



Set Up Maps

This section contains the following topics:





- [Get a Quick View in the Dashboard, on page 1](#)
- [View Devices and Links on the Topology Map, on page 2](#)
- [Define Map Display Settings, on page 9](#)
- [Use Device Groups to Filter Your Topology View, on page 10](#)
- [Customize Map Display Settings, on page 13](#)
- [Configure TE Timeout Settings, on page 13](#)
- [Enable or Disable Topology Link Discovery, on page 13](#)
- [Save Topology Views for Easy Access, on page 15](#)

Get a Quick View in the Dashboard

The Home page displays a customizable collection of dashlets which provide an at-a-glance operational summary of the network being managed, including reachability and operational status of devices. The Dashboard is made up of a series of dashlets, and each dashlet represents different types of data belonging to the same category.

Figure 1: Crosswork Home page

Callout No.	Description
1	Main Menu: The main menu allows you to navigate to installed Cisco Crosswork applications and device management and administrative tasks. Menu options may look slightly different depending on which Cisco Crosswork applications are installed.
2	Dashlets: Information varies depending on which Cisco Crosswork applications are installed. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To drill down for more information within a dashlet, click on a value. A window appears displaying only the filtered data you clicked on.• To add or change the layout of dashlets, click Customize View. Move the dashlets to your desired layout and click Save.• You can duplicate or remove TE dashlets using the trash or pencil icons within the top-right corner of the dashlet.

Callout No.	Description
3	<p>Settings icons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  The Alerts icon notifies you of any current error conditions related to the system operations which require attention, and provides a link to detailed information about those conditions.  The Events icon notifies you of new events related to system operation, and also provides access to the history of all system events.  The About icon displays the current version of the Cisco Crosswork product.  The User Account icon lets you view your username, change your password, and log out.

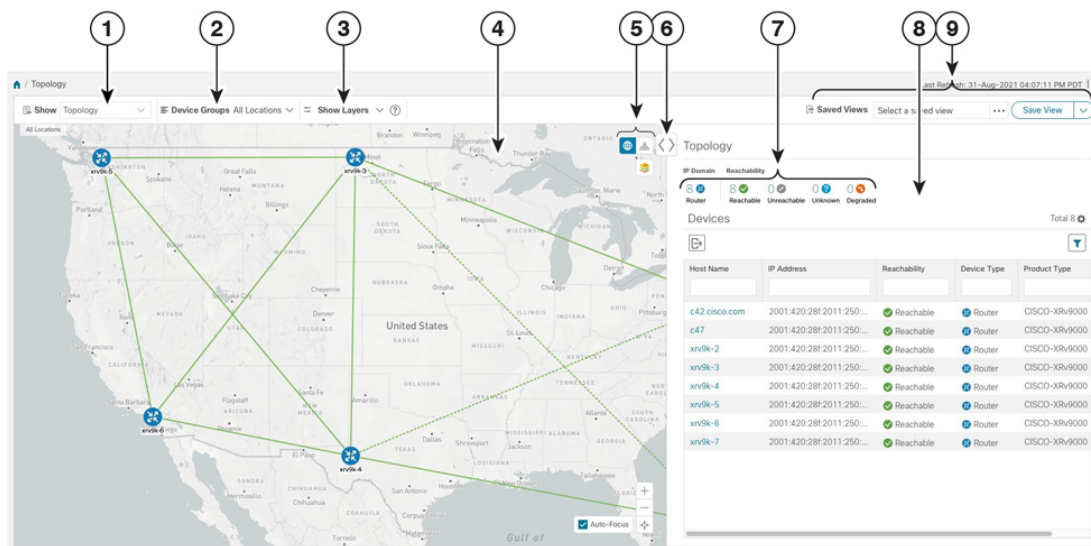
View Devices and Links on the Topology Map

To view your devices on the topology map, they must be onboarded. To view the network topology map, from the main menu choose **Topology**.









Note If you are viewing the HTML version of this guide, click on the image to view it in full-size.

Figure 2: Cisco Crosswork UI and Topology Map



Note If you have installed Element Management Functions (part of the Crosswork Network Controller Essentials package), additional alarm-related information is displayed in the topology and device screens.

Callout No.	Description
1	<p>Topology Map View: From the Show drop-down list, click the option that displays the data that you would like to see on the map.</p> <p>If Topology is selected, devices and links in the network are displayed.</p>
2	<p>Device Groups: From the drop-down list, click the group of devices you want displayed on the map. All other device groups will be hidden.</p>
3	<p>Show Hide: From the drop-down list, click the network layers you want displayed on the map. All devices and links that belong to the selected layers are then displayed. By default, all layers are displayed.</p>
4	<p>Topology Map: The network topology can be displayed on a logical map or a geographical map, where the devices and links are shown in their geographic context. From the map, you can drill down to get detailed information about devices and links.</p> <p>Devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To view a device configuration summary, hover the mouse pointer over the device icon. A pop up window displaying the host name, state, node ID, and device type appears. • To view device details, click on the device icon. • If devices are in close physical proximity, the geographical map shows them as a cluster. <p>The number in a blue circle () indicates the number of devices in the cluster. Displaying devices in this manner helps prevent overlap and clutter on the map.</p> <p>Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A solid line indicates a <i>single link</i> between two devices. If there is more than one link between two devices, or between a device and a cluster of devices, the line is shown dashed instead. A dashed line indicates an <i>aggregated</i> link that represents more than one link, or the use of multiple protocols (for example, IPv4 and IPv6) on the same physical link. • A and Z indicates headend and endpoint, respectively. • To view link information details, click on the link, and the Links panel is displayed on the right-hand side with information. <p>Note If you have installed Element Management Functions, any link in down state will be displayed with an alarm notification icon in the topology map.</p> <p>Note Although aggregated, dual stack links show as one single line.</p>

Callout No.	Description
5	<p>: The logical map shows devices and their links, positioned according to an automatic layout algorithm, ignoring their geographical location. You can change the layout algorithm.</p> <p>: The geographical map shows single devices, device clusters, links, and tunnels, superimposed on a map of the world. Each device location on the map reflects the device's GPS coordinates (longitude and latitude) as defined in the device inventory.</p> <p>: The Display Preferences window allows you to change display settings for devices, links.</p> <p>Note If you have installed Element Management Functions, you can also change the display preferences for the alarms. You can enable alarm notification using the Show Alarms option and set a severity filter to show only the alarms of the selected severity or higher. Once enabled, the alarm notification icon will be displayed on the devices in the topology map in case of an alarm.</p> <p>: The global search allows you to search the topology using device names, location or the device civic location.</p> <p>: Export to KML allows you to export the geo localised objects using a KML format. KML is an XML base file format used to display information in a geographic context, such as Google Earth.</p>
6	<p>Expand/Collapse/Hide Side Panel: Expand or collapse the contents of the side panel. Close the side panel to get a larger view of the topology map.</p>
7	<p>The Mini Dashboard provides a summary of the IP Domain and device reachability status. If filters are applied, the Mini Dashboard is updated to reflect what is displayed in the Devices table.</p> <p>Note If you have installed Element Management Functions and configured the host information for Syslog and SNMP traps on the devices you want to view, the Alarm Severity information is displayed in the Mini Dashboard and a Severity column is added to the Devices table. You can refine the table based on the severity value. The Alarm Status feature is available for select licensing packages.</p>
8	<p>The content of this window changes depending on what applications you have installed, what Show is set to for the Topology Map and if you have selected to view more information on the device.</p>
9	<p>Saved Custom Map Views: Lets you create a named custom view using the settings and layout for your current map, settings of the tables saved in the saved views, or display a custom view you have created previously.</p>

View Device Details

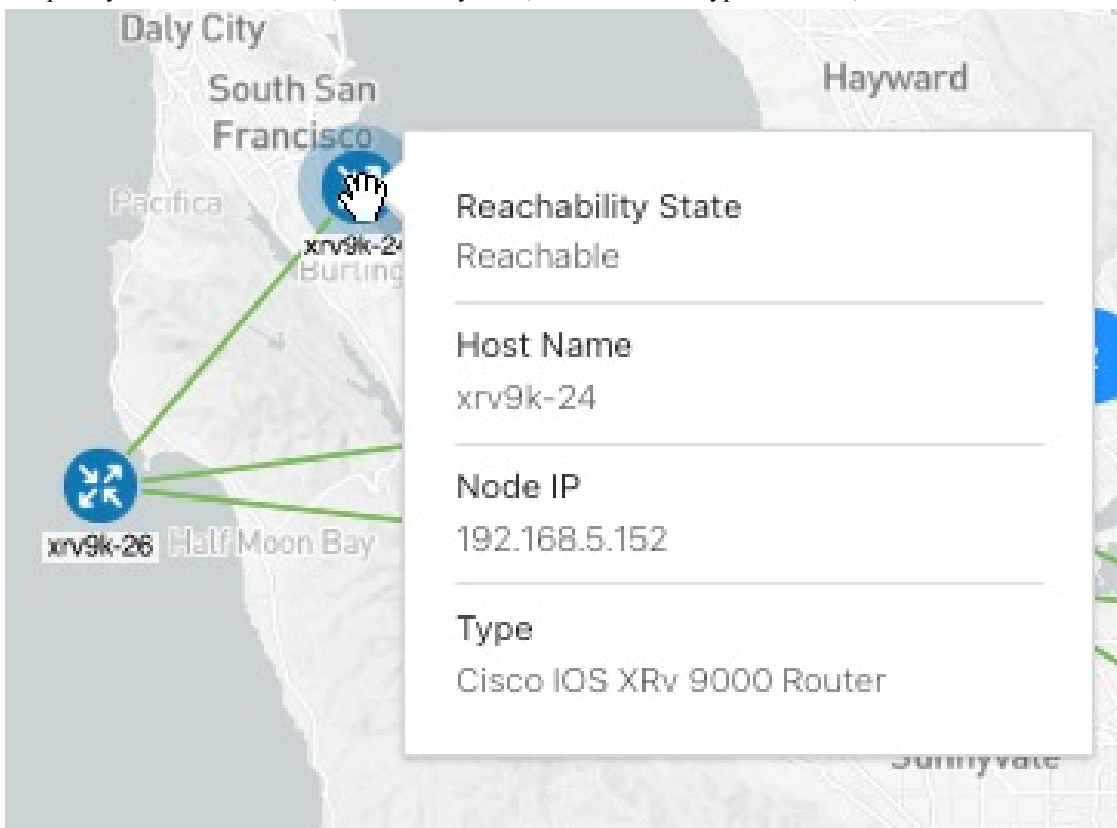
This example shows how you can view device using the topology map.



Note If you are viewing the HTML version of this guide, click on the images to view them in full-size.

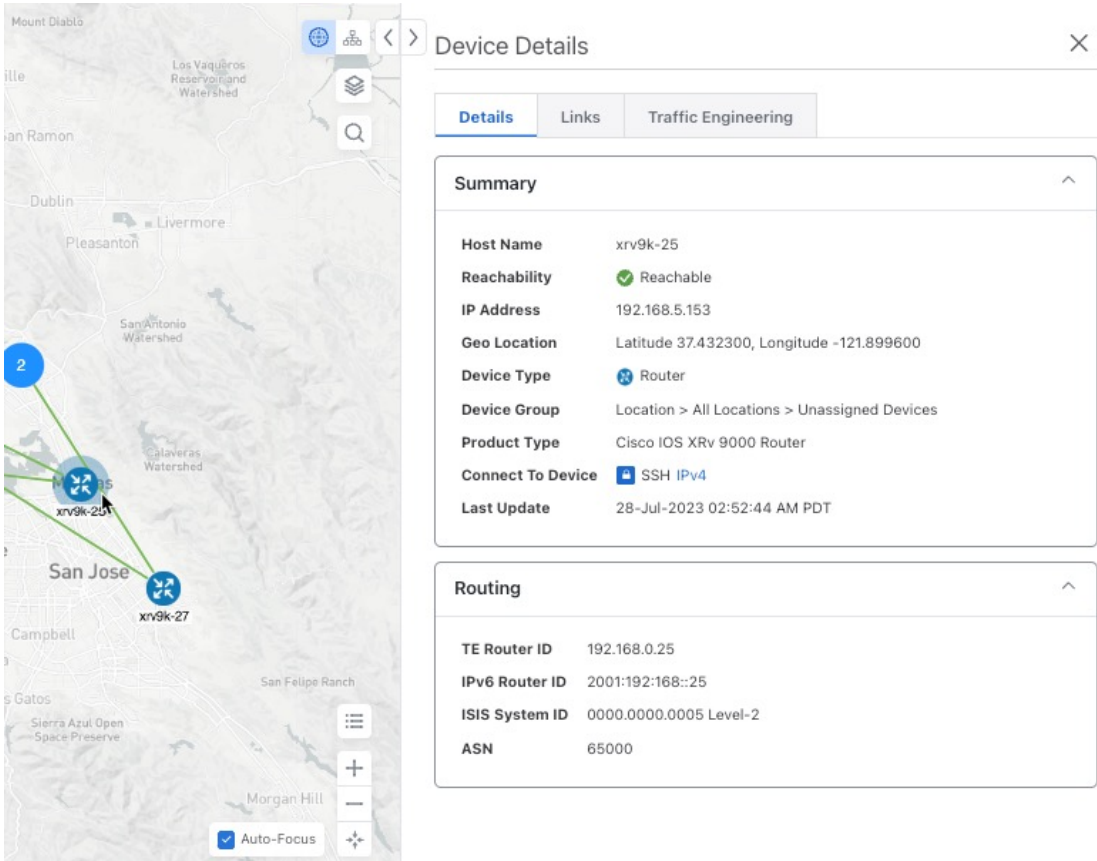
Step 1 From the main menu choose **Topology**.

Step 2 To quickly view the host name, reachability state, IP address and type of device, hover the mouse over the device icon.



Step 3 To view more device details, click on the device icon.

a) The following examples show the Device details from the Topology map.



Device Details

Details Links Traffic Engineering

Summary

Host Name xrv9k-25

Reachability ✔ Reachable

IP Address 192.168.5.153

Geo Location Latitude 37.432300, Longitude -121.899600

Device Type Router

Device Group Location > All Locations > Unassigned Devices

Product Type Cisco IOS XRv 9000 Router

Connect To Device SSH IPv4

Last Update 28-Jul-2023 02:52:44 AM PDT

Routing

TE Router ID 192.168.0.25

IPv6 Router ID 2001:192:168::25

ISIS System ID 0000.0000.0005 Level-2

ASN 65000

Note If you have installed Element Management Functions, the following additional information will be displayed in the Device Details screen.

- Alarm information under Summary in the **Details** tab.
- An **Alarms** tab displaying information such as severity, source, category, and condition of the alarms. The columns can be customized based on your preferences.

In a multiple IGP setup, you can also view all the IGP, IS-IS, and OSPF processes in the Routing details. See the following examples:

Figure 3: Multiple IGP: OSPF Processes

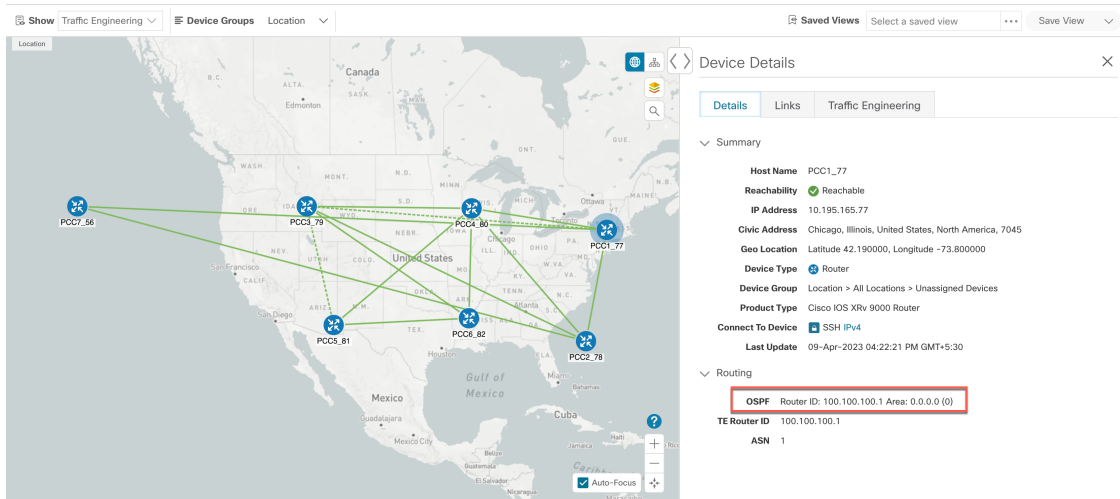


Figure 4: Multiple IGP: ISIS Processes

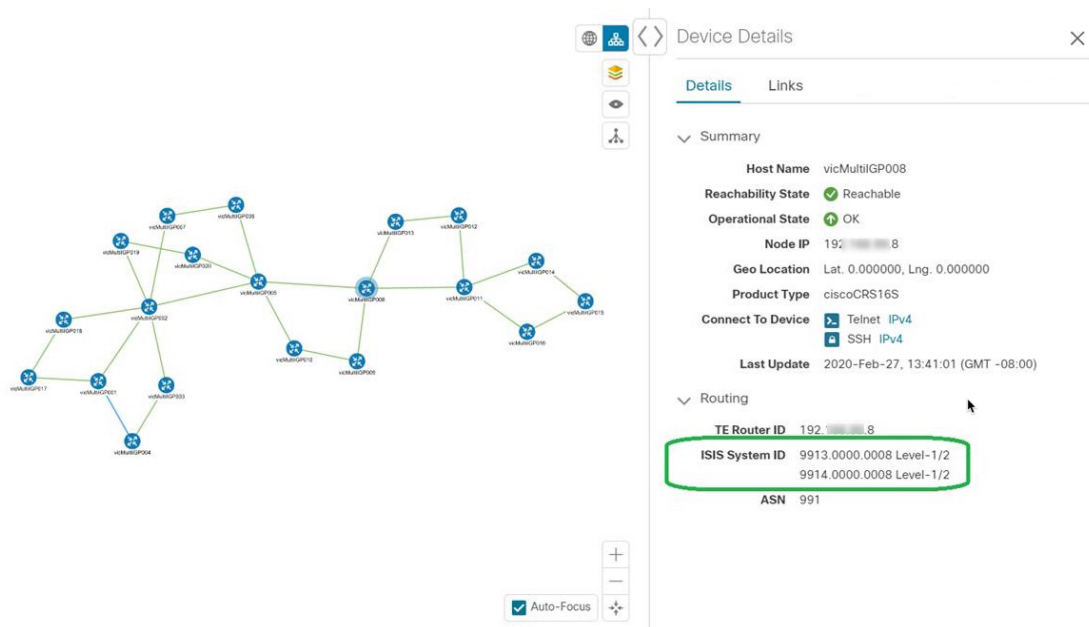


Figure 5: Multiple IGP: OSPF and ISIS Processes

Device Details

Summary

- Host Name: PE-ASR9000-NORTH
- Reachability: ✔ Reachable
- IP Address: 10.56.25.29
- Geo Location: Latitude 0.000000, Longitude 0.000000
- Device Type: ⓘ Router
- Device Group: All Locations > Unassigned Devices
- Product Type: ciscoSystems[1.3.6.1.4.1.9.1.2239]
- Connect To Device: ⓘ SSH IPv4
- Last Update: 21-Nov-2022 08:33:35 PM GMT+5:30

Routing

- OSPF Router ID: 1, Area: 0.0.38.161 (9889)
- OSPF Router ID: 1, Area: 0.0.0.0 (0)
- TE Router ID: 1, 1
- ISIS System ID: 0000.0002.0016 Level-1/2
- ASN: 0

Step 4 To view links on the device, click the **Links** tab and expand the right panel to see all the link details.

Links on Device xrv9k-25

State	Link Type	A Side	Z Side
▼	▼	Interface	Interface
✔	L3 ISIS IP...	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2
✔	L3 ISIS IP...	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3
✔	L3 ISIS IP...	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/3
✔	L3 ISIS IP...	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2

To see details of a link, click on the **Link Type**, and the details are displayed on the **Link Details** window.

Step 5 To view interface utilization, expand **A side** or **Z side**.

The utilization shown on IPv4 and IPv6 links represents the aggregate traffic on the interface, not specific to each address family. Sub-interfaces will not show a utilization since they do not have a bandwidth like a physical interface. Traffic measurements will still be collected and displayed.

State	Link Type	Interface	Utilization	Packet Drops	Delay	Jitter
✔	L3 ISIS IPv6	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2	0% (2.82Kbps/10Gbps)	0%	0 μs	0 μs
✔	L3 ISIS IPv6	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1	0% (1.71Kbps/10Gbps)	0%	0 μs	0 μs
✔	L3 ISIS IPv4	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/1	0% (1.71Kbps/10Gbps)	0%	0 μs	0 μs
✔	L3 ISIS IPv4	GigabitEthernet0/0/0/2	0% (2.82Kbps/10Gbps)	0%	0 μs	0 μs

Define Map Display Settings

The network topology can be displayed on a logical map or a geographical map (geo map), where the devices and links are shown in their geographic context. The logical map shows devices and their links, positioned according to an automatic layout algorithm, ignoring their geographical location. The geo map shows single devices, device clusters, links, and tunnels, superimposed on a map of the world. Each device location on the map reflects the device's GPS coordinates (longitude and latitude).

The logical map is automatically rendered with no intervention required. The geographical map is rendered by default using map tiles from an external map provider (Mapbox). Internet access is required when using an external map provider. If there is no Internet access, you can download map files from Cisco.com and upload them into the system. These map files will be accessed internally in order to render the geo map. See [Use Internal Maps Offline for Geographical Map Display, on page 9](#).

When setting up maps, administrators can also define display settings, for example, colors representing changes in link bandwidth utilization.

To set up your maps and define display settings, see:

- [Use Internal Maps Offline for Geographical Map Display, on page 9](#)
- [Define Color Thresholds for Link Bandwidth Utilization, on page 10](#)

Use Internal Maps Offline for Geographical Map Display

The system is set up by default to get the geo map tiles from a specific Mapbox URL through a direct Internet connection. If you do not have an Internet connection and therefore the system cannot access an external map provider to retrieve geographical map tiles, you can upload internal map files to represent the areas of the world you require for your network. These map files must be downloaded from Cisco.com and then uploaded into the system. The name of the map file indicates the area of the world it contains, for example, **africa-geomaps-1.0.0-for-Crosswork-x.x-signed.tar.gz**. If you will be managing a network in a specific part of the world, upload only the relevant map files. You do not need to upload all available map files.




Note If you choose to work offline with internal maps and you do not upload map files, your geographical map will display as a generic world map without details of cities, streets, and so on.

To use internal maps to display the geographical map:

Before you begin

Download the required map files from Cisco.com and place them on an accessible server. The server must support SCP protocol for file transfer.

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- Step 1** From the main menu, choose **Administration > Settings > System Settings**.
 - Step 2** Under **Topology**, click the **Map** option.
 - Step 3** Select the **Work offline with internal maps** radio button and click **Manage**.
 - Step 4** In the Manage Internal Maps dialog, click  to upload a new map file. Note that you can upload one file at a time.

- Step 5** In the Upload Map File dialog, browse to the location of the map file you downloaded so that the system can access the file.
- Step 6** Click **Upload**.
The system uploads the map from the specified location. The upload process might take some time and must not be interrupted by closing the browser or clicking Cancel. When the process is complete, the new map appears under **Uploaded Maps** in the Manage Internal Maps dialog.
- Step 7** Upload additional maps, as required.
-

Define Color Thresholds for Link Bandwidth Utilization

Link bandwidth utilization can be visualized and monitored in the logical and geographical maps. Links are colored based on the percentage of total bandwidth currently utilized on the link. Following is the default set of bandwidth utilization thresholds (percentage ranges) and corresponding color indicators. These color thresholds can be customized by administrators.

- Green—0–25% usage
- Yellow—25–50% usage
- Orange—50–75% usage
- Red—75–100% usage

To define color thresholds for link bandwidth utilization:

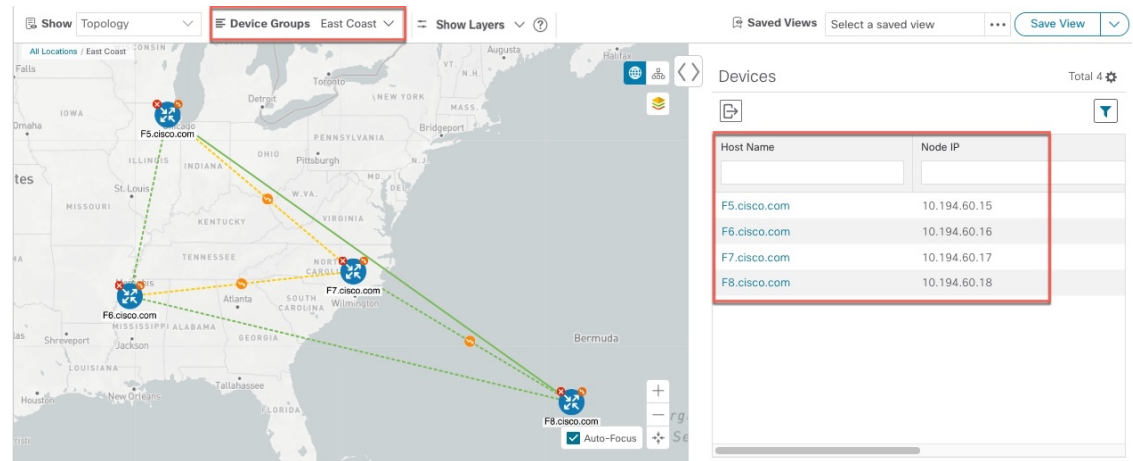
- Step 1** From the main menu, choose **Administration > Settings > System Settings**.
- Step 2** Under **Topology**, click the **Bandwidth Utilization** option.
- Step 3** In the **Link Coloring Thresholds** area, define the criteria for coloring the links. Each row defines a color and the bandwidth percentage range that the color will represent. Note that:
- You can enter values in the "To" fields only. Each row begins automatically from the end of the previous row's range.
 - The thresholds must be sequential, meaning that each row's range must follow on from the previous row's range. For example, if the range in the first row is 0-25%, the second row's range must end with a value greater than 25.
 - You cannot use the same color for multiple thresholds. For example, you cannot choose **Green** for both the first and second rows.
- Step 4** Click **Save**.
-

Use Device Groups to Filter Your Topology View

To help you identify, find, and group devices for a variety of purposes, you can create device groups. Device Groups allow you to visualize and zoom in on data specific to that device group. It reduces the clutter on your screen and allows you to focus on data that is most important to you. For example, as shown in the following

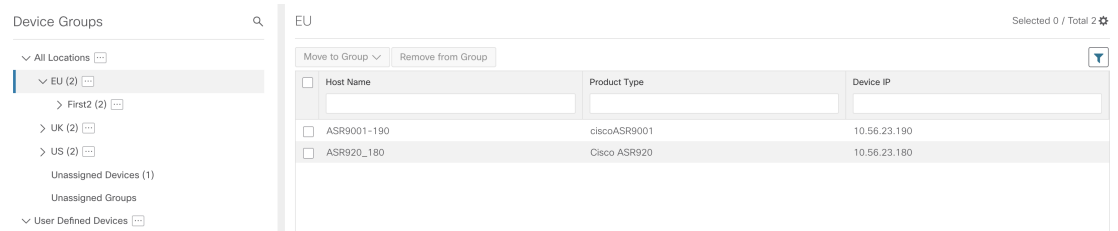
figure, we see that the East Coast device group has been selected and is zoomed in on the Topology map. Also note that only the devices belonging to the East Coast device group are listed in the Devices table.

Figure 6: Device Group Selection on Topology Map




The **Device Groups** window (**Device Management > Groups**) allows you to create and manage device groups. By default, all devices initially appear in the **Unassigned Devices** group.

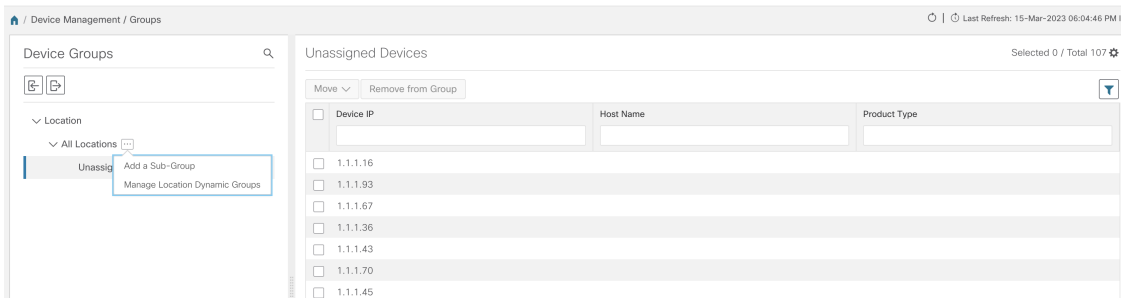
Figure 7: Device Groups Selector



Create and Modify Device Groups

You can create device groups and devices to the groups either manually (as described in this section) or automatically, as described in [Enable Dynamic Device Grouping, on page 12](#). A device can belong to only one device group.

- Step 1** From the main menu choose **Device Management > Groups**.
- Step 2** To add a new sub-group, click  next to **All Locations**. A new sub-group is added under **All Locations**.
- Step 3** To add a device to a group, from the right-pane, under **Unassigned Devices**, select a device.
- Step 4** From the **Move to Group** drop-down, select the appropriate group and click **Move**.



Step 5 To delete from a group, click **Remove from Group**. If you delete a group, all devices that belong to that group are moved to the Unassigned Devices group. Also, deleting a group deletes all the sub-groups under it.

Step 6 Click **Save**.

Enable Dynamic Device Grouping

You can create a rule to dynamically create device groups and automatically add unassigned devices to these groups using a Regular Expression (regex) on the device hostname. Any newly added or discovered devices that match the rule will be placed in the appropriate group.

Dynamic rules do not apply to devices that already belong to groups. You must move them to Unassigned Devices if you want them to be considered by the rule.

Before you begin

While you can follow examples given in the Dynamic Groups dialog, it is helpful to be familiar with Regular Expressions.

Step 1 From the main menu choose **Device Management > Groups**.

Step 2 Click  next to **All Locations > Manage Location Dynamic Groups**.

Step 3 Click **Show more details and examples** to help you fill out the required Host Name and Group Name fields.


Step 4 If there are any existing devices in the Unassigned Devices group, click **Test Rule** to view a sampling of what type of group names will be created.

Step 5 Turn the **Enable Rule** toggle ON to enable the rule. After the rule is enabled, the system checks for unassigned devices every minute and will assign them to the appropriate group based on the rule.

Step 6 Click **Save**.

Step 7 Groups that are created this way initially appear under Unassigned Groups (created when a rule is enabled for the first time). Move newly created groups to the desired group hierarchy.

Step 8 To move newly created Unassigned groups to the correct group, do the following:

- a) Click  next to All Locations and click **Add a Sub-Group**.
- b) Enter the New Group details and click **Create**.
- c) Click on the unassigned devices from the left pane.


- d) From the right pane, select the devices you want to move and click **Move to Group** to move to an appropriate group.
-

Customize Map Display Settings

You can configure visual settings on the topology map based on your needs and preferences. You can do the following:

- [Customize the Display of Links and Devices, on page 13](#)

Customize the Display of Links and Devices

To set device and link map display preferences, choose **Topology** and click  on the topology map.

- Click **Links** to show aggregated links and how links should be colored so that you can easily see their state and utilization status. By default, aggregated links will be differentiated from single links on the map and links will be colored based on link utilization thresholds. Administrators can change the utilization thresholds and their corresponding colors.
- Click **Devices** to show the device state and how the devices should be labeled. By default, the device state is shown on the map and the host name is used to label devices.

Configure TE Timeout Settings

To configure timeout settings for the provisioning and retrieval of data for SR-TE policies, RSVP-TE tunnels, Bandwidth on Demand and IGP paths, select **Administration > Settings > System Settings > General Settings** under the Advance Settings section. Enter the timeout duration options. For more information, click



Note Timeouts change the response time of each of the actions if SR-PCE is slow in responding. You can modify the settings for a large scale topology or to address slow SR-PCE response due to latency or load.

Enable or Disable Topology Link Discovery

You can adjust the system settings to enable or disable the discovery of L2 topology links for LLDP, CDP and LAG protocols. By default, the topology discovery option is disabled. When disabled, the links of the selected protocols, including previously discovered links, will not be displayed on the maps.

To enable topology discovery:

Before you begin

- Make sure all pods are healthy before changing the settings.

Step 1 From the main menu, choose **Administration > Settings > System Settings**.

Step 2 Under **Topology**, click the **Discovery** option.

Step 3 Select the checkbox of the protocols for which you want to enable discovery.

Step 4 Click **Save** to save your changes.

A message "Enabling Protocol" is displayed next to the protocol that you selected. Please wait while the system completes the discovery operation.

When you enable discovery, the collection jobs will be created. The table below lists the collections jobs created for each protocol setting along with the sensor paths.

Table 1: Collection Jobs for each setting

L2 Configuration Setting	Helios collection Jobs ID	Context ID	MIBs collected	Sensor paths
None (default)	cw.topo_svc	cw.toposvc.snmp cw.toposvc.snmptraps	IF-MIB, IP-MIB, IF-MIB.notification	IF-MIB:IF-MIB/ifTable/ifEntry IP-MIB:IP-MIB/ipAddressTable/ipAddressEntry IF-MIB:notifications
CDP	cw.topo_svc	cw.toposvc.cdp	IF-MIB, CDP-MIB	IF-MIB:IF-MIB/ifTable/ifEntry CDP-MIB:CDP-MIB/cdpCacheEntry CDP-MIB:CDP-MIB/cdpNeighborsEntry
LLDP	cw.topo_svc	cw.toposvc.lldp	IF-MIB, LLDP-MIB	IF-MIB:IF-MIB/ifTable/ifEntry LLDP-MIB:LLDP-MIB/lldpLocalEntry LLDP-MIB:LLDP-MIB/lldpRemoteEntry
LAG	cw.topo_svc	cw.toposvc.lag	IF-MIB, LAG-MIB	IF-MIB:IF-MIB/ifTable/ifEntry LAG-MIB:LAG-MIB/lagAggEntry LAG-MIB:LAG-MIB/lagPortsEntry

The table below lists the common errors when enabling or disabling topology discovery:

Table 2: Common error scenarios:

Possible Error Scenario	Cause	Cause Recommended Action
After disabling, some of the disabled links are displayed in the maps.	This occurs if you try to disable a protocol quickly after enabling it. This could result in killing the collection job created for the previous enable job before the SNMP processors have completed it. Due to the timing issue, the disabled links will continue to be displayed.	Enable and disable the protocol again with sufficient wait time in between, or restart <code>toposvc</code> .
When you try to enable discovery, the helios job fails and settings are disabled from further editing.	This can occur if the helios pod is not healthy. This can result being stuck in the unsuccessful state since Crosswork disables users from editing while the collection job is being created.	Ensure that the pods are healthy, and then enable and disable the protocol with sufficient wait time in between, or restart <code>toposvc</code> .
When you change the discovery settings, the TopoUI or TopoSvc crashes resulting in an unpredictable status.	The mechanism to disable users from further editing while the collection job is being created or deleted, relies on pods communicating via ETCD. If any pod crashes during this time, the ETCD key is not set correctly.	

Save Topology Views for Easy Access

When you rearrange the devices and links on a map, your changes are not normally saved. To easily access a useful map layout, you can save it as a named custom view and quickly retrieve it, without having to rearrange the map each time. This is especially useful when managing large networks with many devices.

When you save a custom view, the following settings will be saved:

- Whether it is a geographical or logical map.
- Device positions in the logical map layout.
- Device and link display settings

All custom views can be seen by all users. However, only users with the admin role or users that created the custom view can modify the view.

-
- Step 1** Customize the current map view until it contains just the information you want and the layout meets your needs.
- Step 2** When you have the view the way you want it, click **Save View**.

Save Topology Views for Easy Access

The screenshot shows the Traffic Engineering interface. The map displays a network topology across the United States with nodes labeled xrv9k-5, xrv9k-3, xrv9k-7, xrv9k-6, and xrv9k-4. The right-hand panel shows the 'Traffic Engineering' summary with statistics for SR-MPLS, SRv6, and RSVP-TE, and a table of SR Policies.

SR-MPLS	SRv6	RSVP-TE
15 PCE Init	15 PCE Init	0 Admin Down
		26 Oper Up
		4 Oper Down

SR POLICY	Selected 0 / Total 30
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-5 xrv9k-7 123...
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-5 xrv9k-7 222
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-5 xrv9k-7 333
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-6 xrv9k-7 607...
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-5 xrv9k-7 6521

The screenshot shows the Traffic Engineering interface. The map displays a network topology in the San Francisco Bay Area with nodes labeled xrv9k-14, xrv9k-16, xrv9k-13, xrv9k-12, xrv9k-15, and xrv9k-17. The right-hand panel shows the 'Traffic Engineering' summary with statistics for SR-MPLS, SRv6, Tree-SID, and RSVP-TE, and a table of SR Policies.

SR-MPLS	SRv6	Tree-SID	RSVP-TE
20 Total	1 SRv6	0 LCM	0 Admin Down
	9 Oper Up		11 Oper Down

SR POLICY	Selected 0 / Total 20
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-16 xrv9k-12 2023
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-13 xrv9k-15 2024
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-12 xrv9k-17 1025
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-13 xrv9k-12 123
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-13 xrv9k-14 222
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-15 xrv9k-12 2231
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-13 xrv9k-14 223
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-12 xrv9k-13 228
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-13 xrv9k-14 234
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-13 xrv9k-14 2401
<input type="checkbox"/>	xrv9k-13 xrv9k-14 3401

Step 3 Enter a unique name for the new custom view and click **Save**. You can later modify the view (click **Select a saved view**) and choose to edit the topology, rename, or delete the view.