Gigamon®

GigaVUE-OS Cabling Guide

GigaVUE-OS

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Change Notes

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GigaVUE-OS Cabling

This guide provides guidelines to the different types of cables to be used to connect the Gigamon devices as well as connect Gigamon devices to third-party devices. You can determine the cable type based on the transceiver you use with the 100Gb/40Gb/10Gb/1Gb ports in GigaVUE-OS node's ports.

Refer to the following sections for details:

- Introduction to Cables
- Transceivers
- Cabling—Examples
- Troubleshooting and Best Practices

Introduction to Cables

This chapter provides the list of the different types of cables and their specifications. The cable connectivity differs based on the transceiver type you use. Refer to the "*Transceiver and Cable Matrix*" tab in the *GigaVUE-OS Compatibility and Interoperability Matrix* for compatibility information.

Refer to the following sections:

- Cable Naming Conventions
- Cable Types and Specifications

Cable Naming Conventions

Cable Names	Description
MPO	Multi-fiber Push On
MTP	A high performance MPO connector
APC	Angled Physical Contact or Angled Polished Connector. It has an end face that is polished at an 8-degree angle.
UPC	Ultra Physical Contact or Ultra Polished Connector. It has an end face that is polished with no angle.
LR	Long range
SR	Short range
LC	Lucent Connectors
DAC	Direct Attach Cable
MM	Multimode
SM	Singlemode
SMF	Singlemode Fiber
MMF	Multimode Fiber

Cable Types and Specifications

Table 1: Identify Cables lists the standards, cable types, and specifications.

Table 1: Identify Cables

Standard	Cable Type	Specifications
▪ 40G ESR4 ▪ 40G/100G SR	MPO/UPC (f) to MPO/UPC (f) Multimode Patch Cable Type B **NOTE:** Gigamon recommends that you use female MPO connector of cable type B, which is a cross-over cable. The female MPO connectors are in Key up position at both ends.	12 Core, Multimode (50/125µm)
▪ 100G SR10	MPO/UPC (f) to MPO/UPC (f) Multimode Patch Cable Type B	24 Core, Multimode (50/125µm)
▪ 100G CWDM4 ▪ 40G/100G LR ▪ 1G/10G/25G LR	LC/UPC to LC/UPC Duplex Singlemode Patch Cable	SMF, (8-10.5µm)
▪ 40G /100G PLR4	MPO/APC (f) to [4] LC/UPC Duplex Single Mode Fanout Cable	• MPO: 12 Core • LC: SMF
▪ 40G SR	MPO/UPC (f) to [4] LC/UPC Duplex Multimode Fanout Cable	• MPO: 12 Core • LC: Multimode
▪ 1G/10G/25G SR	LC/UPC to LC/UPC Duplex Multimode Patch Cable	Multimode (50/125µm) • OM2: Orange or slate color • OM3: Aqua color • OM4: Aqua or violet color • OM5: Lime green color
▪ 10G	Direct Attach Cable - CBL-205	
▪ 1G Cu	Cat5, Cat6, Cat6A, or Cat7 Cables with RJ-45 Connectors	
▪ 10G Cu	Cat6A or Cat7 Cables with RJ-45 Connectors	

MPO/MTP 12 Position Fiber Cable for Use with SR4 Transceivers

This is a female to female Multi-fiber Push On (MPO) / Ultra Polished Connector (UPC) of cable type B. Figure 1 MPO/MTP 12 Position Fiber Cable provides cabling details for MPO/MTP 12 position fiber cable for use with 40Gb SR4 QSFP+, 40Gb ESR4 QSFP+, and 100Gb ER4 QSFP28 and 100Gb SR4 QSFP28 transceivers.

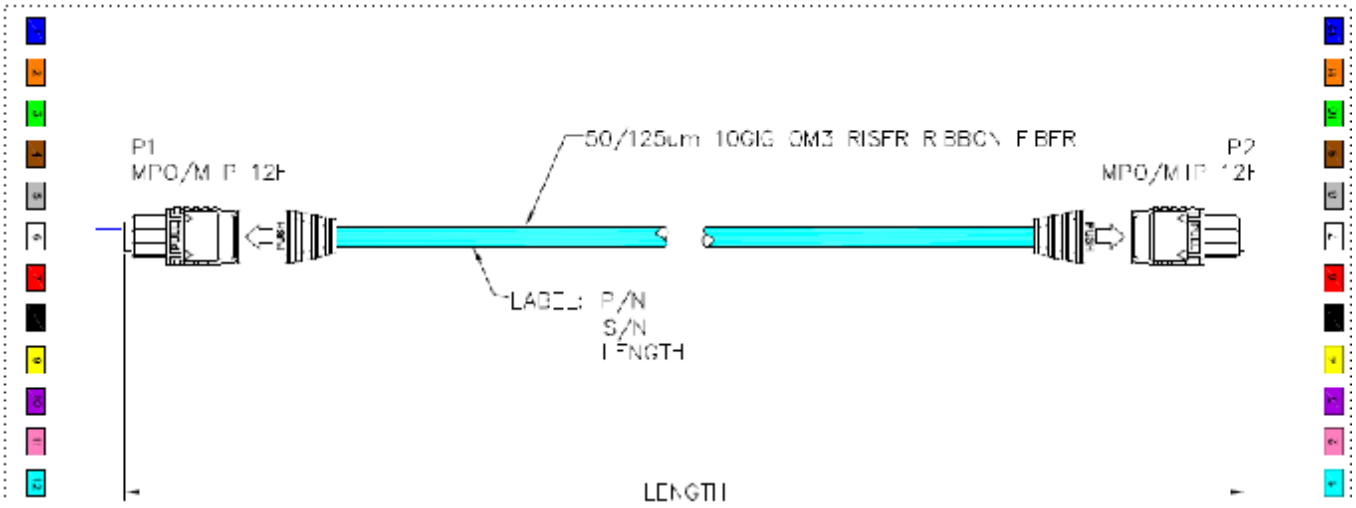


Figure 1 *MPO/MTP 12 Position Fiber Cable*

MTP/APC 12 Position Fiber Cable for Use with QSFP+ PLR4 Transceivers

The MTP cable is a high performance MPO connector. This is a female to female Angled Polished Connector (APC) of cable type B with an 8-degree angled end-face and a diameter of 9/125µm. Figure 2 MTP/APC Cable provides details for MTP/APC 12 position fiber cable for use with 40Gb QSFP+ PLR4 transceivers on the GigaVUE-TA100 node.

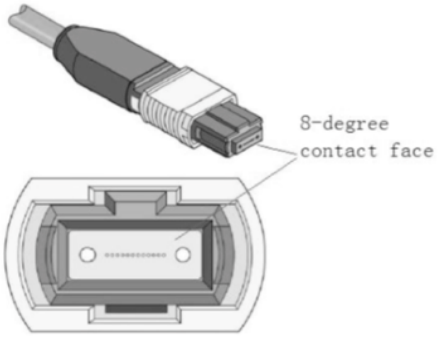
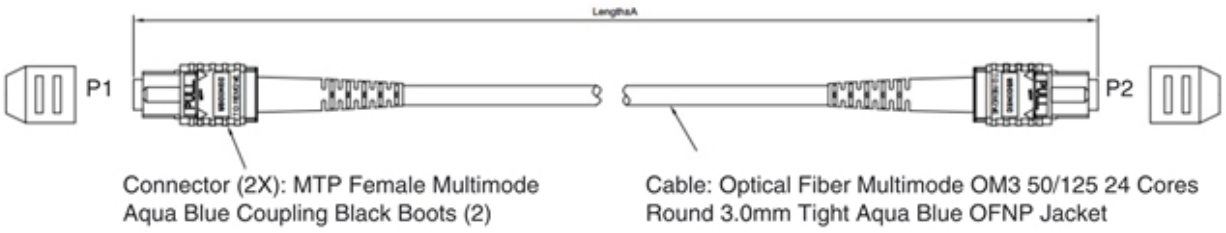
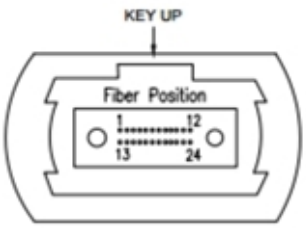


Figure 2 *MTP/APC Cable*

MPO/MTP 24 Position Fiber Cable for Use with SR10 Transceivers

This is a female to female Ultra Polished Connector (UPC) of cable type B. Figure 3 MPO/MTP 24 Position Fiber Cable provides cabling details for MPO/MTP 24 position fiber cable for use with 100Gb SR10 CXP transceivers.





P1	Jacket Color	P2
1	Blue	13
2	Orange	14
3	Green	15
4	Brown	16
5	Slate	17
6	White	18
7	Red	19
8	Black	20
9	Yellow	21
10	Violet	22
11	Rose	23
12	Aqua	24

P1	Jacket Color	P2
13	Blue 2	1
14	Orange 2	2
15	Green 2	3
16	Brown 2	4
17	Slate 2	5
18	White 2	6
19	Red 2	7
20	Black 2	8
21	Yellow 2	9
22	Violet 2	10
23	Rose 2	11
24	Aqua 2	12

Figure 3 *MPO/MTP 24 Position Fiber Cable*

Cabling—Examples

This chapter provides examples of how to cable Test Access Points (TAPs), breakout panels, and devices. Refer to the following section for details:

- How to Cable a TAP to a Linecard
- How to Connect a Breakout Panel to an Inline Bypass Module

NOTE: An attenuator is required when the power of long-range optics approaches or exceeds the receiving threshold value range, or when the optics are linked over a short distance.

How to Cable a TAP to a Linecard

Before you cable a TAP to a linecard, you must understand how a TAP works. Also, you must determine whether you require a formal cabling plan.

Refer to the following sections for details:

- How a TAP Works
- Create a Formal Cabling Plan
- Cable a TAP to a Linecard

How a TAP Works

A physical network TAP leverages hardware to copy traffic that travels between two devices—a network switch, a router, or an endpoint device to a secondary monitoring device, which is typically used for security or analytics. Most fiber TAPs are passive, that is, they do not require any power supplies, software, or configurations. Gigamon TAPs are the first step to visibility and offer perfect copies of all traffic at full bandwidth.

Network fiber cables can be considered as a pair of long strands of fiberglass used to pass light from one point to another. These cables are passive.

The transceivers, such as a Small Form-factor Pluggable (SFP), transmit and receive traffic. Transceivers have two primary components—an LED or a Laser to generate light signals and a light-sensitive receiver to capture the light signals. Since the LED or laser transmits the light signals, it is considered as Tx, while the light-sensitive receiver captures the light signals, it is considered as Rx. These two strands are separated at the place where the connections meet the transceiver. Every Tx leaving a device needs to be received by an Rx on the other end.

Most transceivers have arrows showing the physical direction of the traffic or light signal that is coming in (Rx) or going out (Tx) of the component. Refer to Figure 1Transceiver With Incoming and Outgoing Arrows.

Figure 1 *Transceiver With Incoming and Outgoing Arrows*

A passive fiber TAP does not contain any lasers or transceivers of its own. Instead, the TAP physically resides between the two devices that are being monitored as strands of fiber. Hardware splitter components within the TAP split a portion of the light that is transmitted from each direction, to a pair of separate monitor fibers, thus creating continuous copies of all traffic traversing the original links.

For each link that is tapped, a TAP will use three duplex ports, or connections. Figure 2Cabling two devices with a TAP illustrates how a router and a switch is connected through a TAP.

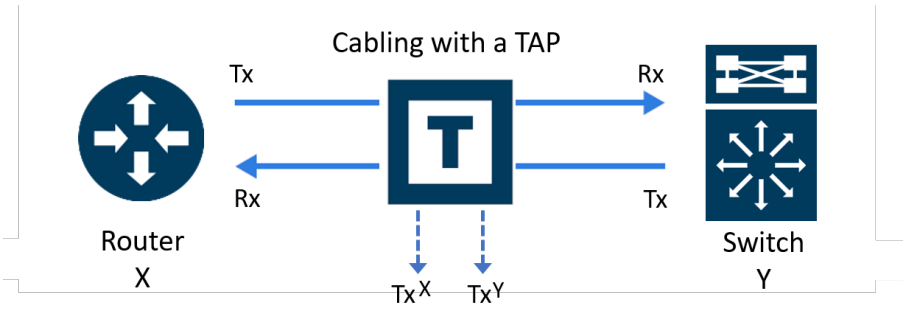


Figure 2 *Cabling two devices with a TAP*

Let us name the port in the TAP that is connected to the Router as X and the port that is connected to the Switch as Y. Since these ports are duplex, each port will have a Tx and Rx subconnection. The third port connection on the TAP is different. It is reserved for the monitored traffic that has been copied. Therefore, both sides of this connection contain transmit traffic, Tx^X and Tx^Y (Refer to Figure 3Tx and Rx Subconnection in TAP's Ports).

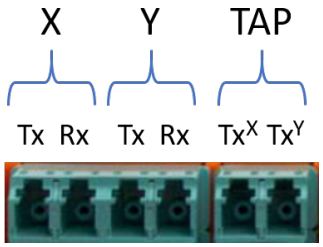


Figure 3 *Tx and Rx Subconnection in TAP's Ports*

Create a Formal Cabling Plan

When cabling multiple TAPs for larger installations, you may lose track of cabling. It is recommended to adhere to a formal cabling plan. A cabling plan is a matrix that provides information about where every cable endpoint is connected. It includes detailed physical locations specifying the port that resides in a specific module, within a given slot, on a chassis that is on a specific RU within a given rack.

When you create a cabling plan, you must adhere to a nomenclature that allows you to understand the different slots in a TAP's chassis or module. Figure 4 G-TAP M Series TAP-M200 chassis with Nomenclature for Slots illustrates the slot nomenclature for the G-TAP M Series TAP-M200 chassis that has 6 slots.

Figure 4 *G-TAP M Series TAP-M200 chassis with Nomenclature for Slots*

Figure 5G-TAP M Series Module with Nomenclature for Six TAPs and LC Connectors illustrates the nomenclature for the G-TAP M Series TAP-M251 module.

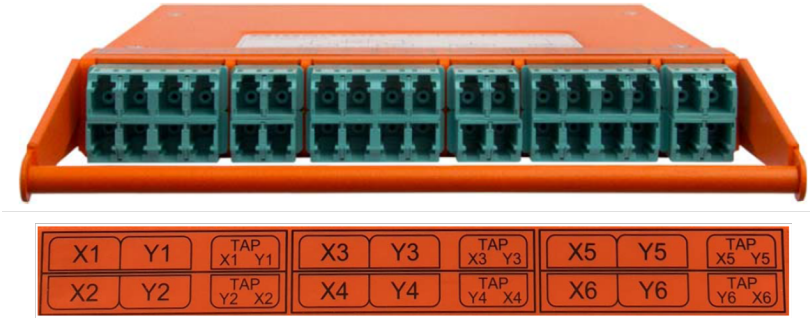


Figure 5 *G-TAP M Series Module with Nomenclature for Six TAPs and LC Connectors*

Figure 6Suggested Categories for the Cabling Plan illustrates the suggested categories to create a cabling plan.

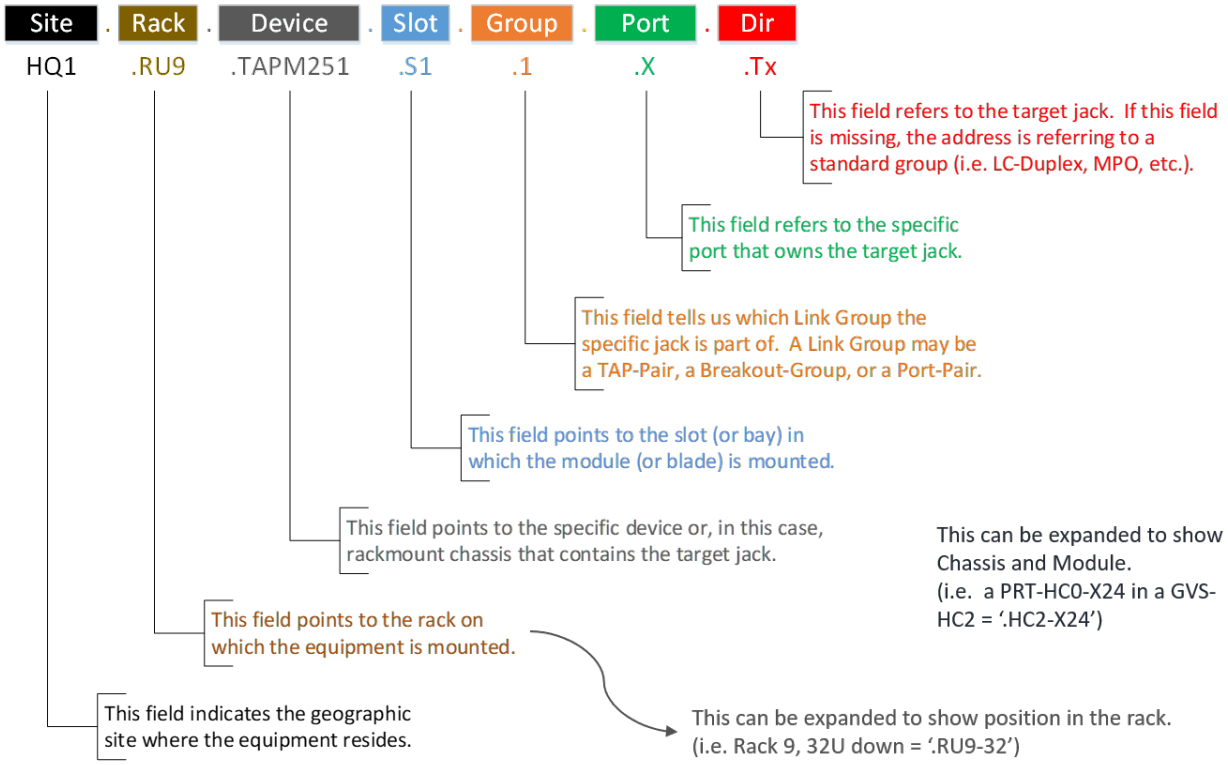


Figure 6 *Suggested Categories for the Cabling Plan*

Figure 7Example of a Cabling Plan illustrates an example of a cabling plan to connect a monitoring port located in Slot 2 and Group 2 of the TAP-M251 to a network port, which is the second port in the PRT-HC0-X24 linecard that is located in Slot 2 of the GigaVUE-HC3 device that receives traffic.

Figure 7 *Example of a Cabling Plan*

Cable a TAP to a Linecard

For illustration purposes, this procedure uses the G-TAP M Series TAP-M251 module as an example. The TAP-M251 uses LC connections. As with most cabled devices, the top row is keyed at the top and the bottom row is keyed at the bottom to enable easy snap connections. The Tx and Rx ports are reversed on the bottom row. The TAP-M251 cabling setup is identical to that of the TAP-M271, TAP-M273, TAP-M453, and TAP-M473 modules. Although the TAP-M451, TAP-M471, and TAP-M471-SR10 use the larger MPO/MTP connections and tap fewer connections per module, the general cabling concepts still apply, except the output connections are not broken apart. The BiDi TAP module TAP-M506A

works similarly. The patch panel modules PNL-M341 and PNL-M343 are not TAPs and are not covered here. For information regarding the patch panel cabling, general racking, or module insertion, refer to the *G-TAP M Series Hardware Guide*.

To cable a TAP-M251 to a Linecard:

1. Connect a dual fiber cable from the X network device to the first dual LC connector on the TAP-M251.

   NOTE: LC connectors are keyed and will only fit in one direction. Ensure that the dual fiber cable matches the transceiver in use. Refer to the "*Transceiver and Cable Matrix*" tab in the *GigaVUE-OS Compatibility and Interoperability Matrix* for details.

   a. If you are breaking an existing link:

   - Schedule a maintenance window because disconnecting cables causes an active link to go down.
   - Prior to unplugging cables, log into the device and jot down the port stats information to verify how much traffic is expected.

   b. Verify the port on device X is up, and traffic is flowing as expected. Ensure that device X is powered on.

   c. Verify light is passing to the TAP's first LC monitor connection.

   NOTE: Never look at the laser light with the naked eye. Use the camera application on your mobile device to verify active connections are working. When the link is up on the device X, the first LC connector that monitors the link will show red as shown in Figure 8Red Light Passing to the First LC Connector (not visible to the human eye). The example shown here is using 10G MM.

   NOTE: Some phone cameras include an infrared filter that eliminates the red, which prevents this from working. Check with your phone manufacturer to verify that you are using a phone camera with an option to capture infrared.

   CAUTION: **Do not look into a fiber** to try to see the light. Fiber optic Ethernet light is not in the visible light spectrum. If you look into a fiber, you are likely causing eye damage.

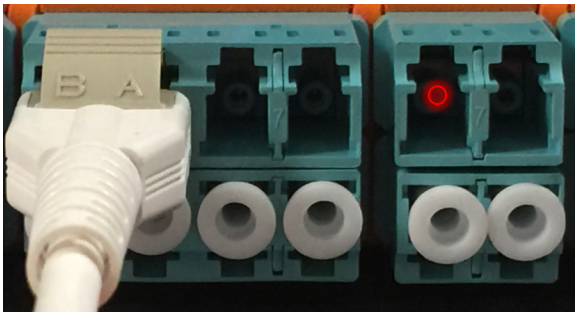


Figure 8 *Red Light Passing to the First LC Connector (not visible to the human eye)*

2. Connect a dual fiber cable from the Y network device to the second dual LC connector on the TAP.
   a. Verify the port on device Y is up, and the traffic is flowing as expected. Ensure that device Y is powered on.
   b. Verify light is passing to the TAP's second LC monitor connection as shown in Figure 9Red Light Passing to the First and Second LC Connectors (not visible to the human eye).

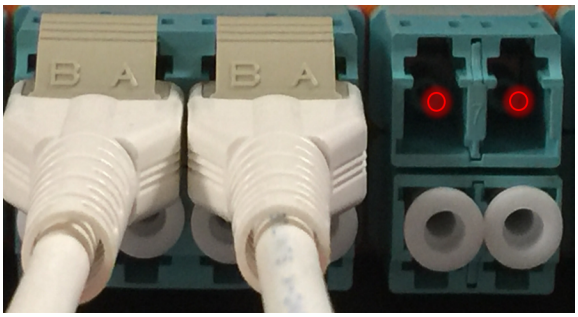


Figure 9 *Red Light Passing to the First and Second LC Connectors (not visible to the human eye)*

3. Connect cables to the TAP's third pair of LC connections using cabling that can be separated into two LC connections.

   NOTE: These are monitoring ports with copies of the traffic moving between the X and Y devices. Both sides of this connection contain transmit traffic, Tx^X and Tx^Y. For more information, refer to How a TAP Works.

   a. When you connect the other ends of the single fiber cable to the GigaVUE-OS node, make sure you only connect to the receiving half (Rx) of the network port. As specified earlier, transceivers have arrows indicating traffic direction. Only connect to the side of the transceiver with the arrow pointing in, to receive the traffic. Leave the transmitting half (Tx) of the port unconnected. Refer to Figure 10LC Connectors, Figure 11LC Connectors connected to TAP, and Figure 12LC Connectors connected to GigaVUE-OS Node.

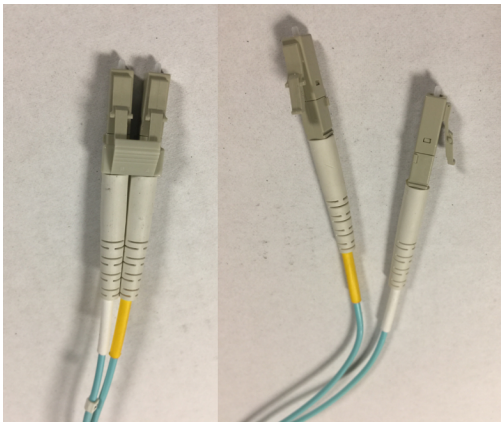


Figure 10 *LC Connectors*

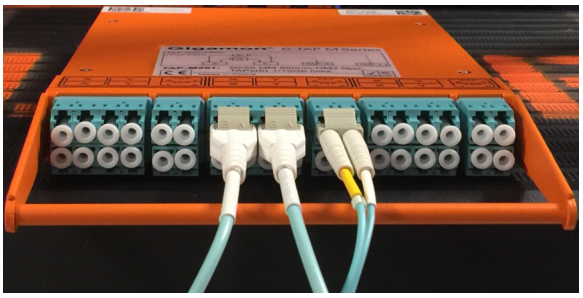


Figure 11 *LC Connectors connected to TAP*

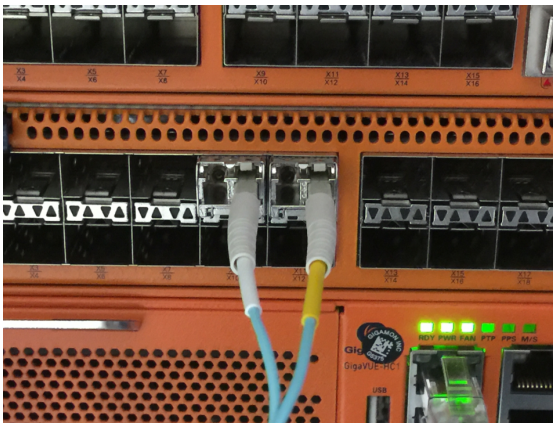


Figure 12 *LC Connectors connected to GigaVUE-OS Node*

b. Re-verify both X and Y devices have links up and are working properly.

c. Verify the GigaVUE-OS node has both incoming links up and is receiving appropriate traffic.

How to Connect a Breakout Panel to an Inline Bypass Module

Figure 13Connecting Breakout Panel to Inline Bypass Module illustrates how to connect a PNL-M341 breakout panel to a BPS-HC3-C25F2G bypass combo module of GigaVUE-HC3.

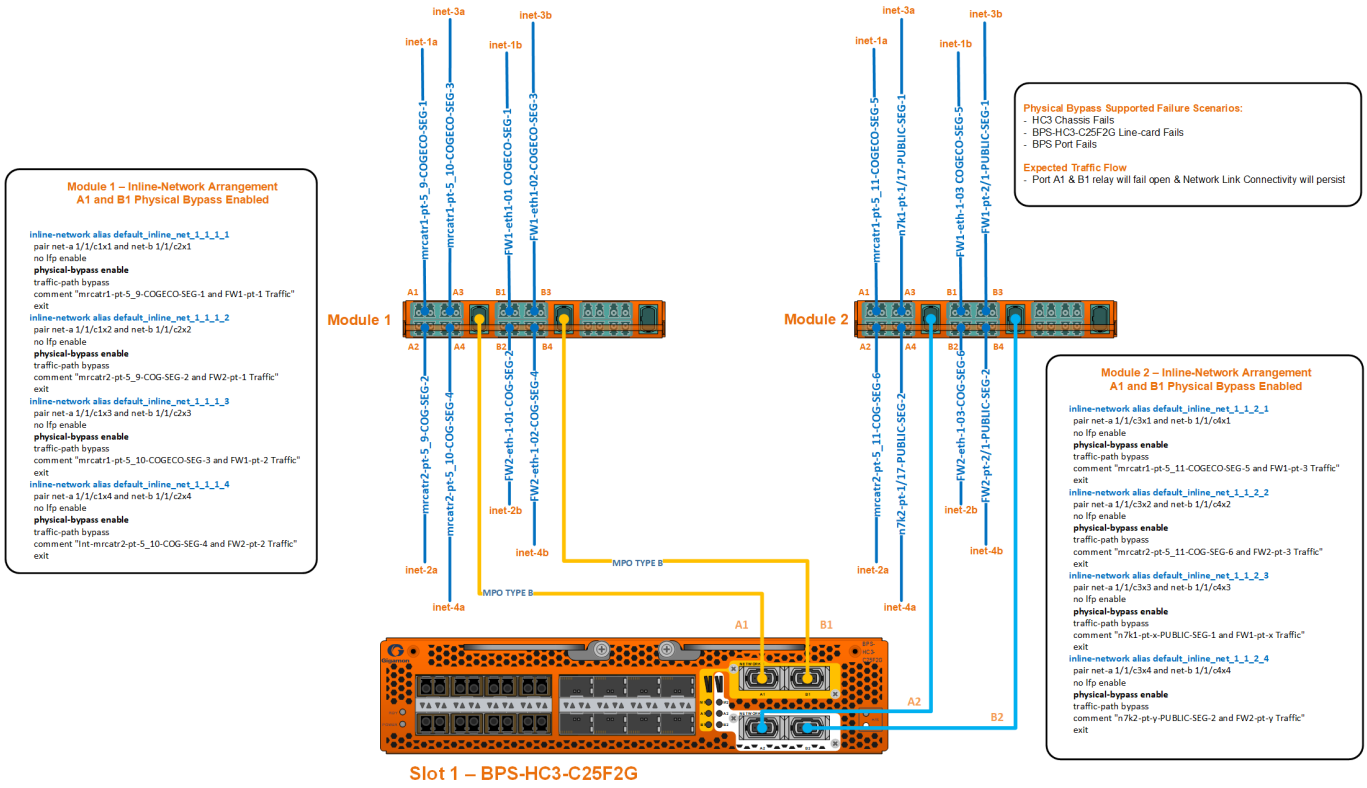


Figure 13 *Connecting Breakout Panel to Inline Bypass Module*

The diagram depicts the A1 and B1 inline network mapping between 40Gb A1 and 40Gb B1 to 4x10Gb (A1 to A4 and B1 to B4) breakout ports. The inline network mapping for the breakout ports must be:

- A1 to B1
- A2 to B2
- A3 to B3
- A4 to B4

The diagram also outlines the various failure scenarios that physical bypass supports and the expected traffic flow.

Transceivers

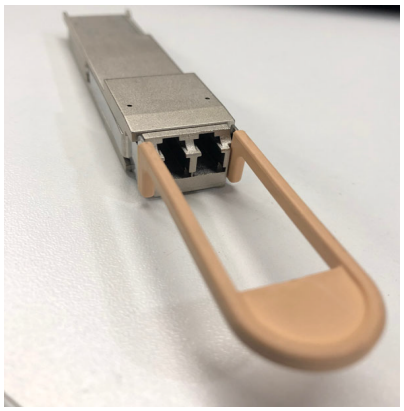
Gigamon provides a variety of transceivers for use with the 100Gb, 40Gb, 25Gb, or 10Gb ports in GigaVUE node's ports.

Identifying Transceivers

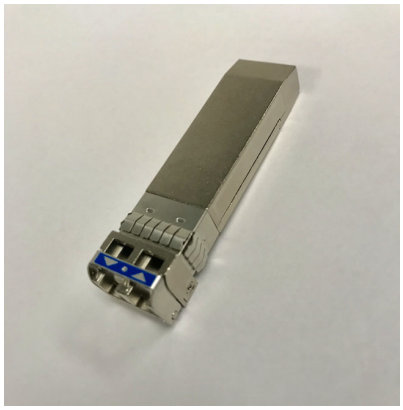
It is not always easy to tell the difference between various transceivers. Use the following tips to keep track of your transceivers:

- SFP+ transceivers use metal bail and latch assemblies. The color of the metal bail corresponds to the SFP+ type, as summarized in the following table.

Media/Transceiver	Description
Q28-502 100Gb SR4 QSFP28	Beige Pull Tab 
Q28-503 100Gb LR4 QSFP28	Blue Pull Tab 
Q28-513 100Gb QSFP28 CWDM4	Green Pull Tab 
QSB-512 100Gb QSFP28 BiDi	Beige Pull Tab

Media/Transceiver	Description
	
QSF-502 40Gb SR4 QSFP+	Beige Pull Tab 
QSF-503 40Gb LR4 QSFP+	Blue Pull Tab 
QSF-506 40Gb QSFP+ Singlemode PLR4	Blue Pull Tab

Media/Transceiver	Description
	
QSB-501 40Gb SR BiDi QSFP+ RX-only	Black Pull Tab 
QSB-502 QSFP+ 40Gb BiDi SR Full Duplex (RX/ TX)	Beige Pull Tab 
SFP-552 25Gb SR SFP28	Beige Tab

Media/Transceiver	Description
	
SFP-553 25Gb LR SFP28	Blue Tab 
SFP-531 10Gb T SFP+	Metal Bail 
SFP-532 10Gb SR SFP+	3 Silver Metal Bail

Media/Transceiver	Description
	
SFP-533 10Gb LR SFP+	Blue Metal Bail 

Media/Transceiver	Description
QSF-507 40Gb QSFP+ ESR	Beige Pull Tab 
CBL-205 10Gb Direct Attach Copper Cable (DAC)	White Pull Tab 
CBL-405, CBL-410, CBL-415 40Gb Active Optic Cable (AOC)	Black Pull Tab 

Transceiver Installation Instructions

Gigamon transceivers are keyed and can only be installed in one direction. Transceivers are hot-swappable – they can be installed or removed with the power on or off. Use the following procedures to install and remove transceivers from GigaVUE modules.

> **NOTE:** Always use an ESD-preventive wrist or ankle strap and ensure that it makes good skin contact when installing or removing transceivers.

The strap can be connected to one of the following:

- ESD wrist strap connector. The chassis provides a connector at the front of the chassis for this purpose labeled with a ground symbol. The connector is located at the front of the chassis on the lower right.
- Captive installation screws on an installed module or power supply module.
- Any unpainted surface on the chassis.

Installing Transceivers

1. Remove the dust cap from the port and set it aside for future use.
2. Orient the transceiver with the opening in the module and insert it into the slot.
3. Push gently but firmly until the transceiver is seated in the slot.
4. Close the latch on the transceiver to lock it into the slot.

Removing Transceivers

1. Disconnect the cable (if any) from the transceiver.
2. If you are removing a fiber-optic transceiver, install dust caps in the transceiver to protect the optical interfaces.
3. Open the latch on the transceiver and gently remove it from the slot.
4. If you are not installing a new transceiver, install a dust cap in the open slot on the module.

For details about the supported transceivers and cable types, refer to GigaVUE-OS Compatibility and Interoperability Matrix.

Troubleshooting and Best Practices

This appendix provides information about some of the common issues that you may face when cabling TAPs and how to troubleshoot the issues. It also lists few best practices that you must follow to ensure smooth cabling. Refer to the following sections for details:

- Common Issues and Troubleshooting
- Generic Troubleshooting Steps
- Best Practices

Common Issues and Troubleshooting

This section lists few common issues that you may face when cabling TAPs and how to troubleshoot the issues.

Table 5-1: Common Issues and Troubleshooting

Common Issues	Description	Troubleshooting Tips
Misconnected cabling or using wrong cable types	Sometimes, cables may be mislabeled due to which you may have plugged in the wrong cable.	Each transceiver is designed and optimized to work with specific cables for specified distances. Ensure that you connect the appropriate transceivers and cables on both ends. Refer to the *"Cable Matrix for Copper TAPs and Fiber TAPs"* in the *GigaVUE-OS Compatability and Interoperability Matrix*.
Failure to breakout monitored links	There may be instances when the switch and router connections that use standard duplex cabling are not broken out into simplex fiber cables on the receiving end.	Ensure that both monitor links are broken out into simplex fiber cables and are individually attached to the Rx connections on the receiving end.
Flipped connections	Sometimes, a duplex cable may not be crossed properly such that the Tx on one end is connected to the Rx on the other end. The issue could be anywhere along the cabling path or the patch panels, which means that the light is not passing through the cable.	Disconnect the plastic housing and flip the LC connections on one end of the connection.
Mismatched transceivers	The transceiver type used on both ends of the connection is not identical.	Ensure that the transceiver type is identical on both ends of the connection. For example, a 10G LR4 transceiver that sends traffic from one

Common Issues	Description	Troubleshooting Tips
		end must be paired with the same transceiver type on the receiving end.
Dirty connections	Dust, dirt, and oils all inhibit light and cause poor connections.	Use new cables with dust caps. Clean all connections before use. Refer to the Best Practices.
Bad transceivers	A transceiver is an electronic component that is designed to transmit and receive light. It can malfunction.	Always keep spare transceivers and replace them as required.
Bad TAPs	Passive TAPs are the most reliable networking and security products available because they contain a minimal number of components and do not require any software. But like any hardware, a TAP could be defective.	Always keep spare TAPs and replace them as required.
Crimped Cabling	If a bend is too tight, the fiber will not be able to properly transmit the signal.	Ensure that the bends in the cabling are not tight so that the fiber transmits signal properly.
Bad connections	Light degrades at given rates over distance. Light may also degrade with too many connections. Both these scenarios may cause bad connections	Do not exceed specified maximum distances. Be aware light degrades with each connection; use as few patch panels as possible.

Generic Troubleshooting Steps

Most TAP failures are due to improper cabling. To troubleshoot a TAP failure, you must ensure that the light is not impeded or broken along the way from the beginning till the end of the connection. Figure 5-1: Troubleshoot Generic TAP Issues is a flow chart that illustrates the generic steps to troubleshoot TAP failures. Follow the steps provided in the flow chart to isolate the issue and take corrective action.

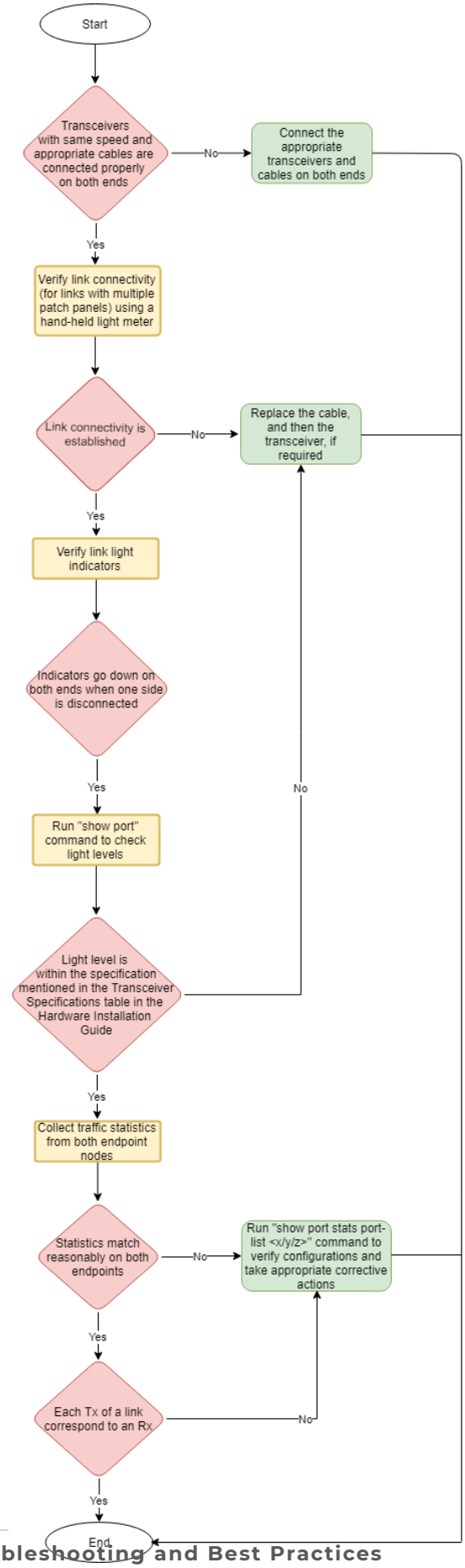

Start
Transceivers with same speed and appropriate cables are connected properly on both ends
No
Connect the appropriate transceivers and cables on both ends
Yes
Verify link connectivity (for links with multiple patch panels) using a hand-held light meter
Link connectivity is established
No
Replace the cable, and then the transceiver, if required
Yes
Verify link light indicators
Indicators go down on both ends when one side is disconnected
Yes
No
Run "show port" command to check light levels
Light level is within the specification mentioned in the Transceiver Specifications table in the Hardware Installation Guide
Yes
Collect traffic statistics from both endpoint nodes
Statistics match reasonably on both endpoints
No
Run "show port stats port-list <x/y/z>" command to verify configurations and take appropriate corrective actions
Yes
Each Tx of a link correspond to an Rx
No
Yes
End

Figure 5-1: Troubleshoot Generic TAP Issues

Best Practices

When connecting TAPs, ensure you adhere to the following best practices:

- Prior to connecting any cable, both the port and cable adapter must be cleaned as follows:
  - Clean each port on the TAP using the optical fiber cleaner pen prior to cable insertion.
  - Clean the MPO/MTP adapters using the MPO/MTP port cleaner pen.
  - Clean the LC adapters using the LC port cleaner pen.
  - Clean each cable adapter using the optical fiber cleaner cassettes prior to cable insertion.
  - Visually inspect cable adapter to ensure no dust particles are present on the adapter front.
  - If dust is clogged in the cable and it is not possible to clean, use a new cable.
- Port caps must be installed when ports on the TAP are not in use.

NOTE: The Gigamon G-TAP models M471 and M471-SR10 are highly susceptible to dust. Properly clean all connections before use.

Additional Sources of Information

This appendix provides additional sources of information. Refer to the following sections for details:

- Documentation
- Documentation Feedback
- Contact Technical Support
- Contact Sales
- The VÜE Community

Documentation

This table lists all the guides provided for GigaVUE-OS software and hardware. The first row provides an All-Documents Zip file that contains all the guides in the set for the release.

NOTE: In the online documentation, view What's New to access quick links to topics for each of the new features in this Release; view Documentation Downloads to download all PDFs.

Table 1: Documentation Set for Gigamon Products

GigaVUE-OS 6.9 Hardware and Software Guides
DID YOU KNOW? If you keep all PDFs for a release in common folder, you can easily search across the doc set by opening one of the files in Acrobat and choosing **Edit > Advanced Search** from the menu. This opens an interface that allows you to select a directory and search across all PDFs in a folder.
Hardware how to unpack, assemble, rackmount, connect, and initially configure ports the respective GigaVUE-OS devices; reference information and specifications for the respective GigaVUE-OS devices
GigaVUE-HC1 Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-HC3 Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-HC1-Plus Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-HCT Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-TA25 Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-TA25E Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-TA100 Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-TA200 Hardware Installation Guide

GigaVUE-OS 6.9 Hardware and Software Guides
GigaVUE-TA200E Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-TA400 Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-OS Installation Guide for DELL S4112F-ON
G-TAP A Series 2 Installation Guide
GigaVUE M Series Hardware Installation Guide
GigaVUE-FM Hardware Appliances Guide
Software Installation and Upgrade Guides
GigaVUE-FM Installation, Migration, and Upgrade Guide
GigaVUE-OS Upgrade Guide
GigaVUE V Series Migration Guide
Fabric Management and Administration Guides
GigaVUE Administration Guide covers both GigaVUE-OS and GigaVUE-FM
GigaVUE Fabric Management Guide how to install, deploy, and operate GigaVUE-FM; how to configure GigaSMART operations; covers both GigaVUE-FM and GigaVUE-OS features
Cloud Guides how to configure the GigaVUE Cloud Suite components and set up traffic monitoring sessions for the cloud platforms
GigaVUE V Series Applications Guide
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - AWS
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - Azure
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - OpenStack
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - Nutanix
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - VMware (ESXi)
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - VMware (NSX-T)
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - Third Party Orchestration
Universal Cloud TAP - Container Deployment Guide
Gigamon Containerized Broker Deployment Guide
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - AWS Secret Regions

GigaVUE-OS 6.9 Hardware and Software Guides
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - Azure Secret Regions
Reference Guides
GigaVUE-OS CLI Reference Guide library of GigaVUE-OS CLI (Command Line Interface) commands used to configure and operate GigaVUE HC Series and GigaVUE TA Series devices
GigaVUE-OS Security Hardening Guide
GigaVUE Firewall and Security Guide
GigaVUE Licensing Guide
GigaVUE-OS Cabling Quick Reference Guide guidelines for the different types of cables used to connect Gigamon devices
GigaVUE-OS Compatibility and Interoperability Matrix compatibility information and interoperability requirements for Gigamon devices
GigaVUE-FM REST API Reference in GigaVUE-FM User's Guide samples uses of the GigaVUE-FM Application Program Interfaces (APIs)
Factory Reset Guidelines for GigaVUE-FM and GigaVUE-OS Devices Sanitization guidelines for GigaVUE Fabric Management Guide and GigavUE-OS devices.
Release Notes
GigaVUE-OS, GigaVUE-FM, GigaVUE-VM, G-TAP A Series, and GigaVUE Cloud Suite Release Notes new features, resolved issues, and known issues in this release ; important notes regarding installing and upgrading to this release **NOTE:** Release Notes are not included in the online documentation. **NOTE:** Registered Customers can log in to My Gigamon to download the Software and Release Notes from the Software and Docs page on to My Gigamon. Refer to How to Download Software and Release Notes from My Gigamon.
In-Product Help
GigaVUE-FM Online Help how to install, deploy, and operate GigaVUE-FM.

How to Download Software and Release Notes from My Gigamon

Registered Customers can download software and corresponding Release Notes documents from the **Software & Release Notes** page on to My Gigamon. Use the My Gigamon Software & Docs page to download:

- Gigamon Software installation and upgrade images,
- Release Notes for Gigamon Software, or
- Older versions of PDFs (pre-v5.7).

To download release-specific software, release notes, or older PDFs:

1. Log in to My Gigamon.
2. Click on the **Software & Release Notes** link.
3. Use the **Product** and **Release** filters to find documentation for the current release. For example, select Product: "GigaVUE-FM" and Release: "5.6," enter "pdf" in the search box, and then click **GO** to view all PDF documentation for GigaVUE-FM 5.6.xx.

NOTE: My Gigamon is available to registered customers only. Newer documentation PDFs, with the exception of release notes, are all available through the publicly available online documentation.

Documentation Feedback

We are continuously improving our documentation to make it more accessible while maintaining accuracy and ease of use. Your feedback helps us to improve. To provide feedback and report issues in our documentation, send an email to: documentationfeedback@gigamon.com

Please provide the following information in the email to help us identify and resolve the issue. Copy and paste this form into your email, complete it as able, and send. We will respond as soon as possible.

Documentation Feedback Form		
About You	**Your Name**	
	Your Role	
	Your Company	
For Online Topics	**Online doc link**	*(URL for where the issue is)*
	Topic Heading	*(if it's a long topic, please provide the heading of the section where the issue is)*

For PDF Topics	**Document Title**	*(shown on the cover page or in page header)*
	Product Version	*(shown on the cover page)*
	Document Version	*(shown on the cover page)*
	Chapter Heading	*(shown in footer)*
	PDF page #	*(shown in footer)*
How can we improve?	**Describe the issue**	*Describe the error or issue in the documentation.* *(If it helps, attach an image to show the issue.)*
	How can we improve the content? **Be as specific as possible.**	
	Any other comments?	

Contact Technical Support

For information about Technical Support: Go to **Settings**  **> Support > Contact Support** in GigaVUE-FM.

You can also refer to https://www.gigamon.com/support-and-services/contact-support for Technical Support hours and contact information.

Email Technical Support at support@gigamon.com.

Contact Sales

Use the following information to contact Gigamon channel partner or Gigamon sales representatives.

Telephone: +1.408.831.4025

Sales: inside.sales@gigamon.com

Partners: www.gigamon.com/partners.html

Premium Support

Email Gigamon at inside.sales@gigamon.com for information on purchasing 24x7 Premium Support. Premium Support entitles you to round-the-clock phone support with a dedicated Support Engineer every day of the week.

The VÜE Community

The VÜE Community is a technical site where Gigamon users, partners, security and network professionals and Gigamon employees come together to share knowledge and expertise, ask questions, build their network and learn about best practices for Gigamon products.

Visit the VÜE Community site to:

- Find knowledge base articles and documentation
- Ask and answer questions and learn best practices from other members.
- Join special-interest groups to have focused collaboration around a technology, use-case, vertical market or beta release
- Take online learning lessons and tutorials to broaden your knowledge of Gigamon products.
- Open support tickets (Customers only)
- Download the latest product updates and documentation (Customers only)

The VÜECommunity is a great way to get answers fast, learn from experts and collaborate directly with other members around your areas of interest.

Register today at community.gigamon.com

Questions? Contact our Community team at community@gigamon.com.