

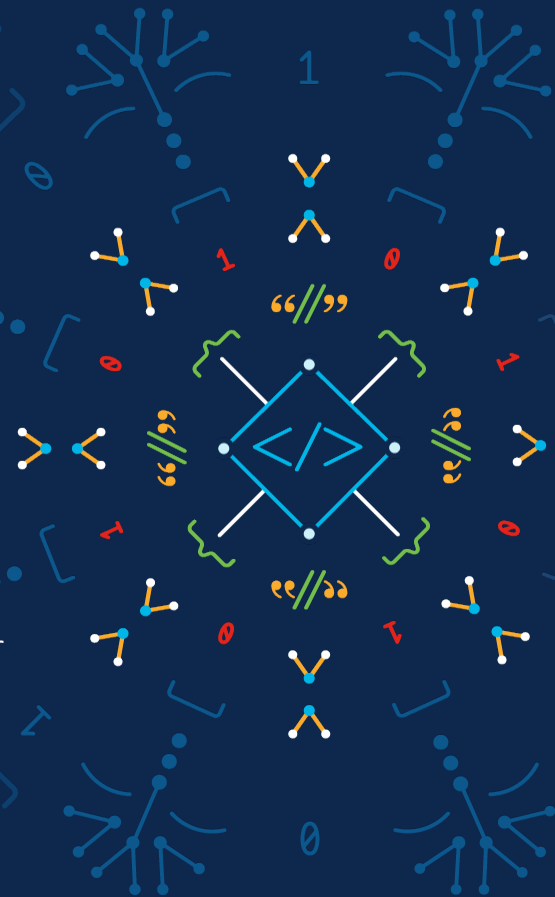
Crosswork Hierarchical Controller

The API to your network

Yona Shikhmanter – Customer Success Product Manager

Daniel Kraus – CX Architect

May 11th 2023

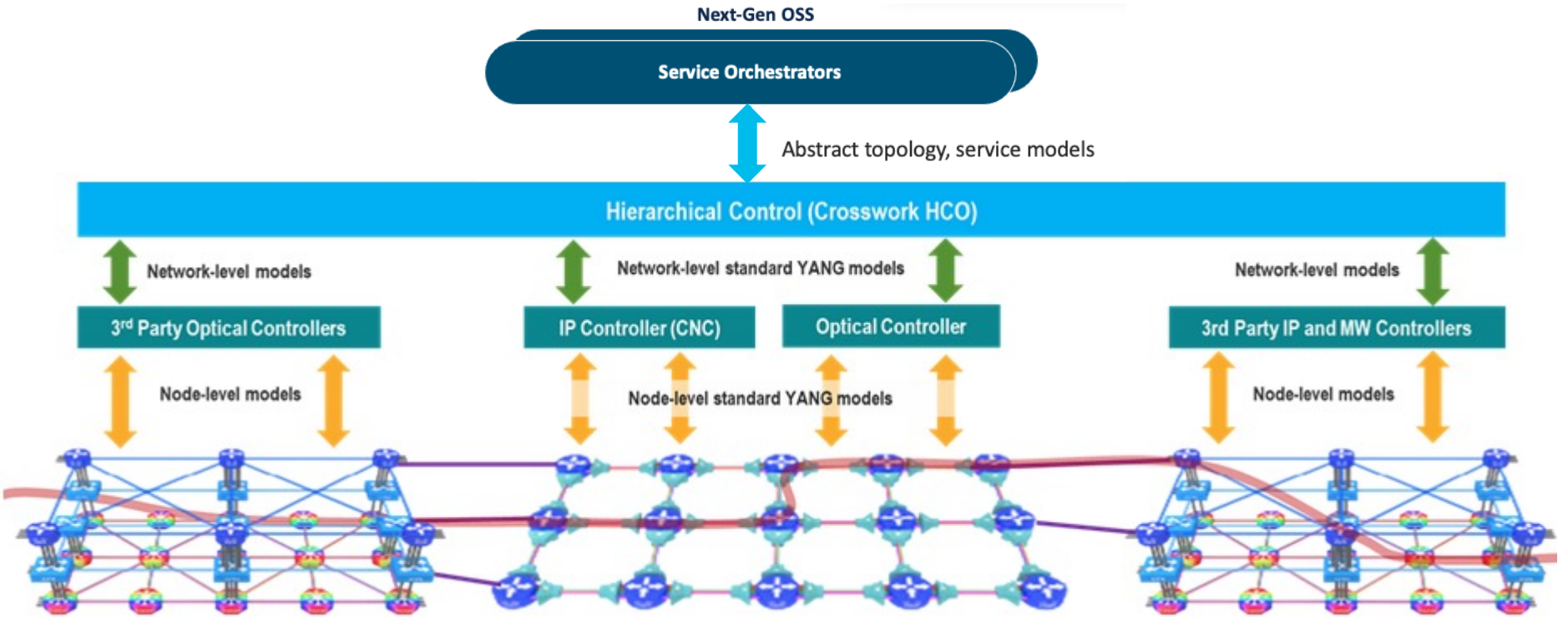


Agenda

- Introduction to CHCO
 - High-level overview
 - First glance at CHCO UI
- SHQL from 0 to hero
- SHQL demo and examples
 - SHQL App
 - REST API
 - CLI
 - NSO

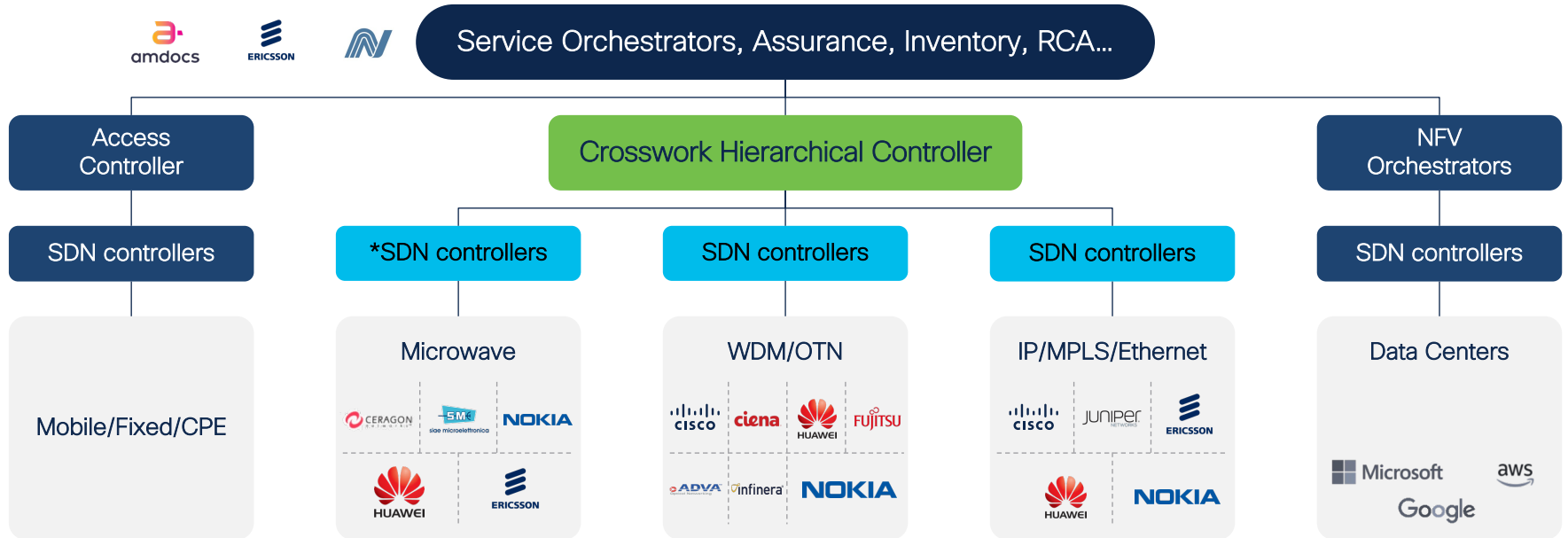
What is (C)HCO?

CHCO – Crosswork Hierarchical Controller



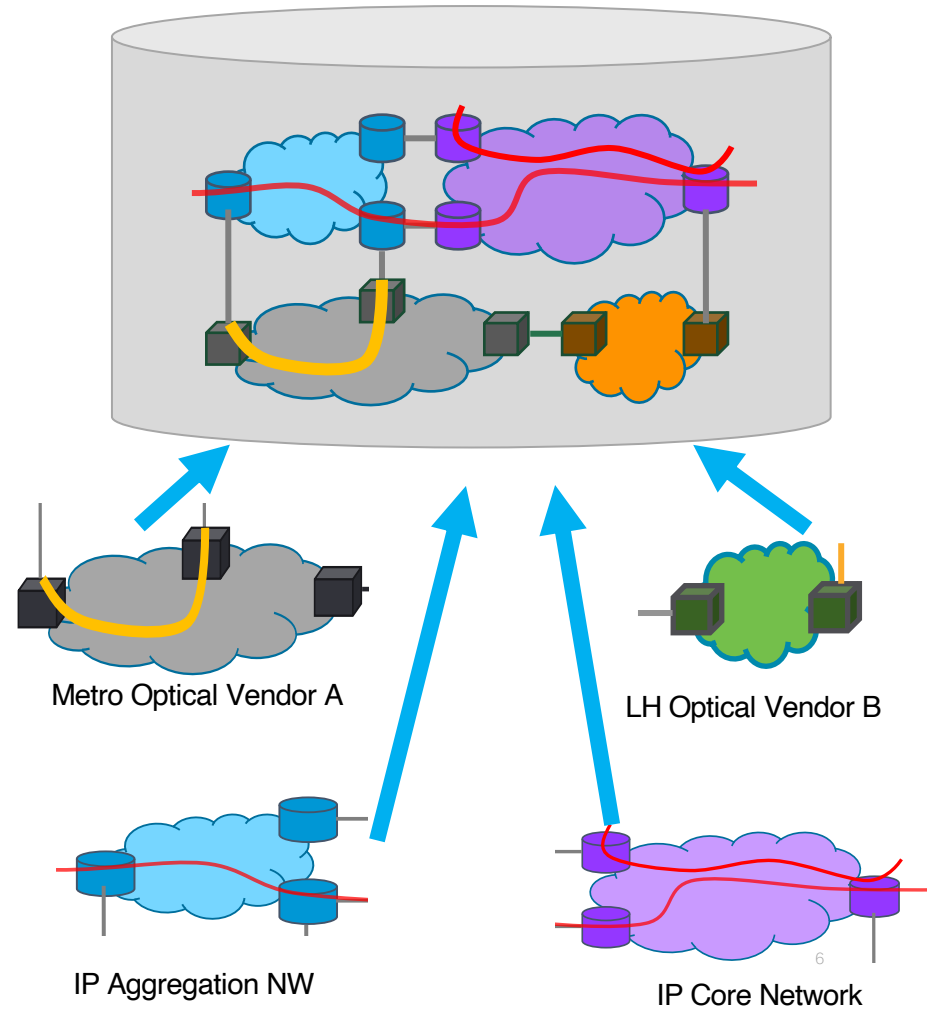
CHCO – Crosswork Hierarchical Controller

Next-Gen OSS

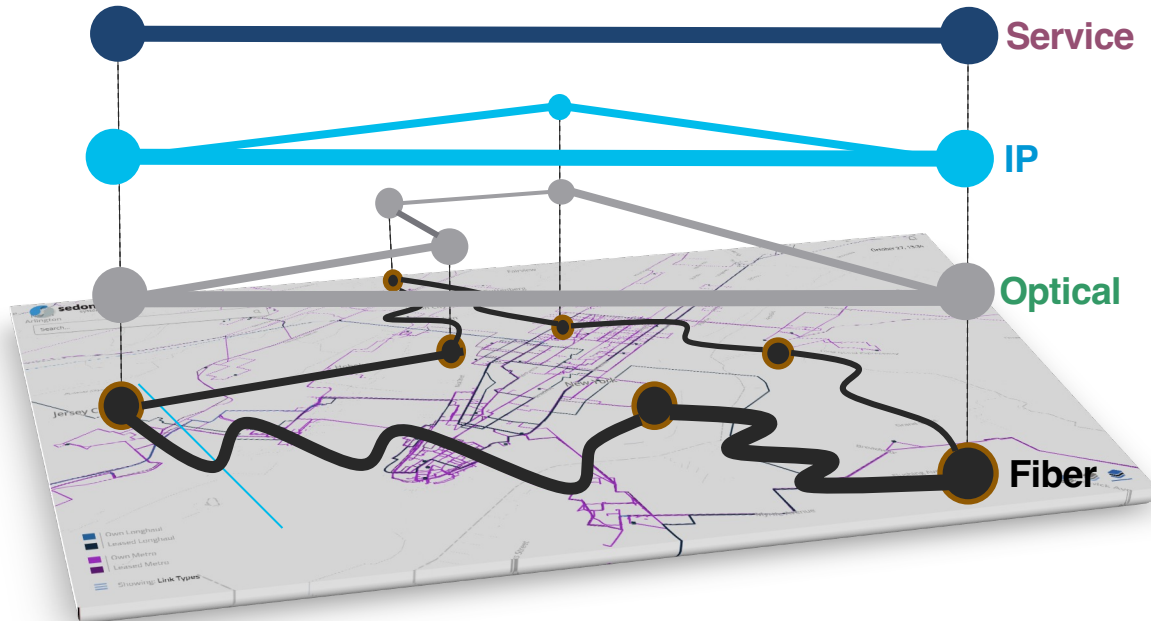


Crosswork Hierarchical Controller pre-integrated with most of the vendors

Putting the Network Puzzle Together



From Fiber to Service

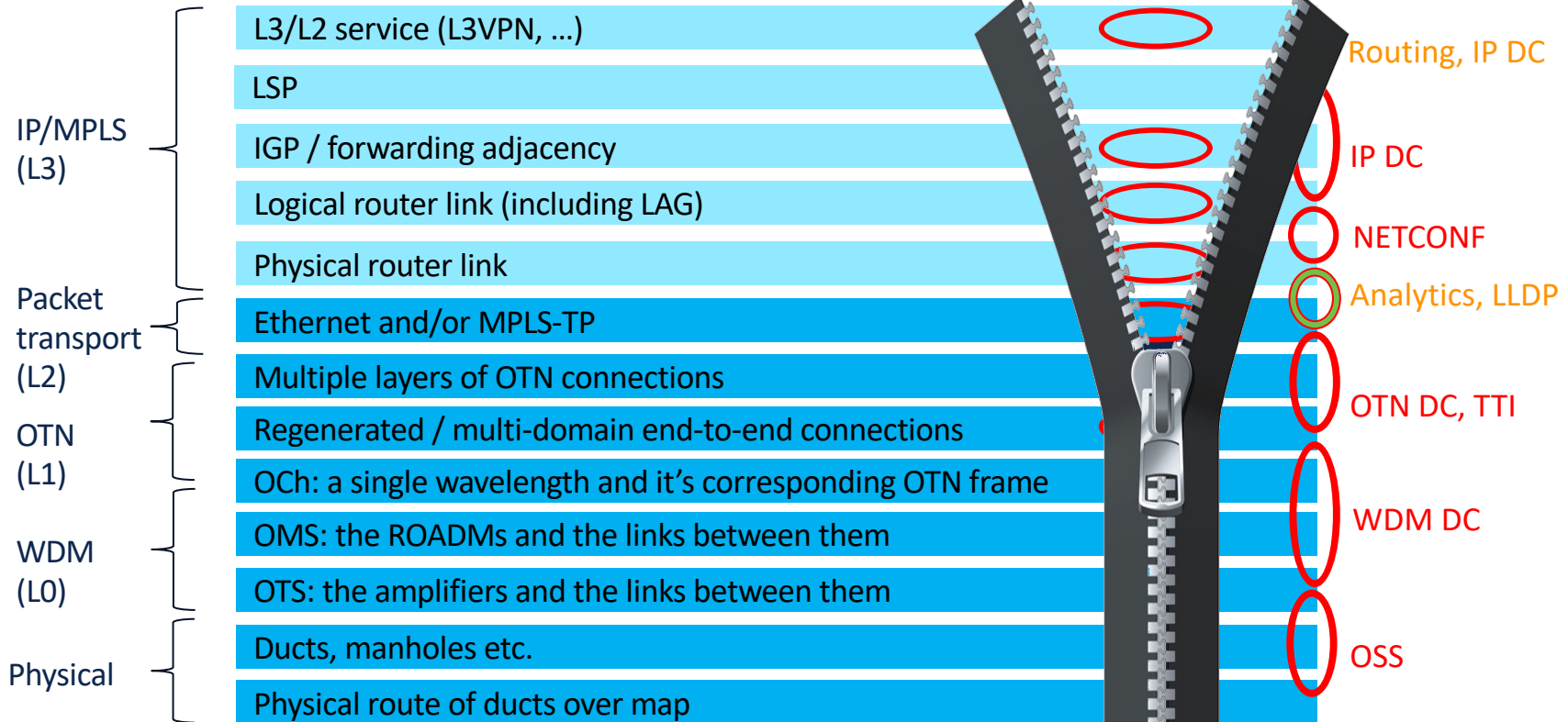


Complete: multi-layer, multi-vendor & multi-domain topology, traffic and services (SDN & legacy)

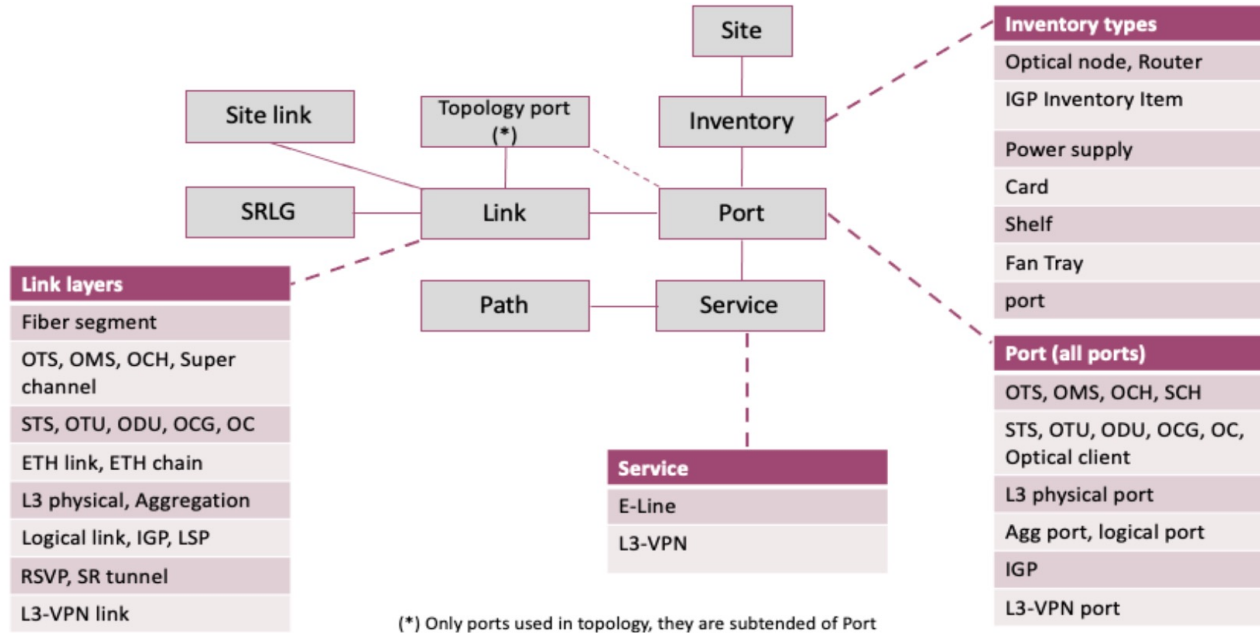
Current: automatically & ongoingly discovered – directly from the network

Correlated: dynamically deducing cross-domain connectivity

The CHCO model



The CHCO model



What is CHCO – A quick summary

- Hierarchical, multi-layer, multi-domain, multi-vendor
- Always up-to-date network model
- Single pane of glass
 - Provisioning
 - Visualization
 - Assurance

First glance at CHCO UI

SHQL – Sedona Hierarchical Query Language

SHQL – The network query language

- Problem statement

- Raw network data model too complex for BI tools
- Costly OSS development due to need to ingest complex network models

SHQL – The network query language

TIP

Solution

Sedona Hierarchical Query Language (SHQL)

Extract complex network data across layers, in a simple, flat structure

- Navigation up and down the layers
- Transform from one object type to another
- Integrated time machine

Usage patterns

- By HCO **apps**
- Creation of customized, rule-based **tags**
- Through Hierarchical Controller REST **API**
- Through CLI
- Through NSO NED (REST API)

SHQL – The network query language

TIP

Examples

“All core routers”:

```
inventory_item[.type = "ROUTER" and .name contains "CR"]
```

“All ports of Cisco edge routers”:

```
inventory_item[.type = "ROUTER" and .name contains "ER" and .vendor = "Cisco"] | port
```

“All logical links going to/from site FRA”:

```
site[.name contains "FRA"] | inventory_item | port | link [.layer = "R_LOGICAL"]
```

“All WDM links that are down and affect an LSP that is down”:

```
link[.layer = "LSP" and .operStatus = "DOWN"] | downward | port |  
link[.layer = "OMS" and .operStatus = "DOWN"]
```

First glance at the CHCO UI

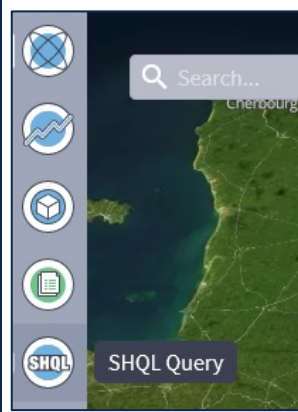
Overview

- 1 SHQL enables you to query the HCO model in an intuitive way
- 2 Replies are in JSON format
- 3 There are many filters, commands and options to make your query sharp to the point
- 4 Reply's data structure can be manipulated
- 5 SHQL can be queried by API

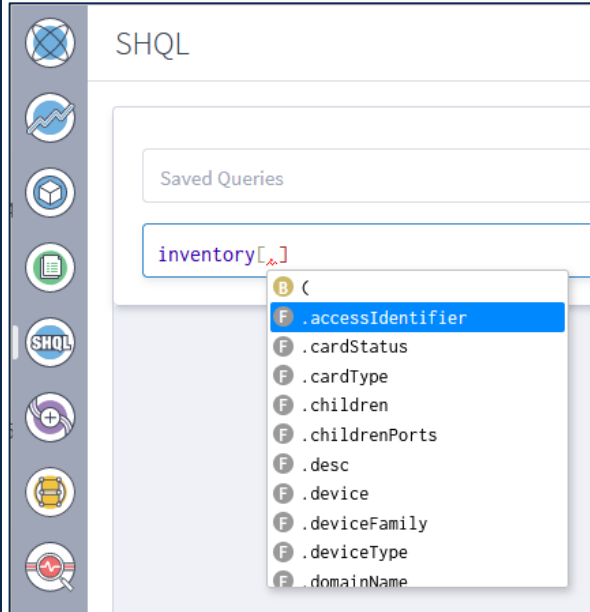
Using SHQL

SHQL Application

- An intuitive application
- Auto completion and suggestion of possible objects, attributes and operands



* The application's icon can be found on the left bar



Using "." (dot) will display all the properties related to the selected item

The retrieved data is organized under its related tabs by model objects.

You can sort and filter values by column.

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface with a table of RadioDeviceInventoryItem. The table has columns: Guid, Type, AccessIdentifier, Desc, Mox, Nar, Pan, Par, Pro, Ser, Ven, Dev, Eq, Plu, Tur, T. A filter dropdown menu is open over the table, showing options: Filter, Cancel, Apply, Hide Column, and Restore All Columns. The table contains 28 items, with the first few rows visible:

Guid	Type	AccessIdentifier	Desc	Mox	Nar	Pan	Par	Pro	Ser	Ven	Dev	Eq	Plu	Tur	T
IN/PORT/161...	PORT	1/1/3 (1-1-3-8_5)	SFP+, 1310nm, 10GE/OTU2/OC192/FC1200					to...	FN...	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/00d...	PORT	1/1/4 (1-1-4-8_5)	100GBASE-LR4, 4x25G, WDM, SMF, 1310NM, 10K...					to...	N/A	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/2f13...	PORT	1/1/3 (1-1-3-8_5)	10C-3 12-42dB CWDM 1511 nm					to...	N/A	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/d07...	PORT	1/1/3 (1-1-3-8_5)	OC-3 0-34dB CWDM 1511 nm Low TX Power					to...	N/A	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/foed...	PORT	1/2/2 (1-2-2-8_5)	MIC (Maintenance Interface Card)					to...	N/A	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/2cb...	PORT	1/2/2 (1-2-2-8_5)	Power Card 60A breakerless	N/A	1/...	IN/...	NT...	to...	N/A	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/23e...	PORT	1/2/1 (1-2-1-8_5)	SFP+, 1310nm, 10GE/OTU2/OC192/FC1200	N/A	1/...	IN/...	16...	to...	FN...	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/bdc...	PORT	1/1/3 (1-1-3-8_5)	SFP+, 1310nm, 10GE/OTU2/OC192/FC1200	N/A	1/...	IN/...	16...	to...	FN...	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/182...	PORT	1/1/2 (1-1-2-8_5)	SFP+, 1310nm, 10GE/OTU2/OC192/FC1200	N/A	1/...	IN/...	16...	to...	FN...	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/816...	PORT	1/2/4 (1-2-4-8_5)	Power Card 60A breakerless	N/A	1/...	IN/...	NT...	to...	N/A	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/843...	PORT	1/3/1 (1-3-1-8_5)	100GBASE-LR4, 4x25G, WDM, SMF, 1310NM, 10K...	N/A	1/...	IN/...	16...	to...	FN...	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/b68...	PORT	1/1/2 (1-1-2-8_5)	SFP+, 1310nm, 10GE/OTU2/OC192/FC1200	N/A	1/...	IN/...	16...	to...	FN...	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	
IN/PORT/161...	PORT	1/1/3 (1-1-3-8_5)	10C-3 12-42dB CWDM 1511 nm	N/A	1/...	IN/...	NT...	to...	N/A	Ci...	IN/...	IN...	PL...	N...	

Selecting object from the table, displays its properties in JSON format.

```
JSON
{
  "accessIdentifier": null,
  "children": null,
  "desc": null,
  "deviceFamily": "NCS5700 Series",
  "deviceType": "NCS-57B1-6D24-SYS",
  "extra": {
    "is_core": true,
    "is_zr": true
  },
  "guid": "IN/Router/cisco/ZR/772af388adf5b1d",
  "managementIp": "10.41.0.9",
  "modelName": null,
  "name": "ZR_CR2.VAL",
  "parent": null,
  "partNumber": "N/A",
  "provider": "Topogen_Cisco",
  "reachabilityStatus": "REACHABLE",
  "serialNumber": "FOC2502R781",
  "site": {
    "guid": "ST/ac13481febe5"
  },
  "softwareVersion": "IOS-XR 7.3.2.33I",
  "srlgs": [],
  "tags": {
    "Region": [
```

Saving\Deleting Queries

- A query can be stored in the “Saved Queries” dropdown menu for repeated use.
- To save a query, click the “Save As” button and a dialog box appears, type a name for the query and click Save.
- Select a query from the dropdown list of saved queries.
- Click “Delete Query” button, a confirmation message appears click “Delete” again and the query is removed from the list.

REST API

- SHQL queries can be sent by REST API and get results in JSON format.
- URL: `https://<HCO_IP>/api/v2/shql`
- Use **POST** method
- Add the SHQL query to the body as text

REST API

The screenshot displays a REST client interface for a POST request to the endpoint `https://{{hco_ip}}/api/v2/shql`. The request body is `inventory[.type="ROUTER"]`. The response is a JSON array containing two objects. The first object represents a router with the following details:

- `type`: "ROUTER"
- `deviceFamily`: "8000 Series"
- `deviceType`: "8201"
- `managementIp`: "192.168.101.147"
- `reachabilityStatus`: "REACHABLE"
- `serialNumber`: "FOC2217CZTB"
- `softwareVersion`: "IOS-XR 7.9.1.32I"
- `srilgs`: []
- `vendor`: "Cisco"
- `guid`: "IN/ios-xr/ROUTER-agg3"

The second object in the array is:

- `type`: "ROUTER"
- `name`: "agg3"
- `desc`: "agg3"
- `provider`: "ios-xr"
- `site`: {
 - `guid`: "ST/Nancy"}
- `tags`: {}

NSO

```
ncsadmin@ncs# show running-config devices device chc
devices device chc
  address 10.48.188.24
  port 443
  authgroup chc
  device-type generic ned-id cisco-chc-gen-1.1
  trace raw
  ned-settings cisco-chc connection authentication method basic
  ned-settings cisco-chc connection ssl accept-any true
  ned-settings cisco-chc connection rest-only true
  ned-settings cisco-chc restconf url-base /api/v2
  ned-settings cisco-chc logger level debug
  state admin-state unlocked
```

```
ncsadmin@ncs# devices device chc live-status exec shql query "link[.layer='IGP']limit(1)"
result [{"paths": [], "srAdjacencySids": {"nodeA": [{"sid": 24001, "sidType": "LOCAL_MPLS_LABEL", "isProtected": true, "isAdjacencyGroup": false, "isPersistent": true, "weight": 0}, {"sid": 24000, "sidType": "LOCAL_MPLS_LABEL", "isProtected": false, "isAdjacencyGroup": false, "isPersistent": true, "weight": 0}], "nodeB": [{"sid": 24003, "sidType": "LOCAL_MPLS_LABEL", "isProtected": true, "isAdjacencyGroup": false, "isPersistent": true, "weight": 0}, {"sid": 24002, "sidType": "LOCAL_MPLS_LABEL", "isProtected": false, "isAdjacencyGroup": false, "isPersistent": true, "weight": 0}], "srIgs": [], "guid": "LI/igp/isis/cnc-default-domain/12/c2/ip/10.0.0.78/rr1/ip/10.0.0.77", "layer": "IGP", "name": "c2 10.0.0.78 to rr1 10.0.0.77", "provider": "cnc", "bidi": true, "role": "REGULAR", "operStatus": "UP", "protectionStatus": "N_A", "pathGroupType": "SINGLE_PATH", "portA": {"guid": "PO/igp/isis/cnc-default-domain/c2/12/ip/10.0.0.78", "type": "IGP"}, "portB": {"guid": "PO/igp/isis/cnc-default-domain/rr1/12/ip/10.0.0.77", "type": "IGP"}, "tags": {}}]
```

SHQL Conditions

Conditions

Operand	Numerical	String	Description
=	✓	✓	Equal to.
>	✓		Larger than.
>=	✓		Larger than or equal to.
contains		✓	Partial match.
endswith		✓	Ending with a given pattern.
has			Item in an array. Use to look for an item when the field is a list.
in	✓	✓	Matched list of patterns. Use when the field is a single item and the filter contains multiple items.
intersect	✓		Geographical intersection of regions at a specific longitude and latitude. For example: region[.geometry intersect (4.8945398, 52.3666)]
is		✓	Boolean (true / false) and null.
not		✓	Together with is, contains, endswith, startswith, to negate the condition.
startswith		✓	Starting with a given pattern.

SHQL Filters

How to filter using conditions?

Conditions are placed within square brackets([]). And you can use them to filter results by a specific attribute's value

Example:

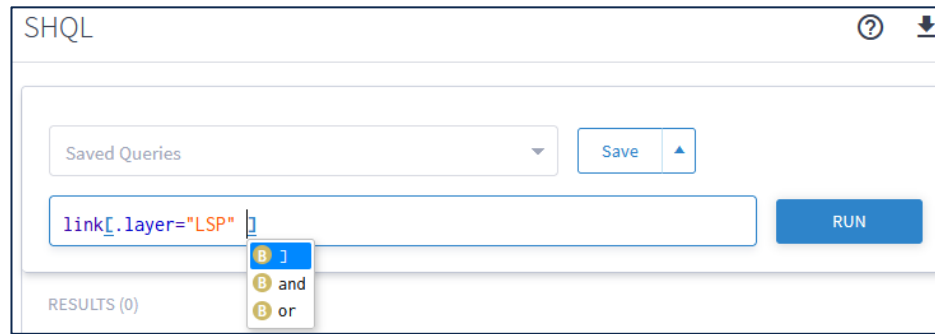
```
inventory_item [.vendor="Cisco"]
```

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface with a query filter `inventory_item[.vendor="Cisco"]` and a table of results. The table has 16 columns: Guid, Type, Acces, Desc, Mode, Name, Paren, PartN, Provi, Serial, Vend, Extra, Devio, Equip, Plugg, Suppi, and Tunat. The results are filtered to show 1612 items, all of which are of Type 'PORT' and Vendor 'Cisco'.

Guid	Type	Acces	Desc	Mode	Name	Paren	PartN	Provi	Serial	Vend	Extra	Devio	Equip	Plugg	Suppi	Tunat
1612 ITEMS																
IN/o...	PORT	e34d...			POR...	IN/o...		onc		Cisco	[ui...	IN/o...	INST...	NON...		NON...
IN/o...	PORT	f9d7...			POR...	IN/o...		onc		Cisco	[ui...	IN/o...	INST...	NON...		NON...
IN/o...	PORT	25f6...			POR...	IN/o...		onc		Cisco	[ui...	IN/o...	INST...	NON...		NON...
IN/o...	PORT	a917...			POR...	IN/o...		onc		Cisco	[ui...	IN/o...	INST...	NON...		NON...
IN/o...	PORT	8164...			POR...	IN/o...		onc		Cisco	[ui...	IN/o...	INST...	NON...		NON...
IN/o...	PORT	f79f9...			POR...	IN/o...		onc		Cisco	[ui...	IN/o...	INST...	NON...		NON...
IN/o...	PORT	657b...			POR...	IN/o...		onc		Cisco	[ui...	IN/o...	INST...	NON...		NON...

- You can combine two or more conditions in order to get specific results, using the logical operator **and/or**
- Example:
link[.layer="LSP" and .name contains "MIL"]

and\or Operators



SHQL Transformation

Transforming what?

- You can add an object type to the query command and determine if the data to be retrieved is transformed from one object type to another object type, or if the data reflects a collection of multiple object types and their related items.

The screenshot shows a network management interface. At the top, a query is entered: `link[.layer="LSP"]|port`. Below the query, the results are displayed under the heading "RESULTS (75)". A button labeled "IGP Port (75)" is visible. Below the button is a table with the following columns: Guid, Type, AdminStatus, Device, LowerPorts, and Name. The table contains three rows of data, each representing an IGP port.

Guid	Type	AdminStatus	Device	LowerPorts	Name
PO/igp/80b3ad...	IGP	UP	IN/IGP/isis/318...	['guid': 'PO/r_L...	10.40.0.85
PO/igp/fdb526f...	IGP	UP	IN/IGP/isis/5ed...	['guid': 'PO/r_L...	10.40.0.38
PO/igp/c8ec75...	IGP	UP	IN/IGP/isis/000f...	['guid': 'PO/r_L...	10.40.0.10

Transformation Types

- **Transformation:** Add a pipe (|) to the query command before adding the new object type. Transforms the results relating to the previous object type to output for the new object type.
- **Collection:** Add an ampersand (&) to the query command before adding the new object type. Retrieves all the output for all the preceding object types.
- **As:** Add a temporary variable. Enables you to create a query with an object type that is not related to the preceding object type.

Transformation '|'

- Example:

```
inventory[.vendor="Cisco" and  
.type="ROUTER"] | port
```

- The query will transform the inventory of Cisco routers to the inventory of ports that belong to Cisco routers

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface with a query: `inventory[.vendor="Cisco" and .type="ROUTER"] | port`. The results are categorized by port type, with 'OCH Port (40)' selected. The table below shows the first 8 rows of the results.

Guid	Type	AdminStat	Desc	Device	IfIndex	Name	OperStatu	Parent	Provider	UpperPort	Extra
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	4	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	3	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	5	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	6	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	4	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	6	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	3	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	5	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...
PO/ios-xr...	OCH	UP	OCH port...	IN/ios-xr/...	3	Optics0/...	UP	IN/ios-xr/...	ios-xr	{{'guid': '...	{'modula...

Collection ‘&’

- The next query is an example:

```
inventory[.vendor="Cisco" and  
.type="ROUTER"] & site
```

- The query will get the Cisco routers **and** the sites where those Cisco routers belong.

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface with a query and its results. The query is `inventory[.vendor="Cisco" and .type="ROUTER"] & site`. The results are displayed in a table with columns: Guid, Latitude, Longitude, Name, and Parent. The results are filtered to show 101 Router items and 50 Site items.

Guid	Latitude	Longitude	Name	Parent
50 ITEMS				
ST/873c5ef20029	51.4964023	-0.0435769	SQY	ST/873c5ef20029_0
ST/e7df76d7a9cb	48.856614	2.3522219	PAR	ST/e7df76d7a9cb_0
ST/387e46c327b2	59.9342802	30.3350986	SPB	ST/387e46c327b2_0
ST/d1758c678510	41.351935	2.119693	TSY	ST/ba7d24f4bc71_0
ST/21408a72af75	50.1109221	8.6821267	FRA	ST/21408a72af75_0
ST/09f353dd127b	54.77897	32.0471812	SMOL	ST/09f353dd127b_0
ST/dfa822c31d64	45.4642035	9.189982	MIL	ST/dfa822c31d64_0
ST/bf2b6fbc045	41.397379	2.173843	NEN	ST/ba7d24f4bc71_0
ST/c8037c4efe39	32.0852999	34.7817676	TLV	ST/c8037c4efe39_0
ST/8d3bb99cab18	41.3838907	2.1941912	MPM	ST/ba7d24f4bc71_0
ST/56ceb1686268	53.4807593	-2.2426305	MAN	ST/56ceb1686268_0

Temporary Variable

- The next query is an example:

```
inventory[.vendor="Cisco" and  
.type="ROUTER"] as C & C | port & C |  
site
```

- The query will transform the inventory of Cisco routers to the inventory of ports that belong to Cisco routers and sites where Cisco routers exists.

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface with a query and its results. The query is: `inventory[.vendor="Cisco" and .type="ROUTER"] as C & C | port & C | site`. The results are displayed in a table with columns: Guild, Latitude, Longitude, Name, and Parent. The table shows 50 items, with the first 10 items listed below.

Guild	Latitude	Longitude	Name	Parent
ST/873c5ef20029	51.4964023	-0.0435769	SQY	ST/873c5ef20029_0
ST/e7df76d7a9cb	48.856614	2.3522219	PAR	ST/e7df76d7a9cb_0
ST/387e46c327b2	59.9342802	30.3350986	SPB	ST/387e46c327b2_0
ST/d1758c678510	41.351935	2.119693	TSY	ST/ba7d24f4bc71_0
ST/21408a72af75	50.1109221	8.6821267	FRA	ST/21408a72af75_0
ST/09f353dd127b	54.77897	32.0471812	SMOL	ST/09f353dd127b_0
ST/dfa822c31d64	45.4642035	9.189982	MIL	ST/dfa822c31d64_0
ST/bf2bf6fbc045	41.397379	2.173843	NEN	ST/ba7d24f4bc71_0
ST/c8037c4efe39	32.0852999	34.7817676	TLV	ST/c8037c4efe39_0
ST/8d3bb99cab18	41.3838907	2.1941912	MPM	ST/ba7d24f4bc71_0
ST/56ceb1686268	53.4807593	-2.2426305	MAN	ST/56ceb1686268_0

SHQL Function

What is it for?

- Functions are preceded by a pipe in the query command line.
- You can retrieve an item and then specify whether to retrieve related items from either above or below the layer, or from both above and below. These recursive operations are valid for port, link, site, inventory, and visual site.

Function	Description
Downward	Retrieves items from below the layer of the specified item
Upward	Retrieves items from above the layer of the specified item
Span	Retrieves items from below and above the layer of the specified item
FTS	Free text search. Retrieves items according to the search string you enter.
Retrospective(@)	Retrieves items from the past according to a given timestamp.

downward

- The next query is an example for downward function:

```
link[.guid="
LI/lsp/1f4b8b41e4f8439d/1f4b8b41e4f8439d/819a97ce362
efdba/819a97ce362efdba/lsp_1675768612839"] |
downward
```

- The query will retrieve information from all layers bellow the selected LSP link.

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Structured Query Language) interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query: `link[.guid = "LI/lsp/1f4b8b41e4f8439d/1f4b8b41e4f8439d/819a97ce362efdba/819a97ce362efdba/lsp_1675768612839"] | downward`. Below the query is a "RUN" button. The results section shows 34 results, with filters for OCH Link (3), OTU Link (3), ODU Link (6), Ethernet Link (9), L3 Physical Link (4), Logical Link (4), IGP Link (4), and LSP Link (1). The table below displays the first three items.

Guid	Layer	Name	OperStatus	PathGroupTyp	PortA	PortB	ProtectionSta	Provider	Role
LI/och/0ba5...	OCH	SD1MIL01/2...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	PO/och/0ba...	PO/och/bef...	N_A	topogen-cie...	REGULAR
LI/och/b0bd...	OCH	SD1BCN01/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	PO/och/b0b...	PO/och/0ba...	N_A	topogen-cie...	REGULAR
LI/och/b0bd...	OCH	SD1BCN01/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	PO/och/b0b...	PO/och/7bd...	N_A	topogen-cie...	REGULAR

upward

- The next query is an example for upward function:

```
link[.guid="LI/och/df753d953c1e1c8f/ce53d59c94a8e31d/7a40fa5ff5dee0da/ce53d59c94a8e31d"] | upward
```

- The query will retrieve information from all layers above the selected item.

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Structured Query Language) interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query: `link[.guid="LI/och/df753d953c1e1c8f/ce53d59c94a8e31d/7a40fa5ff5dee0da/ce53d59c94a8e31d"] | upward`. Below the search bar, there are several filter buttons: OCH Link (1), OTU Link (1), ODU Link (2), Ethernet Link (1), Pseudo-Wire Link (1), E-Line Link (1), L3 Physical Link (1), Logical Link (1), IGP Link (1), and LSP Link (129). The results table shows 1 item:

Guid	Layer	Name	OperStatus	PathGroupTyp	PortA	PortB	ProtectionSta	Provider	Role
LI/och/df75...	och	SD1BEL01/1...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	PO/och/df75...	PO/och/7a4...	N_A	topogen-cie...	REGULAR

span

- The next query is an example for span function:

```
link[.guid="LI/eth/1722e5a1036d6bfb/de3256bd56f3b2be/efe39da927430dc2/faaa692507fcc3b9"] | span
```

- The query will retrieve information from all layer bellow and above the selected item.

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Structured Query Language) interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query: `link[.guid="LI/eth/1722e5a1036d6bfb/de3256bd56f3b2be/efe39da927430dc2/faaa692507fcc3b9"] | span`. Below the search bar, there are several filter buttons: OCH Link (1), OTU Link (1), ODU Link (2), Ethernet Link (1), L3 Physical Link (1), Aggregation Link (1), Logical Link (1), IGP Link (1), SR Policy Link (3), LSP Link (210), and SR Segment Link (3). The results section shows a table with 225 items. The first item is highlighted.

Guid	Layer	Name	OperStatus	PathGroupTyp	PortA	PortB	ProtectionSta	Provider	Role
LI/och/1722...	och	SD1FRA01/2...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	PO/och/172...	PO/och/efe3...	N_A	topogen-cie...	REGULAR

Free Text

- The next query is an example for free text search function:

```
link | fts ("sto")
```

- The query will retrieve information of all links that contains the string “sto” in any of its fields.
- It is not a recommended way as it may bring a lot of irrelevant objects in the response

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Structured Query Language) interface. At the top, there is a search bar containing the query `link | fts ("sto")` and a **RUN** button. Below the search bar, there is a section for **RESULTS (100)** with several filter tabs: **Fiber Link (14)**, **OTS Link (16)**, **OMS Link (1)**, **NMCLink (1)**, **OCH Link (2)**, **OTU Link (1)**, **ODU Link (2)**, and **Ethernet Link (1)**. Under the **Fiber Link (14)** tab, there are sub-tabs for **L3 Physical Link (1)**, **LSP Link (59)**, and **McLink (2)**. The main table displays the results of the query, with columns for Guid, Layer, DistanceMeter, Name, OperStatus, PathGroupTyp, Paths, ProtectionSta, Provider, and Role. The table shows 14 items, all of which are Fiber links with a status of UP.

Guid	Layer	DistanceMeter	Name	OperStatus	PathGroupTyp	Paths	ProtectionSta	Provider	Role
14 ITEMS									
LI/fiber/481...	FIBER	66718	SD2MMO01/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	[[{'guid': 'PA/...	N_A	FiberGen_T...	REGULAR
LI/fiber/a29...	FIBER	53401	SD2GTBR1/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	[[{'guid': 'PA/...	N_A	FiberGen_T...	REGULAR
LI/fiber/e85...	FIBER	26432	SD2STO02/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	[[{'guid': 'PA/...	N_A	FiberGen_T...	REGULAR
LI/fiber/506...	FIBER	69407	SD2MMO01/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	[[{'guid': 'PA/...	N_A	FiberGen_T...	REGULAR
LI/fiber/f5d4...	FIBER	62414	SD2MMO01/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	[[{'guid': 'PA/...	N_A	FiberGen_T...	REGULAR
LI/fiber/6b4...	FIBER	69952	SD2MMO01/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	[[{'guid': 'PA/...	N_A	FiberGen_T...	REGULAR
LI/fiber/01d...	FIBER	317107	SD2STO02/...	UP	SINGLE_PATH	[[{'guid': 'PA/...	N_A	FiberGen_T...	REGULAR

Time Based Queries

Time Machine (Retrospective)

- Absolute time: @2019-05-10 10:00:00
- Relative time in the format:
`'-[0-9]+[ymwdHMS]: @-10H`
- Unix timestamp (ms): @1558610956000
- The next query is an example for retrospective function:
`@-40d link[.operStatus="DOWN"]`
- The query will retrieve information of all links that were down at specified time, in this example 40 days ago.

Again, what?

- HCO keeps records of all changes in the network inventory and topology. The changes are stored in the Database. Every change will be stored as a new record with the timestamp. A change is a record of any resource addition (ADD), deletion (DELETE) or attribute change (UPDATE).
- You can construct a query that uses a standard SHQL query to filter the model, then add the pipe (|) and filter the history table.

History Data

Example:

```
@-7d:-0d link | history[.action="UPDATE"]
```

The query will retrieve all the items that have a change during specified time span, for this example 7 days in the past.

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface with a query entered in the search bar: `@-7d:-0d link | history[.action="DELETE"]`. Below the query, the results are displayed as a table with 892 items. The table has columns for Action, ObjGuid, ObjName, ObjSubtype, ObjType, and Timestamp. The first few rows show DELETE actions on IGP objects, and the last few rows show DELETE actions on NMC objects.

Action	ObjGuid	ObjName	ObjSubtype	ObjType	Timestamp
#92 ITEMS					
DELETE	LI/igp/fc17fb38da2245b...	10.40.2.201 to 10.40.2.202	IGP	link	2023-04-30 13:13:41.968...
DELETE	LI/igp/6a103fc52b928b6...	10.40.3.238 to 10.40.3.237	IGP	link	2023-04-30 13:13:41.968...
DELETE	LI/igp/5d10e20b19de9b...	10.40.2.225 to 10.40.2.226	IGP	link	2023-04-30 13:13:41.968...
DELETE	LI/log/PO/r_logical/6a7f...	10.40.2.202 to 10.40.2.201	R_LOGICAL	link	2023-04-30 13:13:42.739...
DELETE	LI/log/PO/r_logical/10cf...	10.40.3.238 to 10.40.3.237	R_LOGICAL	link	2023-04-30 13:13:42.739...
DELETE	LI/log/PO/r_logical/064...	10.40.2.225 to 10.40.2.226	R_LOGICAL	link	2023-04-30 13:13:42.739...
DELETE	LI/nmc/d8acffc8c025511...	1-6-4 to 1-6-4_2	NMC	link	2023-05-02 09:16:12.567...
DELETE	LI/nmc/14a669f99f56a...	1-6-3 to 1-6-3_2	NMC	link	2023-05-02 09:16:12.567...

SHQL Output Functions

SHQL Output Functions

- You can add the functions to retrieve results and display them in a specific order. Typically, these functions are added at the end of the query command. You can also view specific properties for the query results.

Function	Description
asc (column)	Displays results in ascending natural order
desc (column)	Displays results in descending natural order
limit(#)	Limits the number of displayed results
after (GUID)	Displays only the results that follow the item with the specified GUID.
add_counters	Displays the total number per attribute value for the specified object type.
view	Displays the specified properties (with the labels provided) for the query results.

Ascending

- Example:
inventory [.type="ROUTER" and .name
endswith "VAL"] | asc(.name)
- The query will retrieve information of all Router which names end in “VAL” and order the results in ascending natural order.

SHQL

Saved Queries

inventory [.type="ROUTER" and .name endswith "VAL"] | asc(.name)

RESULTS (5)

Router (5)

Guid	Type	Name	PartNu	Provid	Serial#	Softwa	Vendo	Extra	Device	Device	Manag	Reachu	Site	Tags
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	CR1.VAL	N/A	topog...	89D0...	IOS-X...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	IOS-X...	R-IO...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Ven...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	CR2.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOC2...	IOS-X...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	ASR9...	ASR-9...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Ven...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	ER1.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOX0...	12.2(3...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	10000	C10008	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Ven...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	ZR_CR2.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOC2...	IOS-X...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	NCS5...	NCS...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Net...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	ZR_ER2.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOC2...	IOS-X...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	NCS5...	N540...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Net...

Descending

- Example:
inventory [.type="ROUTER" and .name
endswith "VAL"] | desc(.name)
- The query will retrieve information of all Router which names end in “VAL” and order the results in descending natural order.

SHQL

Saved Queries

inventory [.type="ROUTER" and .name endswith "VAL"] | desc(.name)

RESULTS (5)

[Router \(5\)](#)

Guid	Type	Name	PartNu	Provid	Serial#	Softwa	Vendor	Extra	Device	Device	Manag	Reach	Site	Tags
SYSTEMS														
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	ZR_ER2.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOC2...	IOS-X...	Cisco ...	[!is_zr...	NCS5...	N540...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Net...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	ZR_CR2.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOC2...	IOS-X...	Cisco ...	[!is_zr...	NCS5...	NCS-5...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Net...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	ER1.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOX0...	12.2[3...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	10000	C10008	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Ven...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	CR2.VAL	N/A	topog...	FOC2...	IOS-X...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	ASR9...	ASR-9...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Ven...
IN/Ro...	ROUTER	CR1.VAL	N/A	topog...	89D0...	IOS-X...	Cisco	[!is_zr...	IOS-X...	R-IOS...	10.40...	REAC...	ST/ac...	[!Ven...

Limit

- Example:

```
link[.layer="LSP*"] | limit (10)
```

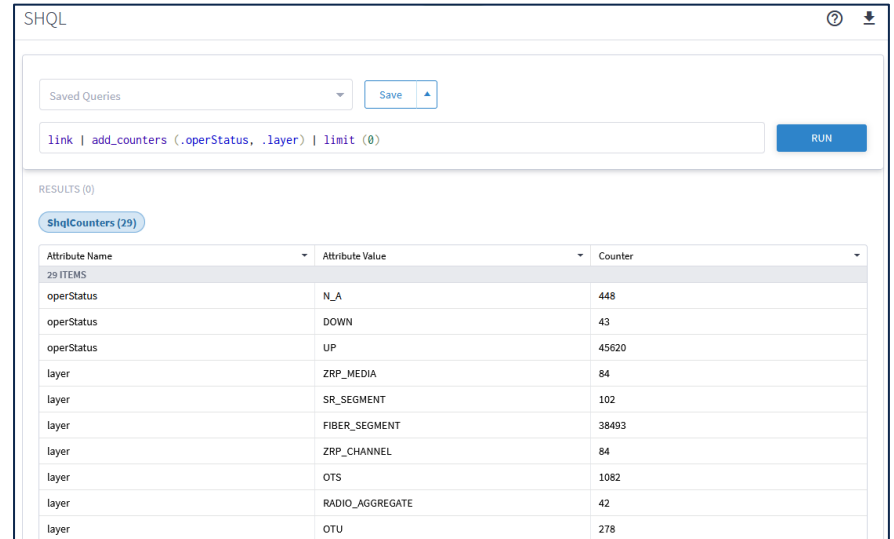
- The query will retrieve information of all LSP links and limit to display to first 10 items.

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Structured Query Language) interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query `link[.layer="LSP*"] | limit (10)` entered. Below the search bar, there is a "RUN" button. The results section shows "RESULTS (10)" and a table with 13 columns: Guid, Layer, Name, OperSt, PathGr, Paths, PortA, PortB, Protect, Provide, Role, HoldPr, LspTcl, SetupP, and SpeedB. The table contains 10 rows of data, all representing LSP links.

Guid	Layer	Name	OperSt	PathGr	Paths	PortA	PortB	Protect	Provide	Role	HoldPr	LspTcl	SetupP	SpeedB
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR2.C...	UP	SINGL...	[["guid...	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR1.S...	UP	SINGL...	[["guid...	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR2.C...	UP	SINGL...	[]	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR2.C...	UP	SINGL...	[["guid...	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR1.VI...	UP	SINGL...	[["guid...	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR1.F...	UP	SINGL...	[["guid...	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR1.S...	UP	SINGL...	[["guid...	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR1.S...	UP	SINGL...	[]	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR1.C...	UP	SINGL...	[]	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...
LI/lsp/...	LSP	CR1.S...	UP	SINGL...	[["guid...	PO/ig...	PO/ig...	N_A	topog...	REGU...	7	MPLS	7	30000...

Objects' Counter

- Example:
link | add_counters (.operStatus, .layer) |
limit (0)
- The query will retrieve the counts of
Operational Status and layers of links.



The screenshot shows the SHQL interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "link | add_counters (.operStatus, .layer) | limit (0)". Below the search bar, there is a "RUN" button. The results section shows "RESULTS (0)" and a button labeled "ShqCounters (29)". Below this, there is a table with three columns: "Attribute Name", "Attribute Value", and "Counter". The table contains 29 rows of data, showing counts for various operational statuses and layers.

Attribute Name	Attribute Value	Counter
29 ITEMS		
operStatus	N_A	448
operStatus	DOWN	43
operStatus	UP	45620
layer	ZRP_MEDIA	84
layer	SR_SEGMENT	102
layer	FIBER_SEGMENT	38493
layer	ZRP_CHANNEL	84
layer	OTS	1082
layer	RADIO_AGGREGATE	42
layer	OTU	278

view

- Example:

```
port[.type="R_PHYSICAL"] | view ("name":.name,  
"description":.desc, "site_name":.device.site.name,  
"oper_status":.operStatus,  
"admin_status":.adminStatus,  
"vendor":.parent.vendor, "speed":.speedBps)
```
- The query will retrieve the information with the order and information input in query.

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface with a query entered in the text box and a table of results below it. The query is: `port[.type="R_PHYSICAL"] | view ("name":.name, "description":.desc, "site_name":.device.site.name, "oper_status":.operStatus, "admin_status":.adminStatus, "vendor":.parent.vendor, "speed":.speedBps)`. The results table has 7 columns: Name, Description, Site_name, Oper_status, Admin_status, Vendor, and Speed. The first row is a header for 1790 items, followed by 17 rows of data.

Name	Description	Site_name	Oper_status	Admin_status	Vendor	Speed
1790 ITEMS						
TenGigE0/0/1/11		BIL	UP	UP	Cisco	10000000000
10ge-0/1/3		SQY	UP	UP	Juniper	10000000000
TenGigE0/0/1/11		COR	UP	UP	Cisco	10000000000
GigabitEthernet1/3/4		BUC	UP	UP	Huawei	10000000000
TenGigE0/0/1/8		GAN	UP	UP	Cisco	10000000000
TenGigE0/0/1/12	to CR1.PAR:TenGigE...	FRA	UP	UP	Cisco	10000000000
TenGigE0/0/1/10		PAR	UP	UP	Cisco	10000000000
TenGigE0/0/1/6		COP	UP	UP	Cisco	10000000000
TenGigE0/0/3/6		TLV	UP	UP	Cisco	10000000000
FourHundredGigE0/...	L3 Physical of Cisco ...	BRU	UP	UP	Cisco RON	4000000000000
FourHundredGigE0/...	L3 Physical of Cisco ...	VAL	UP	UP	Cisco RON	4000000000000

Tags and Regions

Tags

- An example for using tags to query devices assigned to a specific tag, in this example we will get all the devices assigned with a tag key `VENDOR` and Value `Cisco`:

```
inventory[.tags.VENDOR has ("Cisco")]
```

SHQL

Saved Queries

inventory[.tags.VENDOR has ("Cisco")]

RESULTS (201)

Optical Node (153) Router (138)

GUID	Type	Name	PartNumber	Provider	SerialNumber	SoftwareVersion	Vendor	DeviceFamily	DeviceType	ReachabilitySta	Site	Tags	HasAdmin
153 ITEMS													
IN/445a37e30...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	83762986884	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/445a37e30...	[VENDOR: ['C...	
IN/c46b1b41f...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	06437429657	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/c46b1b41f...	[Region: ['Sp...	
IN/0062072a...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	35151678003	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/0062072a...	[Region: ['Un...	
IN/c89e18e4...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	78936630329	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/c89e18e4...	[Region: ['Fr...	
IN/0976d7d7...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	18847003525	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/0976d7d7...	[Region: ['Fr...	
IN/f226894b...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	1866492113	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/f226894b...	[VENDOR: ['C...	
IN/642cb59b...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	88839541057	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/642cb59b...	[Region: ['Sp...	
IN/e7a3e700...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	46121569133	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/e7a3e700...	[Region: ['Sp...	
IN/d990eac6...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	57888081377	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/d990eac6...	[Region: ['Sp...	
IN/97c1d8007...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	19722111786	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/97c1d8007...	[VENDOR: ['C...	
IN/b728db0...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	19716499675	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/b728db0...	[Region: ['Fr...	
IN/4e3e233d9...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	10681800701	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/4e3e233d9...	[Region: ['Fr...	
IN/bcab5973c...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	20675454745	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/bcab5973c...	[Region: ['Sp...	
IN/9039e996...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	61600911834	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/9039e996...	[VENDOR: ['C...	
IN/5714e1a26...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	14027864433	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/5714e1a26...	[VENDOR: ['C...	
IN/18aa119a3...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	79725814176	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/18aa119a3...	[Region: ['Fr...	
IN/8a201d5dd...	ONE	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	15920601747	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	ROADM	REACHABLE	ST/8a201d5dd...	[Region: ['Fr...	
IN/6593a865...	ONF	ILA-CL_ONC_S...	N/A	Topogen_Cisc...	76063691736	N/A	CiscoL1	ILA	OLA	REACHABLE	ST/6593a865...	[VENDOR: ['C...	

Regions

- An example for using regions to query sites assigned to a specific region or overlay, in this example we will get all the sites assigned to region Israel:
- `region[.name="Israel"] | site`

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Structured Hierarchy Query Language) interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query `region[.name="Israel"] | site` and a 'RUN' button. Below the query, the results are displayed in a table format. The table has five columns: Guid, Latitude, Longitude, Name, and Parent. The results show a hierarchy of sites, with the root site being GAN and several child sites under it, including TLV sites.

Guid	Latitude	Longitude	Name	Parent
ST/9cc4679d03a	32.0827143	34.8014973	GAN	ST/c8037c4efe39_0
ST/c8037c4efe39	32.0852999	34.7817676	TLV	ST/c8037c4efe39_0
ST/c8037c4efe39_0_1_2	32.0852999	34.7817676	TLV	ST/c8037c4efe39_0_1
ST/c8037c4efe39_0_1	32.0852999	34.7817676	TLV	ST/c8037c4efe39_0_1_2
ST/c8037c4efe39_0	32.0852999	34.7817676	TLV	ST/c8037c4efe39_0_1

Tags and Regions

- An example for using tags and regions to query Network resources assigned to a specific tag and region, in this example we will get all the physical ethernet ports from devices assigned with a tag key VENDOR and Value Cisco and belonging to region Israel.
- ```
region[.name="Israel"] | site |
inventory[.tags.VENDOR has ("Cisco")] |
port[.type="R_PHYSICAL"]
```

# Events



# Events Queries

- events can be for usage by users and applications, information, debug, etc.
- Example for using events, in this case we will search events of user activity.

```
event[.severity="USAGE" and .timeStamp > -2w] | group_by(.username, .type)
```

The screenshot shows the SHQL interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query: `event[.severity="USAGE" and .timeStamp > -2w] | group_by(.username, .type)`. Below the search bar, there is a "RUN" button. The results section shows 7 items in a table with columns: Username, Type, and Count.

| Username | Type                  | Count |
|----------|-----------------------|-------|
| admin    | 3d-explorer           | 84    |
| admin    | shql-query-app        | 147   |
| admin    | model-settings-srv    | 5     |
| admin    | rca-app               | 3     |
| admin    | topo_changer          | 2     |
| admin    | frontier              | 68    |
| admin    | network-inventory-app | 4     |

# Another Example

- The next query is an example for using events, in this case we will search events that contains the string “shql” in data field.
- `event[.data contains "shql"]`

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Search Query Language) interface. At the top, the title "SHQL" is displayed. Below the title, there is a "Saved Queries" dropdown menu and a "Save" button. The main query input field contains the query `event[.data contains "shql"]`, and a "RUN" button is positioned to its right. Below the query input, the results are displayed under the heading "RESULTS (160)". A button labeled "Event (160)" is visible. The results are presented in a table with the following columns: Count, Data, Guid, LastUpdate, Machineld, Severity, SubType, TimeStamp, Type, and Username. The table shows 160 items, with the first few rows visible.

| Count     | Data             | Guid          | LastUpdate     | Machineld      | Severity | SubType | TimeStamp      | Type           | Username |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| 160 ITEMS |                  |               |                |                |          |         |                |                |          |
| 1         | {'msg': 'Star... | EV/11ede75... | 2023-04-30 ... | yona-hco7.n... | INFO     | create  | 2023-04-30 ... | dynamic-apps   | system   |
| 1         | {'duration': ... | EV/11ede8c... | 2023-05-02 ... | yona-hco7.n... | USAGE    | QUERY   | 2023-05-02 ... | shql-query-... | admin    |
| 1         | {'app_name...    | EV/11ede8c... | 2023-05-02 ... | yona-hco7.n... | USAGE    | ADD     | 2023-05-02 ... | shql-query-... | admin    |
| 1         | {'duration': ... | EV/11ede8c... | 2023-05-02 ... | yona-hco7.n... | USAGE    | QUERY   | 2023-05-02 ... | shql-query-... | admin    |
| 1         | {'app_name...    | EV/11ede8c... | 2023-05-02 ... | yona-hco7.n... | USAGE    | ADD     | 2023-05-02 ... | shql-query-... | admin    |
| 1         | {'duration': ... | EV/11ede8c... | 2023-05-02 ... | yona-hco7.n... | USAGE    | QUERY   | 2023-05-02 ... | shql-query-... | admin    |
| 1         | {'duration': ... | EV/11ede8c... | 2023-05-02 ... | yona-hco7.n... | USAGE    | QUERY   | 2023-05-02 ... | shql-query-... | admin    |
| 1         | {'app_name...    | EV/11ede83... | 2023-05-01 ... | yona-hco7.n... | USAGE    | OPEN    | 2023-05-01 ... | shql-query-... | admin    |

# Complex Queries

# Example 1

- The next query will show the Physical ethernet ports used by links in a specific site:

```
site[.name contains "MIL"] |
inventory_item |
port[.type="R_PHYSICAL"] | link | port
```

SHQL

Saved Queries

site[.name contains "MIL"] | inventory\_item | port[.type="R\_PHYSICAL"] | link | port

RESULTS (22)

**Ethernet Port (4)** **L3 Physical Port (18)**

| Guid          | Type | AdminStatus | Device        | Name  | OperStatus | Parent         | Provider       | EthPortType | SpeedBps    |
|---------------|------|-------------|---------------|-------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4 ITEMS       |      |             |               |       |            |                |                |             |             |
| PO/eth/Oba... | ETH  | UP          | IN/ROADM/t... | 2-2-4 | UP         | IN/PORT/a1...  | topogen-cie... | ETH_10G     | 10000000000 |
| PO/eth/Oba... | ETH  | UP          | IN/ROADM/t... | 2-5-1 | UP         | IN/PORT/ca...  | topogen-cie... | ETH_10G     | 10000000000 |
| PO/eth/Oba... | ETH  | UP          | IN/ROADM/t... | 2-4-2 | UP         | IN/PORT/2af... | topogen-cie... | ETH_10G     | 10000000000 |
| PO/eth/Oba... | ETH  | UP          | IN/ROADM/t... | 2-3-3 | UP         | IN/PORT/90...  | topogen-cie... | ETH_10G     | 10000000000 |

# Example II

- Lisbon LSP down due to OCH failure
- `link[.layer = "LSP" and (.portA.device.site.name = "LIS" or .portB.device.site.name = "LIS")] | downward | link[.layer="OCH" and .operStatus="DOWN"]`

The screenshot shows the SHQL (Structured Query Language) interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "SHQL" and a help icon. Below the search bar is a "Saved Queries" dropdown menu and a "Save" button. The main query input area contains the following query: `link[.layer = "LSP" and (.portA.device.site.name = "LIS" or .portB.device.site.name = "LIS")] | downward | link[.layer="OCH" and .operStatus="DOWN"]`. To the right of the query input is a "RUN" button. Below the query input, the "RESULTS (1)" section is displayed. It shows a table with one result row. The table has columns: Guid, Layer, Name, OperStatus, PathGroupID, Paths, PortA, PortB, ProtectionS, Provider, and Role. The first row of data is: L/och/6eb..., OCH, ZR\_CR2.LI..., DOWN, SINGLE\_P..., [{"guid": "P...}], PO/och/6e..., PO/och/72..., N\_A, TOPOGEN..., REGULAR.

| Guid         | Layer | Name         | OperStatus | PathGroupID | Paths           | PortA        | PortB        | ProtectionS | Provider   | Role    |
|--------------|-------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|
| L/och/6eb... | OCB   | ZR_CR2.LI... | DOWN       | SINGLE_P... | [{"guid": "P... | PO/och/6e... | PO/och/72... | N_A         | TOPOGEN... | REGULAR |

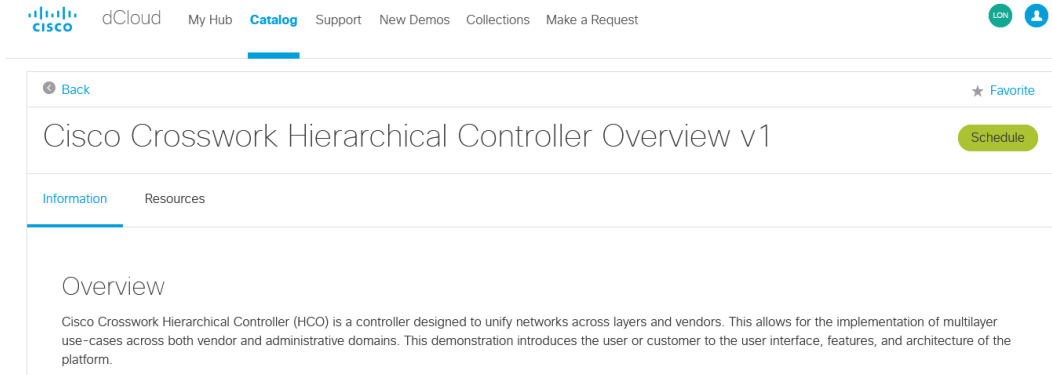
# Demo and Examples

- SHQL App
- REST API
- CLI
- NSO



# Some final words from Yona and Daniel

- This session has been focused on HCO 7 and the “read-only” query language SHQL. In HCO 8 provisioning/”write-to” will be enable via the service manager API
- For firsthand experience, make sure to book a dCloud lab



The screenshot shows the Cisco dCloud Catalog interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Cisco logo, 'dCloud', and links for 'My Hub', 'Catalog', 'Support', 'New Demos', 'Collections', and 'Make a Request'. On the right side of the navigation bar, there are icons for 'LOA' and a user profile. Below the navigation bar, the main content area displays the title 'Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller Overview v1'. To the left of the title is a 'Back' button, and to the right is a 'Favorite' button. Below the title, there is a 'Schedule' button. Underneath the title, there are two tabs: 'Information' (which is selected) and 'Resources'. The 'Information' tab shows the heading 'Overview' followed by a paragraph of text: 'Cisco Crosswork Hierarchical Controller (HCO) is a controller designed to unify networks across layers and vendors. This allows for the implementation of multilayer use-cases across both vendor and administrative domains. This demonstration introduces the user or customer to the user interface, features, and architecture of the platform.'



The bridge to possible