

August 2024



SLX-OS 18r.1.00p for SLX 9850 and SLX 9540

Release Notes

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Document history

Version	Summary of changes	Publication Date
1.0	Initial Draft Removed versions earlier than 18r.1.00k	August 2024.

Preface

Contacting Extreme Technical Support

As an Extreme customer, you can contact Extreme Technical Support using one of the following methods: 24x7 online or by telephone. OEM customers should contact their OEM/solution provider. If you require assistance, contact Extreme Networks using one of the following methods:

- GTAC (Global Technical Assistance Center) for immediate support
- Phone: 1-800-998-2408 (toll-free in U.S. and Canada) or +1 408-579-2826. For the support phone number in your country, visit: www.extremenetworks.com/support/contact.
- Email: support@extremenetworks.com. To expedite your message, enter the product name or model number in the subject line.
- GTAC Knowledge – Get on-demand and tested resolutions from the GTAC Knowledgebase or create a help case if you need more guidance.
- The Hub – A forum for Extreme customers to connect with one another, get questions answered, share ideas and feedback, and get problems solved. This community is monitored by Extreme Networks employees but is not intended to replace specific guidance from GTAC.
- Support Portal – Manage cases, downloads, service contracts, product licensing, and training and certifications.

Before contacting Extreme Networks for technical support, have the following information ready:

- Your Extreme Networks service contract number and/or serial numbers for all involved Extreme Networks products
- A description of the failure
- A description of any action(s) already taken to resolve the problem
- A description of your network environment (such as layout, cable type, other relevant environmental information)
- Network load at the time of trouble (if known)
- The device history (for example, if you have returned the device before, or if this is a recurring problem)
- Any related RMA (Return Material Authorization) numbers

Extreme resources

Visit the Extreme website to locate related documentation for your product and additional Extreme resources.

White papers, data sheets, and the most recent versions of Extreme software and hardware manuals are available at www.extremenetworks.com. Product documentation for all supported releases is available to registered users at <https://www.extremenetworks.com/support/documentation/>.

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Overview

For information about 18r.1.00k and earlier releases, please refer to the [SLX-OS 18r.1.00k Release Notes](#).

SLX-OS 18r.1.00p supports multiple customer found defect solutions.

SLX-OS 18r.1.00n supports multiple customer found defect solutions.

SLX-OS 18r.1.00m supports multiple customer found defect solutions.

New SKUs

No new SKUs are introduced in this release.

Behavior changes

For information about 18r.1.00k and earlier releases, please refer to the [SLX-OS 18r.1.00j Release Notes](#).

Behavior changes in release 18r.1.00p

No system behavior changes were made in this release.

Behavior changes in release 18r.1.00n

The following system behavior have changed in this release

- SNMP SET operation is completely unsupported.
- SNMP server view command does not take effect for the “write view” option
- SNMPv3 user delete operation requires SNMP agent to be stopped to take effect post reload.
- Boot up time for SNMP agent is delayed.

Behavior changes in release 18r.1.00m

No system behavior changes were made in this release

Software Features

For information about 18r.1.00j and earlier releases, please refer to the [SLX-OS 18r.1.00j Release Notes](#).

New software features in 18r.1.00p

No new software features were added in this release.

New software features in 18r.1.00n

No new software features were added in this release.

New software features in 18r.1.00m

No new software features were added in this release.

CLI commands

For information about 18r.1.00k and earlier releases, please refer to the [SLX-OS 18r.1.00k Release Notes](#).

CLI commands introduced in R18r.1.00p

No commands were introduced in this release.

CLI commands introduced in R18r.1.00n

No commands were introduced in this release.

CLI commands introduced in R18r.1.00m

No commands were introduced in this release.

RFCs, Standards, and Scalability

For RFCs, standards, and scale numbers supported in this release, refer to the [Extreme SLX-OS Scale and Standards Matrix for SLX 9850 and SLX 9540](#).

Hardware support

Supported devices

The following devices are supported in this release:

Supported Hardware	Description
BR-SLX9850-4-BND-AC	Extreme SLX 9850 4-slot chassis with 1 management module, 5 switch fabric modules, 2 3000W AC power supplies, 3 fan modules, and accessory kit. Power cord not included.
BR-SLX9850-4-BND-DC	Extreme SLX 9850 4-slot chassis with 1 management module, 5 switch fabric modules, 2 3000W DC power supplies, 3 fan modules, and accessory kit. Power cord not included.
BR-SLX9850-8-BND-AC	Extreme SLX 9850 8-slot chassis with 1 management module, 5 switch fabric modules, 4 3000W AC power supplies, 3 fan modules, and accessory kit. Power cord not included.
BR-SLX9850-8-BND-DC	Extreme SLX 9850 8-slot chassis with 1 management module, 5 switch fabric modules, 4 3000W DC power supplies, and 3 fan modules, and accessory kit. Power cord not included.
BR-SLX9850-10GX72S-M	Extreme SLX 9850 72-port 10 GbE/1 GbE dual-speed (M) interface module with IPv4/IPv6/MPLS hardware support. Requires SFP+ optics for 10 GbE connectivity and SFP optics for 1 GbE connectivity. Supports up to 750,000 MAC. Supports up to 1,500,000 IPv4 routes, 140,000 IPv6 routes with OptiScale™ Internet Routing.
BR-SLX9850-100GX36CQ-M	Extreme SLX 9850 36-port 100 GbE, 60-port 40 GbE, or 240-port 10 GbE flex-speed (M) interface module with IPv4/IPv6/MPLS hardware support. Requires QSFP28 optics for 100 GbE, QSFP+ optics for 40 GbE, and 40 GbE to 10 GbE breakout for 10 GbE connectivity. Supports up to 750,000 MAC. Supports up to 1,500,000 IPv4 routes, 140,000 IPv6 routes with OptiScale™ Internet Routing.
BR-SLX9850-10GX72S-D	Extreme SLX985072-port 10GbE/1GbE (D) interface module with IPv4/IPv6 hardware support. Requires SFP+ optics for 10GbE connectivity and SFP optics for 10Gbe connectivity. Supports 750K MAC, 256K IPv4 routes and 64K IPv6 routes with up to 8GB packet buffers
BR-SLX9850-100GX36CQ-D	Extreme SLX 9850 36-port 100GbE, 60-port 40GbE, or 240-port 10GbE flex-speed (D) interface module with IPv4/IPv6 hardware support. Requires QSFP28, QSFP+ optics & 40GbE to 10GbE
BR-SLX9850-100GX12CQ-M	Extreme SLX 9850 12-port 100 GbE, 20-port 40GbE, or 80-port 10GbE flex-speed (M) interface module with IPv4/IPv6/MPLS hardware support. Requires QSFP28, QSFP+ optics & 40GbE to 10GbE breakout (for 10 GbE) connectivity. Supports up to 750,000 MAC. Supports up to 1,500,000 IPv4 routes, 140,000 IPv6 routes with OptiScale™ Internet Routing.
BR-SLX9850-100GX6CQ-	6x100G POD SW license to be used with SLX9850-100Gx12CQ-M 100G blade

Supported Hardware	Description
M-UPG	only
XBR-SLX9850-4-S	Extreme SLX9850 Spare 4-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-8-S	Extreme SLX9850 Spare 8-slot chassis
BR-SLX9850-MM	Extreme SLX 9850 management module for 4-slot and 8-slot systems, includes 16GB RAM, 2 internal Solid State Drives, 4-Core Intel CPU, 2 USB 3.0 ports, 2 RJ-45 console ports, and 10GbE Services port
BR-SLX9850-4-SFM	Extreme SLX 9850 switch fabric module for 4-slot chassis
BR-SLX9850-8-SFM	Extreme SLX 9850 switch fabric module for 8-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-ACPWR-3000	Extreme SLX 9850 AC 3000W power supply for 4- and 8-slot chassis, 90-270V AC input
XBR-SLX9850-DCPWR-3000	Extreme SLX 9850 DC 3000W power supply for 4- and 8-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-4-FANM	Extreme SLX 9850 fan module for 4-slot chassis. Fan module has 2 fans
XBR-SLX9850-8-FANM	Extreme SLX 9850 fan module for 8-slot chassis. Fan module has 4 fans
XBR-SLX9850-4-CAB	Extreme SLX 9850 Cable Combo Kit for 4-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-8-CAB	Extreme SLX 9850 Cable Combo Kit for 8-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-4-SFMPNL	Extreme SLX 9850 switch fabric module blank panel for 4-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-8-SFMPNL	Extreme SLX 9850 switch fabric module blank panel for 8-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-PWRPNL	Extreme SLX 9850 power supply blank panel for 4-slot and 8-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-IMPNL	Extreme SLX 9850 interface module blank panel for 4-slot and 8-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-MMPNL	Extreme SLX 9850 management module blank panel for 4-slot and 8-slot chassis
XBR-SLX9850-4-4PRM-KIT	Extreme SLX 9850 four-post rack mounting kit for 4-slot chassis. Include 27-31" flush and recessed Mounting
XBR-SLX9850-4-2PRM-KIT	Extreme SLX 9850 two-post rack mounting kit for 4-slot chassis. Include telco flush and midplane mounting
XBR-SLX9850-8-4PRM-KIT	Extreme SLX 9850 four-post rack mounting kit for 8-slot chassis. Include flush and recessed mounting
XBR-SLX9850-8-2PRM-KIT	Extreme SLX 9850 two-post rack mounting kit for 8-slot chassis. Include telco flush and midplane Mounting
BR-SLX-9540-24S-AC-F	Extreme SLX 9540-24S Switch AC with Front to Back airflow. Supports 24x10GE/1GE + 24x1GE ports
BR-SLX-9540-24S-DC-F	Extreme SLX 9540-48S Switch DC with Front to Back airflow. Supports 48x10GE/1GE + 6x100GE/40GE
BR-SLX-9540-24S-AC-R	Extreme SLX 9540-24S Switch AC with Back to Front airflow. Supports 24x10GE/1GE + 24x1GE ports
BR-SLX-9540-24S-DC-R	Extreme SLX 9540-24S Switch DC with Back to Front airflow. Supports 24x10GE/1GE + 24x1GE ports
BR-SLX-9540-48S-AC-F	Extreme SLX 9540-48S Switch AC with Front to Back airflow. Supports 48x10GE/1GE + 6x100GE/40GE
BR-SLX-9540-48S-DC-F	Extreme SLX 9540-48S Switch DC with Front to Back airflow. Supports 48x10GE/1GE + 6x100GE/40GE

Supported Hardware	Description
BR-SLX-9540-48S-AC-R	Extreme SLX 9540-48S Switch AC with Back to Front airflow. Supports 48x10GE/1GE + 6x100GE/40GE
BR-SLX-9540-48S-DC-R	Extreme SLX 9540-48S Switch DC with Back to Front airflow. Supports 48x10GE/1GE + 6x100GE/40GE
BR-SLX-9540-24S-COD	Upgrade 24x1GE to 24x10GE/1GE
BR-SLX-9540-2C-POD	Ports on Demand for 2x100GE/40GE Uplinks

Supported power supplies

- Extreme SLX 9850 AC 3000W power supply for 4- and 8-slot chassis, 90-270V AC input
- Extreme SLX 9850 DC 3000W power supply for 4- and 8-slot chassis, 48V DC input

Supported optics

Part Number	Description
10065	10/100/1000BASE-T SFP
10301	ASSY, SR SFP+ SHIPPING
10302	ASSY, LR SFP+ SHIPPING
10303	LRM SFP+ Module
10304	1m SFP+ Cable
10305	3m SFP+ Cable
10306	5m SFP+ Cable
10310	ZR SFP+ module
10319	40g QSFP+ SR\$ 850nm
10338	10Gb SFP+ 10GBASE-T
10401	100Gb QSFP28 SR4 MMF
10405	100Gb QSFP28 PSM4
10504	25G LR SFP28 10km
10052H	1000BASE-LX SFP, Hi
10056H	1000BASE-BX-D BiDi SFP, Hi
10057H	1000BASE-BX-U BiDi SFP, Hi
10070H	10/100/1000BASE-T SFP, Hi
100G-4WDM-QSFP10KM	100G 4WDM-10 QSFP28 10km
100G-4WDM-QSFP20KM	100G 4WDM-20 QSFP28 20km
100G-4WDM-QSFP40KM	100G 4WDM-40 QSFP28 40km
100G-AOC-QSFP10M-TA	100G AOC QSFP28 10m TAA
100G-CWDM4-QSFP2KM	100G CWDM4 QSFP28 2km
100G-DACP-QSFP1M	100G Passive DAC QSFP28 1m
100G-DACP-QSFP3M	100G Passive DAC QSFP28 3m
100G-DACP-QSFP4SFP1M	100G Passive DAC QSFP28 to 4xSFP28 1m
100G-DACP-QSFP4SFP3M	100G Passive DAC QSFP28 to 4xSFP28 3m

Part Number	Description
100G-DACP-QSFP4SFP5M	100G Passive DAC QSFP28 to 4xSFP28 5m
100G-DACP-QSFP5M	100G Passive DAC QSFP28 5m
100G-ER4LT-QSFP40KM	100G ER4-lite QSFP28 40km
100G-ESR4-QSFP300M	100G ESR4 QSFP28 300m
100G-LR4-QSFP10KM	100G LR4 QSFP28 10km
100G-LR4-QSFP2KM	100G LR4 QSFP28 2km
100G-SR4-QSFP100M	100G SR4 QSFP28 100m
100G-SWDM4-QSFP100M	100G SWDM4 QSFP28 100m
10G-AOC-SFP10M	10G AOC SFP+ 10m
10G-AOC-SFP7M	10G AOC SFP+ 7m
10GB-BX10-D	10 GB, SINGLE FIBER SM, -D 10 KM
10GB-BX10-U	10 GB, SINGLE FIBER SM, -U 10 KM
10G-DACA-SFP1M	10G Active DAC SFP+ 1m
10G-DACA-SFP3M	10G Active DAC SFP+ 3m
10G-DACA-SFP5M	10G Active DAC SFP+ 5m
10G-ER-SFP40KM-ET	10G ER SFP+ 40km Ext.Temp
10G-LR-SFP10KM-ET	10G LR SFP+ 10km Ext.Temp
10G-SR-SFP300M-ET	10G SR SFP+ 300m Ext.Temp
10G-USR-SFP100M	10G USR SFP+ 100m Hight Rx Sens
25G-DACP-SFP1M	25G Passive DAC SFP28 1m
25G-DACP-SFP3M	25G Passive DAC SFP28 3m
25G-LR-SFP10KM	25G LR SFP28 10km
40G-AOC-QSFP100M	40G AOC QSFP+ 100m
40G-AOC-QSFP10M	40G AOC QSFP+ 10m
40G-AOC-QSFP20M	40G AOC QSFP+ 20m
40G-AOC-QSFP3M	40G AOC QSFP+ 3m
40G-AOC-QSFP5M	40G AOC QSFP+ 5m
40G-BDSR-QSFP150M	40G BiDi SR QSFP+ 150m
40G-DACA-QSFP1M	40G Active DAC QSFP+ 1m
40G-DACA-QSFP3M	40G Active DAC QSFP+ 3m
40G-DACA-QSFP4SFP1M	40G Active DAC QSFP+ to 4xSFP+ 1m
40G-DACA-QSFP4SFP5M	40G Active DAC QSFP+ to 4xSFP+ 5m
40G-DACA-QSFP5M	40G Active DAC QSFP+ 5m
40G-DACP-QSFP1M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ 1m
40G-DACP-QSFP3M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ 3m
40G-DACP-QSFP4SFP1M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ to 4xSFP+ 1m
40G-DACP-QSFP4SFP2M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ to 4xSFP+ 2m
40G-DACP-QSFP4SFP3M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ to 4xSFP+ 3m
40G-DACP-QSFP4SFP5M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ to 4xSFP+ 5m
40G-DACP-QSFP5M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ 5m
40G-DACP-QSFPZ5M	40G Passive DAC QSFP+ 0.5m
40G-ESR4-QSFP400M-NT	40G ESR4 QSFP+ 400m 10G-SR interop.
40G-LM4-QSFP160M	40G LM4 QSFP+ 160m 160m MMF. 1km SMF

Part Number	Description
40G-LR4-QSFP10KM	40G LR4 QSFP+ 10km
40G-SR4-QSFP150M	40G SR4 QSFP+ 150m
MGBIC-LC01-G	1GB SX MM, SFP, TAA

*Optics reference qualified and should be purchased from the respective vendors. Extreme does not sell these directly.

Supported Extreme optics in SLX-OS 18r.1.00d

The following orderable Extreme optics are supported in release SLX-OS 18r.1.00d:

Orderable Optic SKUs	Description
100G-CWDM4-QSFP2KM	100G CWDM4 QSFP28 2km
10301	ASSY, SR SFP+ SHIPPING
10302	ASSY, LR SFP+ SHIPPING
10070H	10/100/1000BASE-T SFP, Hi
10052H	1000BASE-LX SFP, Hi
100G-LR4-QSFP10KM	100G LR4 QSFP28 10km
40G-SR4-QSFP150M	40G SR4 QSFP+ 150m

Software upgrade and downgrade

Image file names

Download the following images from www.extremenetworks.com.

Image file name	Description
SLX-OS_18r.1.00p.tar.gz	SLX-OS 18r.1.00p
software SLX-OS_18r.1.00_mib.tar.gz	SLX-OS 18r.1.00p MIBS
SLX-OS_18r.1.00p.md5	SLX-OS 18r.1.00p md5 checksum

Upgrade/downgrade considerations using firmware download CLI through fullinstall

The fullinstall CLI option is supported through the firmware download when upgrading from release SLX-OS 17r.1.01a to SLX-OS 17r.2.01. The fullinstall CLI option is NOT supported with USB.

Upgrade and downgrade considerations

- Upgrade from a 32-bit to 32-bit SLX-OS is performed using 'coldboot' option
- Upgrade from a 32-bit to 64-bit SLX-OS is a two-step sequential process as shown below:
 - 1) Upgrade using 'coldboot' to 17r.1.01a
 - 2) Upgrade using 'fullinstall' to 64-bit SLX OS
- Upgrade/Downgrade using 'fullinstall' takes up to 60 minutes for completion as compared to 25 minutes for 'coldboot'
- Upgrade from a 64-bit to 64-bit SLX-OS is performed using 'coldboot' option
- It is recommended to use 7zip or WinRAR to Un-compress the SLXOS tarfile
- When firmware upgrade or downgrade is performed, the following matrix can be used as a reference.

To	16r.1.00 17r.1.00 17r.1.01 (32 bit)	17r.1.01b (32 bit)	17r.2.00a (64 bit)	18r.1.00 18r.1.00a to 18r.1.00k 18r.1.00m 18r.1.00n (64 bit)	18r.1.00p (64 bit)
From					
16r.1.00 17r.1.00 17r.1.01 (32 bit)	Coldboot	Coldboot	Two Step Process: 1. Upgrade to 17r.1.01b 2. Upgrade to 17r.2.00a	Two Step Process: 1. Upgrade to 17r.1.01b 2. Upgrade to 18r.1.00, 18r.1.00a to 18r.1.00n	Two Step Process: 1. Upgrade to 17r.1.01b 2. Upgrade to 18r.1.00p
17r.1.01b (32 bit)	Coldboot	Coldboot	fullinstall	fullinstall	fullinstall

To	16r.1.00 17r.1.00 17r.1.01 (32 bit)	17r.1.01b (32 bit)	17r.2.00a (64 bit)	18r.1.00 18r.1.00a to 18r.1.00k 18r.1.00m 18r.1.00n (64 bit)	18r.1.00p (64 bit)
From					
17r.2.00a (64 bit)	Two Step Process: 1. Downgrade to 17r.1.01b 2. coldboot to 16r.1.00	fullinstall	Coldboot	Coldboot	Coldboot
18r.1.00 18r.1.00a to 18r.1.00k 18r.1.00m 18r.1.00n (64 bit)	Two Step Process: 1. Downgrade to 17r.1.01b 2. coldboot to 16r.1.00	fullinstall	Coldboot	Coldboot	Coldboot
18r.1.00p (64 bit)	Two Step Process: 1. Downgrade to 17r.1.01b 2. coldboot to 16r.1.00	fullinstall	Coldboot	Coldboot	NA

Upgrade Steps from 32-bit to 64-bit SLX-OS

1. Make sure the device is running SLX-OS 17r.1.01a or later, if not, please see the 17r.1.01 documentation on how to upgrade to that release.
2. Upgrade to SLX-OS 18r.1.00 using fullinstall
3. Save Configuration

To save the config, run

```
copy running-config startup-config
```

4. Firmware download with “fullinstall” option from source directory

```
device# firmware download fullinstall ftp user releaseuser password releaseuser file  
release.plist directory <path> host <host_ip>
```

Notes:

Firmware download with the “fullinstall” option will retain the startup configuration file, and upon auto reboot of the device, it will replay the startup configuration file automatically.

Firmware [download] upgrade support from SLX-OS 18r.1.00b [Linux Kernel 2.6] to SLX-OS 19.1.0 [Linux Kernel 4.14] is available from SLX-OS 18r.1.00b onwards using "fullinstall" additional keyword

Upgrade/downgrade using firmware download CLI through USB:

- Upgrade from SLX-SLX 17r.1.01a to SLX-OS 17r.2.01 is supported via firmware download CLI with “fullinstall” option.
- Upgrade from SLX 17r.1.01b to SLX-OS 17r.2.01a or later is supported via firmware download CLI with “fullinstall” option.
- USB based FWD upgrade from SLX-OS 17r.1.01a (32-bit) to SLX-OS 17r.2.01 (64-bit) or later is supported with “fullinstall” option.
- USB3.0 used for firmware download can be in VFAT or EXT4 format.

Instruction to check and upgrade FPGAs/CPLDs:

Refer to the *SLX-OS Upgrade Guide* for all variations on upgrading SLX-OS.

FPGA/CPLD versions:

SLX-9850	Release Date
MM sys FPGA	08/25/2016
LC sys FPGA	08/30/2016
SFM sys FPGA	08/04/2016
SLX-9540	Release Date
Sys FPGA	02/09/2017
CPLD 0	02/09/2017
CPLD 1	02/09/2017

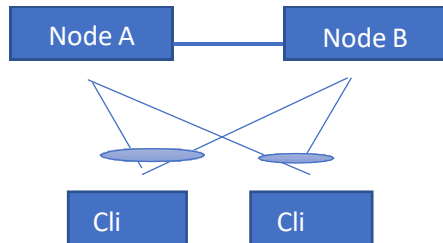
MCT Upgrade Process

This section describes the process to upgrade MCT cluster nodes with minimum traffic loss disruption.

The MCT upgrade process is divided into the following sections:

1. MCT upgrade process from SLX-OS 17r.1.01x to SLX-OS 18r.1.00d (32-bit OS to 64-bit OS)
2. MCT upgrade process from SLX-OS 18r.1.00 to SLX-OS 18r.1.00d (64-bit OS to 64-bit OS)

The steps in the MCT upgrade process use the following nomenclature for MCT nodes: Node A and Node B.



MCT upgrade process from SLX-OS 17r.1.01x to SLX-OS 18r.1.00d:

This section describes the procedure to upgrade MCT cluster nodes from SLX-OS 17r.1.01x to SLX-OS 18r.1.00d and later releases with minimal traffic loss disruption.

This is a 32-bit OS to 64-bit OS upgrade and hence uses the firmware download command with **fullinstall** option in order to perform the upgrade.

1. Configure client isolation mode under the cluster to be loose on Node A and on Node B respectively using the client-isolation loose command. For example:


```
Device(config)# cluster <Name of the cluster> <cluster-id>
Device(config-cluster-1)# client-isolation loose
```
2. Isolate Node A from the network using the following steps:
 - a. Disable the MCT client-interfaces on Node A using client-interfaces-shutdown command under cluster configuration section.

```
Device-A (config-cluster-1)# client-interfaces-shutdown
```

- b. Disable the link connected to MCT peer node and uplink to the core network.
This would result in all CCEP traffic to switch to Node B within 30 seconds depending on scale and other parameters.

3. Copy running-configuration to startup-configuration on node A.
4. Upgrade Node A to the 18r.1.00d release using the **firmware download fullinstall** command. While the upgrade on node A is in progress, the traffic would continue to pass through node B.
5. Verify that once the node comes UP, the member-vlan configuration under the cluster section is removed.
6. Create an evpn template and add to the existing configuration on Node A. For example:

```
Device(config)# evpn <evpn-instance-name> route-target both auto ignore-asrd auto
vlan add <NUMBER: 1-4090> (If VLAN config is present) bridge-domain add <NUMBER: 1- 4090> (If L2VPN
config is present)
```

7. Isolate Node B from the network using the following steps. Please note that there is complete traffic loss at this step.
 - a. Disable the MCT clients from the Node B using client-interfaces-shutdown command under cluster configuration section.

```
Device-B (config-cluster-1)# client-interfaces-shutdown
```

- b. Disable the link connected to MCT peer node and uplink to the core.

Note: This step is suggested at this stage to avoid traffic duplication if L2VPN configuration is present. If L2VPN

config is not present, enter the **no client-interfaces- shutdown** command on Node A before isolating Node B to minimize traffic loss. (Swap Step 7 and 9)

8. Copy running-configuration to startup-configuration on Node B.
9. Enable the interface towards the peer MCT node (ICL interface) and the uplink to the core network on Node A. (The ICL link would still be down since Node-B is isolated before this step. This is performed so that after Node B gets upgraded, the ICL link will come up once no shut is performed on the ICL link on Node-B.)
10. Bring Node A back to the network by entering the **no client-interfaces-shutdown** command under cluster configuration.

```
Device-A(config-cluster-1)# no client-interfaces-shutdown
```

This would result in all CCEP traffic to switch to Node A within 30 seconds depending on scale and other parameters.

11. Upgrade Node B to the 18r.1.00d release using the **firmware download fullinstall** command. While the upgrade on node B is in progress, the traffic would continue to passthrough node A.
12. Verify that once the Node B comes UP, the member-vlan configuration under the cluster section is removed.
13. Create an evpn template and add to the existing configuration on Node B. For example:

```
Device-B (config)# evpn <evpn-instance-name> route-target both auto ignore-as rd auto  
vlan add <NUMBER: 1-4090> (If VLAN config is present) bridge-domain add <NUMBER: 1- 4090> (If  
L2VPN config is present)
```

14. Enable the interface towards the peer MCT node (ICL) and the uplink to the core network on Node B.
15. Verify if the BGP session between the MCT peers is established and the cluster is up.
16. Bring Node B back to the network by entering the **no client-interfaces-shutdown** command under cluster configuration.

```
Device-B(config-cluster-1)# no client-interfaces-shutdown
```

17. Copy running-config to startup-config on both the nodes.

Additional upgrade considerations for upgrading SLX9850 from 17r.1.01a or 17r.1.01b to 18r.1.00d

When upgrading a SLX9850 from 17r.1.01a or 17r.1.01b to 18r.1.00d, if TPVM is installed in the system, you must un-install it by running the “`tpvm uninstall`” command before starting firmware download. Otherwise, it will cause system initialization issue. After the system is upgraded, you can install the TPVM image from 18r.1.00 by running the “`tpvm install`” command.

MCT upgrade process from SLX-OS 18r.1.00 to SLX-OS 18.1.00d:

This section describes the procedure to upgrade MCT cluster nodes from SLX-OS 18r.1.00 or 18r.1.00ax patch or 18r.1.00b patch to SLX-OS 18r.1.00d patch and later releases with minimal traffic loss disruption.

This is a 64-bit OS to 64-bit OS upgrade and hence uses the firmware download command with **coldboot** option to perform the upgrade.

1. Configure client isolation mode under the cluster to be loose on Node A and Node B respectively using the client-isolation loose command. For example:

```
Device(config)# cluster <Name of the cluster> <cluster-id>  
Device(config-cluster-1)# client-isolation loose
```
2. Isolate Node A from the network using the following steps:
 - a. Disable the MCT client-interfaces on Node A using **client-interfaces-shutdown** command under cluster configuration section.

```
Device-A (config-cluster-1)# client-interfaces-shutdown
```
 - b. Interface connected to MCT peer node (ICL interface) must be left in **no shut** state.
 - c. Disable uplink to the core network.
This causes all CCEP traffic to switch to Node B within 30 seconds depending on the scale and other parameters.
3. Copy running-config to startup-config on node A.
4. Upgrade Node A using **firmware download** command with **coldboot** option to the 18r.1.00c image. While the upgrade on node A is in progress, the traffic would continue to pass through node B.
5. Verify if Node A is back online after the upgrade and has completed initialization.
6. Isolate Node B from the network using the following steps.
Note: There is complete traffic loss at this step.
 - a. Disable the MCT client-interfaces on Node B using **client-interfaces-shutdown** command under cluster configuration section.

```
Device-B (config-cluster-1)# client-interfaces-shutdown
```
 - b. Interface connected to MCT peer node (ICL interface) must be left in **no shut** state.
 - c. Disable uplink to the core network.
Note: This step is suggested at this stage in order to avoid traffic duplication if L2VPN configuration is present. If L2VPN configuration is not present, perform **no client- interfaces-shutdown** on Node A before isolating Node B in order to minimize traffic loss. (Swap Step-6 and Step-9)
7. Copy running-configuration to startup-configuration on Node B.
8. Enable the uplink to the core network on Node A. (The ICL interface would be up by now since we did not shut it prior to upgrade.)
9. Bring Node A back to the network by configuring the **no client-interfaces-shutdown** command under cluster configuration on Node A. This would result in all CCEP traffic to switch to Node A within 30 seconds depending on the scale and other parameters.

```
Device-A(config-cluster-1)# no client-interfaces-shutdown
```

10. Upgrade Node B to 18r.1.00d release using the **firmware download** command with **coldboot** option. While the upgrade on node B is in progress, the traffic would continue to pass through node A.
11. Verify that once the Node B comes UP, the uplink to the CORE network on Node B is configured to come up.
12. Verify if BGP session between MCT peers is established and the cluster is up.
13. Bring Node B back to the network by bringing the client-interfaces UP using the following command under cluster configuration.

```
Device-B(config-cluster-1)# no client-interfaces-shutdown
```

- d. Copy running-config to startup-config on both the nodes.

Limitations and restrictions

- Raslog and ACL buffered logging as denied packet observed for ACL permit rules when ACL applied or removed for interface.
- QoS flowcontrol tx **on** is not recommended.
- Restricted mac learning observed on remote node with PMS applied for ingress traffic.
- Conform byte size is more than packet byte size in egress RL counters.
- In lag-profile-1, the maximum number of class-maps supported on port-channel is 64 class-maps.
- When a user egress ACL rule is configured with a VLAN keyword, 100% traffic drop is observed.
- Users will notice LACP port-channel flap while doing shutdown/no shutdown on the port channel. This flapping will occur a few times (between 2-8 times). Only those port-channels with LACP short timer will experience this behavior. Port channel with LACP long timer configuration (the default configuration) will not see extra flaps. This is due to the HW programming. We recommend using default timer (LACP long).
- Traffic drop will be seen on bridge domains when configuring and removing service policy under the port-channel. This issue occurs when the system is configured with 60 plus service policies and with 4 or more members in the port-channel. Traffic will automatically recover and becomes stable after 1-1.5 minutes.
- Egress BUM rate limiting is not supported.
- Ingress BUM rate limiting cannot be applied on port channels.
- The qos flowcontrol command on service-policy enabled interface is not supported.
- QoS rx flowcontrol is disabled by default.
- The policer receive rate improves with larger packet sizes (for example, larger than 1500 bytes for rate-limit values).
- VLAN match based RL supported only for L2 VLANs (No VPLS). BD RL to be used instead.
- Rate limit counters (conform/violate) are not supported for BD based ingress Rate limiting.
- Statistics (for example, counters) are not supported for Port, BUM, VLAN, BD rate-limiting in COUNTERS-PROFILE-5 profile due to hardware limitation. The shutdown/monitor operations are performed using counters that are impacted and may not work as expected.
- Under certain circumstances, counters for BUM storm control may not be accurate, resulting in the following:
 - With the monitor command, a log message may not reflect data accurately.
 - With the shutdown command, the "exceeded" rate limit may be inaccurate.
- With *layer2-ratelimit* tcam profile, the **Lag-profile-1** LAG profile supports a maximum of 256 LAGs and Default LAG profile supports 128 LAGs. In the example below, when the **interface port-channel** command is configured with a value greater than 256, the following error message is displayed:

```
(config)# interface Port-channel 307
%%Error: PO ID greater than 256 is not allowed in profile tcam
Layer2-ratelimit with lag-profile-1 LAG profile
```

The default LAG profile supports 64 members on a LAG. The lag-profile-1 option under the **profile lag** command only supports 32 members on a LAG.
- When Ingress ACL RL and BUM RL are applied on same interface and if traffic hits both ingress ACL RL and BUM RL, then ACL RL will take place.

Egress ACL-based Rate Limiting:

- Support in *layer2-ratelimit* TCAM profile only.
- Support CE ports only (that is, not support for MPLS uplinks).
- Broadcast, multicast and unknown unicast packets not supported.
- Added EACL stats polling optimization in the slxos-18r.1.00ce.

As part of this optimization, user has to issue the show command `show policy-map more` frequently (greater than 3 time within a minute) to get fast stats update.

Earlier releases stats update took 400sec for fusion and 80 sec for avalanche, with current fix, this stats display delay has reduced to less than 180 sec for fusion and less than 20sec for avalanche. In order to make this optimization work, user has to run `Show policy-map` command more frequently (greater than 3 times within a min).

Limitations for *Layer-2 Rate-limiting Tcam Profile* :

- Sflow sampling is not supported on MPLS interfaces
- IPV6 ACL is not supported
- MPLS LAG hashing is not supported
- Vlan pcp and DSCP match is not supported in ACLs
- Statistics for BUM rate limiting, Port rate limiting, Vlan rate limiting, and BD rate limiting is not supported.

Limitation for *Layer-2 Optimized Tcam Profile* :

- Sflow sampling is not supported on MPLS interfaces

Additional Limitations

- If multiple VLANs on the same ingress port belong to the same BD, and the egress ACL rate limiting is configured to rate limit one of the VLANs, all VLAN traffic is rate limited. A workaround is to add matching source or destination MAC address along with the VLAN in the ACL.
- When Ingress ACL and Ingress ACL RL are applied on same interface, If traffic matches both ingress ACL and Ingress ACL RL, then Ingress ACL will apply.
- For Egress RL, the packet header is stripped out or added at egress PP block where the packet already passed rate limiting block. So, in the case if incoming packet header and outgoing packet header are not the same, the rate seen at the port are different from the configured rate.
- For Egress Rate-limiting, the configuration command `no switchport trunk tag native-vlan` is not supported. Use the `switchport mode trunk-no-default-native` command instead.
- Per design, though the user binded the policy and egress bit the ACL is at ingress and therefore there is no display for egress ACL.
- The packet count for “`show policy-map interface <eth/po>`” is not supported. Byte count can be used instead.
- Egress ACL RL with policer value "0" is not supported. Minimum supported policer value is 400kbps.
- ACL-based, storm-control, and port-based rate limiting can coexist on the same interface. ACL-based rate limiting has the highest priority, followed by storm-control rate limiting, and then port-based rate limiting.

- **Symptom:** Traffic loss seen after line card (LC) reload on 9850 when egress ACL RL is configured
Conditions: in 9850 chassis with at least two line cards, reload of line card can potentially cause traffic drop if egress ACL RL is applied to multiple interfaces with at least one port channel (PO). When LC is reloaded, system replays all eRL policies to that line card internal programming sequentially and exits in case of PO. Depending on the bounding sequence of eRL, reload of LC can potentially cause traffic drop.
- **Workaround:** Remove and add back egress ACL RL

CLI configuration design considerations for Rate limiting:

SLX 9850 (4 slots)

- 156 class maps per tower if bind to interface (VOQ limitation).
- 2k class maps per system (Supported hardware entry).
- 128 class maps for port-channel in default LAG profile, 128 LAG total (LAG hardware entry).
- 256 class map for port-channel in profile-1 LAG profile, 256 LAG total (LAG hardware entry).
- 1k policy maps per system (Software scaling).
- 32K class-maps per system (Softwarescaling).

Note: For SLX 9850 (8 slots), the VOQ limitation per tower is cut in half.

SLX 9540

- 64 class maps for port-channel in default LAG profile, 128 LAG total. (Support hardware entry).
- 128 class maps for port-channel in LAG profile-1, 128 LAG total. (Support hardware entry).
- 2k class maps per tower or system (Supported hardware entry).
- 1k policy maps per system (Software scaling).
- 32K class-maps per system (Softwarescaling).

QOS resource can be running out in following cases:

1. Out of resource when user bind the policy to a port or channel, in this case SW shall fail the command with error message.
2. Out of resource when user add new class to existing policy. SW shall fail the command to add new class with error message.
3. Out of resource when user add a new port to a LAG. In this case SW can't fail the command due to design limitation. Instead, it will send raslog to inform the user (the user need to check raslog and remove the config if resource running out).

sFlow

sFlow packet samples that are collected are inaccurate based on probability and low rate-limit.

With *layer2-ratelimit* or *layer2-optimised-1* tcam profile , Sflow over mpls interfaces are not supported in the version earlier than 20.1.1.

L2 ACL: Unintentional traffic leaking can occur in a short period time (within 10 ms) during the adding of an L2 and L3 ACL.

Cos to TC mapping

- “qos map cos-traffic-class cosTC” command has known issue in this release and not taking effect for port channel.

VPLS VC

- In certain situations, VC peer flaps can happen in the VPLS network due to excessive amount of multicast traffic. To protect the control plane protocols, the following configuration is recommended on all ingress interfaces.

- Apply BUM rate limit per interface

```
storm-control ingress broadcast limit-bps <rate in bps> storm-control ingress  
multicast limit-bps <rate in bps>
```

```
storm-control ingress unknown-unicast limit-bps <rate in bps>
```

Rate limit values should be calculated based on amount of multicast traffic expected on the interface. Unknown-unicast should be as low as possible.

- Apply MCAST rate limit per forwarding ASIC

```
qos rx-queue multicast best-effort-rate <rate in kbps>
```

Command must be configured on one interface per ASIC. Actual rate depends of amount of expected MCAST traffic per forwarding ASIC.

BFD:

L3VPN:

- Sessions with less than 300ms timer may flap in scale conditions
- Known issues with BFD when BFD is configured over multi-slot LAG, or multi-hop session over ECMP paths
- Known issues with Peer-group, RR-group and Prefix-list ORF

FRR facility backup:

- VPLS/VLL Bypass traffic will not work when router/untagged VE interfaces configured as MPLS uplink ports

MCT

- L3 cases are not supported when ICL interface is configured as router/untagged VE. It is required for all MPLS uplinks to be tagged interfaces to use FRR bypass for VLL/VPLS/L3VPN applications.

Routing over VPLS

- pw-profile must be configured with tagged mode only under the bridge-domain instance for routing with VPLS.
- It is required for all MPLS uplinks to be tagged VE interfaces to support VEOVPLS.

Internet Routes Scaling

- It is recommended that the internet routes scaling features be enabled with internet peering configurations, as qualified by Extreme
- Feature is supported with default VRF only; default VRF and non-default VRF should not be co-existing when default VRF is configured with Internet routes scaling feature

L3VPN jumbo limitation

- The IPMTU value configured in CLI is applicable, if outgoing routing interface is an undelay IP interface

(VE or L3 port); the IPMTU value configured in CLI is not applicable if the outgoing interface is uplink for IPoMPLS, L3VPN traffic, or ICL for MCT peers. Jumbo frames over MPLS/L3VPN tunnels can be accepted based on the port L2MTU values.

EVPN IP Fabric Storm-control

- IPv6 Static Anycast Gateway is not supported.
- The counter for Broadcast and Multicast storm-control are not supported in layer2- optimized-1 profile.

Increase scale support for class-maps under the service policy

- The ACL/VLAN/BD Rate Limiting scale numbers are dependent on tcam profile configured. Basically, based on the tcam entries reserved for the feature, user can scale number of policers/stats for appropriate application.

Consider below example with tcam profile “layer2-optimised-1”.

- Create 2K Vlan/BD based class-maps and 2K ACL based class-maps associate those with policy-map pmap1.
- Configure 1k distinct policer attributes (cir/cbs/eir/ebs) for all the policy- map/class- map combination and bind the policy-map pmap1 to any interface.
- Now overall there will be 4K policers active for that interface with 4k distinct class- maps (match criteria).
 - Note: The 4K policers (class-maps) scale will not be applicable to port-channel. There are only 1,215 policers are reserved for port-channels.
 - Based on the requirement user must set the tcam profile and must reboot the box for activating the same.

MPLS XC Scale increase 64K

- 32k XC supported for FRR and 64k supported for non-FRR

Import TLS Server Certificate and Private key without any Trust Point

- TLS certificate will be deleted when perform full-install upgrade

Dynamic Route Leaking Behavior

Decision to leak is made at the time of route install by checking route policy that are configured. This is why the routes that are installed prior to configuring the import route-map are not leaked.

For this feature to be effective in SLX,

1. Configure the route-map command `ip import routes <vrf> route-map <>` first and then configure the static routes to be imported.
2. Do a `clear ip route` on the source once the route-map is applied.

Source interface support for Tacacs server

- Chassis IP is not supported as a source-interface.

Disable Default rule for RACL

- Only default Tcam profile is supported for RACL

Defects

Open Defects in 18r.1.00p

There are no open defects as of August 2024 in 18r.1.00p.

Defects closed in 18r.1.00p

This section lists software defects with Critical, High, and Medium Technical Severity closed with code changes as of August 2024 in 18r.1.00p.

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-72555	Issue ID:	SLXOS-72555
Severity:	S2 - Major		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	High Availability
Symptom:	Device may go for a rolling reboot.		
Condition:	when HA failover is executed.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-73416	Issue ID:	SLXOS-73416
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00ca
Technology Group:	Security	Technology:	RADIUS
Symptom:	Unexpected reboot on the router.		
Condition:	SLX device is configured with RADIUS configurations and continuous session logins were performed.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-74605	Issue ID:	SLXOS-74605
Severity:	S2 - Major		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Security	Technology:	RADIUS
Symptom:	unexpected reboot on the router.		
Condition:	SLX device is configured with RADIUS configurations and continuous session logins were performed.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-74643	Issue ID:	SLXOS-74643
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00mc
Technology Group:	Layer 3 Routing/Network Layer	Technology:	BFD - BiDirectional Forwarding Detection
Symptom:	BFD control packets sent with INIT status to peer although the overall status is UP.		
Condition:	This scenario was observed during BFD session establishment, or any BFD state change occurs.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-75348	Issue ID:	SLXOS-75348
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Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00mc
Technology Group:	Traffic Management	Technology:	QoS - Quality of Service
Symptom:	The qosd process terminate on the active management module after a linecard reloads.		
Condition:	(1) Configure a null class-map with no action rules (objects) (2) Reload a line card		
Workaround:	Ensure that there is no Null class-map with no action objects.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-75606	Issue ID:	SLXOS-75606
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00mc
Technology Group:	Network Automation and Orchestration	Technology:	NETCONF - Network Configuration Protocol
Symptom:	Curl API fails to fetch all interfaces, displaying "No more interfaces to show."		
Condition:	'get-interface-detail' API to be tried with 'last-rcvd-interface' command.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-67385	Issue ID:	SLXOS-75905
Severity:	S2 - Major		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00ch
Technology Group:	MPLS	Technology:	MPLS VPLS - Virtual Private LAN Services
Symptom:	Pseudowires flaps		
Condition:	After a link-down event.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-76681	Issue ID:	SLXOS-76770
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLXOS 18r.1.00mc
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	Other
Symptom:	Line card encountered an Out of Memory (OOM) condition.		
Condition:	On running cronjob to collect info on core/FFDC files.		

Defects closed in 18r.1.00n

This section lists software defects with Critical, High, and Medium Technical Severity closed with code changes as of July 2023 in 18r.1.00n

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-49668	Issue ID:	SLXOS-49669
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00ca
Technology Group:	Monitoring	Technology:	RAS - Reliability,

			Availability, and Serviceability
Symptom:	show audit log displays single log		
Condition:	Rare scenario, When audit log file got corrupted		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-60742	Issue ID:	SLXOS-60742
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00g
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	CLI - Command Line Interface
Symptom:	Wrong login password or username, Failed SSH login		
Condition:	Failed SSH login		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-65442	Issue ID:	SLXOS-65442
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00j
Technology Group:	Other	Technology:	Other
Symptom:	logrotate.conf doesn't gets executed during logrotate.		
Condition:	During log rotation, when logrotate command is used on logrotate.conf.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-65891	Issue ID:	SLXOS-65891
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00j
Technology Group:	Other	Technology:	Other
Symptom:	Reload of LCs in rare scenarios		
Condition:	Kernel experiences memory related error in some corner case		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-66426	Issue ID:	SLXOS-66858
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 20.3.4
Technology Group:	Layer 2 Switching	Technology:	VLAN - Virtual LAN
Symptom:	'show interface <phy/po> switchport' output has incorrect Active VLANs after a VLAN is removed from the interface.		
Condition:	When a Vlan is added on to an interface in the order 'switchport trunk native-vlan <vlan-id>' and 'switchport trunk allowed vlan add <vlan-id>', due to cleanup issue, even after removing the vlan using 'switchport trunk allowed vlan remove <vlan-id>', vlan is still showing up in 'show interface <phy/po> switchport' output and also in LIF output associated to vlan.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-66943	Issue ID:	SLXOS-66943
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00j
Technology Group:	MPLS	Technology:	LDP - Label

			Distribution Protocol
Symptom:	SLX ignores the LDP MAC withdrawal from juniper.		
Condition:	SLX ignores the LDP MAC withdrawal from juniper when juniper sets the IP address as 0.0.0.0.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-67923	Issue ID:	SLXOS-67923
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00j
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	Other
Symptom:	REST interface does not support configuring "vlan any" for mac access-list.		
Condition:	If "vlan any" is specified for mac access-list in REST configuration API		
Workaround:	Use CLI to configure "vlan any" for "mac access-list"		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-68082	Issue ID:	SLXOS-68082
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Traffic Management	Technology:	QoS - Quality of Service
Symptom:	Packet loss can be seen for 1518 byte known unicast frames at 95% line rate on a 100G interface of SLX 9850.		
Condition:	Without flow control enabled		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-68225	Issue ID:	SLXOS-68225
Severity:	S2 - Major		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00c
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	CLI - Command Line Interface
Symptom:	Unexpected reload of the SLX device.		
Condition:	When we perform the CLI cmd "show bridge-domain" with presence of description has the special characters (Ex: <,>).		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-68589	Issue ID:	SLXOS-68589
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Security	Technology:	RADIUS
Symptom:	CLI password string not masked on RADIUS accounting request and audit.log.		
Condition:	On executing authentication based CLI commands.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-68731	Issue ID:	SLXOS-68731
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Security	Technology:	AAA - Authentication, Authorization, and

			Accounting
Symptom:	Disabling AAA accounting does not appear in accounting log.		
Condition:	Disabling AAA accounting.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-69352	Issue ID:	SLXOS-69352
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00ch
Technology Group:	Other	Technology:	Other
Symptom:	Reload of LCs in rare scenarios		
Condition:	Kernel experiences memory related error in some corner case		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-69512	Issue ID:	SLXOS-69512
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Layer 3 Routing/Network Layer	Technology:	ARP - Address Resolution Protocol
Symptom:	When ARP requests are received on a physical IP interface, duplicated ARP responses will be sent by SLX 9540/SLX 9640.		
Condition:	When ARP request is received on a physical IP interface on SLX 9540/SLX 9640.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-69514	Issue ID:	SLXOS-69514
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Monitoring	Technology:	Syslog
Symptom:	show logging audit log will dump only one entry, when there is a corruption in 'audit.storage' file.		
Condition:	AUDIT messages get overridden every time with a new event is generated, when 'audit.storage' file gets corrupted.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-68058	Issue ID:	SLXOS-69708
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 20.2.3j
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	CLI - Command Line Interface
Symptom:	SLX reloads when 'show media' command is executed		
Condition:	On 'show media' command execution when some SFPs are plugged in.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-69875	Issue ID:	SLXOS-69875
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Layer 2 Switching	Technology:	LAG - Link Aggregation Group

Symptom:	Invalid "Time since last interface status change" value for Port-channel.
Condition:	Member port flap.

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-70057	Issue ID:	SLXOS-70057
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	MPLS	Technology:	MPLS Traffic Engineering
Symptom:	Device reload was seen due to MPLSD reset when the interfaces are going down.		
Condition:	When the interfaces are going down, triggering the bandwidth calculation.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-70461	Issue ID:	SLXOS-70461
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00h
Technology Group:	IP Multicast	Technology:	IGMP - Internet Group Management Protocol
Symptom:	Switch reload on mc_hms module.		
Condition:	May hit when switch processes non-multicast mac (mac not start's with 01:00:5e) packet with jumbo sized on IGMP module.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-70892	Issue ID:	SLXOS-70892
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00h
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	Software Installation & Upgrade
Symptom:	firmware download options like noactivate, activate and recover are not available.		
Condition:	During firmware download command execution.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-71698	Issue ID:	SLXOS-71698
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00j
Technology Group:	Other	Technology:	Other
Symptom:	Reload of LCs in rare scenarios		
Condition:	kernel experiences memory related errors in corner cases		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-71903	Issue ID:	SLXOS-71903
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00a
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	SNMP - Simple Network

			Management Protocol
Symptom:	SNMP OID IF-MIB::ifType of port-channel returns value Other(1) instead of ieee8023adLag(161).		
Condition:	Configure port-channel.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-71915	Issue ID:	SLXOS-71915
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	CLI - Command Line Interface
Symptom:	"show running all bridge-domain" displays "mac-address withdrawal !default" though "mac-address withdrawal" is not a default configuration for bridge-domains		
Condition:	When user executes "show running all bridge-domain"		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-72638	Issue ID:	SLXOS-72638
Severity:	S3 - Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00m
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	CLI - Command Line Interface
Symptom:	"show bridge-domain" CLI does not display information about mac-address withdrawal		
Condition:	When user executes "show bridge-domain" or "show bridge-domain <bd>"		

Defects closed in 18r.1.00m

This section lists software defects with Critical, High, and Medium Technical Severity closed with code changes as of May 2022 in 18r.1.00m

Note: Parent Defect ID is the customer found Defect ID. The Issue ID is the tracking number uniquely used to check in the fix for each major release.

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-65427	Issue ID:	SLXOS-65427
Severity:	S2 – Major		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00j
Technology Group:	VPLS/VLL/PWM	Technology:	VPLS Data Path-LP
Symptom:	When we have VPLS configured with flow label on SLX9850 with two management cards, and the active card goes to switchover with standby there is traffic interruption for approximately for 20sec to recover.		
Condition:	We have VPLS configured with flow label on SLX9850 with two management cards. With this configuration when active card goes to switchover with standby and the configurations are synced along with flow label, UP notification was missed and hence the traffic interruption for approximately for 20sec to recover.		

Recovery	If no flow label configurations, the problem won't be seen when switchover happens.
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Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-64255	Issue ID:	SLXOS-64255
Severity:	S3 – Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00j
Technology Group:	Management	Technology:	CLI - Command Line Interface
Symptom:	ARP not resolved for the peer entry		
Condition:	When link fault is cleared.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-61254	Issue ID:	SLXOS-61254
Severity:	S3 – Moderate		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00ca
Technology Group:	MPLS	Technology:	LDP - Label Distribution Protocol
Symptom:	Duplicate LDP Address Withdraw Message sent from LDP for each VC-Peer.		
Condition:	Issue is seen when we do "clear mac-address" under a bridge domain.		

Parent Defect ID:	SLXOS-61035	Issue ID:	SLXOS-61035
Severity:	S4 – Minor		
Product:	SLX-OS	Reported in Release:	SLX-OS 18r.1.00e
Technology Group:	MPLS	Technology:	LDP - Label Distribution Protocol
Symptom:	Target LDP session crashes when VPLS address withdraw message is received during interop testing		
Condition:	This issue is encountered when address withdraw message with empty TLV is received from other vendor		
Recovery	When empty TLV message is received instead of processing it system will ignore.		