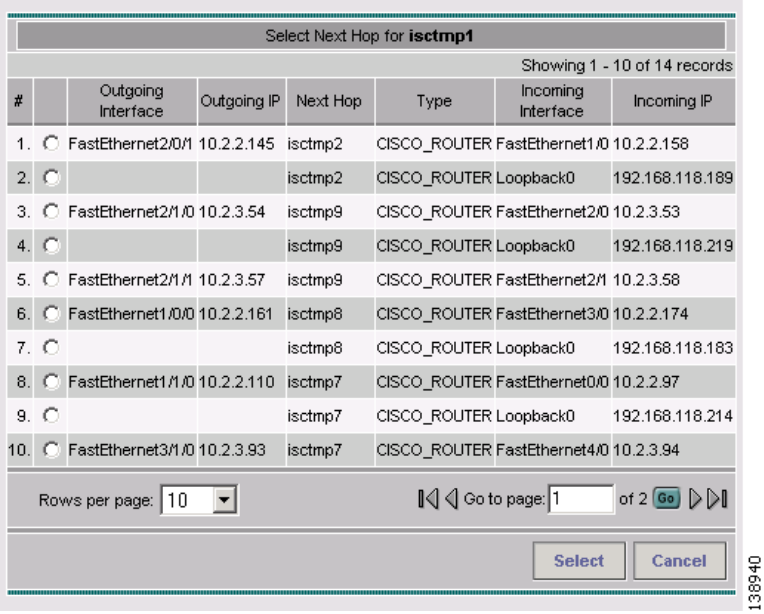
The following actions can be performed:

- **Add Link—**Add a link to the explicit path.

- **Delete Link—**Delete a link in the explicit path.
- **Save—**Save all the explicit path data entered.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the TE Explicit Path List window.

When clicking **Add Link** to add a blank line to the hop list table, the Select Next Hop window in Figure A-39 appears.

Figure A-39 Select Next Hop



The columns in the TE Explicit Path list provide the following information:

- **Outgoing Interface**—Interface name of the outgoing interface from the originating device.
- **Outgoing IP**—IP address of the outgoing interface.
- **Next Hop—**Hostname of the next hop device.
- **Type**—Device type.
- **Incoming Interface**—Incoming interface name on the next hop device.
- **Incoming IP**—Incoming interface IP address on the next hop device.

TE Protected Elements

This section describes the **TE Protected Elements** GUI.

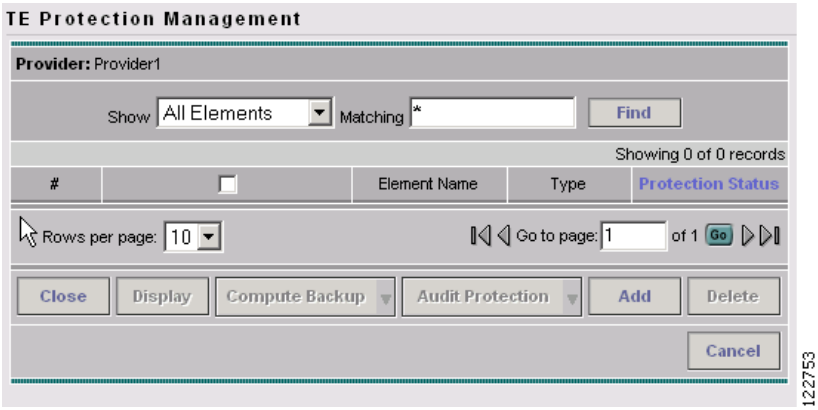
For instructions on how to configure protected elements, see Configure Element Protection, page 7-5.

Protection Management

To access the TE Protection Management window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**. Click **TE Protected Elements**.

The TE Protection Management window in Figure A-40 appears.

Figure A-40 TE Protection Management



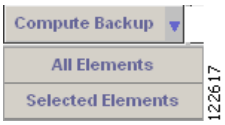
The columns in the TE Protection Management table provide the following information:

- **Element Name**—Name of the network element to be protected.
- **Type**—Network element type (node, link, or SRLG).
- **Protection Status**—The protection status displayed is determined from the last time an audit was performed. The audit is performed either explicitly by the user or when the protection SR is deployed. The protection status is stated for each network element as either **Protected**, **Not Fully Protected**, or **Unknown**. Click on the column header, **Protected**, to sort elements according to protection status.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Close**—Close topology.
- **Display**—Open the Topology Display applet to visualize one or more protected elements.
- **Compute Backup (**Figure A-41**)**—Automatically calculate the optimal backup tunnel for:
  - **All Elements**—all network elements listed, whether selected or not.
  - **Selected Elements**—all selected network elements.

Figure A-41 Compute Backup Button



- **Audit Protection (**Figure A-42**)**—Perform a protection audit on:
  - **All Elements**—all network elements listed, whether selected or not.
  - **Selected Elements**—all selected network elements.

Figure A-42 Audit Protection

- **Add**—Add a new protection element.
- **Delete**—Delete a protection element.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the Traffic Engineering Management Services window.
- **Find**—You can search for particular elements by selecting the All, Node, Link, or SRLG in the Show drop-down menu and specify matching criteria in the Matching field.

Compute Backup

This section describes the Compute Backup GUI.

For instructions on how to run Compute Backup on all or selected elements, see Configure Element Protection, page 7-5.

To run Compute Backup, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management > TE Protected Elements**. The TE Protection Management window in Figure A-40 appears.

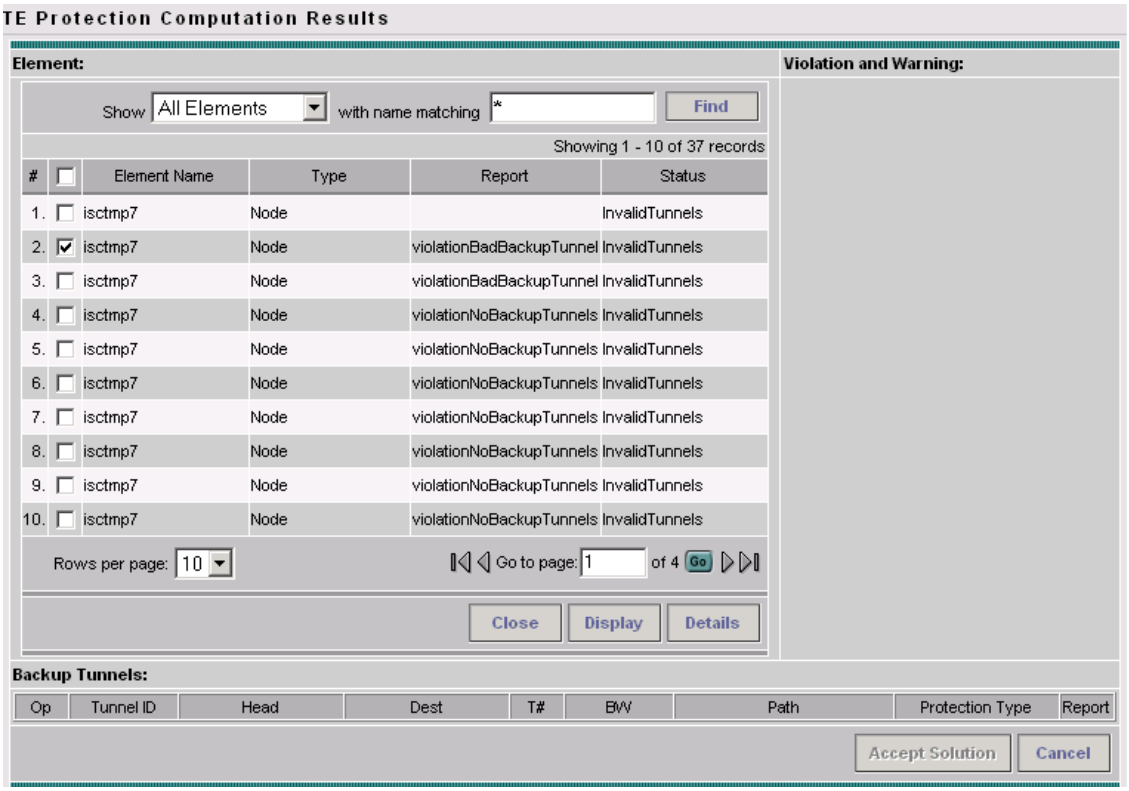
In the TE Protection Management window, select one or more elements for which you want ISC TEM to calculate a backup path.

Click **Compute Backup** and select one of the following:

- All Elements
- Selected Elements

The window in Figure A-43 appears.

Figure A-43 TE Protection Computation Results



The **Element:** table displays the outcome of the computation for each element in the protection computation. The status for each element is indicated by at least one row per element in the table. If the status is not valid, the table will contain one row per warning or violation.

The **Element:** table contains the following columns:

- **Element Name**—Name of the network element to be protected.
- **Type**—Network element type (node, link, or SRLG).
- **Report**—Warning or violation associated with an element, if any, as reported by the computation engine.
- **Status**—Computation status of the network element:
  - Valid Tunnels—The element is fully protected by backup tunnels.
  - InvalidTunnels—An Audit Protection detected that the element was not fully protected by the existing backup tunnels.
  - No Solution Exists—A Compute Backup has proven that it is not possible to fully protect the element.

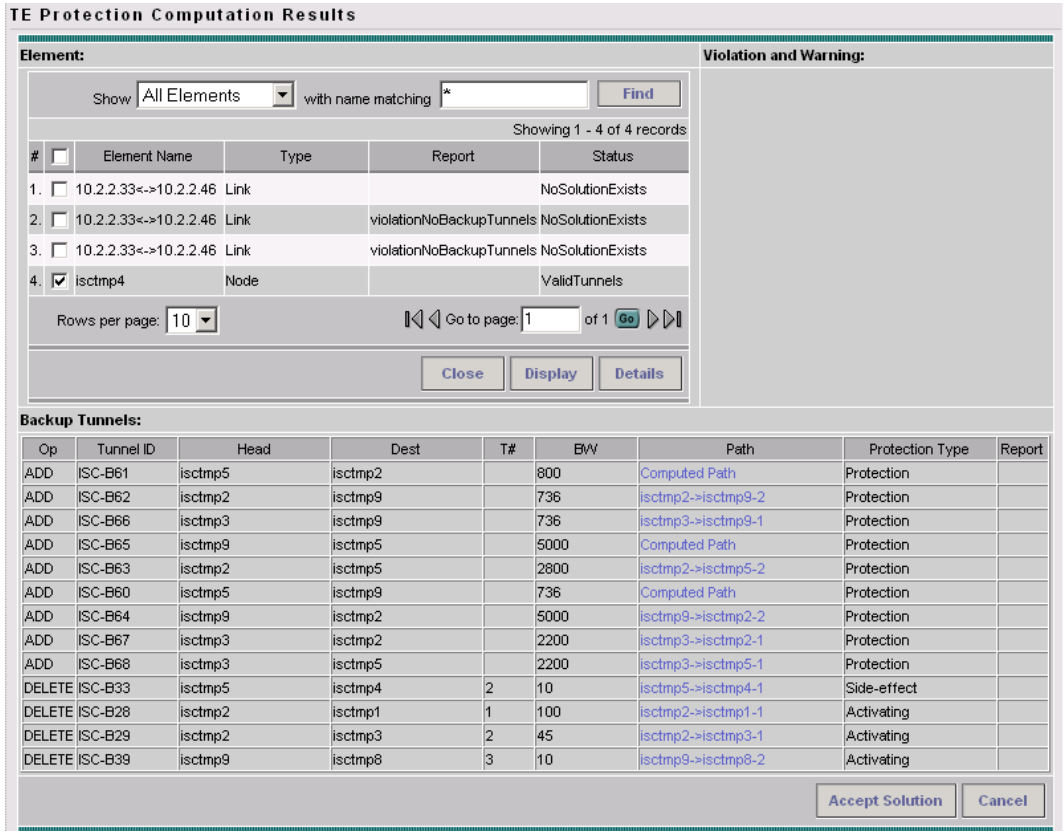
The following actions can be performed:

- **Close**—Close the Topology Display applet if open.
- **Display**—Open the Topology Display applet to visualize one or more protected elements and their protection tunnel(s). The Topology Display is shown in Figure A-4.

- **Details**—List backup tunnels and violations/warnings for the selected network element. The information is displayed in the **Backup Tunnels:** section and the **Violation and Warning:** section, if applicable, as shown in Figure A-44.

Violation and Warning: pane—Describes the selected violation/warning and any relevant details about the corresponding link or flow.

Figure A-44 TE Protection Computation Results with Backup Tunnels



The columns in the tunnel list provide the following information:

- **Op**—SR operation on the tunnel. This can be either of the following:
  - **ADD**—Indicates a new tunnel calculated by the computation.
  - **DELETE**—Signifies that the computation found an existing backup tunnel that do not provide adequate protection on the element and, therefore, should be deleted.
  - <blank>—An existing backup tunnel is providing sufficient protection.
- **Tunnel ID**—Unique tunnel identifier used within ISC TEM.
- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Dest**—Hostname of the destination router.
- **T#**—Tunnel number on the head router.
- **BW**—move affected tunnels. the tunnel reserves on the links that it passes through.
- **Path**—Tunnel path in the form of either a computed path or an existing path . Click to view the path.

- **Protection Type**—Protection side-effect from activating the tunnel. There are three protection types:
  - **Protection tunnels—**Tunnels that can be activated to provide protection for a specified element.
  - **Side-effect tunnels—**Tunnels that are activated to protect a neighboring element, but which are also activated when a specified element fails.
  - **Activated tunnels**—Tunnels that are activated when a specified element fails, and which may or may not provide protection for the specified element or its neighbors.
- **Report**—If it says **yes** in the **Report** field, the tunnel is associated with the selected violation/warning. A blank field indicates that no report was generated.

The following actions can be performed (buttons):

- **Accept Solution**—Accept the proposed element protection solution and place the backup tunnels in the TE Protection SR window for further action.
- **Cancel**—Discard the proposed element protection solution and return to the TE Protection Management window.
- **Find**—You can search for particular elements by selecting the element type in the drop-down menu **Show** and specifying matching criteria in the **with name matching** field.

Audit Protection

This section describes the Audit Protection GUI.

For instructions on how to run Audit Protection on all or selected elements, see Configure Element Protection, page 7-5.

To run Audit Protection, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management > TE Protected Elements**. The TE Protection Management window in Figure A-40 appears.

In the TE Protection Management window, select one or more elements for which you want ISC TEM to perform an Audit Protection computation.

Click **Audit Protection** and select one of the following:

- All Elements
- Selected Elements

ISC TEM reports **FRR Audit Protection in progress** and the same computation result window as for Compute Backup in Figure A-43 appears.

The GUI for the rest of the process is identical to that described for Compute Backup, page A-37.

Assign TE Resources

To access the TE Resource Management part of the TEM GUI, click **Assign TE Resources** in the Traffic Engineering Management Services window (see Figure A-1).

The graphical user interface for **Assign TE Resources** is identical to that of **TE Links**. For an explanation of the GUI elements of this window, see TE Links, page A-21.

The process of assigning TE resources is explained in Chapter 4, “TE Resource Management.”

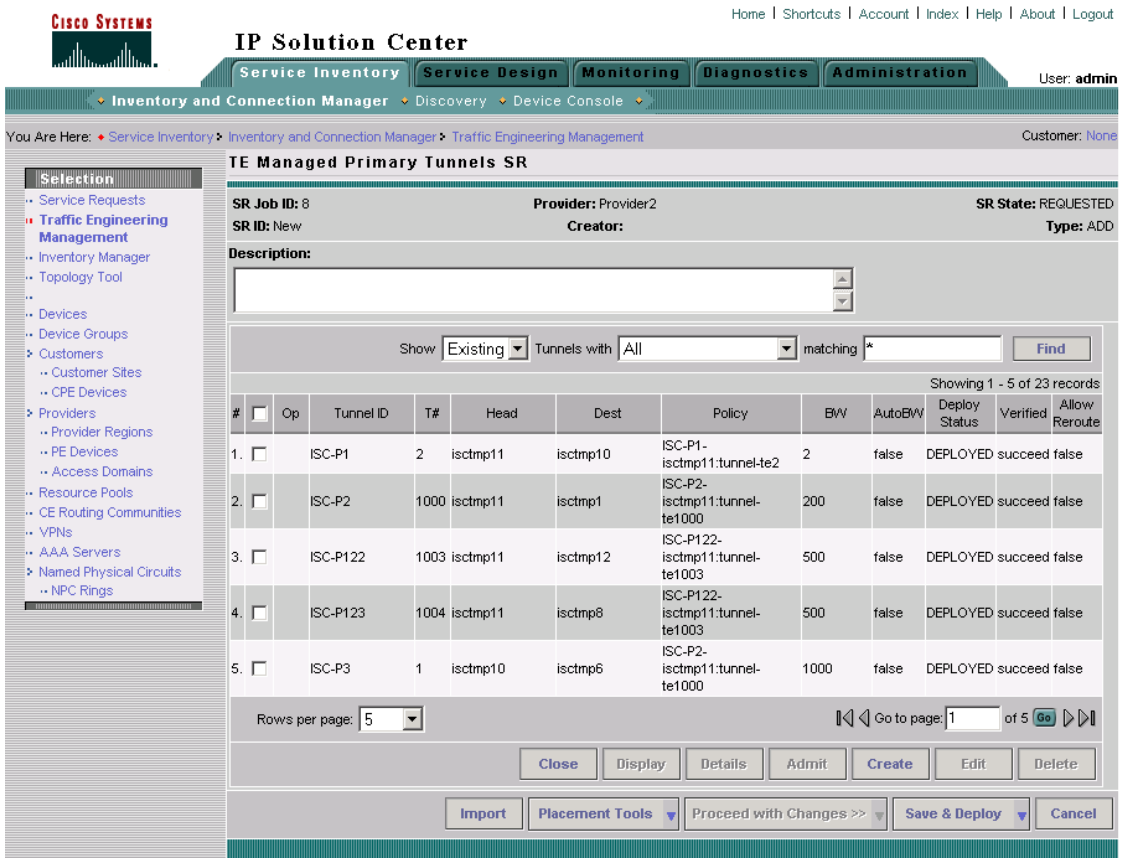
Create Managed TE Tunnel

In this section, the GUI used to create managed traffic engineering tunnels is explained. For step-by-step instructions on how to create a managed TE tunnel, see Chapter 5, "Basic Tunnel Management."

To access the Create Managed TE Tunnel window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create Managed TE Tunnel**.

The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window in Figure A-45 appears.

Figure A-45 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR



The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window contains the following elements:

The columns in the tunnel list provides the following information:

- **Op**—SR operation on the tunnel. This can be one of the following:
  - **ADD**—Indicates a newly added tunnel.
  - **MODIFY**—Indicates a modified existing tunnel.
  - **DELETE**—Indicates an existing tunnel to be deleted.
  - **ADMIT**—Indicates an existing tunnel to be admitted by tunnel computation.
- **Tunnel ID**—Unique tunnel identifier used within ISC TEM.
- **T#**—Tunnel number on the head router.

- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Dest**—Hostname of the destination router.
- **Policy**—TE policy for the tunnel.
- **BW**—The tunnel bandwidth. If the tunnel is auto-bw enabled, BW shows the higher of tunnel bandwidth and maximum automatic bandwidth.
- **AutoBW**—Auto Bandwidth enabled if **true**, otherwise **false**.
- **Deploy Status**—Tunnel deployment status.
- **Verified**—Indicates whether tunnel verification was successful (**succeed**, **failed**, or **unknown**).
- **Allow Reroute**—Specifies whether reroute is allowed (**true** or **false**). If reroute is not allowed, the tunnel cannot be set to movable, and hence cannot be rerouted by the operation (placement, grooming, or repair).

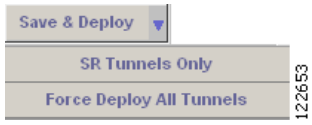
The following actions can be performed (buttons):

- **Close**—Close the Topology Display applet if open.
- **Display**—Open a Topology Display for the network and highlight the selected primary tunnel(s). Selected tunnels are marked in color with directional arrows.
- **Details**—Open the TE Tunnel Details window, which provides type, status, LSP, and other information about the tunnel.
- **Admit**—Admit selected tunnels not previously verified into the managed topology. This feature is used only for discovered tunnels that failed verification or for migrating unmanaged tunnels.
- **Create**—Create a managed primary tunnel.
- **Edit**—Edit a selected primary tunnel.
- **Delete**—Delete selected primary tunnels.
- **Import**—Import tunnel data from import XML file.
- **Placement Tools**—These tools are available only when no change has been made to the tunnels. Apply the following functions against the current topology and tunnels:
  - **Groom**—Analyse the managed tunnels in the network and reroute them to reduce the maximum link utilisation.
  - **Tunnel Audit**—Determine if changes to previously made SRLGs or backup tunnels have caused constraint violations in managed tunnels (this can occur when managed tunnels have FRR protection constraints).
  - **Tunnel Repair**—Repair any managed tunnel constraint violations revealed by Plement Tools > Tunnel Audit.

  The Placement Tools GUI is described in Planning Tools, page A-52.
- **Proceed with Changes** >>—For verifying changes in tunnels. When tunnels have been created, deleted, admitted, or their attributes altered, you can proceed with one of the following placement tools:
  - **Tunnel Audit**—Checks what constraint violations modifications to tunnels might cause.
  - **Tunnel Placement**—Admit new tunnels and modify tunnels already admitted into the network.
  - **Tunnel Repair**—Resolve inconsistencies caused by changes to bandwidth requirements or delay parameters of existing tunnels by moving as few existing tunnels as possible to accomodate the changes.

- **Save & Deploy** (Figure A-46)—For committing tunnel changes that do not impact tunnel placement. There are two options for saving and deploying SR tunnels to the network:
  - **SR Tunnels Only**—Deploy all tunnel changes that does not impact tunnel placement, or if no changes were made to the SR, use this to re-deploy the SR that was in **Requested** or **Invalid** state.
  - **Force Deploy All Tunnels**—Force deployment of all tunnels in this SR. This could be useful when previous provisioning of the SR has failed, so that it is necessary to force through the deployment of all tunnels in the SR.

Figure A-46 Save & Deploy Tunnels



- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the Traffic Engineering Management Services window.

The tunnel SR search tool allows you to look for particular tunnels by selecting tunnel characteristics in the drop-down menu **tunnels with** and specify matching criteria in the **Matching** field:

- **Show**:
  - **Existing**—Show existing tunnels already deployed in the TE network.
  - **SR**—Show tunnels not yet deployed in the TE network.
- **Tunnels with**:
  - **All**—Show all managed tunnels under the current provider.
  - **Tunnel Number**—Tunnel number on the head router.
  - **Head Device**—Full or partial name of the tunnel head device.
  - **Destination Device**—Full or partial host name of the tail device of the tunnel.
  - **Head, Dest Devices**—Exact host name of the head and tail devices of the tunnel.
  - **Deploy Status**—Tunnel deployment status.
  - **Policy Name**—Name of the TE policy.
- **Matching/Equal**—Specify matching criteria for your search. Wildcards are accepted. **Matching** changes to **Equal** if **Head, Dest Device** is selected in the drop-down menu. For **Equal**, the exact host name of the head or tail device must be entered (wildcards not accepted).
- **Find**—Click the **Find** button when the search criteria has been entered.

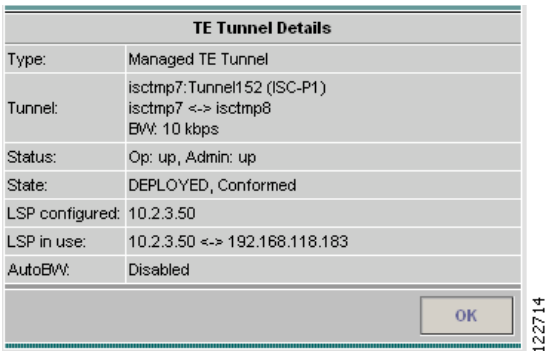
View Managed Primary Tunnel Details

This section describes the elements in the TE Managed Primary Tunnel Details window.

To view the details of a TE managed primary tunnel, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management**. > **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window in Figure A-45 appears.

To view the details of a particular managed primary tunnel, select the desired tunnel by first clicking the corresponding check box and then clicking the **Details** button. When clicking **Details**, the TE Tunnel Details window in Figure A-47 appears.

Figure A-47 TE Tunnel Details



The TE Tunnel Details window contains the following elements:

- **Type**—Managed or unmanaged.
- **Tunnel**—Tunnel name, head and destination routers, and total bandwidth.
- **Status**—The operational and administrative status of the TE tunnels as of the latest **TE Discovery** task.
- **State**—Indicates whether the tunnel state is DEPLOYED or NOT DEPLOYED and whether it is Conformed or Not Conformed.
- **LSP configured**—The LSP that the tunnel is configured to use as its lowest path option.
- **LSP in use**—Actual LSP in the network as of the latest **TE Discovery** task.
- **AutoBW**—Auto Bandwidth **Enabled** or **Disabled**.

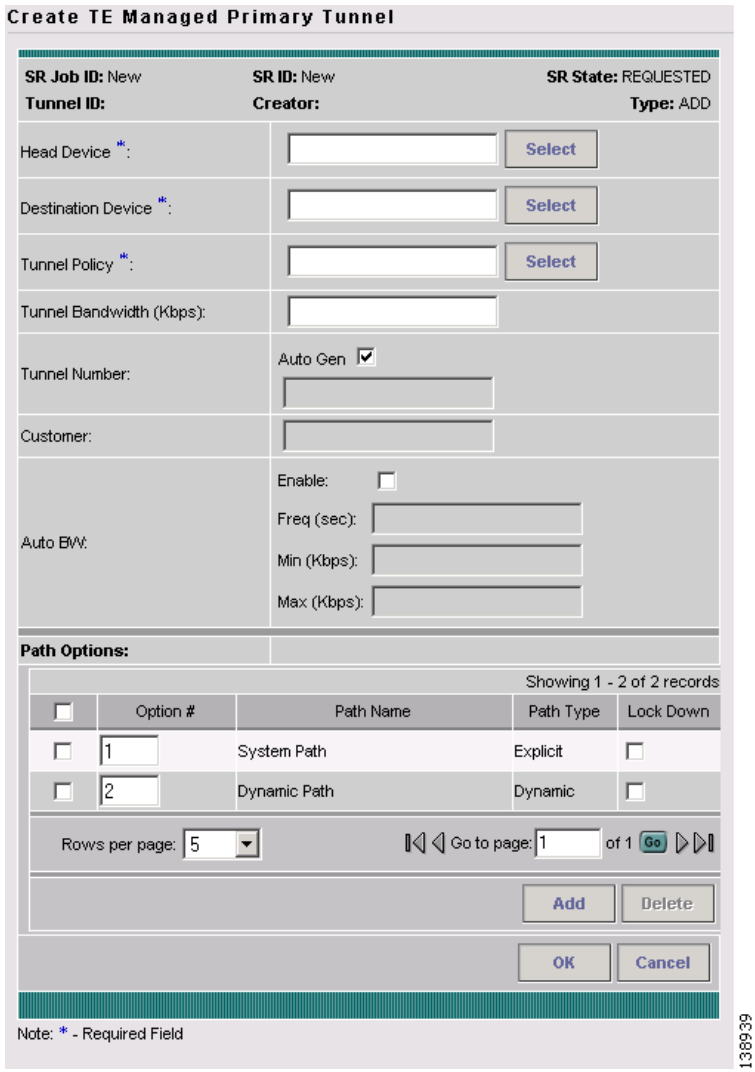
Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel

This section describes the GUI elements in the Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR and Edit TE Managed Primary Tunnel windows. The create feature is here used as an example.

To create a TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR, see Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management.”

To access the Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window appears. Click **Create**, to open the Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel window as shown Figure A-48.

Figure A-48 Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel



The Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel window contains the following elements:

- **Head Device**—Head device for the tunnel.
- **Destination Device**—Destination device for the tunnel.
- **Tunnel Policy**—A set of rules established for a tunnel.
- **Tunnel Bandwidth**—Total allocated bandwidth of the tunnel.
- **Tunnel Number**—Tunnel number corresponding to the tunnel interface name.
  - **Auto Gen**—Check this box to generate the tunnel number automatically. Otherwise, enter a desired number.

Note If a manually entered tunnel number is too low, it could prevent deployment.

Note MPLS-TE tunnels can potentially interfere with multicast GRE tunnels. ISC TEM creates new tunnels using auto-gen and this tunnel number might already be used by an MDT GRE tunnel. As a result, ISC TEM uses high tunnel numbers to avoid any complications.

- **Customer**—Selected customer for the tunnel.
- **Auto BW**—A way to configure a tunnel for automatic bandwidth adjustment and to control the manner in which the bandwidth for a tunnel is adjusted.
  - **Enable**—Check this box to enable automatic bandwidth.
  - **Freq**—Interval between bandwidth adjustments.
  - **Min**—Minimum automatic bandwidth, in kbps, for this tunnel.
  - **Max**—Maximum automatic bandwidth, in kbps, for this tunnel.

Path options:

- **Option #**—Sequential number of available explicit paths.
- **Path Name**—Name of the explicit path. In case of an existing path, the name is a URL that links to the Explicit Path Viewer (see Figure 5-16).
  - **System Path**—ISC system generated explicit path. For managed tunnels, the first path has to be an explicit path. If a tunnel contains a system path, the planning function will generate an optimal path for the tunnel.
  - **Dynamic Path**—A dynamic path is provisioned by allowing the head router to find a path. The **dynamic** keyword is provisioned to the routers.
- **Path Type**—Path option type, Explicit or Dynamic.
- **Lock Down**—Disables reoptimization check on the tunnel, if checked, meaning the path cannot be changed.

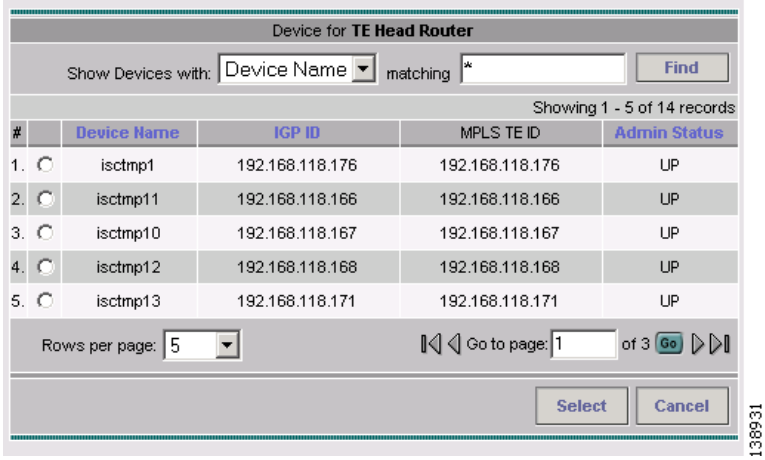
The following actions can be performed:

- **Add**—Add a path option. This opens the Select TE Explicit Path window in Figure A-52.
- **Delete**—Delete a path option.
- **OK**—Accept all changes and return to the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window**.**
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window.

Select Devices and Policy

To select a **Head Device** in the Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel window (Figure A-48), click the corresponding **Select** button to open the Select Device for TE Head Router window shown in Figure A-49.

Figure A-49 Select Device for TE Head Router



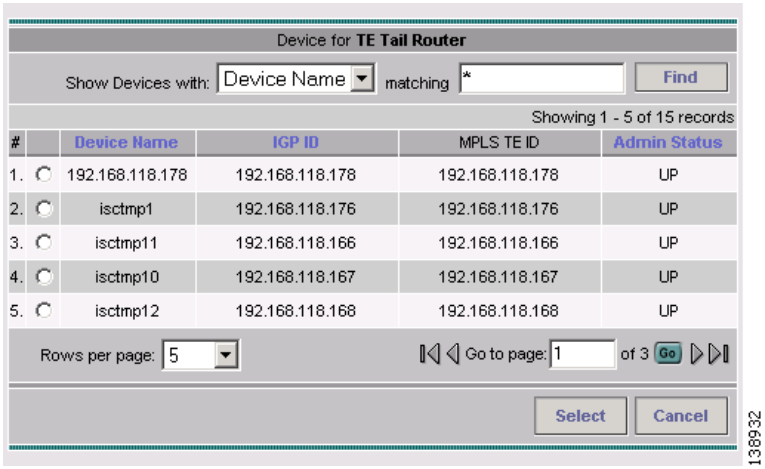
The Select Device for TE Head Router window contains the following elements:

- **Device Name**—Hostname for the device.
- **IGP ID**—Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) ID.
- **MPLS TE ID**—TE ID assigned by the router.
- **Admin Status**—Indicates whether the router is **UP** or **DOWN**.

The following actions can be performed:

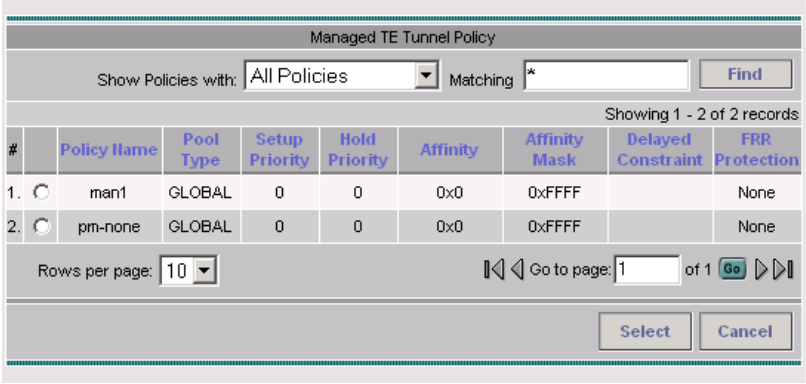
- **Select**—Accept the selected device and return to the previous window.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the previous window.
- **Find**—You can search for particular devices by selecting the device type in the drop-down menu **Show Devices with** and specify matching criteria in the **Matching** field.

Figure A-50 Select Device for TE Tail Router



For a description of the GUI elements in the Select Device for TE Tail Router window, see the explanation for the Select Device for TE Head Router window.

Figure A-51 Select Managed TE Tunnel Policy



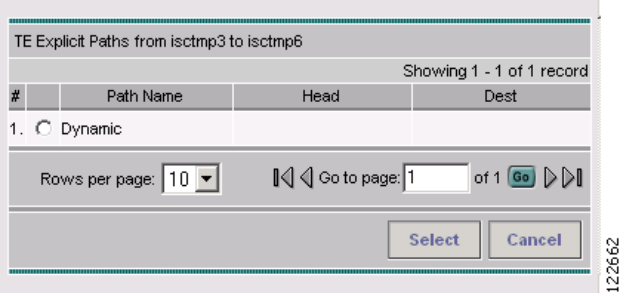
The Select Managed TE Tunnel Policy window contains the following elements:

- **Policy Name**—Name of the TE policy.
- **Pool Type**—Tunnel bandwidth pool type for this policy. For a definition of pool types, see Bandwidth Pools, page 1-5.
  - **SUB POOL**—Bandwidth will be reserved from Sub Pool.
  - **GLOBAL**—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**—Attribute values to 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.
- **Delayed Constraint**—True or false value. If true, the tunnel has a maximum delay that its path must not exceed.
- **FRR Protection**—Used to enable an MPLS traffic engineering tunnel to use a backup tunnel in the event of a link failure if a backup tunnel exists.
  - **None**—No backup tunnel needed.
  - **Best Effort**—Use backup tunnel if available.
  - **Link and SRLG**—Specifies that primary tunnels should be routed only through links and SRLGs that are protected by FRR backup tunnels.
  - **Link, SRLG and Node**—Specifies that primary tunnels should be routed only through links, SRLGs and nodes that are protected by FRR backup tunnels.

Select TE Explicit Path

An explicit path is added to a tunnel by clicking **Add** in the tunnel editor. The Select TE Explicit Path window in Figure A-52 appears.

Figure A-52 Select TE Explicit Path



Two path types are available:

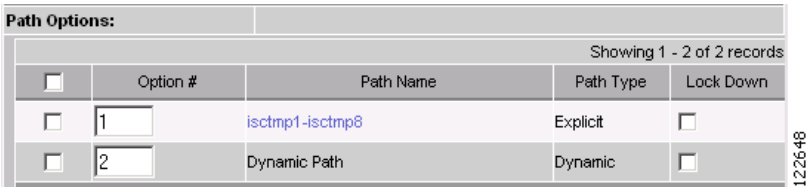
Explicit Path—A fixed path from a specific head to a specific destination device.

Dynamic Path—A path that is provisioned by allowing the head router to find the path. The **dynamic** IOS keyword is provisioned to the routers. This signifies that the router calculates a valid path.

Explicit Path Viewer

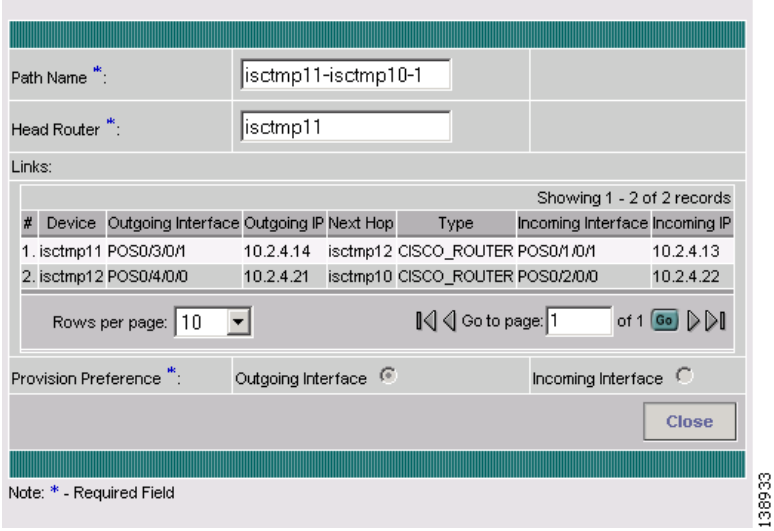
When creating a primary tunnel, the **Path Options** list by default suggests a **System** path and a **Dynamic** path. If an explicit path is added, this link will be selectable as shown in the **Path Options** section of the create window in Figure A-53. By clicking an explicit path link, a non-editable Explicit Path Viewer in Figure A-54 appears.

Figure A-53 Path Options



For an explanation of the various GUI elements, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Figure A-54 TE Explicit Path Viewer



For an explanation of the various GUI elements, see Create/Edit Explicit Path, page A-34.

Import Tunnel

This section describes the GUI elements in the import tunnel feature.

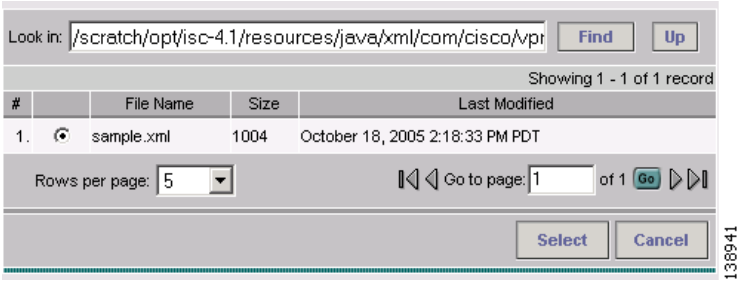
For instructions on how to import TE tunnels, see the Import Primary Tunnel, page 6-8.

The tunnel import function is found under **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create Managed TE Tunnel**, which opens the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window (see Figure A-62).

When you click **Import** to start the import process, the Select Import File window in Figure A-55 appears.

Note The Import button is only enabled when there are no uncommitted new, changed, or deleted tunnels in the service request.

Figure A-55 Select Import File



The Select Managed TE Tunnel Policy window contains the following elements:

- **File Name**—Name of XML file.

- **Size**—Size in kilobytes of XML file.
- **Last Modified**—Date and time when the file was last modified.

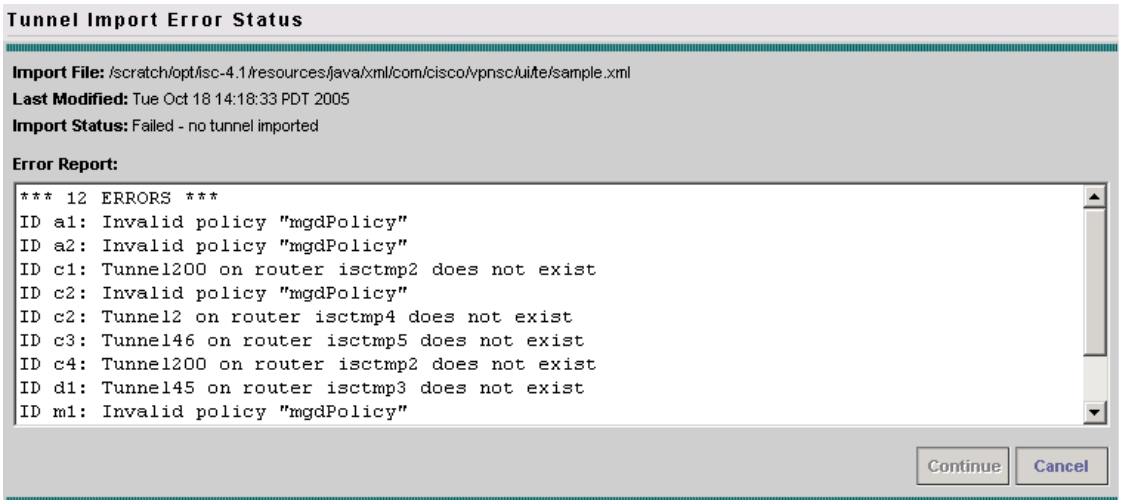
The following actions can be performed:

- **Select**—Accept the selected XML file(s) and start the tunnel import operation.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the tunnel import operation and return to the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window.
- **Find**—Specify the directory containing the XML import files and directories to import in the **Look in** field and click **Find**. This brings up the data import directory and the XML files contained are listed in the accompanying table.
- **Up**—Go to the parent directory.

Import Error Status Window

When you click **Select** to start the import operation, the system parses the file, and if any error is detected, it will be reported in the Tunnel Import Error Status window shown in Figure A-56.

Figure A-56 Tunnel Import Error Status



The Tunnel Import Error Status window contains the following elements:

- **Import File**—Directory containing XML import files and directories.
- **Last Modified**—Date and time when the file was last modified.
- **Import Status**—There are two possible Import Status values:
  - **Failed**—Critical errors are present and the import process cannot continue.
  - **Partial Success**—There are either non-critical errors or warnings or both in the file. In this case the error tunnel is reported and skipped and the warning tunnel is processed with certain defaults applied. There is no “Success” status because when there are no errors or warnings, the Tunnel Import Error Status window will not appear.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Continue**—If the import operation is partially successful, click **Continue** to accept system treatment for errors/warnings and continue with the import operation.
- **Cancel**—Cancel import operation and return to the previous window.

Edit TE SR (Primary or Backup)

The tunnels editor windows differ only very slightly from the create tunnel windows. All fields in the editor windows are found in the create windows for both primary managed, primary unmanaged, and backup tunnels (see Chapter 5, "Basic Tunnel Management").

The only difference from the create window is that the head and destination device and tunnel number fields are not editable and the **Path Options** table lists existing path options on the tunnel rather than the default **System** and **Dynamic** paths.

Planning Tools

This section describes the GUI elements in the sequence of windows used by the planning tools Tunnel Audit, Tunnel Placement, Tunnel Repair, and Grooming. Screenshots from Tunnel Repair has been used as an example but it covers the GUI elements for all four processes.

To use the planning tools, see Placement Tools, page 6-11

To access the Create TE Managed Primary Tunnel SR window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create Managed TE Tunnel**. The TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window in Figure A-62 appears.

There are two ways to activate the planning tools:

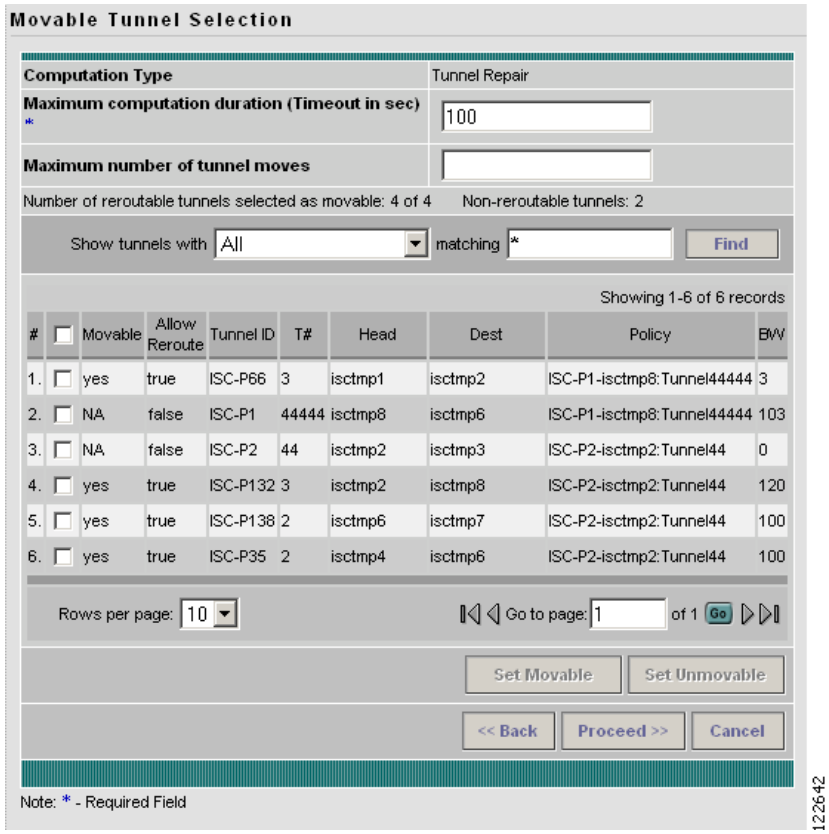
- When one or more tunnels have been created or their attributes altered (see Create Primary Tunnel, page 6-2), Tunnel Audit, Tunnel Placement, and Tunnel Repair can be activated by selecting **Proceed with Changes >>**.
- When no changes have taken place, Grooming, Tunnel Audit, and Tunnel Repair can be accessed by selecting **Placement Tools**.

As an example, assume that we run Tunnel Repair on a set of tunnels as described in Tunnel Repair, page 6-22.

Movable Tunnel Selection Window

When selecting **Tunnel Repair** from the **Placement Tools** button, the Movable Tunnel Selection window in Figure A-57 appears.

Figure A-57 Movable Tunnel Selection



The Movable Tunnel Selection window contains the following elements:

- **Computation Type**—Indicates which tool is used for the computation (Placement, Repair, Grooming).
- **Maximum computation duration**—The maximum amount of time allowed for the computation before timeout occurs.
- **Maximum number of tunnel moves**—The maximum number of tunnels that can be moved during Tunnel Repair.
- **Number of reroutable tunnels selected as movable**—Indicates how many reroutable tunnels among the ones shown in the tunnel list are movable.
- **Non-reroutable**—Indicates how many tunnels among the ones shown in the tunnel list are not movable. This is set in the tunnel editor.
- **Find**—You can search for particular tunnels by selecting the search variable in the drop-down menu **Show tunnels with**, specifying matching criteria, and clicking **Find**.

  Show tunnels with options:

  - **All**—Show all managed tunnels under the current provider.
  - **Tunnel Number**—Tunnel number on the head router.
  - **Head Device**—Full or partial name of the tunnel head device.
  - **Destination Device**—Full or partial host name of the tail device of the tunnel.
  - **Head, Dest Devices**—Exact host name of the head and tail devices of the tunnel.

  - **Deploy Status**—Tunnel deployment status.
  - **Policy Name**—Name of the TE policy.

  matching/equal—Specify matching criteria for your search. Wildcards are accepted. **matching** changes to **equal** if **Head, Dest Device** is selected in the drop-down menu. For **equal**, the exact host name of the head or tail device must be entered (wildcards not accepted).

- **Movable**—Indicates whether the tunnel is movable (**yes**, **no** or **NA**). This setting can is toggled by clicking **Set Movable** and **Set Unmovable**.
- **Allow Reroute**—Specifies whether reroute is allowed (**true** or **false**). If reroute is not allowed, the tunnel cannot be set to movable.
- **Tunnel ID**—Unique tunnel identifier used within ISC TEM.
- **T#**—Tunnel number on the head router.
- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Dest**—Hostname of the destination router.
- **Policy**—TE policy for the tunnel.
- **BW**—The tunnel bandwidth. If the tunnel is auto-bw enabled, BW shows the higher of tunnel bandwidth and maximum automatic bandwidth.

The following actions can be performed:

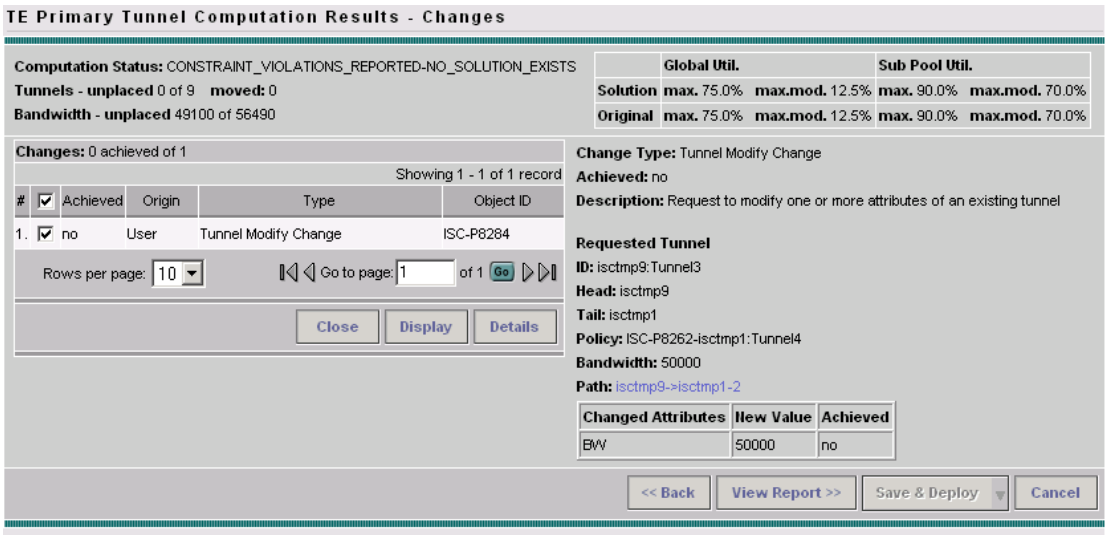
- **Set Movable**—Set selected tunnel to movable.
- **Set Unmovable**—Set selected tunnel to unmovable.
- **<< Back**—Return to the previous window.
- **Proceed >>**—Proceed to computation.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the previous window.

TE Primary Tunnel Computation SR - Changes Window

Still using **Tunnel Repair** as an example, after selecting **Proceed >>** from the Movable Tunnel Selection window, the TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Changes window in Figure A-58 appears.

The figure shows the computation results window after clicking **Detail** to obtain detailed information about the tunnel and view the status of the change request.

Figure A-58 TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Tunnel Repair Changes (Details)



The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Changes window contains the following elements:

Status section (top):

- **Computation Status**—Indicates whether the computation succeeded or failed.
- **Tunnels:**
  - **unplaced**—Number of unplaced tunnels out of the total.
  - **moved**—Number of tunnels that were moved.
- **Bandwidth - unplaced**—Amount of tunnel bandwidth that was not placed out of the total bandwidth of all existing and new tunnels.
- **Global Util.**—Global Pool bandwidth utilization percentage. For a description of the various utilization values, see TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report, page A-57 under the quality report.
- **Sub Pool Util.**—Sub Pool bandwidth utilization percentage. For a description of the various utilization values, see TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report, page A-57 under the quality report.
- **Solution**—Utilization for the generated solution.
- **Original**—Utilizations for the original placement.

Changes section (left):

- **Changes**—Number of changes achieved out of the total number of changes.
  - **Achieved**—Indicates whether a specific change is successful (**Yes** or **No**).
  - **Origin**—The originator of the change. Can be **user** (change by user) or **compute** (from a computation, e.g. rerouting of a tunnel).
  - **Type**—The type of change requested: **Tunnel Add Change**, **Tunnel Modify Change**, **Tunnel Remove Change**, or **Element Modify Change**.
  - **Object ID**—A tunnel or link ID.

Information section (right):

- **Change Type**—The type of change requested: **Tunnel Add Change**, **Tunnel Modify Change**, **Tunnel Remove Change**, or **Element Modify Change**.
- **Achieved**—Indicates whether a specific change is successful (**Yes** or **No**).
- **Description**—Description of the computation attempt.
- **ID**—Tunnel ID.
- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Tail**—Hostname of the destination router.
- **Policy**—TE policy for the tunnel.
- **Bandwidth**—Bandwidth used in computation.
- **Path**—Tunnel path in the form of either a computed path or an existing path . Click to view the path.
- Changed attribute table:
  - **Changed Attributes**—Lists the tunnel attributes that have changed.
  - **New Value**—New value of the attribute.
  - **Achieved**—Indicates whether a specific change is successful (**Yes** or **No**).

The following actions can be performed:

- **Close**—Close the Topology Display applet if open.
- **Display**—Invoke the Topology Display to view selected links and/or tunnels in the network. Selected links/tunnels are displayed with a unique color.
- **Detail**—Open the detail panel in the right side of the Computation Result window to see the tunnel/link information.
- **<< Back**—Return to the previous window.
- **View Report >>**—View a list of generated reports. The Report window appears (see Figure A-60).
- **Save & Deploy** (Figure A-59)—For committing all user originated and system computed changes. There are two options for saving and deploying tunnel SRs to the network:
  - **Deploy Achieved Changes**—Place all achieved changes in the deployment queue.
  - **Force Deploy All Tunnels**—Force deployment of all elements in the SR. This could be useful when previous provisioning of the SR has failed, so that it is necessary to force through the deployment of all tunnels in the SR.

Figure A-59 Save & Deploy

- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to either the Links List, TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR, or the TE Resource Management SR window depending on the originating flow.

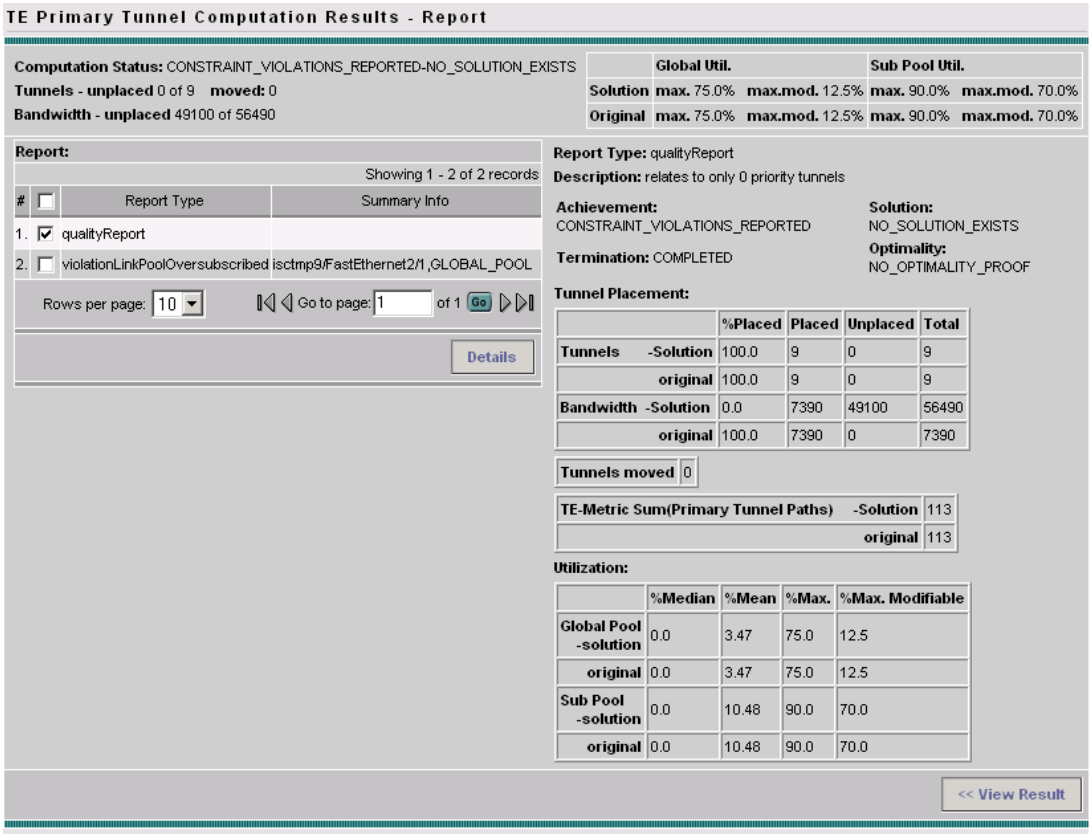
TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report

To view the computation reports, click **View Report** >>. The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report window in Figure A-60 appears.

In this case, there is both a quality report and a violation report. In that case, a detail report such as the violation report in Figure A-61 will appear. Warning and violation reports have different fields and they are all described in Appendix C, "Warnings and Violations."

Select the desired report and click the **Detail** button

Figure A-60 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR - Tunnel Repair Report (Details)



The TE Primary Tunnel Computation Results - Report window contains the following elements:

Status section (top): described above (Figure A-58).

Report section (left):

- **Report Type**—There are three basic report types: a **qualityReport** (generated every time), warning reports, and violation reports.
- **Summary Info**—Summary information about the findings of the report.

Information section (right):

- **Report Type**—See description above.
- **Description**—Specific information about the report.

- **Achievement**—Success or failure of the computation attempt/solution (**SUCCESS** or **CONSTRAINT_VIOLATIONS_REPORTED**).
- **Solution**—Indicates whether a solution was found (**SOLUTION_FOUND**, **PARTIAL_SOLUTION_FOUND** or **NO_SOLUTION_FOUND**).
- **Termination**—Indicates whether the computation was completed:
  - **COMPLETED**—The computation completed processing before the time limit.
  - **TIMED_OUT**—The computation was not able to complete processing within the time limit. The solution presented is the best solution it was able to find in the time available.
- **Optimality**—Indicates whether the computation was optimal:
  - **OPTIMAL_FOR_ALL_CRITERIA**—The solution generated has proven to be the best for all optimization criteria.
  - **NO_OPTIMALITY_PROOF**—The solution's optimality is unknown.
  - **OPTIMAL_FOR_DEMAND_SELECTION**—The solution generated has proven to be the best in terms of total bandwidth placed, but utilization optimality is unknown.
  - **OPTIMAL_FOR_SUB_POOL_PATH_SELECTION**—The solution generated has proven to be the best in terms of total bandwidth placed and maximum sub pool utilization, but has not proven to be optimal in terms of global pool utilization.

Tables:

- **Tunnel Placement**—Tables that compares various tunnel placement attributes of the original configuration with the solution configuration.
  - **Tunnels:** Attributes of the original and computed tunnels.
  - **Bandwidth:** Attributes of the tunnel bandwidth.
  - **%Placed**—Percentage of tunnels that were successfully placed.
  - **Placed**—Number of tunnels that were successfully placed.
  - **Unplaced**—Number of tunnels that were not placed.
  - **Total**—Total number of tunnels.
  - **Tunnels moved**—Number of tunnels moved from their original paths.
  - **TE-Metric Sum (Primary Tunnel Paths)**—TE metric sum for the computed and the original paths.
- **Utilization**—The table compares utilization measurements of the original configuration with the solution configuration
  - **Global Pool**—Comparison data for various Global Pool attributes.
  - **Sub Pool**—Comparison data for various Sub Pool attributes.
  - **Median**—Utilization of the link that is the middle link when all links are ordered by utilization.
  - **Max. Modifiable**—Utilization value for the most utilized link that has movable tunnels passing through it.
  - **Mean**—Average link utilization for the network as a whole.
  - **Max.**—Utilization value for the most utilized link in the topology.

The following actions can be performed:

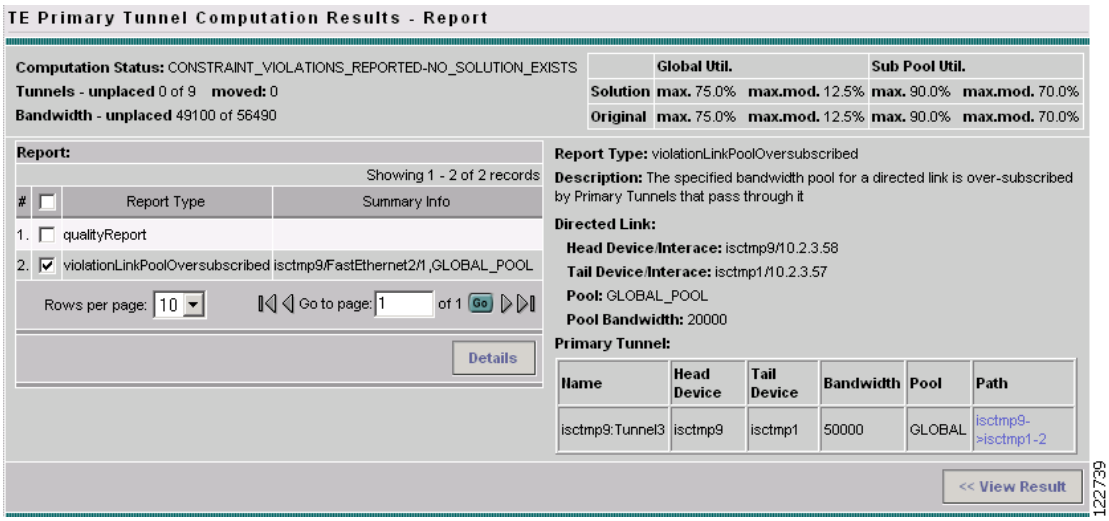
Changes actions (buttons, left):

- **Detail**—When a report is selected, the **Detail** button displays the contents of the report, which can contain warnings or violations, in the right window pane.

Note For a description of possible warnings and violations in ISC TEM, see Appendix C, "Warnings and Violations."

- **<< View Result**—Return to the Changes window.

Figure A-61 TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR - Violation Report (Details)



In Figure A-61, the top status section and the left Report section contain the same fields as in Figure A-60.

Create Unmanaged TE Tunnel

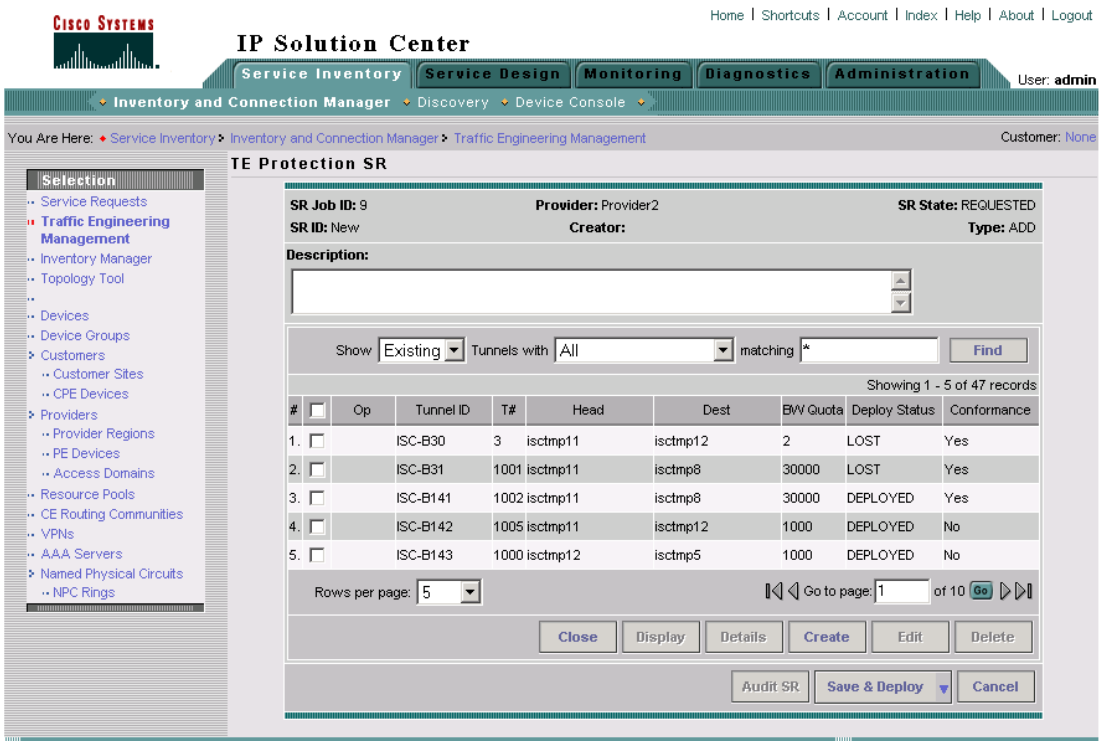
The only two differences between the managed and the unmanaged tunnel GUIs is that the path option table does not automatically populate the two System/Dynamic paths and that the **Conformance** status is only indicated for unmanaged primary tunnels (for an explanation of the conformance concept, see Conformant/Non-Conformant Tunnels, page 1-4).

For a description of the rest of the GUI, see Create Managed TE Tunnel, page A-41.

Create TE Backup Tunnel

To access the TE Protection SR window for managing backup tunnels, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **Create TE Backup Tunnel**. The TE Protection SR window in Figure A-62 appears.

Figure A-62 TE Protection SR



The TE Protection SR window contains the following elements:

The columns in the tunnel list provides the following information:

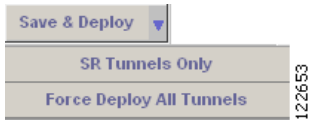
- **Op**—Current SR operation on the tunnel. This can be one of the following:
  - **ADD**—Indicates a newly added tunnel, either calculated by the system or entered by the user.
  - **MODIFY**—Indicates a modified existing tunnel.
  - **DELETE**—Indicates an existing tunnel to be deleted, either computed by the system or originated by the user.
- **Tunnel ID**—Unique tunnel identifier used within ISC TEM.
- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Dest**—Hostname of the destination router.
- **T#**—Tunnel number on the head router.
- **BW Quota**—move affected tunnels. this backup tunnel can protect. The router limits the LSPs that can use this backup tunnel so that the sum of the bandwidth of the LSPs does not exceed the specified amount of bandwidth. If there are multiple backup tunnels, the router will use the best-fit algorithm.
- **Deploy Status**—Tunnel deployment status.
- **Conformance**—Indicates whether the tunnel is found to be conformant when running discovery. A tunnel is non-conformant if it has a non-zero bandwidth reservation and a zero hold or setup priority. If a tunnel is entered through ISC TEM, it is always conformant.

The following actions can be performed (buttons):

- **Close**—Close the Topology Display applet if open.

- **Display**—Open a Topology Display for the network and highlight the selected backup tunnel(s). The selected tunnel(s) is/are marked in color with directional arrows.
- **Details**—Open the TE Tunnel Details window, which provides type, status, LSP, and other information about the tunnel.
- **Create**—Create a backup tunnel.
- **Edit**—Edit the selected backup tunnel.
- **Delete**—Delete the selected backup tunnels.
- **Audit SR**—Audit protection of protected elements using all existing backup tunnels and proposed changes in the SR.
- **Save & Deploy** (Figure A-63)—For committing resource changes in the SR. Two options for saving and deploying Backup Tunnel SRs to the network:
  - **SR Tunnels Only**—Deploy all tunnel changes in the SR, or if no changes were made to the SR, use this to re-deploy the SR that was in **Requested** or **Invalid** state.
  - **Force Deploy All Tunnels**—Force deployment of all tunnels in this SR. This could be useful when previous provisioning of the SR has failed, so that it is necessary to force through the deployment of all tunnels in the SR.

Figure A-63 Save & Deploy Tunnels



- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the Traffic Engineering Management Services window.

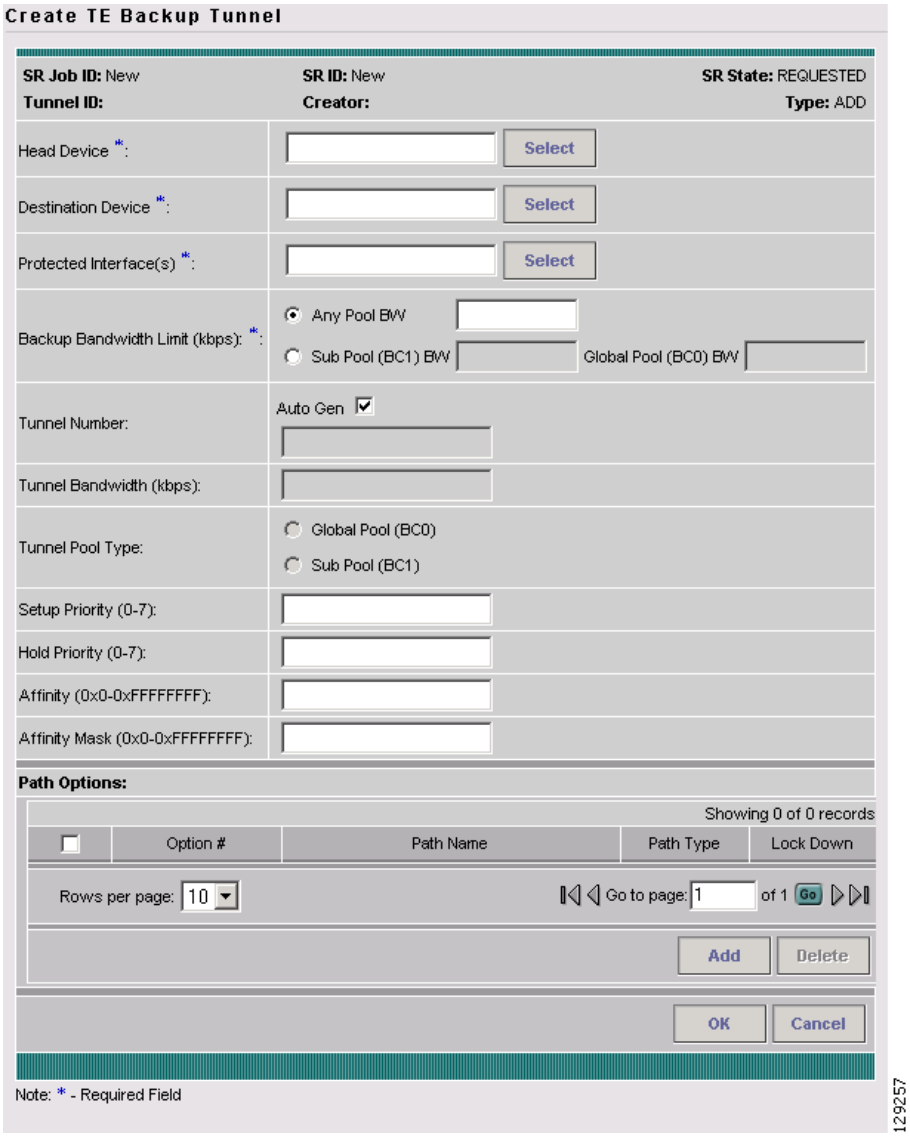
The tunnel SR search tool allows you to look for particular tunnels by selecting tunnel characteristics in the drop-down menu **tunnels with** and specify matching criteria in the **Matching** field:

- **Show**:
  - **Existing**—Show existing tunnels already deployed in the network.
  - **SR**—Show tunnels not yet deployed in the network.
- **tunnels with**:
  - **All**—Show all managed tunnels under the current provider.
  - **Tunnel Number**—Tunnel number on the head router.
  - **Head Device**—Full or partial name of the tunnel head device.
  - **Destination Device**—Full or partial host name of the tail device of the tunnel.
  - **Head, Dest Devices**—Exact host name of the head and tail devices of the tunnel.
  - **Tunnel Status**—Tunnel deployment status.
  - **Conformance**—Conformant or non-conformant tunnel.
- **matching/equal**—Specify matching criteria for your search. Wildcards are accepted. **matching** changes to **equal** if **Head, Dest Device** is selected in the drop-down menu. For **equal**, the exact host name of the head or tail device must be entered (wildcards not accepted).
- **Find**—Click the **Find** button when the search criteria has been entered.

Create TE Backup Tunnel Window

From the TE Protection SR window, click **Create** to access the Create TE Backup Tunnel window shown in Figure A-64.

Figure A-64 Create TE Backup Tunnel



The Create TE Backup Tunnel window contains the following elements:

- **Head Device**—Head device for the tunnel. For selecting devices, see Figure A-49.
- **Destination Device**—Destination device for the tunnel. For selecting devices, see Figure A-50.
- **Protected Interface**—Interface(s) on the head router that this backup tunnel protects.
- **Backup Bandwidth Limit**—Bandwidth protected by the backup tunnel.
  - **Any Pool BW**—Bandwidth set aside for the protection of either the Sub Pool or the Global Pool.

  - **Sub Pool (BC1) BW**—Bandwidth set aside for the Sub Pool.
  - **Global Pool (BC0) BW**—Bandwidth set aside for the Global Pool.

  For a definition of pool types, see Bandwidth Pools, page 1-5.

- **Tunnel Number**—Tunnel number corresponding to the tunnel interface name.
  - **Auto Gen**—Check this box to generate the tunnel number at provisioning time. Otherwise, enter a desired number.

Note If a manually entered tunnel number is too low, it could prevent deployment.

- **Tunnel Bandwidth**—Total allocated bandwidth of this backup tunnel (display only).
- **Tunnel Pool Type**—Tunnel bandwidth pool type for this policy (display only). For a definition of pool types, see Bandwidth Pools, page 1-5.
  - **Global Pool (BC0)**—Bandwidth will be reserved from Global Pool.
  - **Sub Pool (BC1)**—Bandwidth will be reserved from Sub Pool.
- **Setup Priority (0-7), Hold Priority (0-7), Affinity, Affinity Mask**—All manually created backup tunnels should have setup and hold priorities of 0 and affinity value and mask of 0x0 for them to be able to protect an element. See definitions accompanying Figure A-51.

Path options:

- **Option #**—Sequential number of available explicit paths.
- **Path Name**—Name of the explicit path.
- **Path Type**—Explicit path type (**Explicit** or **Dynamic**)
- **Lock Down**—Disables reoptimization check on the tunnel, if checked.

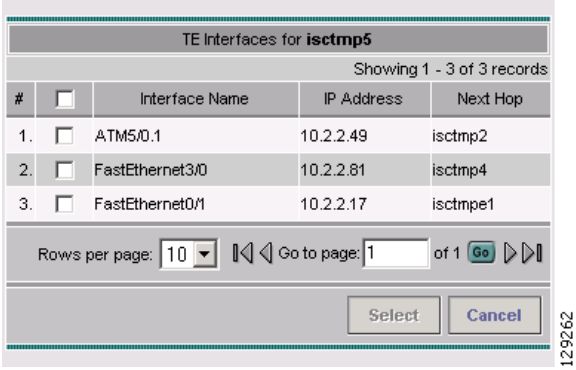
The following actions can be performed (buttons):

- **Add**—Add a path option. This opens the Select TE Explicit Path window in Figure A-52.
- **Delete**—Delete a path option.
- **OK**—Accept all changes and return to the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the TE Managed Primary Tunnels SR window.

Select TE Protected Interface

When clicking the Select button in the backup tunnel editor to select a TE protected interface, the window in Figure A-65 appears.

Figure A-65 Select TE Protected Interface



The Select TE Protected Interface window contains the following elements:

- **Interface Name**—Name of the interface to be protected.
- **IP Address**—IP address of the interface.
- **Next Hop**—Name of the next hop device.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Select**—Accept the selected interface and return to the previous window.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the previous window.

TE Traffic Admission

This section describes the GUI elements in the TE Traffic Admission SR window.

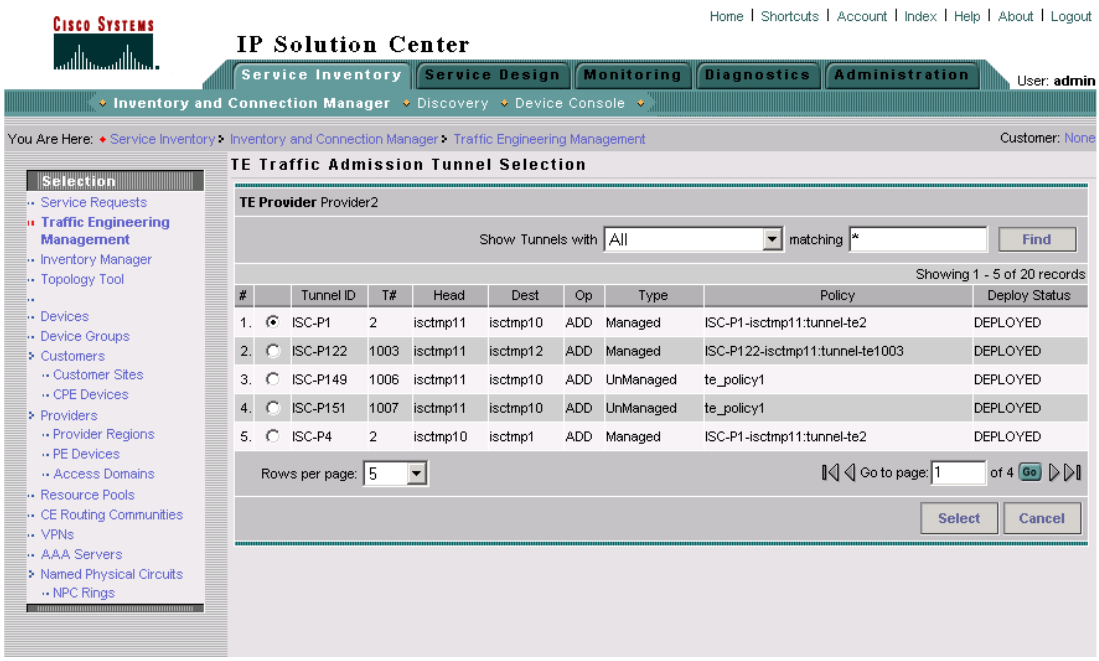
To assign traffic to traffic-engineered tunnels, see Chapter 8, "Traffic Admission."

Select TE Tunnel for Admission

To access the TE Traffic Admission SR window, go to **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Traffic Engineering Management** > **TE Traffic Admission**.

Prior to reaching the main TE Traffic Admission SR window, a tunnel has to be selected as shown in Figure A-66.

Figure A-66 Select TE Tunnel for Admission



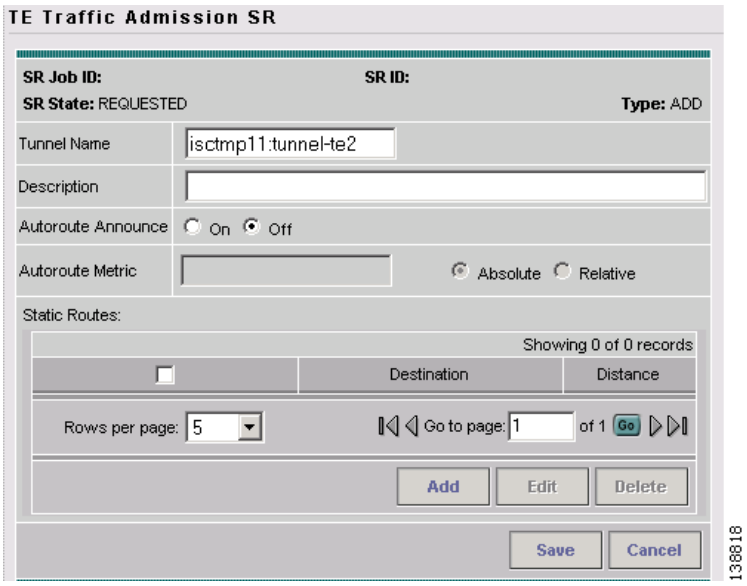
The **TE Traffic Admission SR** list contains the following columns:

- **Op Type**—SR operation on the tunnel, can be either **ADD, MODIFY, DELETE,** or **ADMIT**.
- **Tunnel ID**—Unique tunnel identifier used within ISC TEM.
- **T#**—Tunnel number on the head router.
- **Head**—Hostname of the head router.
- **Dest**—Hostname of the destination router.
- **Deploy Status**—Can be **Pending**, **Deployed**, or **Functional.**
- **Type**—Managed or unmanaged.
- **Policy**—Tunnel policy.

TE Traffic Admission SR

After selecting a TE tunnel by clicking the corresponding radio button and clicking **Select,** the TE Traffic Admission SR window in Figure A-67 appears.

Figure A-67 TE Traffic Admission SR



The main TE Traffic Admission SR window contains the following fields:

- **Tunnel**—Tunnel name.
- **Description**—Service request description.
- **Autoroute announce**—Used to specify that the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) should use the tunnel (if the tunnel is up) in its enhanced shortest path first (SPF) calculation.
  - **On**—Autoroute announce is enabled.
  - **Off**—Autoroute announce is disabled.
- **Autoroute Metric**—Used to specify the Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) traffic engineering tunnel metric that the Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) enhanced shortest path first (SPF) calculation uses.
  - **Absolute**—Absolute metric mode; you can enter a positive metric value.
  - **Relative**—Relative metric mode; you can enter a positive, negative, or zero value.
- **Static Routes**—Lists any static routes that the tunnel uses.
- **Destination**—Name of the static route for the tunnel destination.
- **Distance**—Administrative distance (cost).

The following actions can be performed:

- **Add**—Add static route.
- **Edit**—Edit selected static route.
- **Delete**—Delete selected static routes.
- **Save SR**—Save service request to the SR pool.
- **Cancel**—Cancel the operation and return to the previous window.

Adminstration

The administrative features directly relevant to ISC TEM are described in Chapter 9, "Administration". However, since most administrative features of ISC TEM are general to ISC, these are described in *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.

Monitoring

This section describes the GUI elements in the following windows:

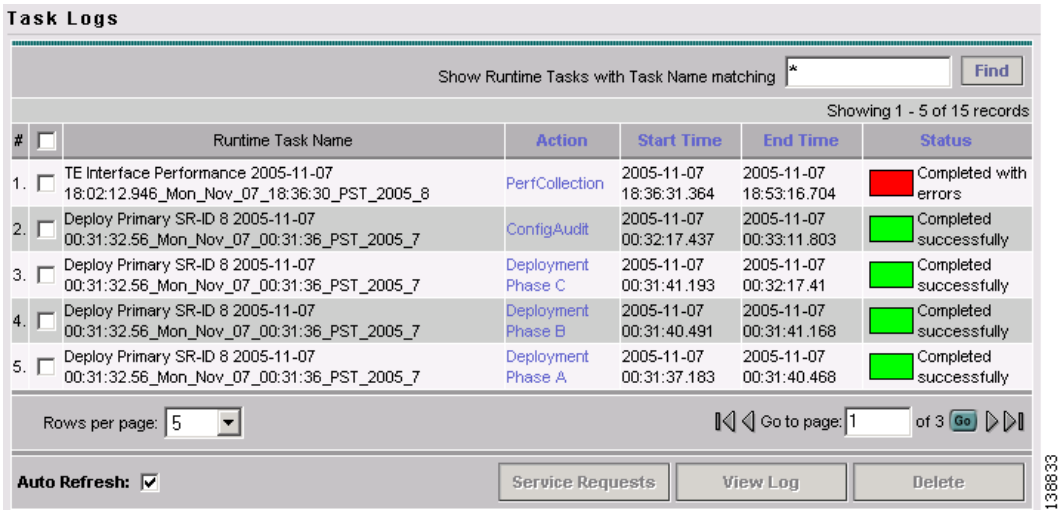
- TE Task Logs (see also TE Task Logs, page 10-1)
- TE Performance Reports (see also TE Performance Reports, page 10-4).

TE Task Logs

The TE task logs are used to view the result of running one or more TE tasks as described in TE Task Logs, page 10-1.

To view the task log for a TE task, navigate **Monitoring** > **Tasks** > **Logs**. The Task Logs window in Figure A-68 appears.

Figure A-68 Task Logs



The Task Logs window contains the following GUI elements:

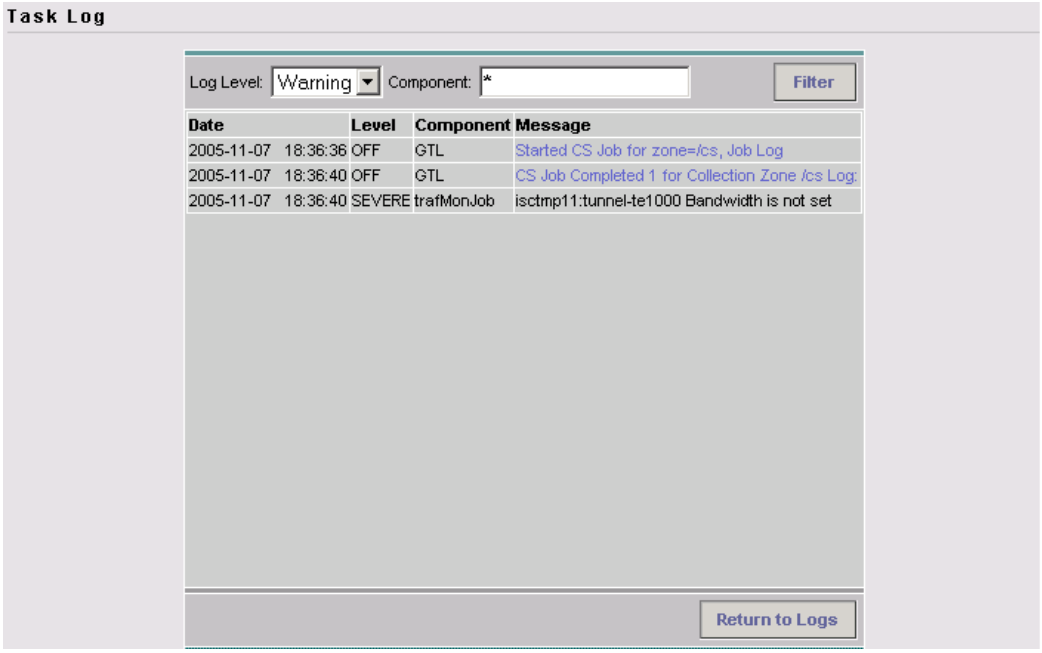
- **Runtime Task Name**—Automatically attributed task name specifying when the runtime task was created.
- **Action**—Type of task, for example **TE Discovery**, **TE Functional Audit**, or **TE Interface Performance**.
- **Start Time**—The date and time when the runtime task was started.
- **End Time** —The date and time when the runtime task ended.
- **Status**—Indicates the present status of the runtime task.

Note Specific instructions for how to view a task log for a **TE Discovery** task are found in the TE Discovery section Task Logs, page 3-7.

Task Log

To access the individual log associated with a given task, from the Task Logs window click the corresponding link in the **Action** field or select a check box and click **View Log**. The Task Log window in Figure A-69 appears.

Figure A-69 Task Log



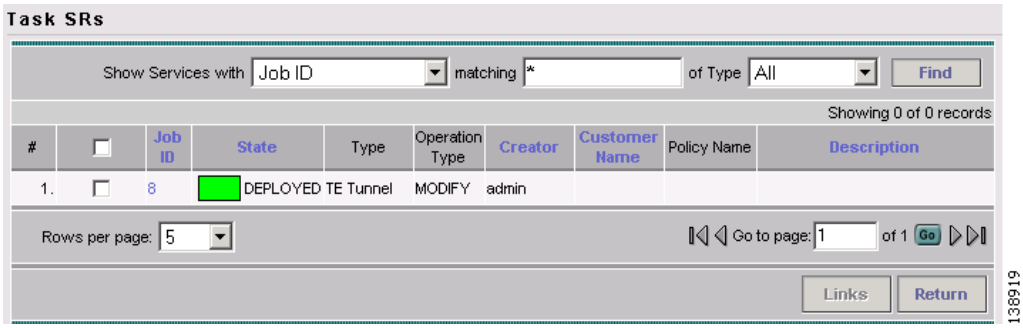
How the log is structured depends on the type of task that was run. Here the **Level** column indicates the severety of the recorded event and the Component column states in which component of ISC the event occured.

The following actions can be performed:

- **Filter**—Select the desired log level, optionally enter exact **Component** name, and click **Find**.
- **Return to Logs**—Return to the Runtime Actions window.

To see the task SR associated with a particular task log, select the desired task log in the Task Logs window and click the **Service Requests** button. The Tasks SRs window in Figure A-70 appears.

Figure A-70 Task SRs



The Task SRs window contains the same GUI elements as the ones in the Service Requests window, namely the following:

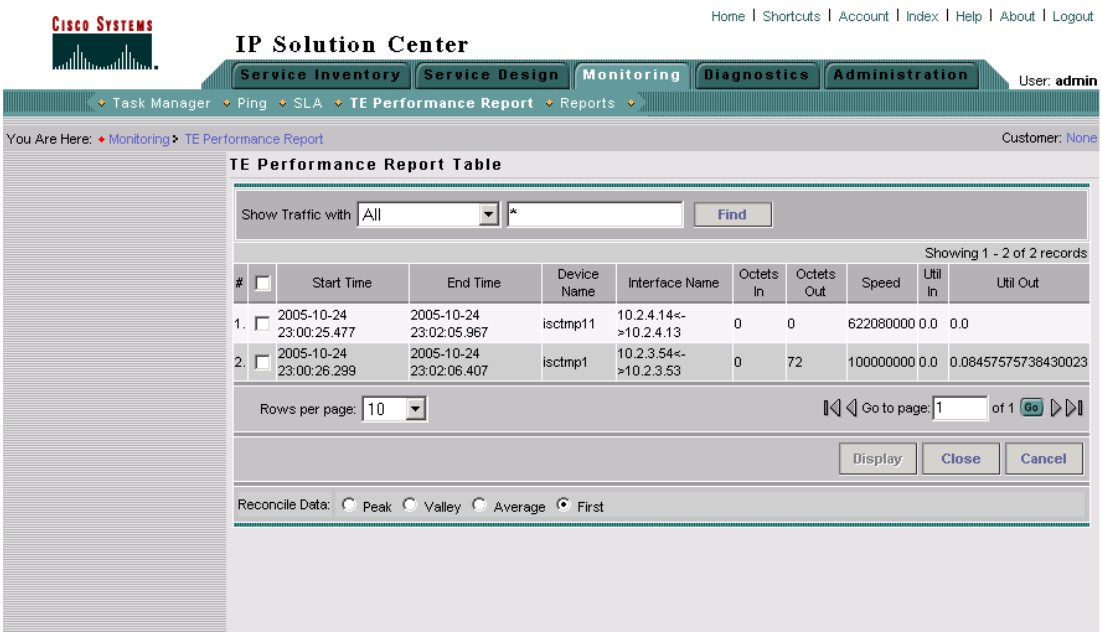
- **Job ID**—Job ID for the SR.
- **State**—Indicates whether the tunnel state is DEPLOYED or NOT DEPLOYED and whether it is Conformed or Not Conformed.
- **Type**—The type of service request, indicating which service issued the request. For a detailed description of the possible service types, see *Cisco IP Solution Center Infrastructure Reference, 4.1*.
- **Operation Type**—SR operation on the tunnel, can be either **ADD, MODIFY, DELETE,** or **ADMIT**. Applicable only to tunnels in the current SR.
- **Creator**—ID for the user who created the SR.
- **Customer Name**—Name of the customer to which the SR applies.
- **Policy Name**—Name of the policy associated with the SR.
- **Description**—SR description provided by the user.

TE Performance Reports

Performance reports are created when you run a **TE Interface Performance** task as described in Creating a TE Interface Performance Task, page 9-11.

To view a performance report, go to **Monitoring** > **TE Performance Report**. The **TE Performance Report Table** in Figure A-71 appears.

Figure A-71 TE Performance Report Table



The TE Performance Report Table window contains the following GUI elements:

- Report table—The table shows a list of Interface Performance tasks
  - **Start Time**—The date and time when the runtime task was started.
  - **End Time**—The date and time when the runtime task ended.
  - **Device Name**—Name of the device.
  - **Interface Name**—IP addresses of the interfaces on the link.
  - **Octets In**—Number of inbound octets of traffic.
  - **Octets Out**—Number of outbound octets of traffic.
  - **Speed**—Speed of the interface.
  - **Util In**—Interface utilization for inbound traffic.
  - **Util Out**—Interface utilization for outbound traffic
- **Reconcile Data**—When an Interface Performance task has been run multiple times on an interface, you can choose to reconcile the data according to the following criteria:
  - **Peak**—Select the highest interface utilization.
  - **Valley**—Select the lowest interface utilization.
  - **Average**—Select the average interface utilization.
  - **First**—Select the first occurrence of interface utilization.

You can perform the following actions:

- **Find**—Filter out performance data according the criteria selected in the drop-down menu.
- **Cancel**—Quit the report page.
- **Close**—Close the Topology Display applet if open.
- **Display**—Invoke the Topology Display to view selected links and/or tunnels in the network. Selected links/tunnels are displayed with a unique color.

Managing Service Requests

This chapter describes how to manage service requests and how to access task logs.

To apply TE device changes to network devices, you must deploy the TE service request. When you deploy a TE service request, ISC compares the device information in the Repository (the ISC database) with the current device configuration and generates a configlet.

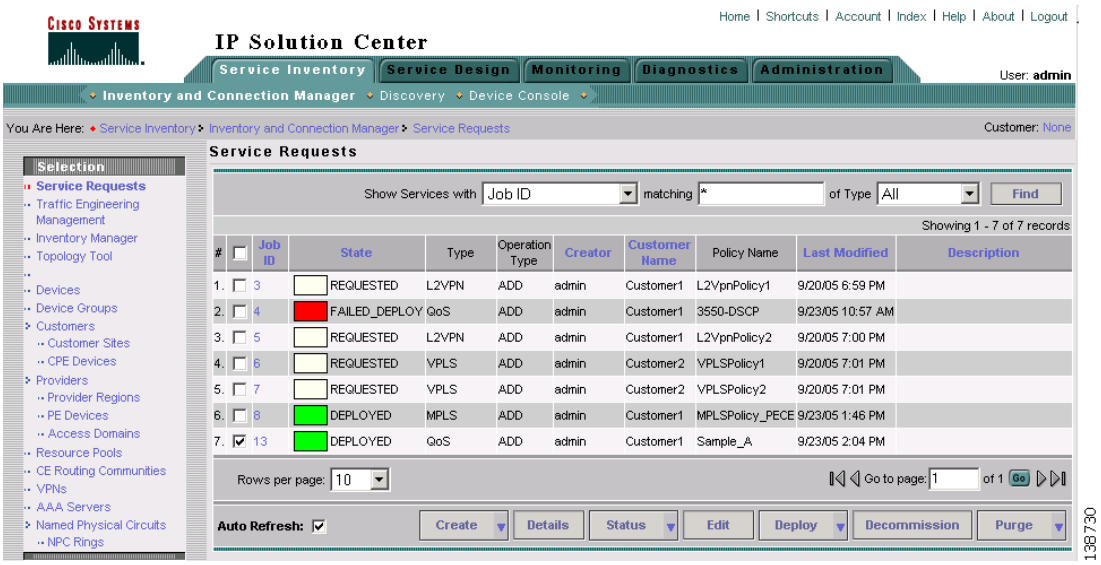
This chapter includes the following sections:

Accessing the Service Requests Window

To manage TE service requests, go to **Service Inventory > Inventory and Connection Manager > Service Requests**.

Figure B-1 shows the Service Requests window.

Figure B-1 Service Requests List



The Service Requests window shows the current list of service requests for this username. The list includes the following information about each service request:

- **JobID**—The job number assigned to the service request by ISC. Table B-1 describes ISC service request states.
- **State**—The transition state for the service request. See Service Request States, page B-9 for more information.
- **Type**—The type of service request. For example, MPLS VPN, L2VPN, VPLS, QoS, or TE.
- **Operation Type**—The operation type for the service request. For example, ADD means that you are adding this service request, MODIFY that a service request has been changed from an earlier state, and DELETE that you are decommissioning this service request.
- **Creator**—Username identity of person who created or last modified the service request.
- **Customer Name**—Customer name for the service request.
- **Policy Name**—Name of policy assigned to this service request.
- **Last Modified**—Date and time the service request was created or last modified.
- **Description**—Optional text description of the service request.

Service Request Operations

From the Service Requests window you can perform the following operations for TE service requests:

- **Create**—See the respective sections in Chapter 5, “Basic Tunnel Management”, Chapter 6, “Advanced Primary Tunnel Management”, or Chapter 7, “Protection Planning.”
- **Details**—See Viewing Service Request Details, page B-3.
- **Status**—Select **Logs** to access any available logs for a selected service request. For more details, see Viewing a Task Log, page 10-2.
- **Edit**—See Editing a Service Request, page B-6.

- **Deploy**—Only supported for TE Traffic Admission service requests from this location. For TE Resource, TE Tunnel, and TE Protection service requests, see the respective sections in Chapter 5, "Basic Tunnel Management", Chapter 6, "Advanced Primary Tunnel Management", or Chapter 7, "Protection Planning."
- **Decommission**—See Decommissioning a Service Request (Only Applies to TE Traffic Admission SRs), page B-7. Not supported for TE Resource, TE Tunnel, and TE Protection service requests.
- **Purge**—See Purging a Service Request, page B-9.

Viewing Service Request Details

The service request details include the link endpoints for the service request, the history, and the configlet generated during the service request deployment operation. Use the service request details to help you troubleshoot a problem or error with the service request or to check the commands in the configlet.

This section describes how to view the details of a service request, including the history, link details, and configlets.

To view service request details:

Step 1 Select **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests**.

Step 2 Select the service request and click **Details**. The Service Request Details window appears as shown in Figure B-2.

Figure B-2 Service Request Details—Attributes

From the Service Request Details page, you can view more information about:

- **Details** > **History**—Service request history report
- **Details** > **Audit**—Not supported by ISC TEM.
- **Details** > **Configlets**—View the ISC generated configlet for the service request

The following sections describe the links, history, and configlet details for a service request.

History

Figure B-3, Figure B-4, and Figure B-5 show the Service Request History Report window.

Figure B-3 Service Request History Report (top)

Service Request State Change Report

Element Name	State	Create Time	Report
Service element isctmp11:tunnel-te2	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to LOST state.
Service element isctmp12:tunnel-te212	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to LOST state.
Service element isctmp1:Tunnel2	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to LOST state.
Service element isctmp12:tunnel-te1000	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to LOST state.
Service element isctmp1:Tunnel1000	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to LOST state.
Service element isctmp1:Tunnel3	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to LOST state.

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Figure B-4 Service Request History Report (middle)

isctmp11:tunnel-te1000	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to LOST state.
Service element isctmp10:tunnel-te2	DEPLOYED	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to DEPLOYED state.
Service element isctmp10:tunnel-te1	DEPLOYED	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from DEPLOYED to DEPLOYED state.
SR Job ID 8 SR ID 13	LOST	2005-10-31 12:22:15	transitioned from REQUESTED to LOST state.
	REQUESTED	2005-11-02 15:54:39	SR Job ID 8 was subsumed: Old SR ID = 13, New SR ID = 14
	REQUESTED	2005-11-02 15:54:39	SR Job ID 8 transitioned from LOST to REQUESTED state
Service element isctmp11:tunnel-te2	PENDING	2005-11-06 16:02:32	transitioned from LOST to PENDING state.
Service element isctmp12:tunnel-	PENDING	2005-11-06 16:02:32	transitioned from LOST to PENDING state.

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Figure B-5 Service Request History Report (bottom)

Service element isctmp1:Tunnel300	DEPLOYED	2005-11-07 00:33:09	transitioned from DEPLOYED to DEPLOYED state.
Service element isctmp10:tunnel-te1002	DEPLOYED	2005-11-07 00:33:09	transitioned from DEPLOYED to DEPLOYED state.
Service element isctmp1:Tunnel138	DEPLOYED	2005-11-07 00:33:09	transitioned from DEPLOYED to DEPLOYED state.
Service element isctmp10:tunnel-te1	DEPLOYED	2005-11-07 00:33:09	transitioned from DEPLOYED to DEPLOYED state.
Service element isctmp11:tunnel-te1007	DEPLOYED	2005-11-07 00:33:09	transitioned from DEPLOYED to DEPLOYED state.
SR Job ID 8 SR ID 21	DEPLOYED	2005-11-07 00:33:09	transitioned from PENDING to DEPLOYED state.

OK

138841

The history report shows the following information about the service request:

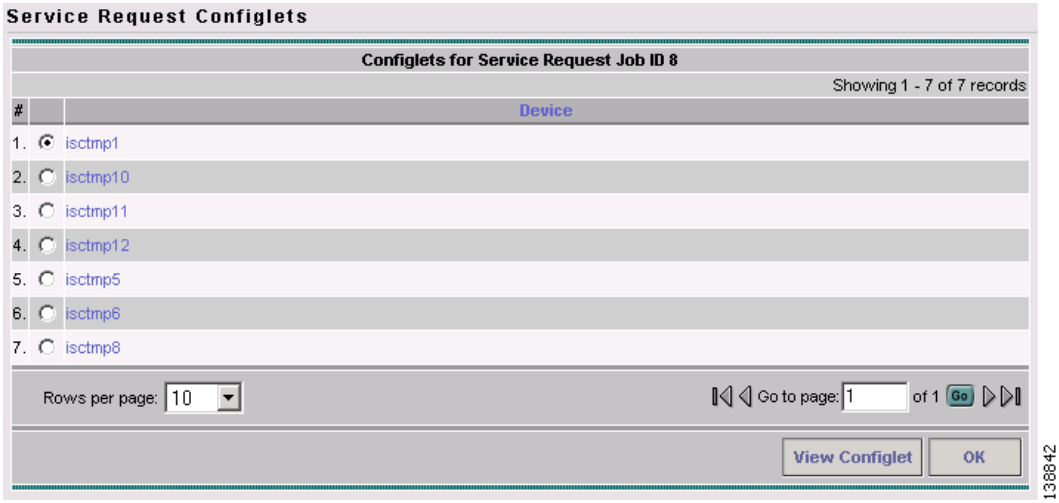
- **Element name**—The device, interface, and subinterfaces participating in this service request.
- **State**—The transition states the element has gone through.
- **Create Time**—The time the element was created for this service request.
- **Report**—The action taken by ISC for the element in this service request.

Configlets

To view configlets:

Step 1 Click **Configlets** on the Service Request Details window. The Service Request Configlets window appears (Figure B-6).

Figure B-6 Service Request Configlets

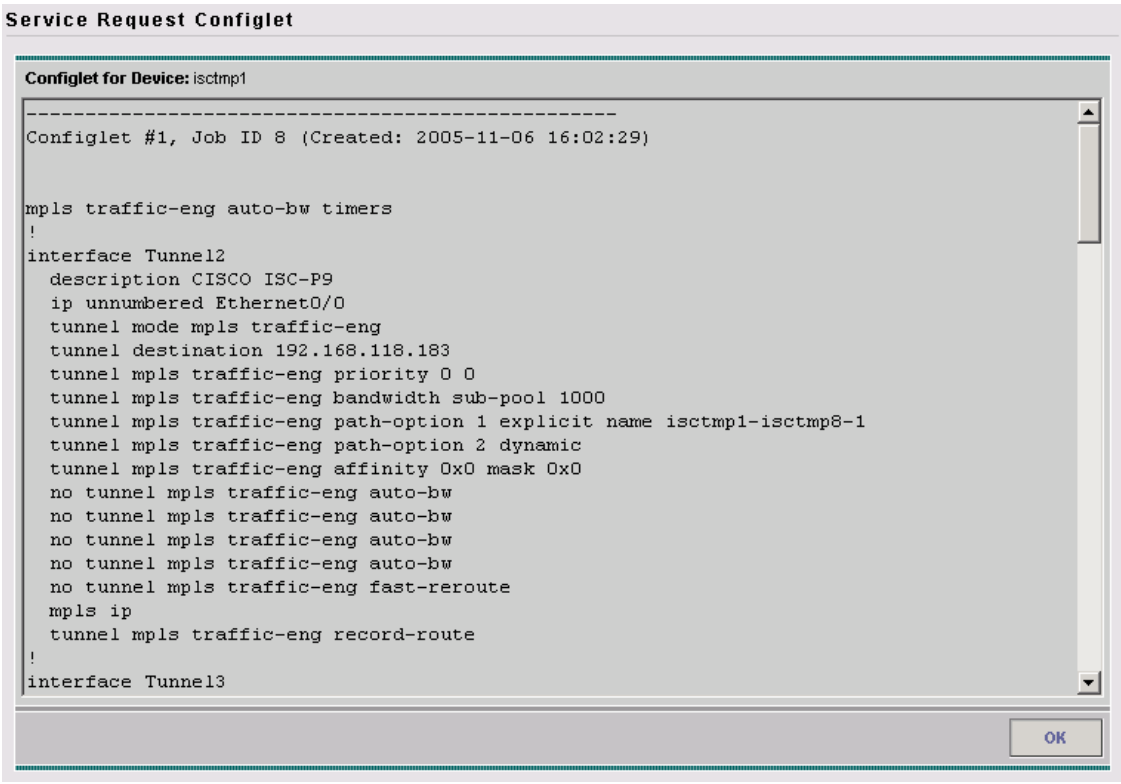


This window shows all devices whose configuration is affected by the service request.

Step 2 Select the device to view the configlet.

Step 3 Click **View Configle**t. The Service Request Configlet window appears (Figure B-7).

Figure B-7 Configlet Example



The device configlet shows all commands downloaded to the device configuration during the service request deployment operation.

Step 4 Click **OK** to exit.

Editing a Service Request

The TE Resource, TE Tunnel and TE Protection service requests can be edited from the main Traffic Engineering Management Services window as described in chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7. This is the recommended method. Alternatively, the edit operation can be initiated from the Service Request window for these service requests.

The TE Admission service request, however, can only be initiated from the Service Requests window. We will focus on TE Admission service requests in the following procedure.

To edit a service request, use the following steps:

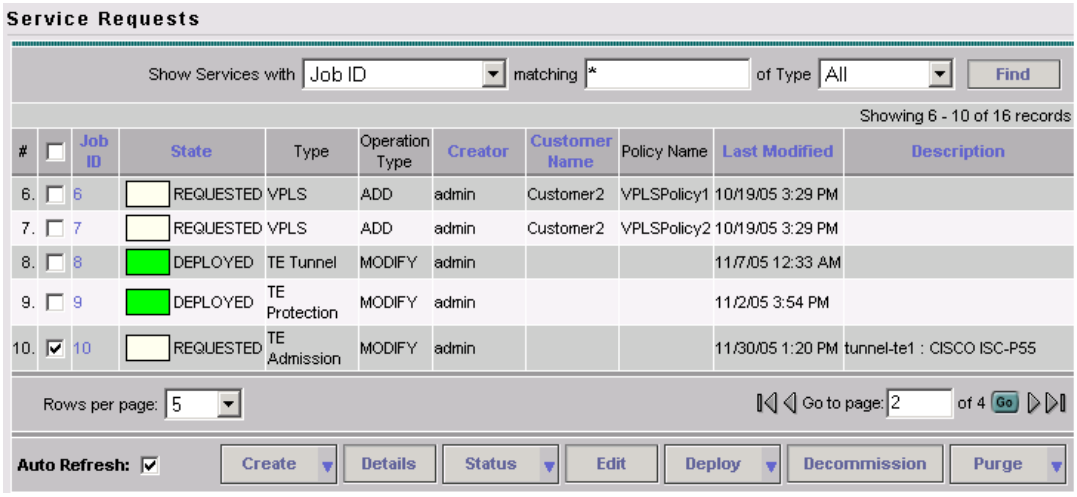
Step 1 Select **Service Inventory > Inventory and Connection Manager > Service Requests**.

Step 2 Select the service request you want to modify and click **Edit**. The TE Traffic Admission SR window in Figure 8-2 appears.

Step 3 Make the desired changes in the editor and click **Save**.

The Service Requests window reappears with the corresponding State set to **REQUESTED** and the Operation Type changed to **MODIFY** as shown in Figure B-8.

Figure B-8 Service Requests - MODIFY REQUESTED state



Step 4 Deploy the service request by selecting it and clicking **Deploy > Deploy**. This is necessary for the changes to be provisioned to the network.

Step 5 In the Deploy Service Request window, select the time at which the deployment should take place (default is immediately), and click **Save**.

Step 6 After deployment, look for the service request state to go to DEPLOYED to indicate a successful deployment.

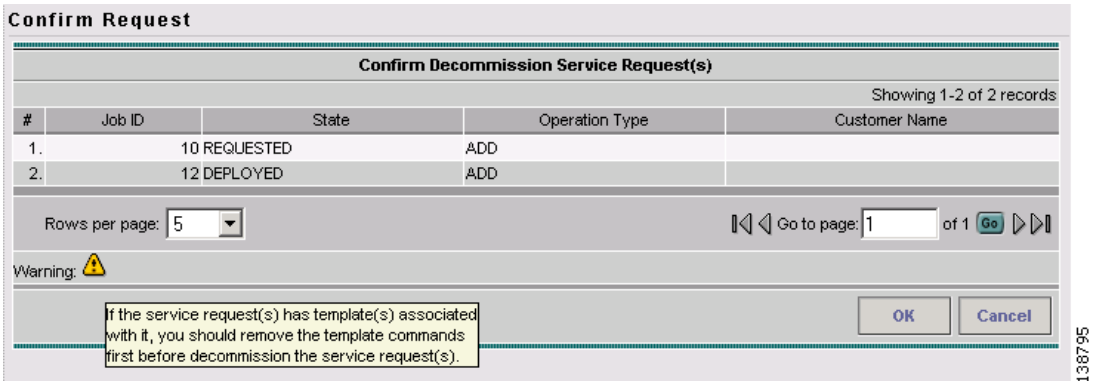
Decommissioning a Service Request (Only Applies to TE Traffic Admission SRs)

To decommission a TE Admission service request, use the following steps:

Step 1 Select **Service Inventory > Inventory and Connection Manager > Service Requests**.

Step 2 Select the service request you want to decommission and click **Decommission**. The Confirm Request window in Figure 8-2 appears.

Figure B-9 Confirm Request - Decommissioning a TE Traffic Admission SR

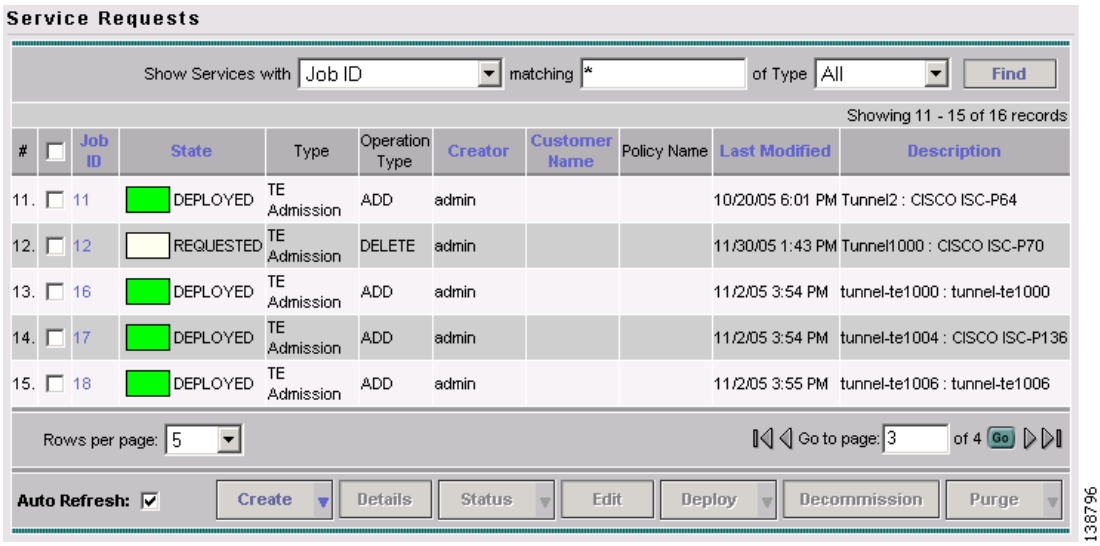


Mouse over any yellow warning symbol to see the warning message.

Step 3 Click **OK** to confirm the decommissioning of the service request.

The Service Requests window reappears with the corresponding Operation Type changed to **DELETE** as shown in Figure B-10.

Figure B-10 Service Requests - Decommissioning a TE Traffic Admission SR



Step 4 Deploy the service request by selecting it and clicking **Deploy** > **Deploy**. This is necessary for the changes to be provisioned to the network.

Step 5 In the Deploy Service Request window, select the time at which the deployment should take place (default is immediately), and click **Save**.

Step 6 After deployment, look for the service request state to go to DEPLOYED to indicate a successful deployment.

Purging a Service Request

The Purge operation is designed to remove a service request from the repository without affecting the network.

The **Purge** button is has 2 options:

- **Purge**—The regular purge can only be used on the service request in **CLOSED** state. Therefore, it cannot be used on TE Resource, TE Tunnel, or TE Protection service requests since these cannot be decommissioned. These three types of service requests can only be force purged.
- **Force Purge**—During force purge, the repository checks the necessary dependency on the service request before it can be purged, so if a service request cannot be purged, there will be an error message.

Verifying Service Requests

After you deploy a service request, you should verify that there were no errors.

You can verify a service request through the following:

- Transition state—The transition state of a service request is listed on the Service Requests window in the State column. See Service Request States, page B-9 for more information.
- View service request details—From the Service Requests Details window, you can view the link endpoints and the configlets for this service request.
- Task Logs—Access the task logs either from the **Monitoring** > **Task Manager** or from **Service Inventory** > **Inventory and Connection Manager** > **Service Requests** (**Status** button) to help you troubleshoot a failed service request or to view more details about a service request. See TE Task Logs, page 10-1 for more information.

Service Request States

A service request transition state describes the different stages a service request enters during the provisioning process.

For example, when you deploy a service request, ISC compares the device information in the Repository (the ISC database) with the current device configuration and generates a configlet for each device. When the configlets are generated and downloaded to the devices, the service request enters the *Pending* state. When the devices are audited, the service request enters the *Deployed* state.

Table B-1 describes the transition states for an ISC service request.

Table B-1 Cisco IP Solution Center Service Request States

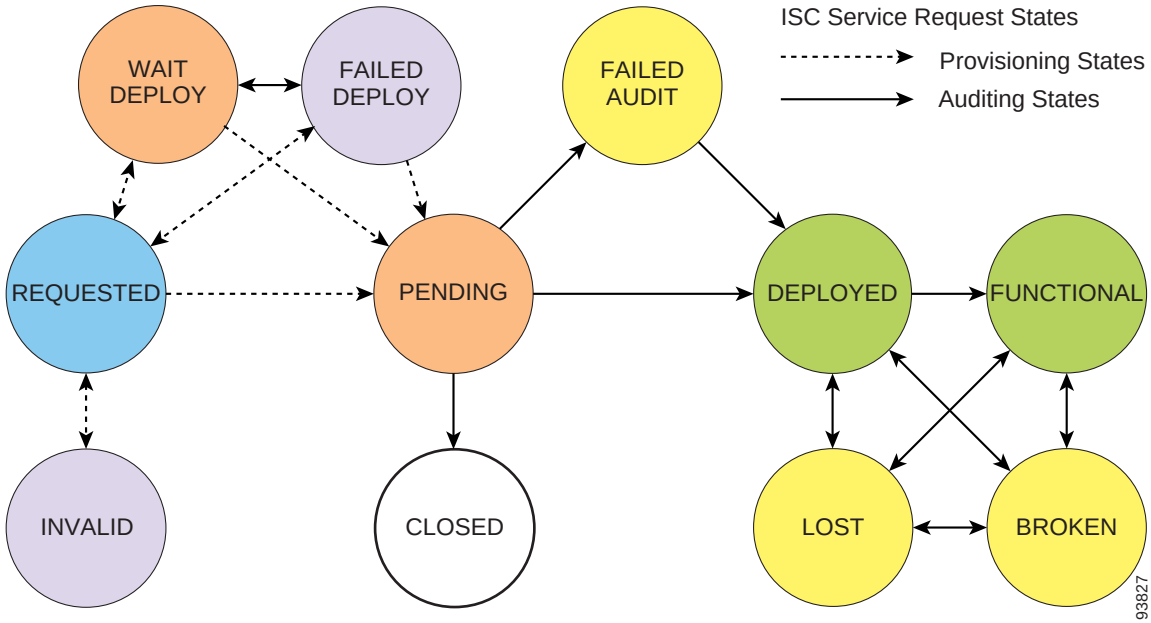
Service Request Type	Description
Broken	A Functional Audit has been run against the TE Tunnel SR or TE Protection SR and this audit has found that one or more tunnels are not using their first path option.
Closed	A service request moves to **Closed** if the service request should no longer be used during the provisioning or auditing process. A service request moves to the **Closed** state only upon successful audit of a decommission service request. ISC does not remove a service request from the database to allow for extended auditing. Only a specific administrator purge action results in service requests being removed.
Deployed	A service request moves to **Deployed** if the intention of the service request is found in the router configuration file. **Deployed** indicates that the configuration file has been downloaded to the router, and the intent of the request has been verified at the configuration level. That is, ISC downloaded the configlets to the routers and the service request passed the audit process.
Failed Audit	This state indicates that ISC downloaded the configlet to the router successfully, but the service request did not pass the audit. Therefore, the service did not move to the **Deployed** state. The **Failed Audit** state is initiated from the **Pending** state. After a service request is deployed successfully, it cannot re-enter the **Failed Audit** state (except if the service request is redeployed).
Failed Deploy	The cause for a **Failed Deploy** status is that DCS reports that either the upload of the initial configuration file from the routers failed or the download of the configuration update to the routers failed (due to lost connection, faulty password, and so on).
Functional	A Functional Audit has been succesfully run against the TE Tunnel SR or TE Protection SR, meaning that all tunnels have been found to be using their first path option.
Invalid	**Invalid** indicates that the service request information is incorrect in some way. A service request moves to **Invalid** if the request was either internally inconsistent or not consistent with the rest of the existing network/router configurations (for example, no more interfaces were available on the router). The Provisioning Driver cannot generate configuration updates to service this request.
Lost	A service request moves to **Lost** when the Auditor cannot find a configuration-level verification of intent in the router configuration files. The service request was in the **Deployed** state, but now some or all router configuration information is missing. A service request can move to the **Lost** state *only* when the service request had been **Deployed**.
Pending	The provisioning engine has successfully deployed the requested changes to the network, but the config audit has not yet completed its checking that the network configuration agrees with the expected configuration stored in the repository.

Table B-1 Cisco IP Solution Center Service Request States (continued)

Service Request Type	Description
Requested	If the service is newly entered and not yet deployed, it is not an error. However, if a Deploy is done and it remains **Requested**, the service is in an error state.
Wait Deploy	This service request state pertains only when downloading configlets to a Cisco CNS-CE server, such as a Cisco CNS IE2100 appliance. **Wait Deploy** indicates that the configlet has been generated, but it has not been downloaded to the Cisco CNS-CE server because the device is not currently online. The configlet is staged in the repository until such time as the Cisco CNS-CE server notifies ISC that it is up. Configlets in the **Wait Deploy** state are then downloaded to the Cisco CNS-CE server.

Figure B-11 illustrates which service request states relate to the configuration auditing process, and which states relate to the provisioning process.

Figure B-11 Service Requests States



Warnings and Violations

This appendix lists warnings and violations that might be invoked when using the planning tools in Cisco IP Solution Center Traffic Engineering Management (ISC TEM) (computation engine).

This appendix contains the following sections:

Overview

Warnings and violations are tied in with the planning tools (see the "Planning Tools" section on page 1-5). They are issued under the following circumstances:

- During an attempt to audit, place, repair, or groom a primary managed tunnel.
- During an attempt to protect selected network elements (links, routers, or SRLGs). Here, they help determine the cause of the failed protection (see Chapter 7, "Protection Planning").

  When the off-line backup route generation is called to determine if certain elements can be protected, the backup route generator responds for each element with either a set of tunnels that protect the element or a set of violations and warnings that help determine why the element could not be protected.

Note In the following, the term DirectedLink refers to a router interface.

Warnings

This class is characterized by all reports that are warnings. They are considered less severe than violations in the sense that they don't prevent the computation of a protection path.

Protection Computation Warnings

WarningFixVetoed

A fix of this element would have caused a neighbouring element to become unprotected. This fix is vetoed and no changes are proposed.

WarningRouterNotConformant

This element or any adjacent routers is/are not Protocol Conformant. It cannot therefore be protected.

Fields:

- Report Type—Name of report type.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Non-conformant router—Router that does not support traffic engineering.

WarningTunnelBandwidthQuotaTooSmall

The bandwidth of a backup tunnel that protects this element is below the minimum allowed bandwidth capacity.

Fields:

- Minimum allowed bandwidth quota—Minimum bandwidth allowed to protect the element in question.
- Actual tunnel bandwidth quota—Actual bandwidth of the backup tunnel.

WarningTunnelNumberTooLarge

There are too many backup tunnels for a flow through this element.

Fields:

- Maximum tunnel number allowed—Maximum number of tunnels allowed for a given network element.
- Actual Tunnel Count—Actual number of tunnels imposed on this network element.
- Flow:
  - Maximum Bandwidth—Maximum bandwidth for the traffic flow that needs to be protected.
  - Head Links—Protected interface for this flow.
  - Through Router —Protected device through which the regular traffic flow passes. If the protected element is a link, the Through Router field will not appear.
  - Tail Router—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Type (NHop, NNHop)—Next hop type: NHOP for link (no through router) and NNHOP for node.

WarningZeroProtectedFlow

A flow through this element is protected by a backup tunnel, but has a maximum flow of zero.

Fields:

- Flow:
  - Maximum Bandwidth—Maximum available bandwidth on the element.
  - Head Links—Protected interface for this flow.
  - Through Router —Protected device through which the regular traffic flow passes. If the protected element is a link, the Through Router field will not appear.
  - Tail Router—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Type (NHop, NNHop)—Next hop type: NHOP for link (no through router) and NNHOP for node.

Violations

This class is specialized by all reports that are violations. They are considered more "severe" than warnings because unlike warnigns, they will prevent the computation of a protection path.

Primary Placement Computation Violations

ViolationFrrProtectionInadequate

The FRR protection for a tunnel does not meet the specified protection level.

Fields:

- Report Type—Name of report type.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Required FRR Protection Level—Used to enable an MPLS traffic engineering tunnel to use a backup tunnel in the event of a link failure if a backup tunnel exists. Possible levels are **None**, **Best Effort**, **Link and SRLG**, and **Link, SRLG and Node.**
- Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
- Path—Tunnel Path
  - Node—Device host name. Is only displayed if the protection level is "Link, SRLG & Node".
  - Protected (Node)—Indicates whether each node is protected (Yes) or not (No). Is only displayed if the protection level is ""Link, SRLG & Node".
  - Link Label—IP addresses of the interfaces on the link.
  - Protected (Link)—Indicates whether each link is protected (Yes) or not (No).

ViolationInconsistentResourceAttributeChanges

A Topology-change attempts to modify one or more attributes on a resource causing a pair of its attributes to become inconsistent.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.

- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Resource—
  - Id—Id for head device or head interface representing the network resource.
  - Type—Resource device or interface.
- Attributes:
  - Attribute—Names of inconsistent attributes.
  - New Value—New attribute value proposed by user.

ViolationInconsistentTunnelAttributeChanges

A Tunnel-change attempts to modify one or more attributes on a tunnel causing a pair of its attributes to become inconsistent.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
- Attributes:
  - Attribute—Names of inconsistent attributes.
  - New Value—New attribute value proposed by user.

ViolationLinkAffinityMismatch

A least one directed link in the path of a Primary Tunnel does not have attribute flags that match the affinity bits and mask of the Tunnel.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Affinity Bits/Mask—Affinity bits and mask of the tunnel.
- Path—Name of tunnel path.
  - Outgoing Interface—Host name/IP address of outgoing interface.
  - Attribute Flags—Links attributes to be compared to the tunnel's affinity bits. All have to be identical to have a valid path. The violation is triggered when at least one is different.

ViolationLinkPoolOversubscribed

The specified bandwidth pool for a directed link is over-subscribed by Primary Tunnels that pass through it.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Directed Link:
  - Head Device/Interface—Host name for the head device and IP address of interface.
  - Tail Device/Interface—Host name for the destination (tail) device or interface.
  - Pool—Global pool or sub pool.
  - Pool Bandwidth—The allocated global pool or sub pool bandwidth on the link.
- Primary Tunnel (table)—Specifies how many tunnels are using the link resource.
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Bandwidth—Total bandwidth of the tunnel.
  - Pool—Global pool or sub pool.
  - Path—Name of tunnel path.

ViolationMaxReRoutesExceeded

This number of Primary Tunnel re-routes in this solution exceeds the specified maximum.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Number of re-routes in solution—Number of re-routes proposed by the computation engine.
- Specified maximum number of re-routes—Maximum number of re-routes allowed.

ViolationNoPathInLayout

In the presence of other Primary Tunnels that have already been placed on the topology, no legitimate path is possible for a requested Primary Tunnel. Note: If a user requested path was specified this only means that the Primary Tunnel could not be placed on that requested path in the presence of other Primary Tunnels.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Requested Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Bandwidth—Total bandwidth of the tunnel.
  - Requested Path—User-specified path for the tunnel.
  - Pool—Global pool or sub pool.

  - FrrProtection—Possible protection levels are **None**, **Best Effort**, **Link and SRLG**, and **Link, SRLG and Node**.
  - Propagation Delay—The time it takes for traffic to travel along a link from the head interface to the tail interface.
  - AffinityBits/Mask—Affinity bits and mask of the tunnel.

ViolationNoPathInTopology

Irrespective of other Primary Tunnels placed upon the topology, no valid path is possible for a requested Primary Tunnel. Note: If a user requested path was specified this only means that the Primary Tunnel could not be placed on that requested path irrespective of other tunnels.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Requested Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of (destination) tail router.
  - Bandwidth—Total bandwidth of the tunnel.
  - Requested Path—User-specified path for the tunnel.
  - Pool—Global pool or sub pool.
  - FrrProtection—Possible protection levels are **None**, **Best Effort**, **Link and SRLG**, and **Link, SRLG and Node**.
  - Propagation Delay (optional)—The maximum time allowed for traffic to travel along the requested path..
  - AffinityBits/Mask—Affinity bits and mask of the tunnel.

ViolationNoTunnelForDemand

No path implements a requested PrimaryTunnel, even though there exists a valid path in the network that this tunnel could take.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Requested Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Bandwidth—Total bandwidth of the tunnel.
  - Requested Path—User-specified path for the tunnel.
  - Pool—Global pool or sub pool.
  - FrrProtection—Possible protection levels are **None**, **Best Effort**, **Link and SRLG**, and **Link, SRLG and Node**.

- Propagation Delay (optional)—The maximum time allowed for traffic to travel along the requested path.
- AffinityBits/Mask—Affinity bits and mask of the tunnel.

ViolationPathMismatch

A Primary Tunnel has a different path to that specified for it in the User Specified Path.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Actual Path—Actual path of the tunnel associated with the violation.
  - Requested Path—User-specified path for the tunnel.

ViolationPathNotConnected

The path of a Primary Tunnel is not “connected”, that is. it does not form a connected sequence of admin-up links between the tunnel head and tail, or it contains loops.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Path—Name of tunnel path.

ViolationPathUsesMissingLinks

A Tunnel-change attempts to create or modify a Tunnel so that its path or “User Requested Path” uses one or more directed links that do not exist in this topology.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Change Type—Add Tunnel/Modify Tunnel.
  - Path Type—Requested/Actual.

  - Path—Name of tunnel path.
  - Outgoing Interface—Yes or No depending on whether a link is missing.
  - Incoming Interface—Yes or No depending on whether a link is missing.

ViolationPrimaryTunnelDelayTooLong

A Primary Tunnel has a propagation delay that is larger than the Maximum Propagation Delay specified for it.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Required Max Propagation Delay—The maximum time allowed for traffic to travel along the requested path.
- Primary Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Path—Name of tunnel path.
  - Actual Propagation Delay (table)—The time it takes for traffic to travel along each link in the entire path.
    - Link—Link segments in path.
    - Propagation Delay—Travel time for the traffic for each link segment.

ViolationResourceIdUnknown

A change attempts to remove or modify a resource (link, router or SRLG) with an Id, when no resource with that Id exists.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Resource to be removed:
  - Id—Id for head device or head interface representing the network resource.
  - Type—Resource device or interface.

ViolationTunnelIdInUse

A change attempts to add a Primary Tunnel with an Id that already exists.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Tunnel to Add:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.

- Existing Tunnel:
  - Name—Tunnel identifier composed of a name and a tunnel number.
  - Head—Host name of head router.
  - Tail—Host name of destination (tail) router.

ViolationTunnelIdUnknown

A change attempts to remove or modify a Primary Tunnel with an Id when no tunnel with that Id exists.

Fields:

- Report Type—Quality report, warning report, or violation report.
- Description—Description of the problem signaled by the violation.
- Tunnel to Remove:
  - Id—Unique tunnel identifier used within ISC TEM.

Protection Computation Violations

ViolationAggregateBandwidthOnLink

The bandwidth of backup tunnels for this element, which pass through the link, have a maximum bandwidth quota that exceeds the backup bandwidth of the link.

Fields:

- Required Bandwidth (due to tunnels)—Required bandwidth for the tunnels on the link.
- Link:
  - Backup Bandwidth—Total available bandwidth of the link.
  - Head Router—Host name of the head router.
  - Head Interface—IP address of the head interface.
  - Tail Router—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Tail Interface—IP address of the destination (tail) interface.
  - Label—IP addresses of the interfaces on the link.
  - Admin Status—Indicates whether the link is **Up** or **Down**.

ViolationBadBackupTunnel

The tunnel does not protect a flow over this element.

ViolationBandwidthProtectionMismatch

The tunnel backup bandwidth quotas of all the tunnels protecting a flow do not add up exactly to the maximum bandwidth of that flow.

Fields:

- Protected bandwidth—The protectable bandwidth of the protection path.
- Flow:
  - Maximum Bandwidth—Maximum available bandwidth on the element.
  - Head Links—Protected interface for this flow.

  - Through Router —Protected device through which the regular traffic flow passes. If the protected element is a link, the Through Router field will not appear.
  - Tail Router—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Type (NHop, NNHop)—Next hop type: NHOP for link (no through router) and NNHOP for node.

ViolationLinkLevelTunnelDelayTooLarge

The delay of the backup tunnel is greater than that allowed.

Fields:

- Maximum allowed delay—Maximum delay allowed on the backup tunnel.
- Actual delay of tunnel—Actual delay of the backup tunnel.

ViolationNoBackupTunnels

There are no backup tunnels protecting this flow through the element.

Fields:

- Flow:
  - Maximum Bandwidth—Maximum available bandwidth on the element.
  - Head Links—Protected interface for this flow.
  - Through Router —Protected device through which the regular traffic flow passes. If the protected element is a link, the Through Router field will not appear.
  - Tail Router—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Type (NHop, NNHop)—Next hop type: NHOP for link (no through router) and NNHOP for node.

ViolationPassesThroughSRLG

A backup tunnel is protecting a flow over this element that starts at a link within an Shared risk link group(SRLG). However that tunnel also passes through another link in the same SRLG.

Fields:

- Link:
  - Backup Bandwidth—Total available bandwidth of the link.
  - Head Router—Host name of the head router.
  - Head Interface—IP address of the head interface.
  - Tail Router—Host name of destination (tail) router.
  - Tail Interface—IP address of the destination (tail) interface.
  - Label—IP addresses of the interfaces on the link.
  - Admin Status—Indicates whether the link is **Up** or **Down**.
- SRLG—User-defined SRLG name.
- Flow:
  - Maximum Bandwidth—Maximum available bandwidth on the element.
  - Head Links—Protected interface for this flow.

- Through Router —Protected device through which the regular traffic flow passes. If the protected element is a link, the Through Router field will not appear.
- Tail Router—Host name of destination (tail) router.
- Type (NHop, NNHop)—Next hop type: NHOP for link (no through router) and NNHOP for node.

ViolationUsesFailedElement

A backup tunnel that protects this element also uses it.

Document Type Definition (DTD) File

The Document Type Definition (DTD) file provides the rules required by the XML import file for importing bulk data into ISC TEM.

For instructions on how to import tunnels into ISC TEM, see the "Import Primary Tunnel" section on page 6-8.

This chapter includes the following sections:

DTD File

This is the DTD file provided with ISC TEM.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

<!-- Data Definition for file based tunnel import -->

<!-- Import File Structure -->
<!ELEMENT IMPORT_DATA (TUN_ADD|TUN_CHANGE|TUN_DELETE|TUN_MIGRATE)+ >

<!-- Notes on attributes:
     importId:must be unique within the file,
          it is alphanumeric, must begin with alpha character,
          and no special character
     head, tail:hostname of valid TE enabled device
     policy:name of existing managed tunnel policy
     bw: must be numeric and values between 0-2147483647
     tnum:is the number portion of a tunnel interface
          E.g. for "interface tunnel3", use tnum="3"
          must be numeric and values between 0-65535
-->


<!-- Tunnel Add

   - #IMPLIED attributes are optional, if not specified, defaults to null
   - If tnum is not specified, system will generate tunnel number
   - To enable auto bandwidth, specify AUTOBW element
   - bw is required if autobw is not enabled
   - By default, tunnel will be created with a system path and a dynamic path
```

```
-->

<!ELEMENT TUN_ADD (AUTOBW?)>
<!ATTLIST TUN_ADD
         importId ID #REQUIRED
    head CDATA #REQUIRED
    tail CDATA #REQUIRED
    policy CDATA #REQUIRED
    bw CDATA #IMPLIED
    tnum CDATA #IMPLIED>


<!-- Tunnel Change

  - #IMPLIED attributes are optional, if not specified, value on existing
    tunnel is kept
  - To enable auto-bw, or to change auto-bw parameters, specify AUTOBW element
  - To disable auto-bw, set disableAutoBw="yes" and do not specify AUTOBW element
  - Existing tunnel path cannot be changed directly, setting reroutable="true"
    will enable system to reroute the tunnel if necessary

-->

<!ELEMENT TUN_CHANGE (AUTOBW?)>
<!ATTLIST TUN_CHANGE
         importId ID #REQUIRED
    head CDATA #REQUIRED
    tnum CDATA #REQUIRED
    policy CDATA #IMPLIED
    bw CDATA #IMPLIED
    disableAutoBw (yes) #IMPLIED
    reroutable (true|false) #IMPLIED>


<!-- Tunnel Delete

  - all attributes are required to identify tunnel to be deleted

-->

<!ELEMENT TUN_DELETE EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST TUN_DELETE
         importId ID #REQUIRED
    head CDATA #REQUIRED
    tnum CDATA #REQUIRED>


<!-- Tunnel Migrate

  - #IMPLIED attributes are optional, if not specified, value on existing
    tunnel is kept
  - All comments under Tunnel Change (above) applies to Tunnel Migrate
  - only unmanaged primary tunnel can be migrated
  - for tunnels with unmanaged tunnel policy, must specify a managed policy
  - for tunnels that was non-conformant:
         . if bw was zero, specify a new bw or enable auto-bw
         . if path was dynamic or non-conformant, the path options will be
           replaced with a system path and a dynamic path, and reroutable will
           be set to true.
  - reroutable attribute applicable only for tunnel that had a conformant first
         explicit path (i.e. explicit path with no loopback)

-->
```

```
<!ELEMENT TUN_MIGRATE (AUTOBW?)>
<!ATTLIST TUN_MIGRATE
         importId ID #REQUIRED
    head CDATA #REQUIRED
    tnum CDATA #REQUIRED
         policy CDATA #IMPLIED
         bw CDATA #IMPLIED
    disableAutoBw (yes) #IMPLIED
         reroutable (true|false) #IMPLIED>


<!-- Auto Bandwdith

  - #IMPLIED attributes are optional, if not specified, value is set to null
    for TUN_ADD and existing value is kept TUN_CHANGE
  - maxBw is required when used in TUN_ADD or if existing tunnel is not auto-bw
    enabled
  - minBw and maxBw must be numeric and values between 0-2147483647
  - maxBw must be greater than minBw if specified
  - freq must be numeric and values between 300-604800

-->

<!ELEMENT AUTOBW EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST AUTOBW
    freq CDATA #IMPLIED
    minBw CDATA #IMPLIED
    maxBw CDATA #IMPLIED>
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE IMPORT_DATA SYSTEM "TeImport.dtd">

<IMPORT_DATA>

<!--  Add New Managed Tunnel -->
<TUN_ADD importId="a1" head="isctmp3" tail="isctmp1" policy="mgdPolicy" bw="400" />
<TUN_ADD importId="a2" head="isctmp2" tail="isctmp9" policy="mgdPolicy" >
  <AUTOBW freq="300" minBw="100" maxBw="200"/>
</TUN_ADD>

<!--  Modify Existing Tunnel -->
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c1" head="isctmp2" tnum="200" bw="30" />
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c2" head="isctmp4" tnum="2" policy="mgdPolicy" reroutable="true"/>
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c3" head="isctmp5" tnum="46">
  <AUTOBW freq="300" minBw="100" maxBw="200"/>
</TUN_CHANGE>
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c4" head="isctmp2" tnum="200" bw="30" disableAutoBw="yes"/>

<!--  Delete Existing Tunnel -->
<TUN_DELETE importId="d1" head="isctmp3" tnum="45"/>

<!--  Migrate Tunnel -->
<TUN_MIGRATE importId="m1" head="isctmp2" tnum="3" policy="mgdPolicy"/>
<TUN_MIGRATE importId="m2" head="isctmp5" tnum="1" policy="mgdPolicy"/>

</IMPORT_DATA>
```

Example

The following is an example of a tunnel import XML file conforming to the DTD file specified in DTD File, page D-1. It consists of a sample block for each of the Add, Change, Delete, and Migrate operations

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE IMPORT_DATA SYSTEM "TeImport.dtd">

<IMPORT_DATA>

<!--  Add New Managed Tunnel -->
<TUN_ADD importId="a1" head="isctmp3" tail="isctmp1" policy="mgdPolicy" bw="400" />
<TUN_ADD importId="a2" head="isctmp2" tail="isctmp9" policy="mgdPolicy" >
  <AUTOBW freq="300" minBw="100" maxBw="200"/>
</TUN_ADD>

<!--  Modify Existing Tunnel -->
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c1" head="isctmp2" tnum="200" bw="30" />
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c2" head="isctmp4" tnum="2" policy="mgdPolicy" reroutable="true"/>
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c3" head="isctmp5" tnum="46">
  <AUTOBW freq="300" minBw="100" maxBw="200"/>
</TUN_CHANGE>
<TUN_CHANGE importId="c4" head="isctmp2" tnum="200" bw="30" disableAutoBw="yes"/>

<!--  Delete Existing Tunnel -->
<TUN_DELETE importId="d1" head="isctmp3" tnum="45"/>

<!--  Migrate Tunnel -->
<TUN_MIGRATE importId="m1" head="isctmp2" tnum="3" policy="mgdPolicy"/>
<TUN_MIGRATE importId="m2" head="isctmp5" tnum="1" policy="mgdPolicy"/>

</IMPORT_DATA>
```

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

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M

N

O

P

R

S

T

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Z