



GigaVUE-OS Cabling Guide

GigaVUE-OS

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(See Change Notes for document updates.)

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Change Notes

When a document is updated, the document version number on the cover page will indicate a new version and will provide a link to this Change Notes table, which will describe the updates.

Document Version	Date Updated	Change Notes
1.1	10/11/2024	This update includes bug fixes and minor cosmetic changes for improved usability and document consistency.
1.0	08/12/2019	The original release of this document with 5.9 GA.

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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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100G SR10 	MPO/UPC (f) to MPO/UPC (f) Multimode Patch Cable Type B	24 Core, Multimode (50/125µm)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100G CWDM4 40G/100G LR 1G/10G/25G LR 	LC/UPC to LC/UPC Duplex Singlemode Patch Cable	SMF, (8-10.5µm)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40G /100G PLR4 	MPO/APC (f) to [4] LC/UPC Duplex Single Mode Fanout Cable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPO: 12 Core LC: SMF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40G SR 	MPO/UPC (f) to [4] LC/UPC Duplex Multimode Fanout Cable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPO: 12 Core LC: Multimode
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1G/10G/25G SR 	LC/UPC to LC/UPC Duplex Multimode Patch Cable	Multimode (50/125µm) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OM2: Orange or slate color OM3: Aqua color OM4: Aqua or violet color OM5: Lime green color
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10G 	Direct Attach Cable - CBL-205	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1G Cu 	Cat5, Cat6, Cat6A, or Cat7 Cables with RJ-45 Connectors	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

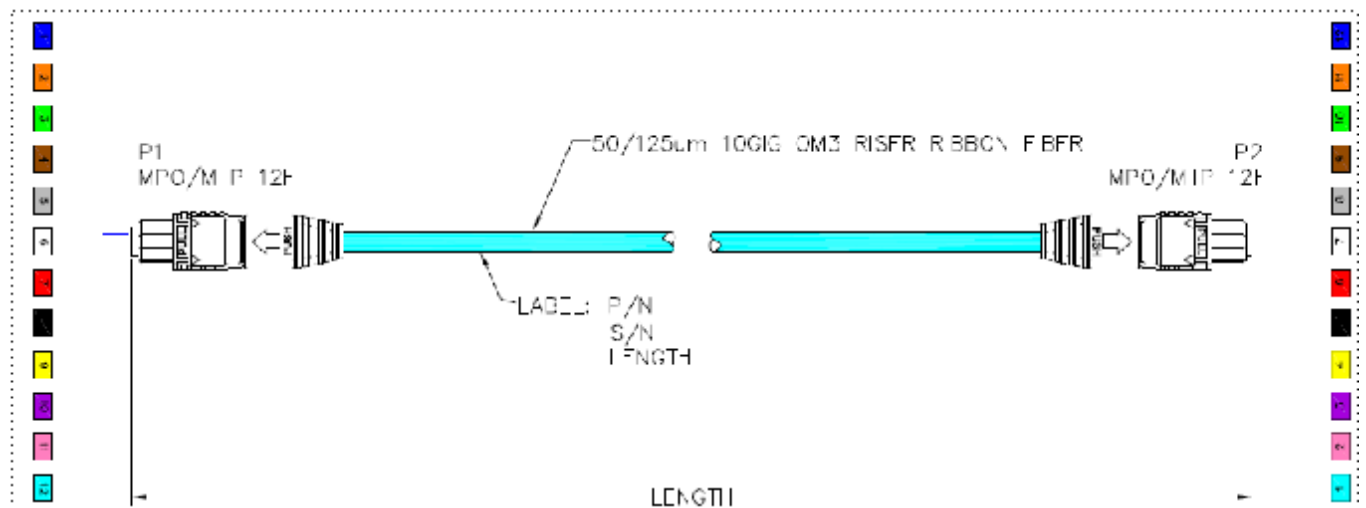


Figure 1 MPO/MTP 12 Position Fiber Cable

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 9/125 μ m. [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.

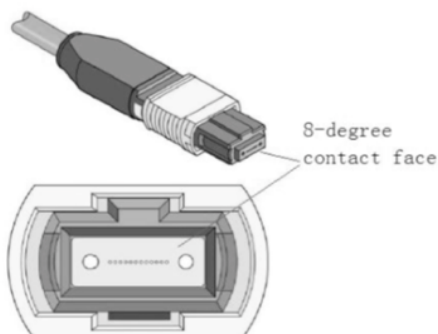


Figure 2 MTP/APC Cable

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.

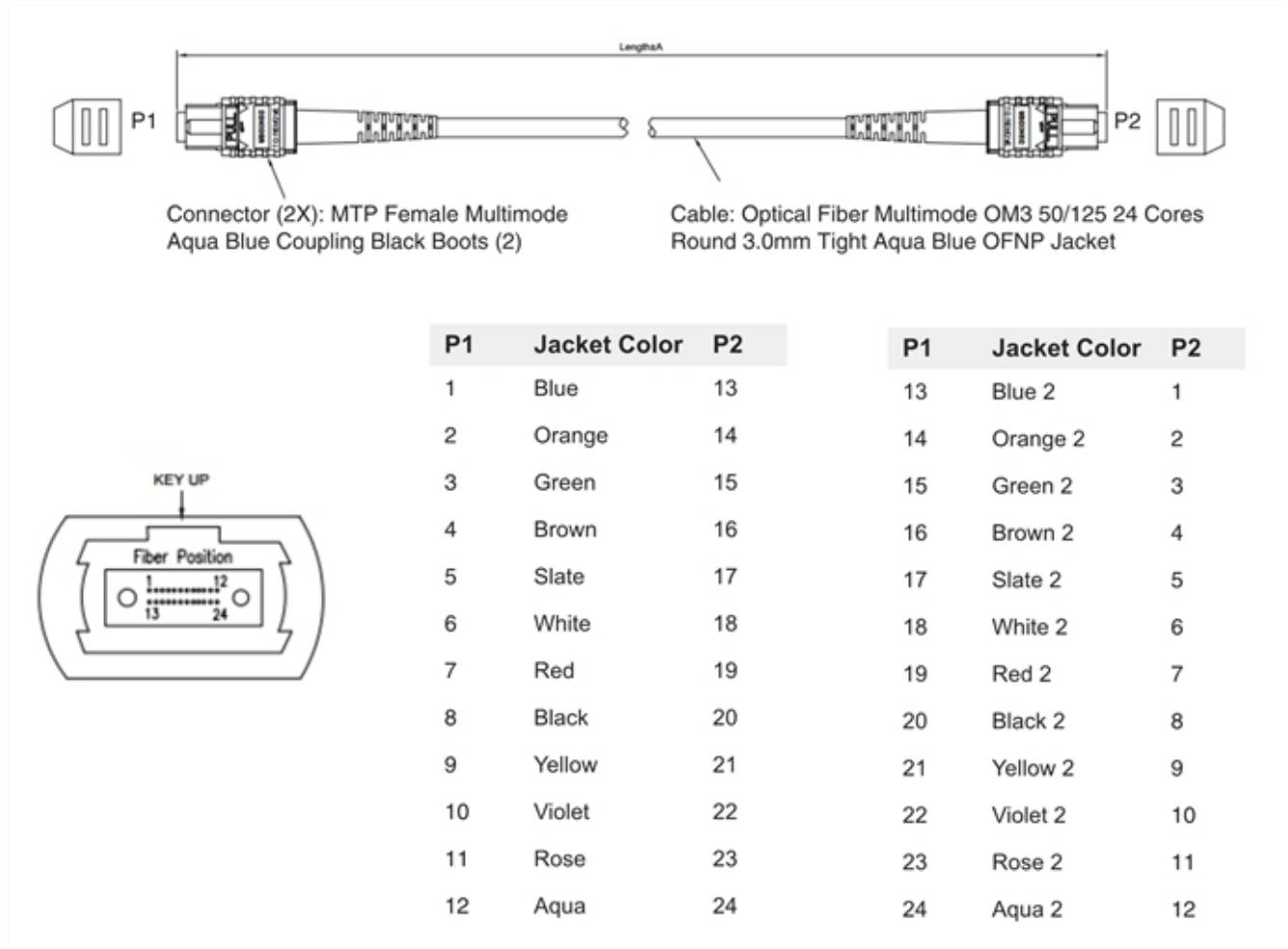


Figure 3 MPO/MTP 24 Position Fiber Cable

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 1 Transceiver 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 2 Cabling two devices with a TAP](#) illustrates how a router and a switch is connected through a TAP.

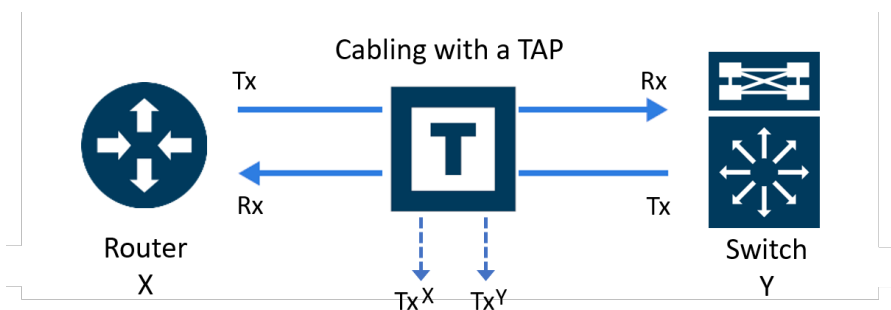


Figure 2 Cabling two devices with a TAP

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 3 Tx and Rx Subconnection in TAP's Ports](#)).

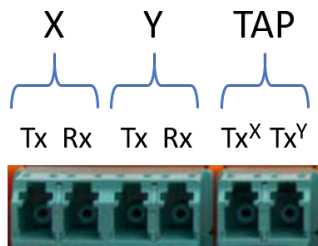


Figure 3 Tx and Rx Subconnection in TAP's Ports

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.

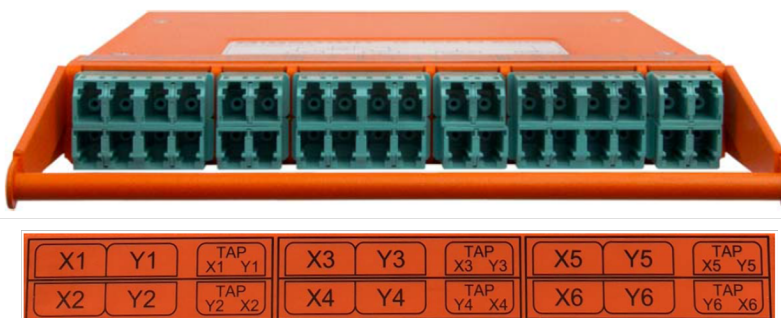


Figure 5 G-TAP M Series Module with Nomenclature for Six TAPs and LC Connectors

[Figure 6Suggested Categories for the Cabling Plan](#) illustrates the suggested categories to create a cabling plan.

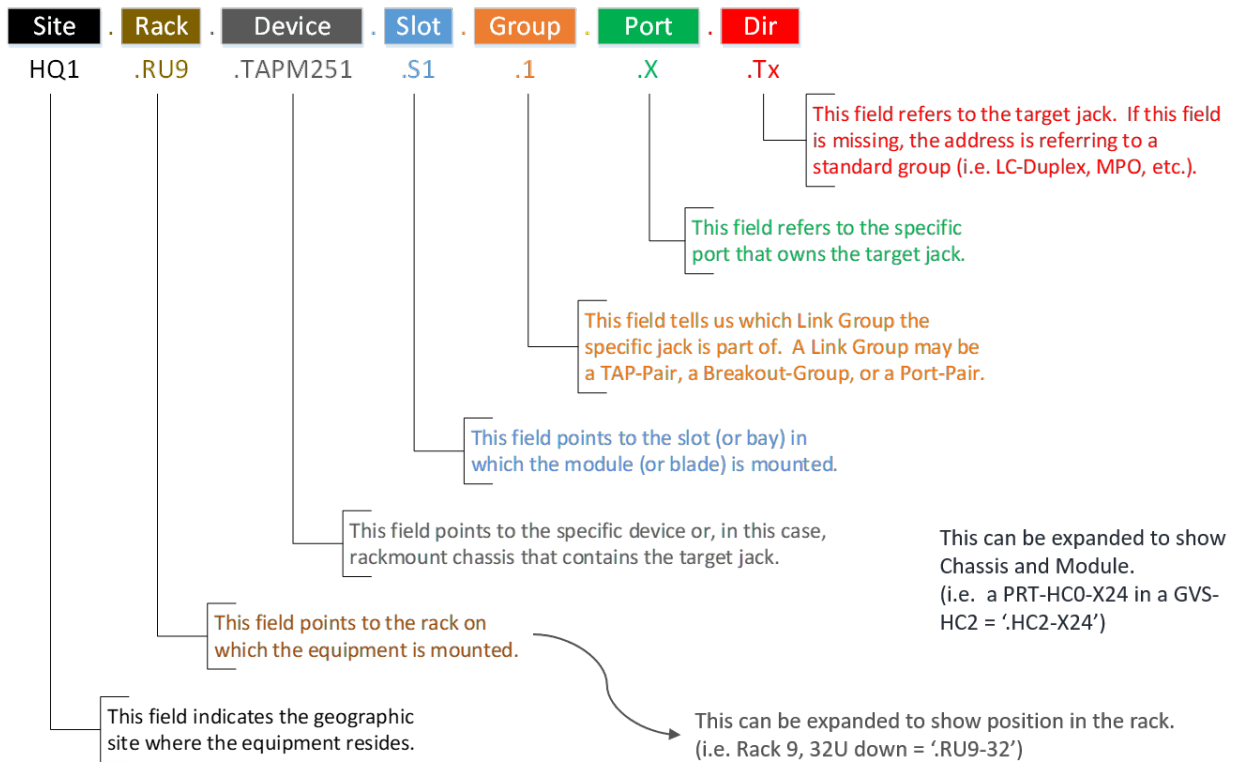


Figure 6 Suggested Categories for the Cabling Plan

Figure 7 Example 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:
 - o Schedule a maintenance window because disconnecting cables causes an active link to go down.
 - o 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.

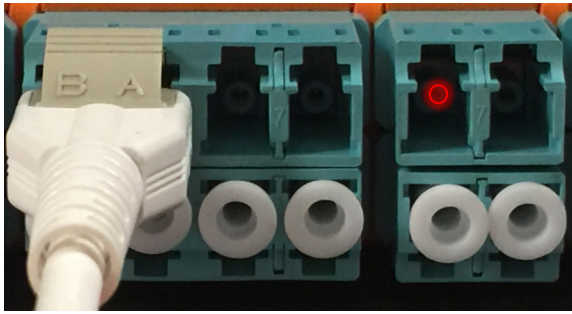


Figure 8 Red Light Passing to the First LC Connector (not visible to the human eye)

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 9 Red Light Passing to the First and Second LC Connectors \(not visible to the human eye\)](#).

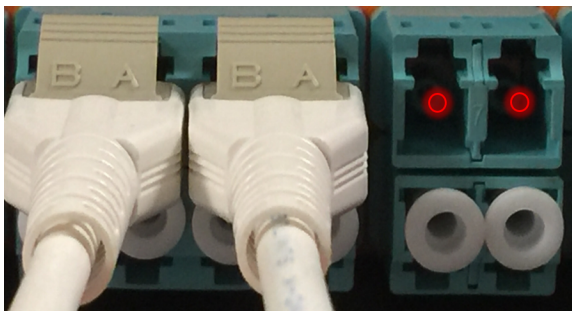


Figure 9 Red Light Passing to the First and Second LC Connectors (not visible to the human eye)

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 10 LC Connectors](#), [Figure 11 LC Connectors connected to TAP](#), and [Figure 12 LC Connectors connected to GigaVUE-OS Node](#).

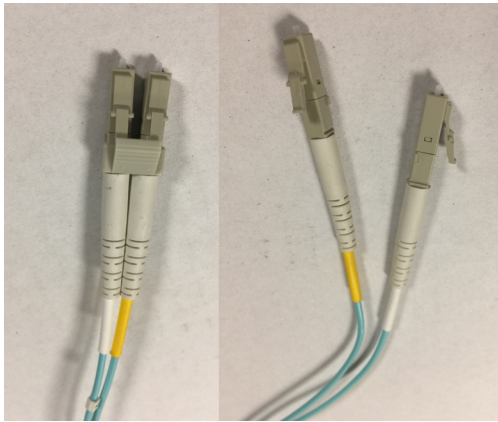


Figure 10 LC Connectors



Figure 11 LC Connectors connected to TAP

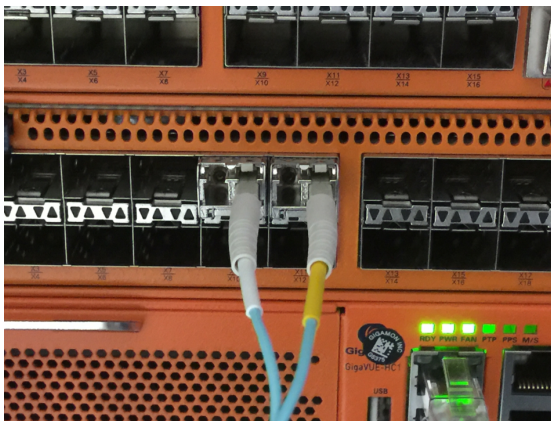


Figure 12 LC Connectors connected to GigaVUE-OS Node

- 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 13 Connecting 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.

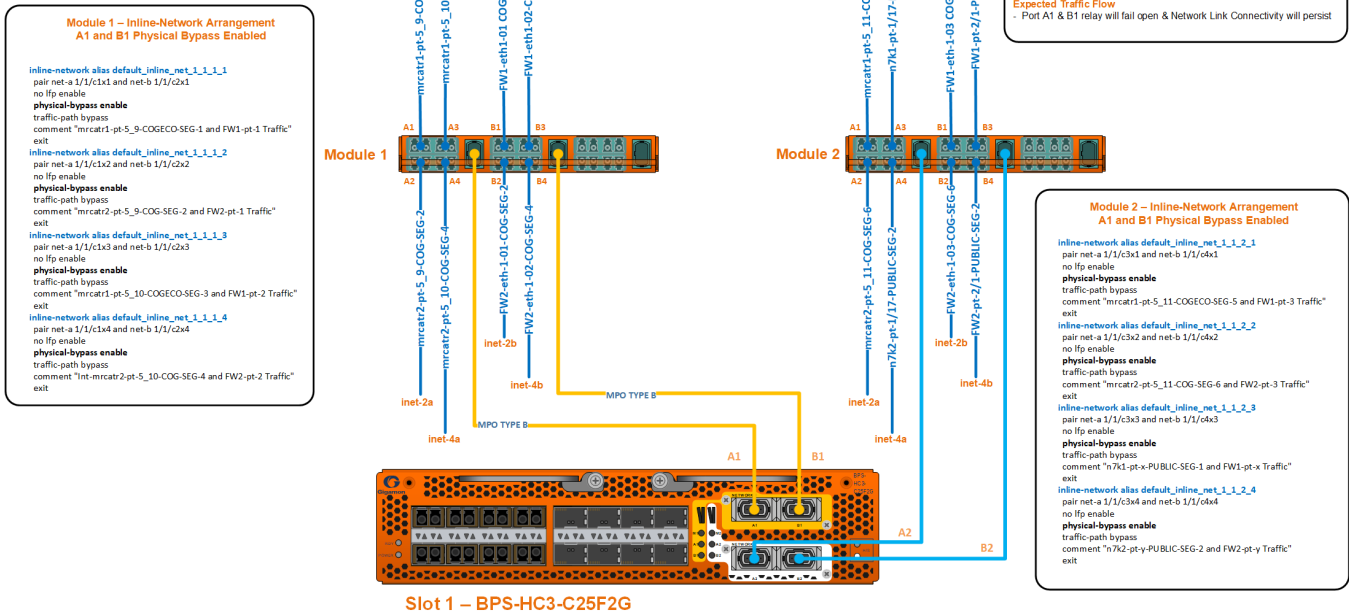


Figure 13 Connecting Breakout Panel to Inline Bypass Module

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
	
<p>QSF-502 40Gb SR4 QSFP+</p>	<p>Beige Pull Tab</p> 
<p>QSF-503 40Gb LR4 QSFP+</p>	<p>Blue Pull Tab</p> 
<p>QSF-506 40Gb QSFP+ Singlemode PLR4</p>	<p>Blue Pull Tab</p>

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

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

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

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

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 “ <i>Cable Matrix for Copper TAPs and Fiber TAPs</i> ” in the <i>GigaVUE-OS Compatability and Interoperability Matrix</i> .
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.

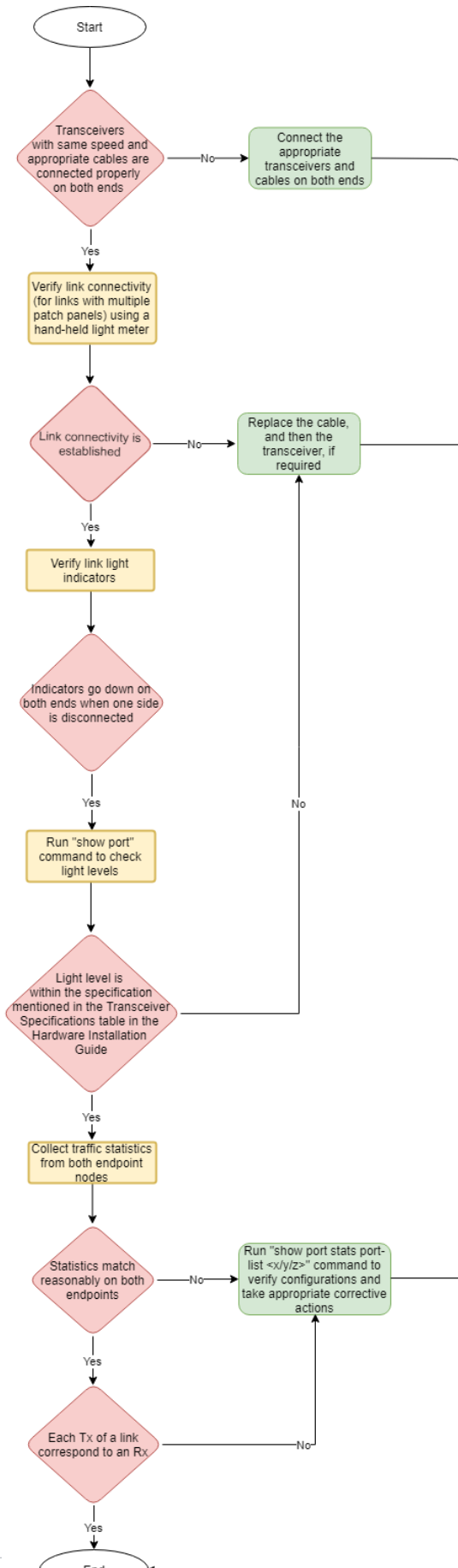


Figure 5-1: Troubleshoot Generic TAP Issues

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 VUE 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 5.9 Hardware and Software Guides
<p>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.</p>
<p>Hardware</p> <p>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</p>
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 5.9 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 V Series Quick Start 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-OS 5.9 Hardware and Software Guides	
GigaVUE Cloud Suite Deployment Guide - AWS Secret Regions	
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)
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.

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1. Log in to [My Gigamon](#).
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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 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

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