EXTREME NETWORKS

Apply Config Template XIQ-SE workflow

Ludovico Stevens

Technical Marketing Engineering

July 2022



Apply Config Template XIQ-SE workflow



Workflow to apply an ASCII config template containing variables. Works with any device family The embedded variables can be of four types:

- \${variableName}: XIQ-SE Global or Site specific variables, in this preference order: local site, site
 parents, global
 - Selected emc_vars can be included by adding them to const_EXPORT_EMC_VARS; currently:
 - "deviceIP", "deviceName", "deviceSysOid", "deviceType", "family", "serverIP", "serverName", "date"
- \$<csvColumnKey>: Device specific variables extracted from supplied CSV file
- \$[variableName]: Variables set from within the config template using #eval variableName=()
- \$UD1, \$UD2, \$UD3, \$UD4: Device specific values extracted from device User Data 1-4

For the CSV variables, a CSV file must be provided with the following syntax:

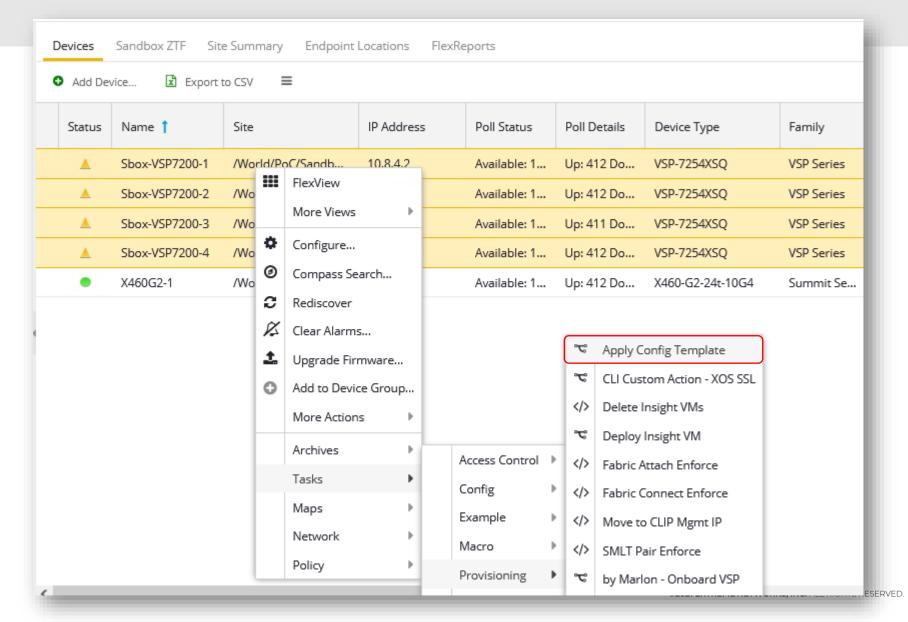
- First row has column labels, which need to match the \$<csvColumnKey> variables, without the \$<>
- Subsequent rows contain data values for every device, one row per device.
- First column contains the device lookup, either the device IP or Serial Number

ASCII config template file and the CSV file must be placed on the XIQ-SE filesystem.

Workflow manual execution



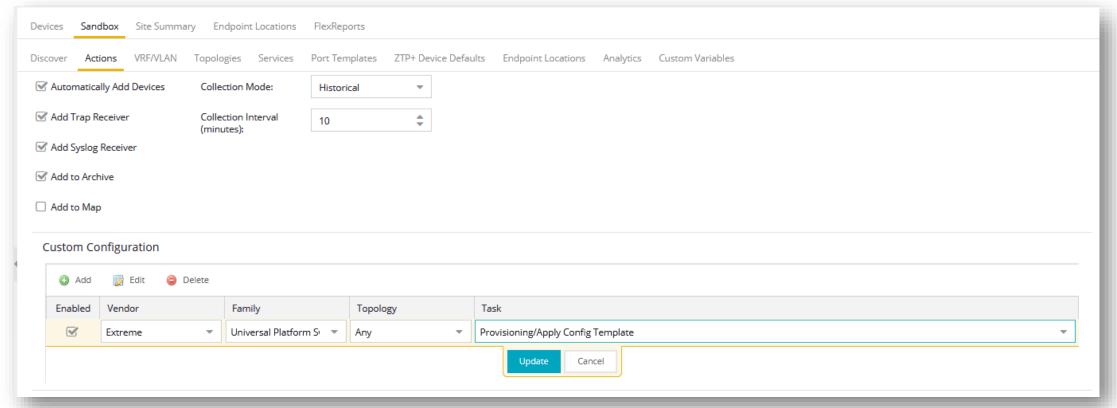
 Workflow can be manually run against I or many switches simultaneously



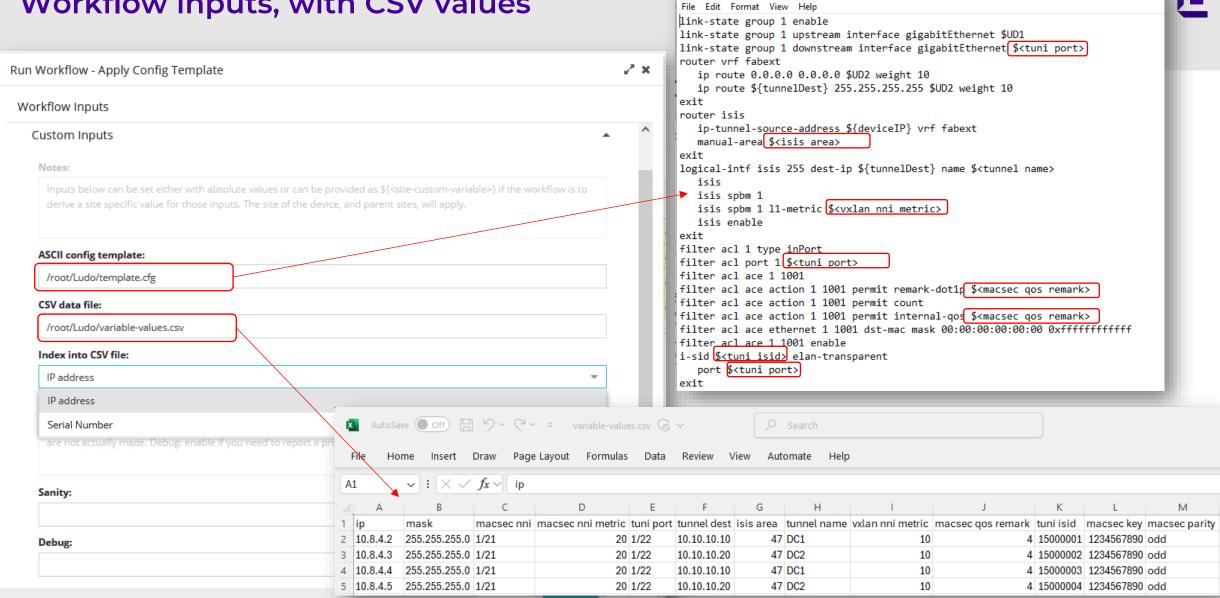
Workflow automatic execution during onboarding



- Workflow can be automatically run after ZTP+ onboarding, under XIQ-SE Site Actions
- In this case script will always run against 1 switch only, the onboarding switch

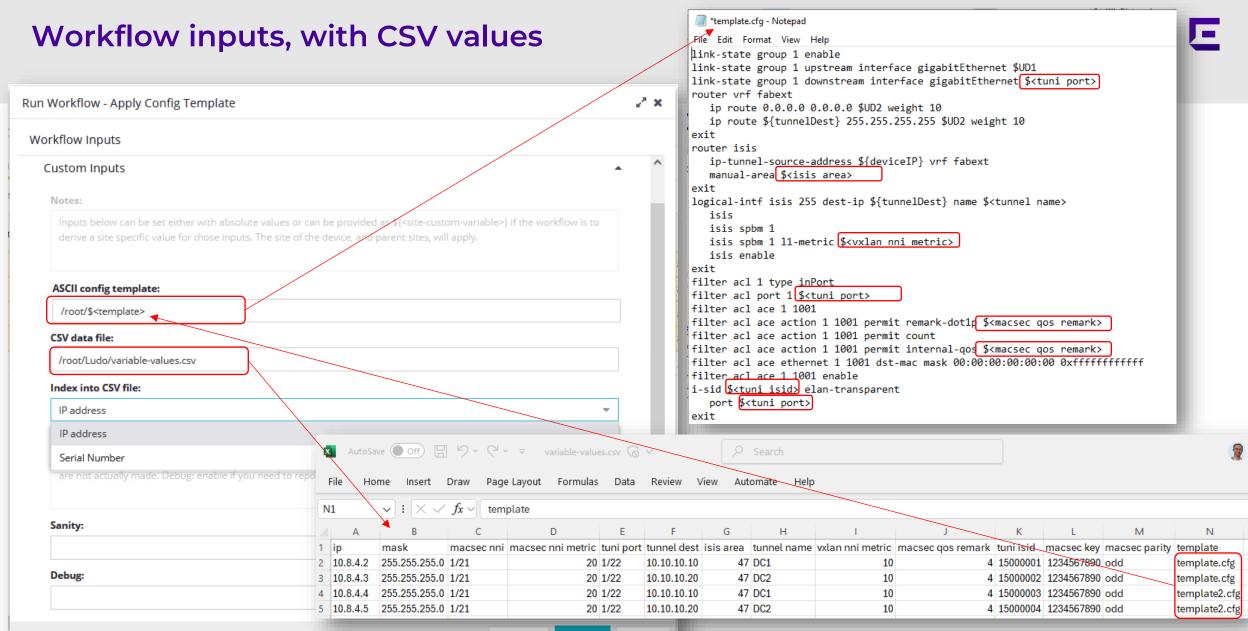


Workflow inputs, with CSV values



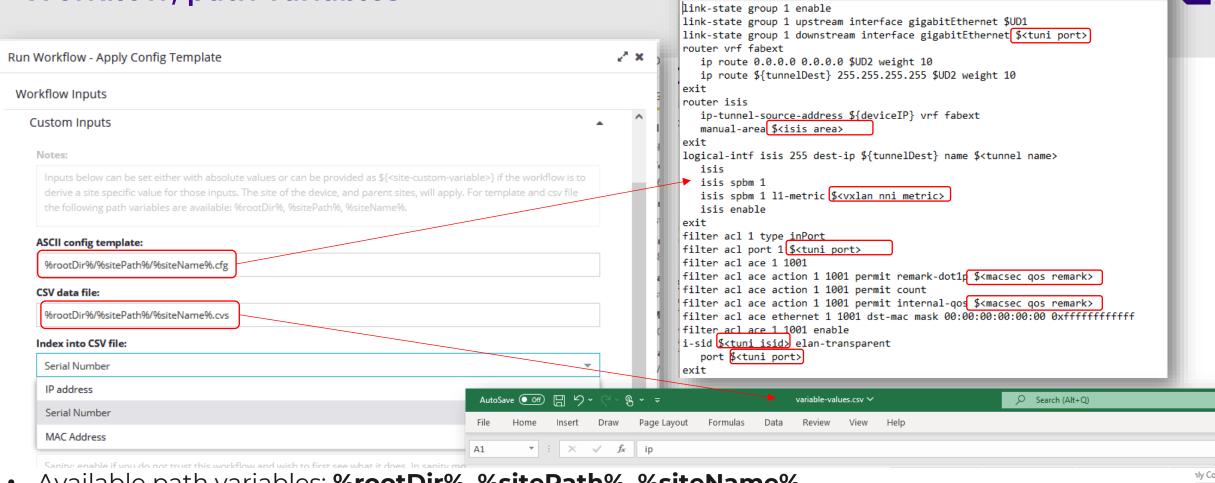
*template.cfg - Notepad

If your XIQ-SE was installed without "root" access, place the CSV file here instead: /usr/local/Extreme Networks/NetSight/appdata/logs/scripting/NetSight Server



• Note that the CSV can also be used to specify the template file to use (if you have more than 1 template)

Workflow, path variables



*template.cfg - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

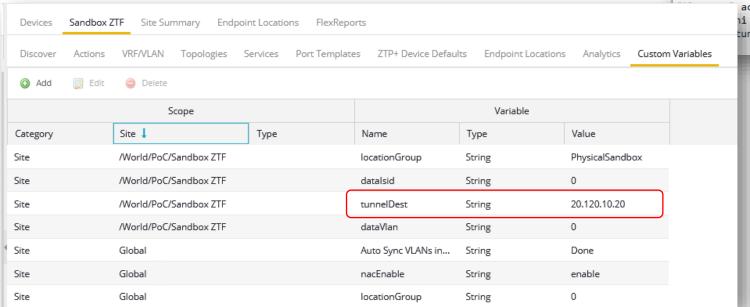
- Available path variables: **%rootDir%, %sitePath%, %siteName%**
 - %rootDir% by default is /root/; can be changed via workflow variable const_ROOT_PATH_VAR
 - %sitePath% and %siteName% are set based on site path of device; e.g. if device is in "/World/CTC-Reading/VSP Sandbox" then %sitePath% = "World/CTC-Reading" and %siteName% = "VSP Sandbox"
- Can use these to have different CSV & template files per site

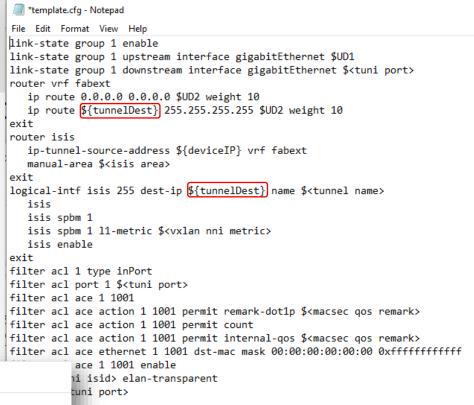
parity

Workflow, site variables

E

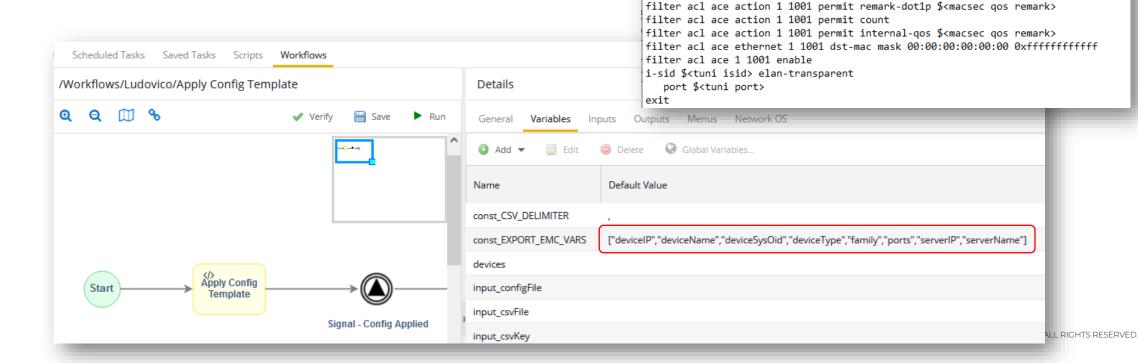
- Template can also take \${var} variables
- Values for these variables are looked up in the Site Custom variables, in this preference order:
 - Site of device
 - Parent Site of device
 - Parent sites up to Root site
 - Global variable





Workflow, emc_vars as variables

 Selected emc_vars can also be fed into the same \${var} space, by adding them to workflow variable const EXPORT EMC VARS



*template.cfg - Notepad

router vrf fabext

exit

router isis

isis isis spbm 1

exit

isis enable

filter acl 1 type inPort filter acl port 1 \$<tuni port>

filter acl ace 1 1001

File Edit Format View Help link-state group 1 enable

manual-area \$<isis area>

link-state group 1 upstream interface gigabitEthernet \$UD1

ip route \${tunnelDest} 255.255.255.255 \$UD2 weight 10

logical-intf isis 255 dest-ip \${tunnelDest} name \$<tunnel name>

ip-tunnel-source-address \${deviceIP} vrf fabext

ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 \$UD2 weight 10

isis spbm 1 l1-metric \$<vxlan nni metric>

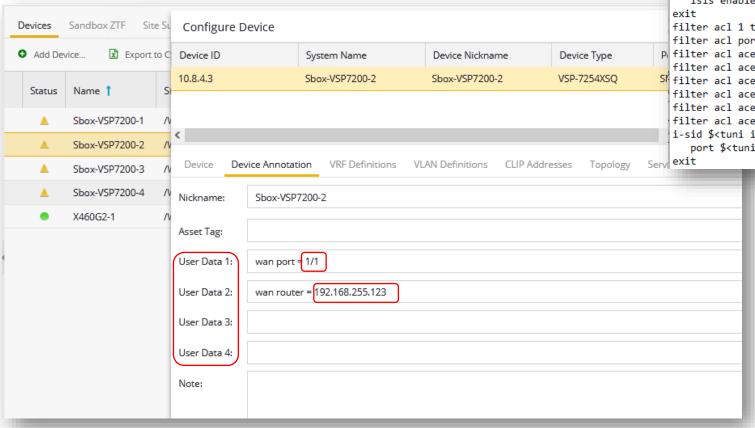
link-state group 1 downstream interface gigabitEthernet \$<tuni port>



Workflow, UserData1-4 variables

E

- Values unique to each device can also be fetched from the device UserData1-4 fields
- Only value after "=" is used



```
*template.cfg - Notepad
  File Edit Format View Help
  link-state group 1 enable
  link-state group 1 upstream interface gigabitEthernet $UD1
  link-state group 1 downstream interface gigabitEthernet $<tuni port>
  router vrf fabext
    ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 $UD2 weight 10
    ip route ${tunnelDest} 255.255.255.255 $UD2 weight 10
  exit
  router isis
    ip-tunnel-source-address ${deviceIP} vrf fabext
     manual-area $<isis area>
  logical-intf isis 255 dest-ip ${tunnelDest} name $<tunnel name>
    isis spbm 1
    isis spbm 1 l1-metric $<vxlan nni metric>
    isis enable
  filter acl 1 type inPort
  filter acl port 1 $<tuni port>
p filter acl ace 1 1001
  filter acl ace action 1 1001 permit remark-dot1p $<macsec gos remark>
filter acl ace action 1 1001 permit count
  filter acl ace action 1 1001 permit internal-gos $<macsec gos remark>
  filter acl ace ethernet 1 1001 dst-mac mask 00:00:00:00:00 0xfffffffffffff
  filter acl ace 1 1001 enable
  i-sid $<tuni isid> elan-transparent
     port $<tuni port>
```

Workflow, Template eval variables

spbm 1 nick-name \$[nickName]

spbm 1 nick-name \$[remNick] area-vnode sys-name vnode-49.00bb

exit

#block execute 5

#end

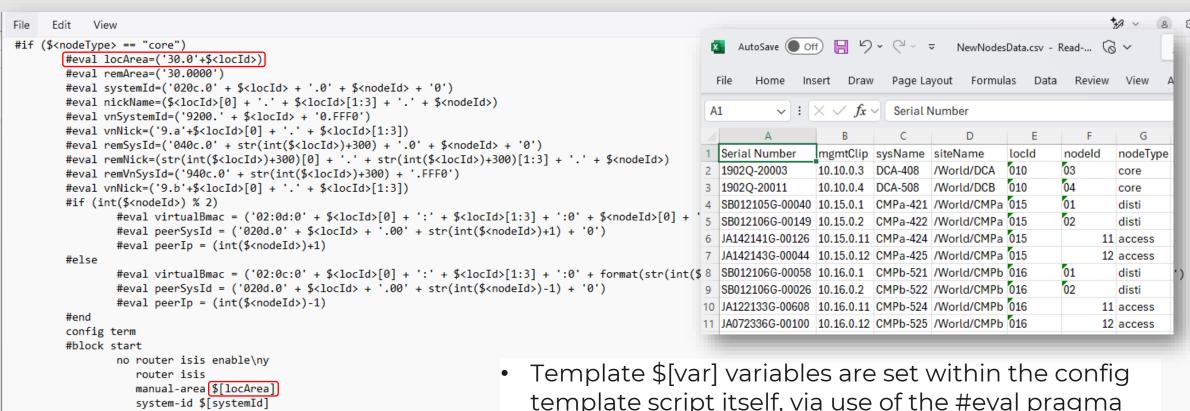
router isis remote

manual-area 49.00bb system-id \$[remSysId]

router isis remote enable router isis enable

area-vnode sys-name #eval ('vnode-'+\$[locArea])





- template script itself, via use of the #eval pragma
- These are handy for computing values using #eval, and storing the result if it needs to be re-used several times (or just to make things neater)

Comparison of template variables

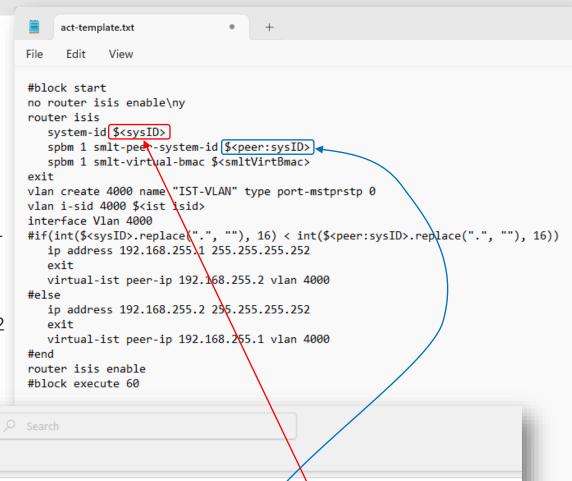


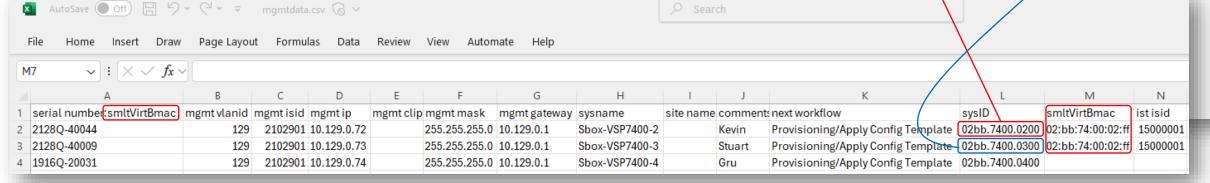
- Site variables **\${var}**: Useful to apply same values to all devices in same XIQ-SE Site. Or to apply same values to all devices in same sub-Sites
- CSV variables \$<var>: Useful to provide device specific values
- UserData variables \$UD1-4: Useful to provide device specific values, but for values obtained dynamically from the device itself (by another upstream workflow or activity) and then make these available in this Apply Config Template workflow
- **Emc_vars** \${deviceIP}: Useful to feed some of these values into the same space as Site variables
- Template eval variables \$[var]: Useful to compute new values within the template file and be able to store and re-use these values via a variable

CSV "peer:"values

E

- In the example shown, assume that the workflow is run against switch with S/N 2128Q-40044
- Variable \$<sysID> will thus resolve to 02bb.7400.0200
- Cell A1 in the CSV, normally is just a label of the lookup index to the CSV values (serial number here). But it can be augmented with ":<other CSV variable>" (":smltVirtBmac" here)
- When the CSV is parsed it will now not only return all values for the lookup serial number (2128Q-40044) but will also inspect the values of smltVirtBmac and if another entry in the CSV has the same value for smltVirtBmac then all CSV variables for that other entry will also become available in the config template as \$<peer:var>. Hence \$<peer:sysID> will resolve to 02bb.7400.0300
- The expectation is that only 2 entries in the CSV file will have the same value for the selected smltVirtBmac column; if more than 2 are found CSV parsing will halt with an error





Commands which need to be sourced locally on the switch



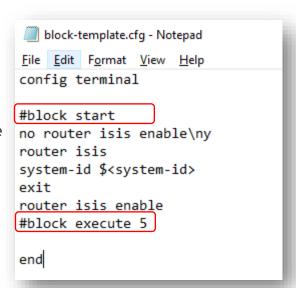
- There may be situations where a bunch of commands need to be executed directly by the switch itself, like for configuration that would otherwise make the switch temporarily unreachable to XIQ-SE, e.g. shutting down ISIS, in order to change the fabric IDs
 - The commands are packed into a text file, which is TFTP downloaded to the switch and executed locally using the source command
 - On successful completion the file is removed from the switch, and the TFTP boot flag is disabled, if it was disabled to start with
- Of course this is risky; the commands need to be validated to ensure that XIQ-SE connectivity will be restored at the end of the block sequence
- Note this functionality will only work with VOSS/FabricEngine, EXOS/SwitchEngine and BOSS/ERS
- Note that this will not work with VOSS/FabricEngine "no ssh", as that command will kill the SSH session right away and nothing will get sourced locally
- Other velocity type statements (#if/#elseif/#else/#end/#error..) cannot be used inside the #block statements; but variables can be used
- Syntax (NOTE: these are case sensitive pragmas, use lower case "block", "start", "execute" only and no space between # and command):

#block start [n] : Mark the beginning of a block of commands which will need to be sourced locally on the switch.

[n] = Optional number of seconds to sleep after block execution

#block execute [n]: Mark the end of block of commands which are to sourced locally on the switch. If this directive is not seen, and the "#block start" was seen, all commands from the start of block section to the last command in the template file will be sourced locally on the switch.

[n] = Optional number of seconds to sleep after block execution



Cisco velocity type statements: #if/#elseif/#else/#end



- The template file can also include #if/#elseif/#else/#end statement blocks
- To match Cisco velocity type statements
- No space between # and command
- The conditional string, inside "(" ")" will be evaluated using Python's eval() function, so any valid Python expression may be used
- Any of CSV variables \$<var>, Site variables \${var}, UserData variables \$UD1-4 or template variables \$[var] can be inserted inside the conditional string, but they will always be evaluated as String values.
- For instance, to evaluate an integer value, insert the variable inside Python's int() method like this:
 - #if (int(\$<myvar>) > 10)
- NOTE: these are case sensitive pragmas, use lower case (if,elseif,else,end) only

```
template2.cfg - Notepad

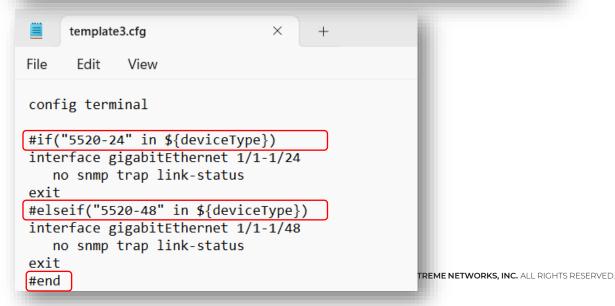
File Edit Format View Help

config terminal
interface GigabitEthernet $<myport>
#if($<myport> == "1/1")
    name "first port"

#elseif($<myport> == "1/24")
    name "middle port"

#else
    name "last port"

#end
exit
```



Cisco velocity type statements: #if/#elseif/#else/#end - nesting

area-vnode sys-name

manual-area 49.00bb • system-id \$[remSysId

spbm 1 nick-name \$[r area-vnode sys-name

router isis remote enab router isis enable

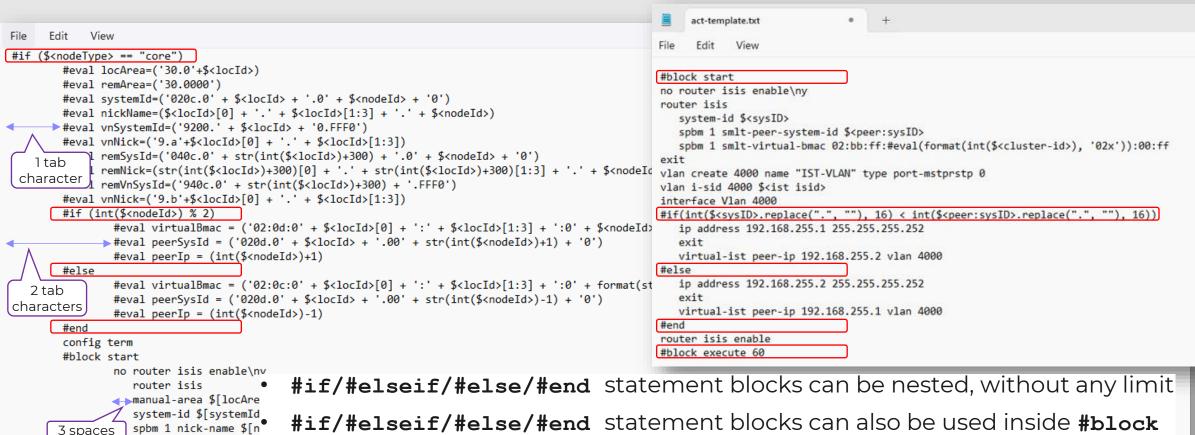
router isis remote

exit

#block execute 5

#end





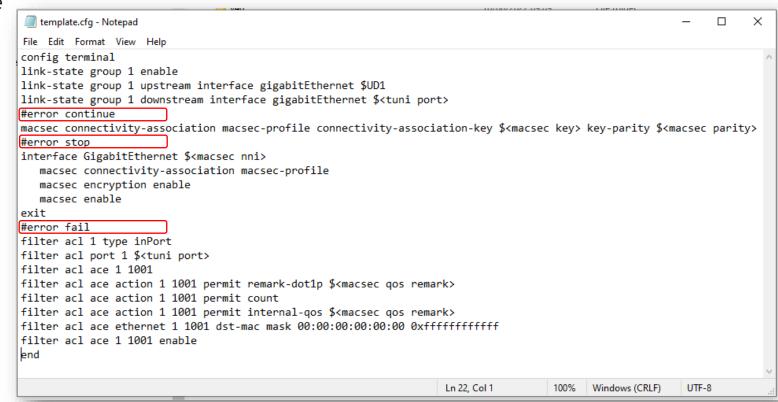
#if/#elseif/#else/#end statement blocks can also be used inside #block start & #block execute sections, as long as they are fully contained inside

Cosmetics only (nesting will work regardless), so that the config applied will look nicer: use tab characters to apply indentation to #if/#elseif/#else/#end statement blocks and use spaces for switch command indentation; the final config pushed will suppress the former and keep the latter

Error mode: #error fail|stop|continue



- The template file can also include #error fail|stop|continue statement
- No space between # and command
- Determines the behaviour if a command in the template errors when executed on the switch
 - fail: workflow aborts immediately with an error
 - stop: no further commands from the template are executed, the workflow continues and does not fail
 - continue: execution of template commands continues even if commands error
- The default behaviour is fail
- NOTE: these are case sensitive pragmas, use lower case only



Embedded eval: #eval



- Any config line can contain an eval statement:
 - #eval ()
- No space between # and command
- The string, inside "(" ")" will be evaluated using Python's eval() function and the result converted to string (str)
- In the example the value of \$<cluster-id> is converted to a 2-digit hex number
- NOTE: this is a case sensitive pragma, use lower case "eval" only

```
act-template.txt
            View
#block start
no router isis enable\ny
router isis
   system-id $<sysID>
   spbm 1 smlt-peer-system-id $<peer:sysID>
  spbm 1 smlt-virtual-bmac 02:bb:ff:#eval(format(int($<cluster-id>), '02x')):00:ff
exit
vlan create 4000 name "IST-VLAN" type port-mstprstp 0
vlan i-sid 4000 $<ist isid>
interface Vlan 4000
#if(int($<sysID>.replace(".", ""), 16) < int($<peer:sysID>.replace(".", ""), 16))
   ip address 192.168.255.1 255.255.255.252
   exit
  virtual-ist peer-ip 192.168.255.2 vlan 4000
#else
   ip address 192.168.255.2 255.255.255.252
   exit
  virtual-ist peer-ip 192.168.255.1 vlan 4000
#end
router isis enable
#block execute 60
```

Template eval variables: #eval <varname>=()



- Uses an entire line in the template file:
 #eval <varname>=()
- No space between # and command
- This syntax, unlike embedded eval from previous slide, cannot be embedded in commands to be sent to the switch
- The string, inside "(" ")" will be evaluated using Python's eval() function and the result converted to string (str)
- In the example, fabric ids are evaluated as template variables, then used in commands further down in the template
- NOTE: this is a case sensitive pragma, use lower case "eval" only

```
File
      Edit
            View
(#eval locArea=('30.0'+$<locId>)
#eval systemId=("020c.0{:03}.0{:02}0".format($<locId>, $<nodeId>))
#eval nickName=($<locId>[0] + '.' + $<locId>[1:3] + '.' + $<nodeId>)
config term
#block start
        no router isis enable\ny
        router isis
           manual-area $[locArea]
           system-id $[systemId]
           spbm 1 nick-name $[nickName]
        exit
        router isis enable
#block execute 5
```

Sleep statement: #sleep



- Introduce a delay while sourcing the template file to the switch:
 #sleep <seconds>
- No space between # and command
- Some CLI commands will error if executed too rapidly after the previous command; e.g. on VOSS you have to wait several seconds before enabling RADIUS accounting after having enabled RADIUS...
- The #sleep statement cannot be used inside a #block start & #block execute section
- The <seconds> value can also be supplied by a CSV variable, site variable, template variable, etc..
- NOTE: this is a case sensitive pragma, use lower case "sleep" only

```
File Edit View

config term
radius enable

#sleep 10
radius accounting enable
end
```

Last statement: #last



- Do not wait for a prompt to come back on the very last command in the template: #last
- For example, if the template is to reboot the switch once done
 - Otherwise, if the last command in the template does not receive a prompt, the workflow will timeout and report a failure
- No space between # and command
- The **#last** statement must always appear on the penultimate non-empty line of the template file
 - If it is placed on any other line it will simply be ignored
- Will also work with #block start & #block execute sections, but must again be placed in line immediately preceding #block execute or preceding last line of block section if trailing #block execute is omitted
- NOTE: this is a case sensitive pragma, use lower case "last" only

```
Edit
             View
File
config term
boot config flags vrf-scaling
#last
reset -y
```

```
Edit
            View
File
#eval locArea=('30.0'+$<locId>)
#eval systemId=("020c.0{:03}.0{:02}0".format($<locId>, $<nodeId>))
#eval nickName=($<locId>[0] + '.' + $<locId>[1:3] + '.' + $<nodeId>)
config term
#block start
        no router isis enable\ny
        router isis
           manual-area $[locArea]
           system-id $[systemId]
           spbm 1 nick-name $[nickName]
        exit
        router isis enable
        save config
        reset -y
        #last
#block execute 5
```

Commands which require Y/N confirmation prompt on device



- Some commands require "y" confirmation on certain devices (VOSS/ERS)
- To push such commands via the template, append "\ny" to those commands, as shown
- On EXOS the workflow will automatically "disable cli prompting" so this is not necessary
- On VOSS some commands (like "reset") offer a "-y" switch which can bypass the y/n confirmation prompt; use that if available, else use "\ny"

```
template.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

config term

interface gigabitEthernet 1/1-1/48

no spanning-tree mstp\ny
exit
end
```

Commands which prompt for interactive input on device



- Some commands which set passwords, prompt the user interactively to enter such passwords, sometimes twice
- To push such commands via the template, append the data (passwords) in the same sequence as they would be requested, separated by "//"
- The following example shows how this can be done for "config" which then prompts for:
 - Configuring from terminal or network [terminal]?
 To which, "term" will be fed
- The example also shows how to create an SNMPv3 privAuth user which will ask for both the priv password and auth password twice each

```
template.txt - Notepad

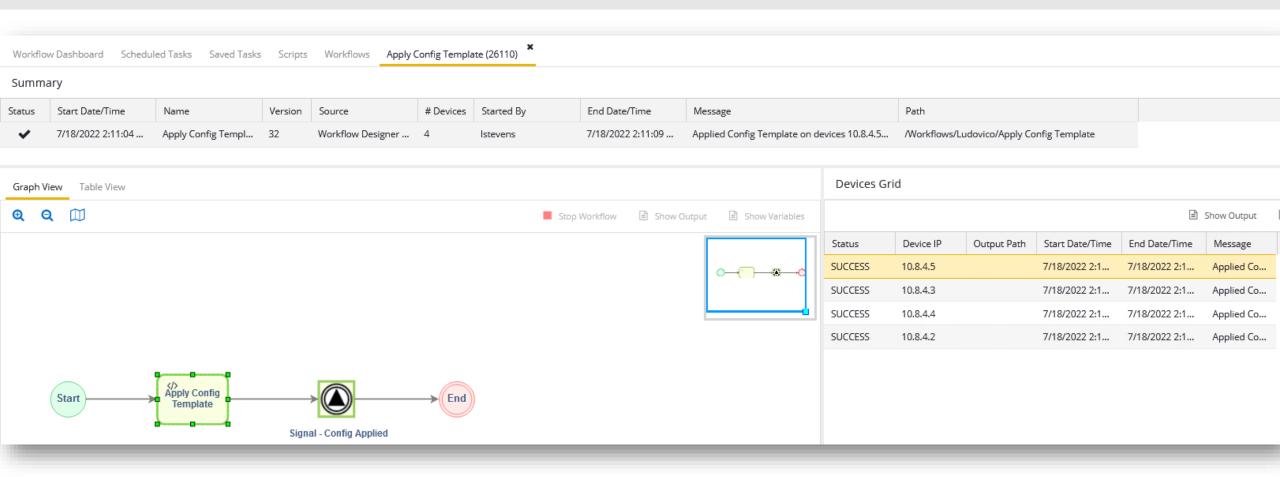
File Edit Format View Help

config // term

snmp-server user snmpuser1 group "snmprw" sha aes // snmpauthcred // snmpauthcred // snmpprivcred // snmpprivcred end
```

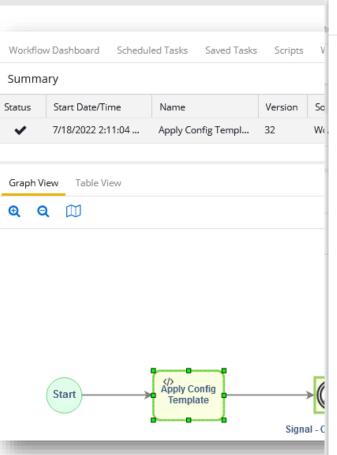
Workflow execution

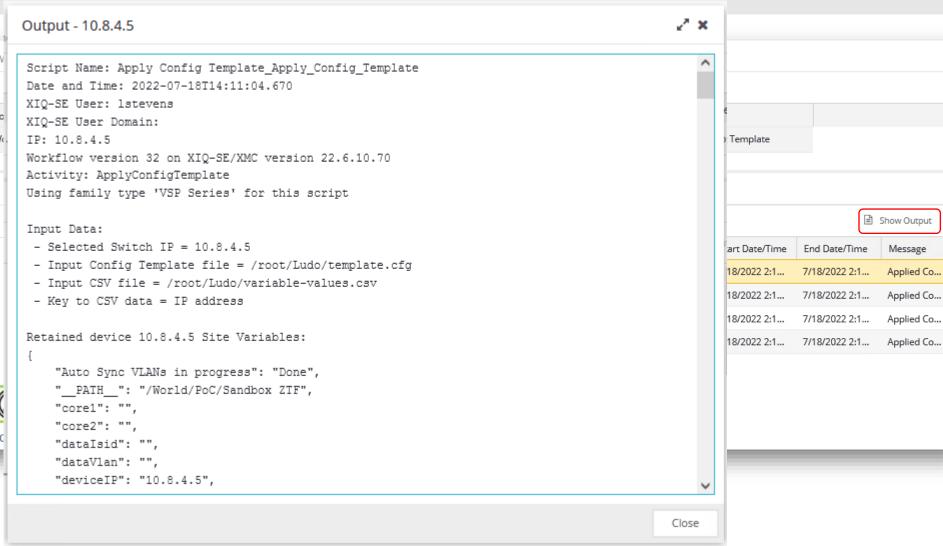




Workflow execution







Workflow Event signal



