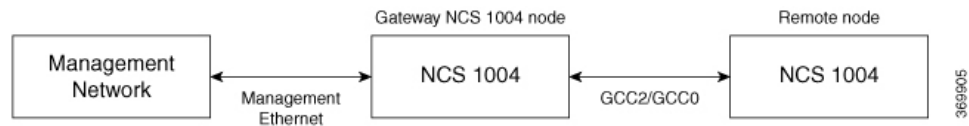




# Understanding Remote Node Management Using GCC

The remote node management feature allows you to remotely manage NCS 1004 nodes over the General Communication Channel (GCC) interface. The remote nodes that are not connected to the management network over the Ethernet interface can be managed over the GCC interface. This feature supports remote management of up to eight nodes in hub topology and up to two nodes in linear topology.

**Figure 1: Remote Node Management in Linear Topology**



The remote nodes can be dynamically discovered over the GCC interface using OSPF. The connectivity to the management network can be achieved using OSPF and static routes.



**Note** The GCC2 and GCC0 interfaces are supported in NCS 1004. The GCC0 interface is supported on the Coherent DSP controller whereas the GCC2 interface is supported on the ODU controller.



**Note** The GCC0 and GCC2 interfaces are supported in Muxponder and Muxponder slice modes. Only the GCC0 interface is supported in the Regeneration (Regen) mode.

## Remote Node Management on OTN-XP Card

**Table 1: Feature History**

Feature Name	Release Information	Feature Description
GCC Support for OTN-XP Card	Cisco IOS XR Release 7.3.2	The node supports a maximum of 48 GCC (GCC0 and GCC1) channels for each OTN-XP card.

From R7.2.1 onwards, the OTN-XP card provides OTU interface that supports communication channels between adjacent network elements or nodes using GCC bytes in the OTN header. Remote node management is supported over the GCC interface.

From R7.2.1 onwards, the node supports GCC0 on the corresponding OTU2, OTU2e, and OTU4 interfaces. The node (Cisco FPGA) supports a maximum of 22 GCC channels for each card.




---

**Note** The GCC0 and GCC1 interfaces are supported on OTN-XP card and GCC2 interface is not supported.

---

From R7.3.1 onwards, the node supports GCC0 on the corresponding OTU2, OTU2e, OTU4, and Coherent DSP interfaces, and GCC1 on OTN ODU controller (ODU2, ODU2E, ODU4, and ODUcN).

From R7.3.2 onwards, the node (Cisco FPGA) supports a maximum of 48 GCC (GCC0 and GCC1) channels for each card.

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- [Configure OSPF Routes Over the GCC Interface, on page 6](#)
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## Limitations

- gRPC is not supported over the GCC interface. Therefore, Open Config and streaming telemetry are not supported over the GCC interface.
- Only the Tx and Rx packet count information are available in GCC statistics.
- The devices can be remotely managed over the GCC interface only when they are connected to the management network through GCC. Therefore, initial provisioning and bringing up of the GCC interface must be performed either through the console or management Ethernet interface.
- The following headless or high availability events at the intermediate nodes may affect remote node management of subsequent nodes:
  - Reload of the route processor
  - Reload of IOS XR
  - Restart of the driver process
- IP fragmentation is not supported on GCC interface for the SCP protocol. As a workaround, you can apply any of the following configurations to limit the maximum packet size below the fragmentation limit (1454 bytes):
  - Use the **tcp mss** *<maximum segment size>* command (for example, **tcp mss 1200**) in the global configuration mode. The maximum segment limit is applied to all interfaces.
  - Use the **ipv4 mtu** *<MTU size>* command in the interface configuration mode. The MTU size is applied only to the specified interface.

# Supported Protocols

The following protocols are supported over the GCC interface.

- PING
- SSH
- TELNET
- SCP
- TFTP
- FTP
- SFTP
- HTTP
- HTTPS
- OSPF

## Enable the GCC Interface

### Enable the GCC Interface on 1.2T Card

To enable the GCC2 interface for the 1.2T line card, use the following commands:

```
configure
controller odu4 R/S/I/P/L
gcc2
commit
exit
```

To enable the GCC0 interface for the 1.2T line card, use the following commands:

```
configure
controller CoherentDSP R/S/I/P
gcc0
commit
exit
```

### Enable the GCC Interface on OTN-XP Card

To enable the GCC0 interface for the OTN-XP card, use the following commands:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller {otu2 | otu2e | otu4} R/S/I/P/L
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-otu)#gcc0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-otu)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-otu)#exit
```

The following example displays how to enable the GCC0 interface for the OTN-XP card on OTU2 controller.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller otu2 0/0/0/4/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-otu2)#gcc0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-otu2)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-otu2)#exit
```

To enable the GCC1 interface for the OTN-XP card, use the following commands:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller {odu2 | odu2e | odu4 | oducn} R/S/I/P/L
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-odu)#gcc1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-odu)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-odu)#exit
```

The following example displays how to enable the GCC1 interface for the OTN-XP card on ODU2 controller.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#controller odu2 0/0/0/4/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-odu2)#gcc1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-odu2)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-odu2)#exit
```

## Configure the GCC Interface

### Configure the GCC Interface on 1.2T Card

To configure the GCC2 interface using the static IP address for the 1.2T card, use the following commands:

```
configure
interface gcc2 R/S/I/P/L
ipv4 address ipv4-address
commit
exit
```

To configure the GCC0 interface using the static IP address for the 1.2T card, use the following commands:

```
configure
interface gcc0 R/S/I/P
ipv4 address ipv4-address
commit
exit
```

### Configure the GCC Interface on OTN-XP Card

To configure the GCC0 interface on OTN-XP card, use the following commands:

```
configure
```

```

interface gcc0 R/S/I/P
ipv4 address ipv4-address net-mask
commit
exit

```

To configure the GCC1 interface on OTN-XP card, use the following commands:

```

configure
interface gcc1 R/S/I/P
ipv4 address ipv4-address net-mask
commit
exit

```

### Examples

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC2 interface using the static IP address on 1.2T card:

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#interface gcc2 0/1/0/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address 198.51.100.244 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show run interface gcc2 0/1/0/0/1
interface GCC20/1/0/0/1
  ipv4 address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
!

```

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC2 interface using the loopback IP address on 1.2T card.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config)#interface gcc2 0/1/0/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config-if)#ipv4 unnumbered loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit

```

The following sample checks the status of GCC2 interface.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show ipv4 interface brief
Wed Sep 22 17:10:04.190 IST

```

Interface	IP-Address	Status	Protocol	Vrf-Name
GCC20/0/0/0/1	198.51.100.234	Up	Up	default
GCC20/3/0/1/3	198.51.100.244	Up	Up	default
Loopback0	198.51.100.224	Up	Up	default

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC0 interface using the static IP address on 1.2T or OTN-XP card.

```

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#interface gcc0 0/1/0/0
P/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address 198.51.100.244 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit

```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show run interface gcc0 0/1/0/0
interface GCC00/1/0/0
  ipv4 address 198.51.100.244 255.255.255.0
  !
```

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC0 interface using the loopback IP address on 1.2T or OTN-XP card.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config)#interface gcc0 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config-if)#ipv4 unnumbered loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```

## Configure Static Routes Over the GCC Interface

To configure the static routes over the GCC interface, use the following commands:

**configure**

**router static address-family ipv4 unicast 0.0.0.0/0 default-gateway**

**exit**

### Examples

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#router static address-family ipv4 unicast 0.0.0.0/0 10.105.57.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```

## Configure OSPF Routes Over the GCC Interface

To configure OSPF routes over the GCC interface, use the following commands:

**configure**

**router ospf process-id**

**router-id ip-address**

**area area-id**

**interface type R/S/I/P/L**

**exit**

### Examples

The following is a sample to configure OSPF routes over the GCC interface.

**Gateway Node:**

```
configure
router ospf 1
router-id 192.0.2.89
```

```
area 0

interface Loopback0

!

interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1

!

interface GCC20/0/0/0/1

!

interface GCC20/0/0/0/2
```

**Remote Node:**

```
configure
router ospf 1
router-id 192.0.2.92
redistribute connected

area 0

interface Loopback0

!

interface GCC20/0/0/0/1

!

interface GCC20/0/0/0/2
```

## iBGP Support Using GCC

The Internal BGP (iBGP) support over GCC allows external devices to exchange BGP routes through management interfaces of NCS1004 system. The NCS 1004 device advertises local networks through BGP and manages these networks using path learnt through BGP. With the iBGP route information, the NCS 1004 devices establish iBGP sessions over GCC to exchange BGP routes.

You can configure VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) on the GCC management interfaces (port 0 and port 1) of the NCS 1004 device. The VRF enables traffic isolation between the management ports (port 0 and port 1).

The GCC2 and GCC0 interfaces are supported in NCS 1004 for 1.2 T line card.

## Restrictions for iBGP Support Using GCC

- IP fragmentation is not supported on the GCC interface.
- The BGP configuration over Open Config (OC) is not supported.



**Note** The limitations of Remote Node Management Using GCC are applicable for iBGP Support Using GCC. For more information, see [Limitations](#).

## Enabling the GCC Interface

To enable the GCC2 interface, use the following commands:

```
configure
controller odu4 R/S/I/P/L
gcc2
commit
exit
```

To enable the GCC0 interface, use the following commands:

```
configure
controller CoherentDSP R/S/I/P
gcc0
commit
exit
```

## Configuring the Management Interface

To configure the management Ethernet interface with VRF, use the following commands:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#vrf transport-vrf
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address ipv4-address
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
```

The following example displays how to configure the management Ethernet interface with VRF.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#vrf transport-vrf
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.255
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
```

## Configuring the Loopback Interface

To configure the loopback interface 0 with VRF, use the following commands:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#interface Loopback0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#vrf transport-vrf
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address ipv4-address
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
```



The following example displays how to configure the loopback interface 0 with VRF.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#interface Loopback0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#vrf transport-vrf
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.255
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
```

## Configuring the GCC interface

To configure the GCC2 interface with VRF and static IP address, use the following commands:

```
configure
interface gcc2 R/S/I/P/L
vrf transport-vrf
ipv4 address ipv4-address
commit
exit
```

To configure the GCC0 interface with VRF and static IP address, use the following commands:

```
configure
interface gcc0 R/S/I/P
vrf transport-vrf
ipv4 address ipv4-address
commit
exit
```

### Examples

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC2 interface with VRF and static IP address.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#interface gcc2 0/1/0/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#vrf transport-vrf
P/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address 198.51.100.5 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC2 interface using loopback IP address.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config)#interface gcc2 0/1/0/0/1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config-if)#ipv4 unnumbered loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC0 interface with VRF and static IP address.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#interface gcc0 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#vrf transport-vrf
P/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#ipv4 address 198.51.100.2 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#commit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```

The following sample displays how to configure the GCC0 interface using the loopback IP address.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config)#interface gcc0 0/1/0/0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:R2(config-if)#ipv4 unnumbered loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config-if)#exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios(config)#exit
```

## Verifying iBGP Support Using GCC

To verify BGP support using GCC configuration, use the following **show** commands:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show bgp vrf transport-vrf neighbors brief
Neighbor      Spk    AS Description                               Up/Down  NBRState
198.51.100.0   0      200                                           00:51:49 Established
198.51.100.1   0      100                                           00:50:32 Established
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show bgp vrf transport-vrf
BGP VRF transport-vrf, state: Active
BGP Route Distinguisher: 192.0.2.7:0
VRF ID: 0x60000002
BGP router identifier 192.0.2.7, local AS number 100
Non-stop routing is enabled
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0xe0000002  RD version: 51
BGP main routing table version 51
BGP NSR Initial initsync version 11 (Reached)
BGP NSR/ISSU Sync-Group versions 0/0
```

```
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
                i - internal, r RIB-failure, S stale, N Nexthop-discard
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
```

```
Network          Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 192.0.2.7:0 (default for vrf transport-vrf)

*> 209.165.201.30/27      198.51.100.0          0          0 200 i
*> 209.165.201.28/27      0.0.0.0              0          32768 i
*> 209.165.201.26/27      0 100                0 i
*> 209.165.201.24/27      198.51.100.2          0          100      0 300 i
```

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show bgp vrf transport-vrf
BGP VRF transport-vrf, state: Active
BGP Route Distinguisher: 203.0.113.10:0
VRF ID: 0x60000002
BGP router identifier 203.0.113.10, local AS number 100
Non-stop routing is enabled
BGP table state: Active
Table ID: 0xe0000002  RD version: 51
BGP main routing table version 51
BGP NSR Initial initsync version 11 (Reached)
```

```

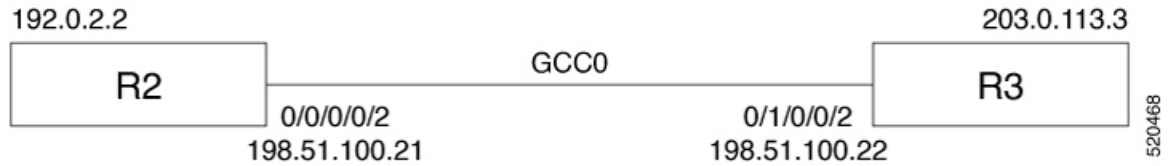
BGP NSR/ISSU Sync-Group versions 0/0

Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best
               i - internal, r RIB-failure, S stale, N Nexthop-discard
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
   Network      Next Hop          Metric LocPrf Weight Path
Route Distinguisher: 203.0.113.10:0 (default for vrf transport-vrf)

*> 209.165.201.30/27      198.51.100.0          0          0 200 i
*> 209.165.201.28/27      0.0.0.0                0          32768 i
*>i209.165.201.26/27      198.51.100.12         0    100    0 i
*>i209.165.201.24/27      198.51.100.24         0    100    0 300 i
    
```

## Use Case - iBGP Support Using GCC Configuration

Consider two NCS 1004 devices R2 and R3 connected through GCC0 interfaces.



R2 is connected through GCC0 0/0/0/0 interface with IP address of 198.51.100.21 and R3 is connected through GCC0 0/1/0/0 with IP address of 198.51.100.22. The R2 and R3 devices are connected to external devices through management interfaces.

**Table 2:**

Configuration on R2	Configuration on R3
<p><b>Global Configuration on R2</b></p> <pre> hw-module location 0/0 mxponder   trunk-rate 600G   client-rate 100GE  vrf transport-vrf   address-family ipv4 unicast                     </pre>	<p><b>Global Configuration on R3</b></p> <pre> hw-module location 0/0 mxponder   trunk-rate 600G   client-rate 100GE  vrf transport-vrf   address-family ipv4 unicast                     </pre>

Configuration on R2	Configuration on R3
<p><b>Interface Configuration on R2</b></p> <pre>interface Loopback0  vrf transport-vrf  ipv4 address 192.0.2.2 255.255.255.255  interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1  vrf transport-vrf  ipv4 address 198.51.100.25 255.255.255.0  controller ODU40/0/0/0/2  gcc2  interface GCC20/0/0/0/2  vrf transport-vrf  ipv4 address 198.51.100.21 255.255.255.0</pre>	<p><b>Interface Configuration on R3</b></p> <pre>interface Loopback0  vrf transport-vrf  ipv4 address 203.0.113.3 255.255.255.255  interface MgmtEth0/RP0/CPU0/1  vrf transport-vrf  ipv4 address 198.51.100.32 255.255.255.0  controller ODU40/1/0/0/2  gcc2  interface GCC20/1/0/0/2  vrf transport-vrf  ipv4 address 198.51.100.22 255.255.255.0</pre>
<p><b>Route-policy Configuration on R2</b></p> <pre>route-policy PASS-ALL  pass  end-policy</pre>	<p><b>Router Policy Configuration on R3</b></p> <pre>route-policy PASS-ALL  pass  end-policy</pre>
<p><b>Static Route Configuration on R2</b></p> <pre>router static  address-family ipv4 unicast  0.0.0.0/0 198.51.100.28  !  vrf transport-vrf  address-family ipv4 unicast  198.51.100.0/24 198.51.100.22</pre>	<p><b>Static Route Configuration on R3</b></p> <pre>router static  address-family ipv4 unicast  0.0.0.0/0 198.51.100.28  !  vrf transport-vrf  address-family ipv4 unicast  198.51.100.0/24 198.51.100.21</pre>
<p><b>BGP Configuration on R2</b></p> <pre>router bgp 100  bgp router-id 192.0.2.123  address-family vpnv4 unicast  !  vrf transport-vrf  rd auto  address-family ipv4 unicast  network 203.0.113.1/32  !  neighbor 198.51.100.22  remote-as 100  address-family ipv4 unicast  route-policy PASS-ALL in  route-policy PASS-ALL out  next-hop-self  !</pre>	<p><b>BGP Configuration on R3</b></p> <pre>router bgp 100  bgp router-id 192.0.2.124  address-family vpnv4 unicast  !  vrf transport-vrf  rd auto  address-family ipv4 unicast  network 203.0.113.3/32  !  neighbor 198.51.100.21  remote-as 100  address-family ipv4 unicast  route-policy PASS-ALL in  route-policy PASS-ALL out  next-hop-self  !</pre>

Configuration on R2	Configuration on R3
<p><b>BGP Verification on R2</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:ios#show bgp sessions Mon Jul 20 14:47:30.378 UTC  Neighbor          VRF                Spk AS   InQ  OutQ  NBRState   NSRState 198.51.100.22    transport-vrf      0 100             0      0  Established  None</pre>	<p><b>BGP Verification on R3</b></p> <pre>RP/0/RP0/CPU0:regen#show bgp sessions Tue Jul 21 02:50:14.134 UTC  Neighbor          VRF                Spk AS   InQ  OutQ  NBRState   NSRState 198.51.100.21    transport-vrf      0 100             0      0  Established  None</pre>

