



Cisco Extensible Network Controller Configuration Guide, Release 1.5

First Published: February 24, 2014

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Text Part Number: OL-31561-01

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CONTENTS

Preface

Preface vii

Audience vii

Document Conventions vii

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request viii

CHAPTER 1

Overview 1

About Cisco Extensible Network Controller 1

Cisco XNC GUI Overview 2

Using the Topology Diagram 4

Saving Configuration Changes 4

CHAPTER 2

Managing Devices 5

Adding a Node Name 6

Viewing Expanded Nodes Information 7

Removing a Node 7

Viewing the Ports List 8

Adding onePK Devices 8

Removing onePK Devices 8

Adding a Node Group 9

Adding Nodes to a Node Group 9

Removing Nodes from a Node Group 10

Removing a Node Group 11

Adding a Static Route 11

Removing a Static Route 12

Adding a Gateway IP Address 12

Removing a Gateway IP Address 13

Adding Ports 13

- Adding a SPAN Port 13
- Removing a SPAN Port 14

CHAPTER 3**Managing Flows 15**

- About Flow Programming 15
- Adding a Flow Entry 15
- Viewing Flow Details 18

CHAPTER 4**Using TIF Manager 19**

- About TIF Manager 19
- Creating a TIF Policy 19
- Editing a TIF Policy 21
- Removing TIF Policies 22
- Creating a Custom Path 22
- Viewing a Custom Path 23
- Removing Custom Paths 23

CHAPTER 5**Troubleshooting 25**

- About Troubleshooting 25
- Viewing Flow and Port Detail Statistics 26
- Viewing Inconsistent Controller Flows or Inconsistent Node Flows 26
- Exporting Inconsistent Flow Details 27
- Fixing Inconsistent Controller Flows or Inconsistent Node Flows 27
- Policy Analyzer 28
- Using the Policy Analyzer 28
- SDN Analyzer 28
- Using the SDN Analyzer 29
- Changing the Default Values for the SDN Analyzer 29

CHAPTER 6**Managing Properties 31**

- About Network Properties 31
- Adding a Link Property 32
- Adding a Property Template 32
- Changing Policy Names for a Custom Property Template 33
- Adding Metrics to a Custom Property Template 33

Editing Custom Metrics 34

Creating a Manual Link 35

CHAPTER 7**Managing Slices 37**

About Slice Manager 37

Adding a Slice 38

Adding Nodes and Ports to a Slice 38

Adding a Flow Specification 39

CHAPTER 8**Administrative Tasks 41**

About AAA Servers 41

Adding an AAA Server 41

Configuring User Authentication for RADIUS Server 42

Viewing a AAA Server 42

Deleting a AAA Server 43

Users and Roles 43

Viewing User Information 43

Adding a User 44

Changing the Password for an Existing User 45

Deleting a User 45

Viewing Cluster Management Information 45

Viewing the OSGi Console 46

CHAPTER 9**Port-to-Port Forwarding 47**

About Port-to-Port Forwarding 47

Configuring EtherTypes for Ports 47

Logging in to the Cisco XNC Port-to-Port Forwarding GUI 48

Adding a Port-to-Port Forwarding Path 48

Editing a Port-to-Port Forwarding Path 49

Deleting a Port-to-Port Forwarding Path 50



Preface

This preface contains the following sections:

- [Audience, page vii](#)
- [Document Conventions, page vii](#)
- [Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request, page viii](#)

Audience

This guide is intended for site administrators who will manage Cisco Smart-enabled software installation and licensing.

Document Conventions

Command descriptions use the following conventions:

Convention	Description
bold	Bold text indicates the commands and keywords that you enter literally as shown.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic text indicates arguments for which the user supplies the values.
[x]	Square brackets enclose an optional element (keyword or argument).
[x y]	Square brackets enclosing keywords or arguments separated by a vertical bar indicate an optional choice.
{x y}	Braces enclosing keywords or arguments separated by a vertical bar indicate a required choice.

Convention	Description
[x {y z}]	Nested set of square brackets or braces indicate optional or required choices within optional or required elements. Braces and a vertical bar within square brackets indicate a required choice within an optional element.
<i>variable</i>	Indicates a variable for which you supply values, in context where italics cannot be used.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.

Examples use the following conventions:

Convention	Description
<code>screen font</code>	Terminal sessions and information the switch displays are in screen font.
<code>boldface screen font</code>	Information you must enter is in boldface screen font.
<i><code>italic screen font</code></i>	Arguments for which you supply values are in italic screen font.
<>	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are in angle brackets.
[]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

This document uses the following conventions:



Note

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the manual.



Caution

Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, using the Cisco Bug Search Tool (BST), submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, at: <http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html>.

Subscribe to *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, as an RSS feed and deliver content directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service.



Overview

This preface contains the following sections:

- [About Cisco Extensible Network Controller, page 1](#)
- [Cisco XNC GUI Overview, page 2](#)
- [Using the Topology Diagram, page 4](#)
- [Saving Configuration Changes, page 4](#)

About Cisco Extensible Network Controller

Cisco Extensible Network Controller (Cisco XNC) is a software platform that serves as an interface between the network elements (southbound) and third-party applications (northbound). Cisco XNC is a JVM-based application that runs on a Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Cisco XNC is based on a highly available, scalable, and extensible architecture that supports a network. Cisco XNC is built for extensibility using the Open Services Gateway initiative (OSGi) framework, which allows new functionality to be added.

Cisco XNC can support multiple protocol plugins in the southbound direction. In the current release, Cisco Plug-in for OpenFlow 1.0 is available.

Cisco XNC provides the following:

- Multiprotocol capability with the Cisco Plug-in for OpenFlow version 1.0 available in this release.
- Functionality to support network visibility and programmability, such as network topology discovery, network device management, forwarding rules programming, and access to detailed network statistics.
- A Service Abstraction Layer (SAL) that enables modular southbound interface support, such as OpenFlow.
- Consistent management access through the GUI or through Java or Representational State Transfer (REST) northbound APIs.
- Security features, such as role-based access control (RBAC), and integration with an external Active Directory using RADIUS or TACACS for authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) functions.
- Troubleshooting tools, such as analytics gathering and diagnostic packet injection.
- Cisco advanced features such as Topology Independent Forwarding (TIF), which enables the administrator to customize the path a data flow takes through the network.

- Cisco network applications such as Network Slicing that allows logical partitioning of the network using flow specification, and Monitor Manager, that provides visibility into the network traffic.
- High-availability clustering to provide scalability and high availability.
- The Cisco Open Network Environment Platform Kit (Cisco onePK) version 1.1.0 is supported in this release of Cisco XNC. The Cisco onePK plug-in communicates with the onePK agent.
- Support for onePK devices in the network and the ability to install TIF rules on onePK devices.
- A CLI framework for Cisco XNC.
- Virtual Patch Panel Application (P2P Forwarding application) provides port-to-port traffic management within a switch or across the network without any need for physical connection changes or rewiring.

Cisco XNC GUI Overview

The Cisco XNC GUI contains the following areas and panes:

- A menu bar across the top of the window that provides access to the main categories of information in Cisco XNC.
- A topology map on the right that displays a visual representation of your network.
- Several panes with additional views and information on the selected category.



Note

Depending on the Cisco XNC applications that you have installed, the items on the menu bar may vary.

The menu bar contains the following items:

- The **Devices** tab—Provides access to the Cisco XNC network elements.
- The **Flows** tab—Provides access to flow entries and flow details.
- The **Troubleshoot** tab—Provides information about flows, ports, and policies for troubleshooting purposes.
- The **TIF Manager** tab—Provides access to paths and policies for Topology Independent Forwarding (TIF).
- The **Network Properties** tab—Provides access to property templates.
- The Slicing list—Provides access to different slices, and lists the current slice you are in. If no slices are created, or you have not selected a slice, the **default** drop-down list is displayed.



Note

You must have an administrative role and the Network Slicing application to view this list.

- The Online help button—Provides access to the online help for the current page.
- A **Save** button to save any additions or changes made in the Monitor Manager application.

- The administrative management list—Provides access to different administrative tasks, such as saving or managing users, and viewing the OSGi components list.



Note The drop-down list displays the username that you used when you logged into Cisco XNC. In this documentation, this will be referred to as the **Admin** drop-down list.

Topology Tools

The left side of topology pane contains a group of tools that allow you to manipulate the content of the topology pane. Hovering over a tool displays its function. From the top of the pane to the bottom, the tools are:

- Select node mode—Use this tool to select one or more elements in the topology diagram. To select one or more elements, click on the first element and drag your mouse across the diagram. The elements selected are highlighted with a circle around each one.
- Move mode—Use this tool to move the entire topology diagram, a single topology element, or a node group. To move an element or a node group, click it and drag it.
- Zoom in—Use this tool to increase the size of the topology diagram.



Note You can also increase the size of the topology diagram by scrolling up with your mouse wheel.

- Zoom out—Use this tool to decrease the size of the topology diagram.



Note You can also decrease the size of the topology diagram by scrolling down with your mouse wheel.

- Zoom by selection—Use this tool to zoom in on a specific topology element. To zoom by selection, click the tool, then click and drag your mouse across the element you want to zoom in on. The zoom element display resets after a few seconds.
- Fit stage—Use this tool to reset the topology diagram in the topology pane.
- Topology Settings—Use this tool to choose the preferred **Display Icons as dots** setting. Select the radio button for the preference you desire.
- Tool tips—Tool tips display information about each tool, or about nodes in the topology. To display tool tip information, hover over the tool or over a node in the diagram.

Pane Resizing

You can resize the panes in the GUI display by clicking the pane resize grippers.

- 1 To increase or decrease the height of either of the left or right bottom pane, click the pane resize grippers at the top of the pane, then drag up or down with your mouse.

- 2 To collapse either the lower right or lower left pane, hover over the pane resize grippers at the top of the pane until a double-ended arrow is displayed, then click your mouse once.
- 3 To restore a collapsed pane, hover over the pane resize grippers at the bottom of the pane until a double-ended arrow is displayed, then click your mouse once.
- 4 To increase or decrease the width of the two left panes at the same time, click the pane resize grippers at the top of the pane, then drag left or right with your mouse.

Using the Topology Diagram

The topology diagram displays a graphical view of your network. Once a device or link has been recognized by Cisco XNC, it is visible in the topology diagram. On all tabs in Cisco XNC, you can perform the following tasks:

- Hover over a switch to view the node name, the source ports, and the destination ports.
- Hover over a link to view the source and destination port of that link.
- Hover over a tool to view the tool tip.
- Use the + or - tools, or move your mouse wheel up or down to change the zoom level.
- Click and drag a switch to move it to a different location.
- Click and drag a node group to move it to a different location.
- Click and drag the background to move the entire topology to a different location.

Certain tabs also allow advanced tasks.

Saving Configuration Changes

You should periodically save the configuration changes that you make in Cisco XNC.

**Note**

Any unsaved configuration changes will be lost if you stop the Cisco XNC application.

On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click the **Save** button.



CHAPTER 2

Managing Devices

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [Adding a Node Name, page 6](#)
- [Viewing Expanded Nodes Information, page 7](#)
- [Removing a Node, page 7](#)
- [Viewing the Ports List, page 8](#)
- [Adding onePK Devices, page 8](#)
- [Removing onePK Devices, page 8](#)
- [Adding a Node Group, page 9](#)
- [Adding Nodes to a Node Group, page 9](#)
- [Removing Nodes from a Node Group, page 10](#)
- [Removing a Node Group, page 11](#)
- [Adding a Static Route, page 11](#)
- [Removing a Static Route, page 12](#)
- [Adding a Gateway IP Address, page 12](#)
- [Removing a Gateway IP Address, page 13](#)
- [Adding Ports, page 13](#)
- [Adding a SPAN Port, page 13](#)
- [Removing a SPAN Port, page 14](#)

Adding a Node Name

Adding user-friendly node names will help you to identify nodes in the topology diagram.

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.

Step 2 On the **Nodes Learned** tab, click the link for the node that you want to rename in the **Node Name** column.

Step 3 In the **Update Node Information** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Node ID field	The unique identifier for a network element, such as an OpenFlow switch.
Node Name field	The name that you want to assign to the node. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).
Tier drop-down list	Assign the tier property for the network element. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown • Access • Distribution • Core
Operation Mode drop-down list	Choose how the traffic is handled based on the flows. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow reactive forwarding—No default flows are programmed. How traffic that does not match a flow is treated depends upon the switch implementation. • Proactive forwarding only—The following default flows are programmed on the switch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Punt ARP packets to Cisco XNC. ◦ Punt LLDP packets to Cisco XNC. ◦ Drop all other traffic.

Step 4 Click **Save**.

Viewing Expanded Nodes Information

- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** On the **Nodes Learned** tab, click the icon in the top right corner.
- Step 3** The **Nodes Learned** dialog box displays the following fields:

Name	Description
Node Name field	The name assigned to the node.
Node ID field	The ID of the node.
Tier Name field	The tier that you selected for the node.
MAC field	The MAC address of the node.
Ports field	The ports accessible on the node.

- Step 4** Close the dialog box.

Removing a Node

- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Connection Manager** tab.
The **Connection Manager** displays the list of nodes in the network.
- Step 3** Click the **Node** you want to remove.
- Step 4** In the **Remove Node** confirmation dialog box, click **Remove**.

Viewing the Ports List

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
 - Step 2** On the **Nodes Learned** tab, click the **Ports** link for a node.
 - Step 3** The **Ports List** dialog box displays all of the ports for the specified node.
 - Step 4** Close the dialog box.
-

Adding onePK Devices

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
 - Step 2** Click the **onePK Devices** tab, then click **Add onePK Device**.
 - Step 3** In the **Add onePK Device** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Address field	The IP address assigned to the Cisco onePK device.
Username field	The name of the user you want to assign to the device.
Password field	The password of the user you want to assign to the device.

- Step 4** Click **Add onePK Device**.
-

Removing onePK Devices

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
 - Step 2** Click the **onePK** tab.
 - Step 3** In the **onePK Devices** list, click the checkbox next to each device you want to remove, or click the top checkbox to remove all onePK Devices.
 - Step 4** Click **Remove onePK Device**.
 - Step 5** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove onePK Device**.
-

Adding a Node Group

A node group allows you to visually group nodes in the Cisco XNC topology diagram. Node groups do not create links between nodes.

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.

Step 2 On the **Device Groups** tab, click **Add Group**.

Step 3 In the **Add Node Group** dialog box, complete the following field:

Name	Description
Name field	<p>The name that you want to give the node group.</p> <p>The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).</p>

Step 4 Click **Add Group**.

The name of the group displays in the list of **Node Groups**.

What to Do Next

Add nodes to the node group.

Adding Nodes to a Node Group

Adding nodes to a node group visually associates the nodes with the node group in the topology diagram. Node groups are highlighted in color in the diagram.



Note

If you add a node that already belongs to a node group to a new node group, it will automatically be removed from the first node group and added to the new node group.

Before You Begin

Add a node group.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Device Groups** tab.
- Step 3** Click the **Name** of the node group to which to want to add nodes in the **Node Groups** list.
- Step 4** To add nodes to the group, you can either:
- Click one or nodes in the topology diagram, then:
 - a) Click **Add to group** <group name> in the topology diagram.
 - Or, click the **Nodes in Group** tab, then:
 - a) In the **Add Nodes to Group** - <group name> dialog box, select one or more nodes from the drop-down list.
 - b) Click **Add to group**.
- The nodes display in the **Nodes in Group** - <group name> list on the **Nodes in Group** tab, and in the node group in the topology diagram.
-

Removing Nodes from a Node Group

Before You Begin

Add nodes to a node group.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Device Groups** tab.
- Step 3** Click the **Name** of the node group from which to want to remove nodes in the **Nodes Groups** list.
- Step 4** To remove nodes from the group, you can either:
- Click a node group in the topology diagram, then:
 - a) Click the node you want to remove from the group.
 - b) Click **Remove from group** <group name> in the topology diagram.
 - Or, click the **Nodes in Group** tab, then:
 - a) Click the checkbox next to the node or nodes you want to remove in the list of **Nodes in Group** <group name>, or click the top checkbox in the list to select all nodes in the group for removal.
 - b) Click **Remove Nodes from** - <group name> .
- Step 5** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove**.
-

Removing a Node Group

Removing a node group disassociates the nodes added to it from the node group, and the node group will no longer be displayed in the topology diagram.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** Click the **Device Groups** tab.
- Step 3** In the **Node Groups** list, click the checkbox next to the **Name** of the node group you want to remove, or click the top checkbox to select all node groups for removal.
- Step 4** Click **Remove Group**.
- Step 5** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove Group**.
The node group is removed and no longer displays in the topology diagram.
-

Adding a Static Route

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** On the **Static Route Configuration** tab, click **Add Static Route**.
- Step 3** In the **Add Static Route** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	The name that you want to assign to the static route. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).
Static Route field	The IP address of the destination and subnet mask in the following format: <i>Destination_IP_Address/Subnet_Mask</i>
Next Hop field	The IP address of the next-hop device.

- Step 4** Click **Save**.
-

Removing a Static Route

Before You Begin

Add one or more static routes.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** On the **Static Route Configuration** tab, click the checkbox next to the **Name** of each static route you want to remove, or click the top checkbox to select all static routes for removal.
- Step 3** Click **Remove Static Route**.
- Step 4** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove Static Route**.
-

Adding a Gateway IP Address

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** On the **Subnet Gateway Configuration** tab, click **Add Gateway IP Address**.
- Step 3** In the **Add Gateway IP Address** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	<p>The name that you want to assign to the gateway IP address.</p> <p>The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).</p>
Gateway IP Address/Mask field	<p>The IP address and subnet mask of the default gateway in the following format: <i>IP_Address/Subnet_Mask</i></p> <p>Note</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your deployment includes only OpenFlow traffic, the Gateway IP Address can be set to the same IP address used as the default gateway for the host systems on that subnet. • If your deployment includes OpenFlow and non-OpenFlow traffic, the Gateway IP Address must be set to an unused IP address on that subnet.

- Step 4** Click **Save**.
-

Removing a Gateway IP Address

Before You Begin

Add a one or more gateway IP addresses.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** On the **Subnet Gateway Configuration** tab, click the checkbox next to the **Name** of each **Gateway IP Address** you want to remove, or click the top check box to remove all **Gateway IP Address** entries.
- Step 3** Click **Remove Gateway IP Address**.
- Step 4** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove Gateway IP Address**.
-

Adding Ports

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** On the **Subnet Gateway Configuration** tab, click **Add Ports**.
- Step 3** In the **Add Ports** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Gateway Name drop-down list	The name of the gateway address to which you want to bind the port.
Node ID drop-down list	The node that contains the port that you want to bind to the gateway address.
Select Port drop-down list	The port that you want to bind to the gateway address.

- Step 4** Click **Save**.
-

Adding a SPAN Port

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** In the work area, click the **Span Port Configuration** tab and click **Add SPAN Port**.
- Step 3** In the **Add SPAN Port** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Node drop-down list	Choose the node where you want to create a SPAN port.
Input Port drop-down list	The input port to use for the SPAN port.

Step 4 Click **Save**.

Removing a SPAN Port

Before You Begin

Add one or more SPAN ports.

- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Devices**.
- Step 2** In the work area, click the **Span Port Configuration** tab.
- Step 3** Click the checkbox next to each entry in the **Node** and **SPAN Port** list that you want to remove, or click the checkbox at the top of the list to select all SPAN ports for removal.
- Step 4** Click **Remove SPAN Port**.
- Step 5** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove SPAN Port**.
-



Managing Flows

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Flow Programming, page 15](#)
- [Adding a Flow Entry, page 15](#)
- [Viewing Flow Details, page 18](#)

About Flow Programming

With Cisco XNC, you can configure individual flows in each network device. Flows are identified based on Layer 1 through Layer 4 criteria. After the flow is identified, you can specify the actions to be performed on the packets that match the flow specification. The criteria for matching and actions varies depending upon the switch. Possible actions are as follows:

- Dropping or forwarding the packet to one or more interfaces.
- Setting the VLAN ID and priority of the packets.
- Modifying the source and destination MAC address of the packets.
- Modifying the source and destination IP address of the packets.

All flows that you create are listed in the **Flow Entries** table on the **Flows** tab. Flows become active when you install them in the device.

Adding a Flow Entry

- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Flows**.
- Step 2** On the **Flow Entries** tab, click **Add Flow Entry**.
- Step 3** In the **Flow Description** area of the **Add Flow Entry** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	The name that you want to assign to the flow. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).
Node drop-down list	Choose the ID or node name for the device.
Input Port drop-down list	Choose the port on the node where traffic enters the flow.
Priority field	The priority that you want to apply to the flow. The default priority is 500. Flows with a higher priority are given precedence over flows with a lower priority. Note The priority is considered only when all of the Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 match fields are equal.
Hard Timeout field	The amount of time in milliseconds for the flow to be installed before it is removed from the flow table.
Idle Timeout field	The amount of time in milliseconds that the flow can be idle before it is removed from the flow table.
Cookie field	An identifier added to the flow. Cookies are specified by the controller when the flow is installed and are returned as part of each flow status and flow expired message.

Step 4

In the **Layer 2** area, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Ethernet Type drop-down list	Required. The Ethernet type of the Layer 2 traffic. The default value displayed is IPv4, or you can choose one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPv6 • ARP • LLDP • Enter Ethernet Type If you choose Enter Ethernet Type as the type, enter the Ethernet type in hexadecimal format.
VLAN Identification Number field	The VLAN ID for the Layer 2 traffic.
VLAN Priority field	The VLAN priority for the Layer 2 traffic.

Name	Description
Source MAC Address field	The source MAC address of the Layer 2 traffic.
Destination MAC Address field	The destination MAC address of the Layer 2 traffic.

Step 5 In the **Layer 3** area, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Source IP Address field	The source IP address of the Layer 3 traffic. Note The format of the source IP address must match the Ethernet type you entered in the Ethernet Type field for Layer 2.
Destination IP Address field	The destination IP address of the Layer 3 traffic. Note The format of the destination IP address must match the Ethernet type you entered in the Ethernet Type field for Layer 2.
Protocol field	The Internet protocol of the Layer 3 traffic. Enter the IP protocol number in decimal, hexadecimal, or octal format.
ToS Bits field	The Type of Service (ToS) bits in the IP header of the Layer 3 traffic. Note Only the DSCP bits are supported on Cisco Nexus 3000 Series switches.

Step 6 In the **Layer 4** area, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Source Port field	The source port of the Layer 4 traffic.
Destination Port field	The destination port of the Layer 4 traffic.
Protocol field	The Internet protocol number of the Layer 4 traffic. Enter the IP protocol number in decimal, hexadecimal, or octal format.

Step 7 In the **Actions** area, select one or more actions:

- Drop
- Loopback
- Flood
- Software Path
- Hardware Path
- Controller

- Add Output Ports
- Set VLAN ID
- Set VLAN Priority
- Strip VLAN Header
- Modify Datalayer Source Address
- Modify Datalayer Destination Address
- Modify Network Source Address
- Modify Network Destination Address
- Modify ToS Bits
- Modify Transport Source Port
- Modify Transport Destination Port

Step 8 Click **Install Flow** to install the flow into the device.

Step 9 Click **Save Flow** to save the flow to the **Flow Entries** table but not to install the flow in the flow table of the device.

Viewing Flow Details

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Flows**.

Step 2 In the **Flow Entries** tab, locate the flow that you want to view.
Enter a value in the **Search** combo box and click the search icon to limit the number of entries that appear.

Step 3 In the **Flow Overview** area of the **Flow Detail** tab, perform one of the following tasks:

- Click **Remove Flow** to remove the flow from the **Flow Entries** table.
 - Click **Install Flow** to install the flow into the flow table of the device.
 - Click **Uninstall Flow** to remove the flow from the flow table of the device.
-



Using TIF Manager

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About TIF Manager, page 19](#)
- [Creating a TIF Policy, page 19](#)
- [Editing a TIF Policy, page 21](#)
- [Removing TIF Policies, page 22](#)
- [Creating a Custom Path, page 22](#)
- [Viewing a Custom Path, page 23](#)
- [Removing Custom Paths, page 23](#)

About TIF Manager

With the Topology Independent Forwarding (TIF) Manager, you can customize the path a data flow takes through the network. TIF Manager can also be invoked by any network-aware business application that communicates with Cisco XNC using REST APIs.

Creating a TIF Policy

The Topology Independent Forwarding (TIF) Manager allows you to create paths between hosts and devices.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **TIF Manager**.
- Step 2** In the **TIF Policies** tab, click **Create TIF Policy**.
- Step 3** In the **Create TIF Policy** dialog box, complete the following fields.

Name	Description
Name field	<p>The name that you want to assign to the TIF policy.</p> <p>The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).</p> <p>Note The name cannot be changed after the TIF policy is saved.</p>
Source IP field	The source IP address of the host.
Destination IP field	The destination IP address of the host.
Protocol drop-down list	<p>Choose the protocol to be used for the policy. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any—All protocols will be used. • ICMP—Only the ICMP protocol will be used. • TCP—Only the TCP protocol will be used. • UDP—Only the UDP protocol will be used. • IPv6-ICMP—Only the IPv6-ICMP protocol will be used.
Source Port field	The transport layer port number. If no source port is specified, any ports can be used.
Destination Port field	The destination port number. If no destination port is specified, any ports can be used.
Path Type field	<p>How the traffic will be routed between the source and destination IP.</p> <p>Click Properties to choose a property from one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latency • Number • Bandwidth • String <p>Note Any custom property templates created in the Network Properties will also be displayed in this list.</p> <p>Click the Custom Path radio button to choose an existing path from a drop-down list.</p>

Step 4 Click Create TIF Policy.

Editing a TIF Policy



Note The Name of the TIF policy cannot be changed.

Before You Begin

Create one or more TIF policies.

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **TIF Manager**.

Step 2 In the **TIF Policies** tab, click **Edit** next to the name of the TIF policy you want to change.

Step 3 In the **Create TIF Policy** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	<p>The name that you want to assign to the TIF policy.</p> <p>The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).</p> <p>Note The name cannot be changed after the TIF policy is saved.</p>
Source IP field	The source IP address of the host.
Destination IP field	The destination IP address of the host.
Protocol drop-down list	<p>Choose the protocol to be used for the policy. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any—All protocols will be used. • ICMP—Only the ICMP protocol will be used. • TCP—Only the TCP protocol will be used. • UDP—Only the UDP protocol will be used. • IPv6-ICMP—Only the IPv6-ICMP protocol will be used.
Source Port field	The transport layer port number. If no source port is specified, any ports can be used.
Destination Port field	The destination port number. If no destination port is specified, any ports can be used.

Name	Description
Path Type field	<p>How the traffic will be routed between the source and destination IP.</p> <p>Click Properties to choose a property from one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latency • Number • Bandwidth • String <p>Note Any custom property templates created in the Network Properties will also be displayed in this list.</p> <p>Click the Custom Path radio button to choose an existing path from a drop-down list.</p>

Step 4 Click **Save TIF Policy**.

Removing TIF Policies

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **TIF Manager**.

Step 2 In the **TIF Policies** tab, click the checkbox next to the **Name** of each TIF policy you want to remove, or click in the top checkbox to select all TIF policies for removal.

Step 3 Click **Remove TIF Policy**.

Step 4 In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove TIF Policy**.

Creating a Custom Path

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **TIF Manager**.

Step 2 At the top of the topology diagram, enter the name you want to give the custom path in the field next to the **Save Custom Path** button.

Step 3 In the topology diagram, click the links that you want to include in the path.

Step 4 Click **Save Custom Path** to save the path to the **Existing Custom Paths** table.

Viewing a Custom Path

Before You Begin

Create a custom path.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **TIF Manager**.
- Step 2** In the **Existing Custom Paths** tab, click **View/Edit Path** next to the path you want. The custom path links are displayed in the topology diagram.
- Step 3** In the **Links Information** tab, enter a node number in the **Search** box, and click the search icon to narrow the list of nodes displayed for the path.
-

Removing Custom Paths

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **TIF Manager**.
- a)
- Step 2** In the **Existing Custom Paths** tab, click the checkbox next to the **Path Name** of each custom path you want to remove, or click the top checkbox to select all custom paths for removal.
- Step 3** Click **Remove**.
- Step 4** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove Path(s)**.
-



Troubleshooting

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Troubleshooting, page 25](#)
- [Viewing Flow and Port Detail Statistics, page 26](#)
- [Viewing Inconsistent Controller Flows or Inconsistent Node Flows, page 26](#)
- [Exporting Inconsistent Flow Details, page 27](#)
- [Fixing Inconsistent Controller Flows or Inconsistent Node Flows, page 27](#)
- [Policy Analyzer, page 28](#)
- [Using the Policy Analyzer, page 28](#)
- [SDN Analyzer, page 28](#)
- [Using the SDN Analyzer, page 29](#)
- [Changing the Default Values for the SDN Analyzer, page 29](#)

About Troubleshooting

Cisco XNC includes a variety of tools that you can use to troubleshoot your network connections. From the **Troubleshoot** tab, you can do the following:

- View all of the nodes in the network.
- View detailed information about the ports for each node in the network.
- View detailed information about the flows for each node in the network.
- View when the nodes were discovered by Cisco XNC in the **Uptime** tab.
- View detailed information about TIF policies in the **Policy Analyzer** tab.
- Run analytics on selected flows and TIF policies.

Viewing Flow and Port Detail Statistics

- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Troubleshoot**.
- Step 2** In the **Existing Nodes** tab, locate the node for which you want to view statistics. Enter a value in the **Search** combo box and click the search icon to limit the number of entries that appear.
- Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Click **Flows** to view detailed information on all flows programmed on the node.
 - Click **Ports** to view detailed information on all ports of the node.

Note The statistics are updated every 160 seconds.

Viewing Inconsistent Controller Flows or Inconsistent Node Flows

- Step 1** In the **Cisco XNC** menu bar, click the **Troubleshoot** tab.
- Step 2** Click the **Flow Check** tab and select a node from the **Select a node** drop-down list. The node is displayed, with the number **Inconsistent Controller Flows** and **Inconsistent Node Flows**, if any, next to each type.
- Step 3** Click either the **Inconsistent Controller Flows** or **Inconsistent Node Flows** to view details for any inconsistent flows. Details are displayed in the **Statistics** tab.
-

What to Do Next

Fix inconsistent controller flows or inconsistent node flows.

Exporting Inconsistent Flow Details

In order to view and save inconsistent controller or inconsistent node flow details for reference, you can export them to a comma-delimited file.

-
- Step 1** In the **Cisco XNC** menu bar, click the **Troubleshoot** tab.
 - Step 2** Click the **Flow Check** tab, and select a node from the **Select a node** drop-down list.
The node is displayed, with the number **Inconsistent Controller Flows** and **Inconsistent Node Flows** next to each type.
 - Step 3** Click either **Inconsistent Controller Flows** or **Inconsistent Node Flows**.
The list of **Inconsistent Controller Flows** or **Inconsistent Node Flows** is displayed in the **Statistics** tab.
 - Step 4** Click the checkbox next to one or more inconsistent flows, or click the checkbox at the top of the list to choose all flows in the list.
 - Step 5** Click **Export All**.
 - Step 6** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Export Flow Details**.
 - Step 7** Save the inconsistent flow detail information as a .csv file.
-

Fixing Inconsistent Controller Flows or Inconsistent Node Flows

**Note**

When you fix an inconsistent controller flow, the flow is installed on the switch. When you fix an inconsistent node flow, the flow is removed from the switch, because the controller is the authoritative source of flow information.

-
- Step 1** In the **Cisco XNC** menu bar, click the **Troubleshoot** tab.
 - Step 2** Click the **Flow Check** tab, and select a node from the **Select a node** drop-down list.
The node is displayed, with the number **Inconsistent Controller Flows** and **Inconsistent Node Flows** next to each type.
 - Step 3** Click either **Inconsistent Controller Flows** or **Inconsistent Node Flows**.
The list of **Inconsistent Controller Flows** or **Inconsistent Node Flows** is displayed in the **Statistics** tab.
 - Step 4** Click the checkbox next to one or more inconsistent flows, or click the checkbox at the top of the list to choose all flows in the list.
 - Step 5** Click **Fix Inconsistent Flows**.
 - Step 6** In the confirmation dialog box, click **Fix Inconsistent Flows**.
The **Flow Check** tab redisplay **Inconsistent Controller Flows** and **Inconsistent Node Flows** with the updated number of each type. If you select all inconsistent flows in Step 4, the number displayed is 0.
-

Policy Analyzer

The Policy Analyzer allows you to view detailed information about TIF policies. You can use the Policy Analyzer to perform the following tasks:

- Monitor selected flows.
- Run SDN trace against a flow.
- View the status of the last SDN trace.
- View aggregated statistics for the TIF policy.

Using the Policy Analyzer

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Troubleshoot**.
- Step 2** In the **Policies** tab, choose the TIF policy that you want to analyze.
Enter a value in the **Search** combo box and click the search icon to limit the number of entries that appear.
- Step 3** To monitor the TIF policy flows, perform the following tasks:
- a) Check the check box for one or more flows.
 - b) Click **Start Monitor**.
 - c) When you have finished collecting flow data, click **Stop Monitor**.
- Step 4** To run an SDN trace on a TIF policy flow, perform the following tasks:
- a) Check the check box for the flow that you want to trace.
 - b) Click **SDN Trace**.
- Step 5** Click **SDN Trace Status** to view the information from the last SDN trace that was run.
- Step 6** Click **Policy Statistics** to view statistics for the selected TIF policy.
-

SDN Analyzer

The SDN Analyzer downloads packet capture (pcap) files for the interface that you select. The individual pcap files are consolidated into one zip file.

By default, the SDN Analyzer captures 5 pcap files with 100 MB of network data each. If more than the set amount of data is captured, the earlier data is overwritten. You can change the amount of data collected in the config.ini file.

Using the SDN Analyzer

The SDN Analyzer captures packets that come to Cisco XNC and outputs the results to a zip file. The location of the zip file depends upon your browser settings.

Before You Begin

You must have root privileges on the server that is running Cisco XNC to run the SDN Analyzer.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Troubleshoot**.
- Step 2** In the **SDN Analyzer** tab, click the interface that you want to view.
- Step 3** Click **Start Analyzer**.
- Step 4** When you have finished collecting data, click **Stop Analyzer**.
-

Changing the Default Values for the SDN Analyzer

-
- Step 1** Navigate to the `xnc/configuration` directory that was created when you installed the software.
- Step 2** Use any text editor to open the `config.ini` file.
- Step 3** Locate the following parameters:
- `troubleshoot.fileSize = 100`
 - `troubleshoot.number = 5`
- Step 4** Change the files as appropriate. We recommend using a file size of no more than 100 MG, and increasing the number of pcap files.
- Step 5** Save the file and exit the editor.
- Step 6** Restart Cisco XNC.
-



Managing Properties

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Network Properties, page 31](#)
- [Adding a Link Property, page 32](#)
- [Adding a Property Template, page 32](#)
- [Changing Policy Names for a Custom Property Template, page 33](#)
- [Adding Metrics to a Custom Property Template, page 33](#)
- [Editing Custom Metrics, page 34](#)
- [Creating a Manual Link, page 35](#)

About Network Properties

The **Network Properties** tab allows you to create your own properties that you can use to configure your TIF policies.

Default Properties

Cisco XNC provides the following properties by default:

- Latency
- Number
- Bandwidth
- String

Each property contains one or more policies. For example, the Number property contains policies that are related to numbers, such as weighted least cost path, or hop count based shortest path. The Bandwidth policy contains policies related to bandwidth, such as including or avoiding links with a specific bandwidth.

Many of the policies also contain metrics that further define the property. The latency properties, for example, include time-based metrics. You could use a latency property with a policy to include only those links that have latency less than 1 nanosecond.

Custom Properties

You can create custom property templates based on an existing template. After you have created a custom property template, you can rename the policies that are associated with that template, create metrics for the template, and use that template as a parent to create additional templates. The custom properties can be used when you create TIF policies.

Manual Links

Create manual links if you have links that have not been discovered by Cisco XNC.

Adding a Link Property

Link properties use the values of both custom and default property templates.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Topology**.
- Step 2** In the topology diagram, click the link for which you want to set properties.
- Step 3** In the **Properties** tab, click **Add Property**.
- Step 4** In the **Add Property** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Property drop-down list	Choose the property that you want to add to the link.
Metric drop-down list	Choose the metric that you want to add to the link.
Value field	The value for the metric that you want to use for the link.

- Step 5** Click **Add Property**.
-

Adding a Property Template

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Topology**.
- Step 2** In the **Templates** tab, click **Add Template**.
- Step 3** In the **Add Property Template** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	The name that you want to assign to the property template The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).
Parent drop-down list	Choose the parent template to use for the custom template.

Step 4 Click **Add Template**.

Changing Policy Names for a Custom Property Template

You can change the policy names for custom property templates. Policies that belong to default property templates cannot be changed.

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Topology**.

Step 2 In the **Templates** tab, in the **Property Templates** table, click the Parent column for the custom property for which you want to change policy names.

Step 3 In the **Policies** tab, click the policy name that you want to change.

Step 4 In the **Change Policy Name** dialog box, enter the new policy name.

Step 5 Click **Submit**.

Adding Metrics to a Custom Property Template

You can add metrics to any custom property template.

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Topology**.

Step 2 In the **Templates** tab, in the **Property Templates** table, click the Parent column for the custom property for which you want to add metrics.

Step 3 In the **Properties** tab, click **Add Metric**.

Step 4 In the **Add Metrics** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Metric Name field	The name to be used for the metric. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).
Factor field	The factor to be used for the metric.
Default Value field	The optional default value to be used for the metric.

Step 5 Click **Add Metric**.

Editing Custom Metrics

You can edit metrics that belong to a custom property template. You cannot edit default metrics.

- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Topology**.
- Step 2** In the **Templates** tab, in the **Property Templates** table, click the Parent column for the custom property for which you want to edit the metrics.
- Step 3** In the **Properties** tab, click the metric that you want to edit.
- Step 4** In the **Add Metrics** dialog box, you can do the following:
- Enter a default value and click **Set Default Value**.
 - Click **Remove Metric** to delete the metric.
 - Click **Cancel** to close the dialog box without making any changes.
-

Creating a Manual Link



Note You should create manual links only if undiscovered links are in the topology.

Step 1 On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Network Properties**.

Step 2 On the **Manual Links** tab, click **Create Link**.

Step 3 In the **Create Link** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	The name that you want to assign to the link. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).
Source Node drop-down list	Choose the source node for the link.
Source Port drop-down list	Choose the source port on the selected node.
Destination Node drop-down list	Choose the destination node for the link.
Destination Port drop-down list	Choose the destination port on the selected node.

Step 4 Click **Create Link**.



Managing Slices

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Slice Manager, page 37](#)
- [Adding a Slice, page 38](#)
- [Adding Nodes and Ports to a Slice, page 38](#)
- [Adding a Flow Specification, page 39](#)

About Slice Manager

The Slice Manager provides a way for you, as a network administrator, to partition networks into many logical networks. Each logical network can be assigned to departments, groups of individuals, or applications. The Slice Manager creates slices based on the following criteria:

- Network devices—The devices that can be used in the slice.
Network devices can be shared between slices.
- Network device interfaces—The device interfaces that can be used in the slice.
Network device interfaces can be shared between slices.
- Flow Specification—A combination of source and destination IP, protocol, and source and destination transport port used to identify the traffic that belongs to the slice.
Flow specs can be assigned to different slices if the associated network devices and interfaces are disjoint.



Note You can also use VLAN IDs to segregate the slice traffic.

Slices must be created by a Cisco XNC user with the Network Administrator role. After creation, the slices can be managed by a user with the Slice Administrator role.

Slices can overlap provided each slice has at least one unique attribute. For example, a slice can share the same physical switches and ports, but be differentiated by the type of traffic it receives.

Adding a Slice

- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Slices**.
- Step 2** From the **Slices** tab, click **Add Slice**.
- Step 3** In the **Add Slice** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Slice Name field	<p>The name that you want to assign to the slice.</p> <p>The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).</p> <p>Note The slice name cannot be changed once it is saved.</p>
Static VLAN field	The static VLAN that you want to assign to the slice.

- Step 4** Click **Add Slice**.

Adding Nodes and Ports to a Slice

Before You Begin

You must have created a slice before you can add nodes and ports.

- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Slices**.
- Step 2** On the **Slices** tab, choose the slice for which you want to add entries. Enter a value in the **Search** combo box and click the search icon to limit the number of entries that appear.
- Step 3** In the topology diagram, click a node that you want to add to the slice.
- Step 4** In the **Add Slice Entry** dialog box, choose the port or ports that you want to add to the slice.
- Step 5** Click **Add Entry**.
- Step 6** Repeat Step 3 through Step 5 for each node and port that you want to add to the slice.

Adding a Flow Specification

Before You Begin

You must have created a slice before you can add a flow specification.

Step 1 On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Slices**.

Step 2 On the **Flow Spec** tab, choose the slice for which you want to add a flow specification.
Enter a value in the **Search** combo box and click the search icon to limit the number of entries that appear.

Step 3 On the **Detail** tab, click **Add Flow Spec**.

Step 4 In the **Add Flow Spec** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Name field	The name that you want to use for the flow spec. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@).
VLAN field	The VLAN ID or the range of VLAN IDs that you want to use for the flow spec.
Source IP field	The source IP address that you want to use for the flow spec.
Destination IP field	The destination IP address that you want to use for the flow spec.
Protocol field	The IP protocol number in decimal format that you want to use for the flow spec.
Source Port field	The source port that you want to use for the flow spec.
Destination Port field	The destination port that you want to use for the flow spec.

Step 5 Click **Add Flow Spec**.



Administrative Tasks

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About AAA Servers, page 41](#)
- [Users and Roles, page 43](#)
- [Viewing Cluster Management Information, page 45](#)
- [Viewing the OSGi Console, page 46](#)

About AAA Servers

AAA enables the security appliance to determine who the user is (authentication), what the user can do (authorization), and what the user did (accounting). Cisco XNC uses Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) or Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus (TACACS+) to communicate with a AAA server.

Remote authentication and authorization is supported using the AAA server. For each user to be authenticated, Cisco XNC uses both the login credentials and an attribute-value (AV) pair that assigns the authorized role for the user is configured as part of the user administration. After successful authentication, the Cisco AV pair is returned to Cisco XNC for resource access authorization.

Adding an AAA Server

- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **AAA**.
- Step 2** In the **AAA Configuration** dialog box, click **Add Server**.
- Step 3** In the **Add AAA Server** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Server Address field	The IP address of the AAA server.
Server Secret field	The shared secret configured on the AAA server.

Name	Description
Protocol drop-down list	Choose the protocol for the AAA server. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radius+ • TACACS+

Step 4 Click **Save**.

What to Do Next

If you chose RADIUS as the protocol for the AAA server, you need to configure user authentication for RADIUS.

Configuring User Authentication for RADIUS Server

User authorization on a RADIUS server must conform to the Cisco Attribute-Value (av-pair) format.

In the RADIUS server, configure the Cisco av-pair attribute for a user as show below:

```
shell:roles="Network-Admin Slice-Admin"
```

Viewing a AAA Server

- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **AAA**.
- Step 2** In the **AAA Configuration** dialog box, click a **Server Address**.
- Step 3** After viewing the server information in the **Remove AAA Configuration** dialog box, click **Close**.
- Step 4** In the **AAA Configuration** dialog box, click **Close**.
-

Deleting a AAA Server

-
- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **AAA**.
- Step 2** In the **AAA Configuration** dialog box, click a **Server Address**.
- Step 3** In the **Remove AAA Configuration** dialog box, click **Remove**.
- Step 4** In the **AAA Configuration** dialog box, click **Close**.
-

Users and Roles

Cisco XNC uses users and roles to manage user access. You can assign more than one role to a user. This can be one of the following:

- **Network Administrator**—Provides full administrative privileges to all Cisco XNC applications.
- **Network Operator**—Provides read-only privileges to the specified Cisco XNC applications.
- **Application User**—Provides privileges that are defined in the specified application.
- **Slice User**—Provides access to a specified slice.

Each user is assigned a role, which determines the permissions that they have. Slice users are assigned to both a role and a slice. The Admin user with the Network Administrator role is created by default when you install Cisco XNC.

Viewing User Information

-
- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Users**.
- Step 2** In the **User Management** dialog box you can do the following:
- View a list of usernames and the roles assigned to each user.
 - Click an existing user to delete the user or change the password for the user.
 - Click **Add User** to create a new user.
- Step 3** When you are finished, click **Close**.
-

Adding a User

After creating a user, you can change the password, but you cannot change the roles assigned to the user.

Step 1 On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Users**.

Step 2 In the **User Management** dialog box, click **Add User**.

Step 3 In the **Add User** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Username field	The name that you want to assign to the user. A user name may be between 1 and 32 non-blank alphanumeric characters and contain any special character except a period (.), forward slash (/), pound sign (#), percent sign (%), semi-colon (;), question mark (?), or back slash (\).
Password field	The password for the user. Passwords must be between 8 and 256 characters long, contain upper case and lower case letters, at least one numeric character, and at least one non-alphanumeric character.
Choose Role(s) drop-down list	Choose the role that you want to assign to the user. You can assign more than one role. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Administrator—Provides full administrative privileges to all Cisco XNC applications. • Network Operator—Provides read-only privileges to the specified Cisco XNC applications. • Application User—Provides privileges that are defined in the specified application. • Slice User—Provides access to a specified slice.
Role Name field	If you chose Application User , enter the name that you want to assign to the role.
Slices drop-down list	If you chose Slice User , choose the slice that you want to assign to the user.
Slice Role drop-down list	If you chose Slice User , choose the role that you want to assign to the user. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrator—Provides full administrative privileges to the specified slice. • Operator—Provides read-only privileges to the specified slice.
Assign button	Assigns a role to the user.

- Step 4** Click **Add User**.
- Step 5** In the **User Management** dialog box, click **Close**.
-

Changing the Password for an Existing User

- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Users**.
- Step 2** In the **User Management** dialog box, click on the user that you want to modify.
- Step 3** In the **Edit User** dialog box, click **Change Password**.
- Step 4** In the **Change Password** dialog box, enter the new password and then enter it a second time to verify.
- Step 5** Click **Submit**.
- Step 6** In the **User Management** dialog box, click **Close**.
-

Deleting a User

If you are signed in as a particular user, you cannot delete that user.

-
- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Users**.
- Step 2** In the **User Management** dialog box, click on the user that you want to modify.
- Step 3** In the **Edit User** dialog box, click **Remove User**.
- Step 4** In the **User Management** dialog box, click **Close**.
-

Viewing Cluster Management Information



Note The cluster management dialog boxes are read-only.

Before You Begin

You must have configured high availability clustering in order to view the cluster management information. See the *Cisco Extensible Network Controller Deployment Guide*.

-
- Step 1** On the **Admin** drop-down list, choose **Clusters**.
The **Cluster Management** dialog box lists the IP addresses of all of the Cisco XNC instances in the cluster. Clusters can be denoted by one of the following icons:
- The * icon indicates the cluster node that is currently being viewed.
 - The C icon indicates that the cluster node is the coordinator.
- Step 2** In the **Cluster Management** dialog box, choose a cluster.
The **Connected Nodes** dialog box lists all of the nodes in the selected cluster.
- Step 3** In the **Connected Nodes** dialog box, click **Close**.
- Step 4** In the **Cluster Management** dialog box, click **Close**.
-

Viewing the OSGi Console

You can view all of Cisco XNC bundles that comprise the application by viewing the OSGi Web Console.

**Note**

This procedure does not provide a step-by-step guide to everything you can do in the OSGi Web Console for **Cisco XNC Bundles**. It is a brief procedure that guides you in opening the OSGi Web Console and viewing Cisco XNC bundle information.

-
- Step 1** On the Cisco XNC menu bar, click **Admin** and select **OSGi**.
A new browser tab opens.
- Step 2** Enter your **User Name** and **Password**, then press **Enter**.
The **Cisco XNC Bundles** list is displayed. In this page you can view all of the active packages, filter on the package name to specify bundle names, and complete other tasks.
- Step 3** When you are finished viewing the **Cisco XNC Bundles**, close the browser tab.
-



Port-to-Port Forwarding

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [About Port-to-Port Forwarding, page 47](#)

About Port-to-Port Forwarding

The Cisco XNC 1.5 Virtual Patch Panel (Port-to-Port Forwarding) application allows you to manage port-to-port (P2P) traffic within a switch or across the network without any need for physical connection changes or rewiring. Port-to-port forwarding reduces the time-consuming, manual process of interconnecting two ports, either within a switch or between switches, across the network to forward traffic. With the Cisco XNC Port-to-Port Forwarding application, you can use programmability to create a virtual patch panel. The main benefits include:

- Capability to automate a port-to-port path
- Automatic VLAN assignment and tagging for traffic originating in the port
- No need to take the device offline
- Capability to scale the process across the data center network

Configuring EtherTypes for Ports

The `config.ini` file for Cisco XNC is pre-provisioned with some parameters for the P2P feature to work properly on Cisco supported switches. There are two parameters:

- `p2p.nonConventionalNodes`—This parameter should not be modified without first contacting Cisco support.
- `p2p.nonConventionalNodesEthertypes`—This parameter specifies the comma-separated list of frames on which the P2P paths will be in force. The default frame type is IPv4, which means that each P2P path will only be in force for IPv4 packets.

To modify `p2p.nonConventionalNodesEthertypes`:

-
- Step 1** Open the `config.ini` file for editing and locate the `p2p.nonConventionalNodesEthertypes` parameter.
- Step 2** Modify the `p2p.nonConventionalNodesEthertypes` parameter to suit your needs. An example of valid configuration follows:
`p2p.nonConventionalNodesEthertypes=IPv4,IPv6,ARP`
- Step 3** Save your work and close the file.
- Step 4** Restart Cisco XNC.
-

Logging in to the Cisco XNC Port-to-Port Forwarding GUI

You can log into the Cisco XNC Port-to-Port Forwarding GUI using HTTP or HTTPS:

- The default HTTP web link for the Cisco XNC Port-to-Port Forwarding GUI is `http://Controller_IP:8080/p2p`
- The default HTTPS web link for the Cisco XNC Port-to-Port Forwarding GUI is `https://Controller_IP:8443/p2p`



Note Before you can use HTTPS, you must manually specify the `https://` protocol in your web browser.

-
- Step 1** In your web browser, enter the Cisco XNC Port-to-Port Forwarding GUI web link.
- Step 2** On the launch page, do the following:
a) Enter your username and password.
The default username and password is `admin/admin`.
- Step 3** Click **Log In**.
-

Adding a Port-to-Port Forwarding Path

These steps below guide you to adding P2P paths and viewing them in the topology diagram.

-
- Step 1** On the **Paths** tab, click **Add Path**.
- Step 2** In the **Add P2P Path** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Path Name field	The name you want to give the forwarding path. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@). The name cannot be changed once it has been saved.
Source Node drop-down list	The source node you want to use in the forwarding path.
Source Port drop-down list	The source port of the node you want to use in the forwarding path.
Destination Node drop-down list	The destination node you want to use in the forwarding path.
Destination Port drop-down list	The destination port of the node you want to use in the forwarding path.

Step 3 Click **Add Path**.
The path is installed.

Step 4 On the **Paths** tab, click any **Path Name** in the list.
The path is highlighted in the topology diagram.

Editing a Port-to-Port Forwarding Path

Follow the steps below to edit an existing port-to-port forwarding path.

Step 1 On the **Paths** tab, click **Edit** next to the path you want to update.

Step 2 In the **Edit P2P Path** dialog box, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
Path Name field	The name you want to give the forwarding path. The name may contain between 1 and 256 alphanumeric characters including the following special characters: underscore (_), hyphen (-), plus (+), equals (=), open parenthesis ("("), closed parenthesis (")"), vertical bar (), or at sign (@). The name cannot be changed once it has been saved.

Name	Description
Source Node drop-down list	The source node you want to use in the forwarding path.
Source Port drop-down list	The source port of the node you want to use in the forwarding path.
Destination Node drop-down list	The destination node you want to use in the forwarding path.
Destination Port drop-down list	The destination port of the node you want to use in the forwarding path.

Step 3 Click **Edit Path**.

Deleting a Port-to-Port Forwarding Path

Follow the steps below to delete one or more existing port-to-port forwarding paths.

Step 1 On the **Paths** tab, click the checkbox next to the path or paths you want to delete.

Step 2 Click **Delete Path**.

Step 3 In the confirmation dialog box, click **Remove Path**.
