



# Upgrading the Cisco DCNM Classic LAN Deployment

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- [Overview, on page 1](#)
- [Migration of Fabrics, on page 2](#)
- [Supported Switch Roles in LAN Fabric Post Upgrade, on page 3](#)
- [Classic LAN Templates in LAN Fabric, on page 4](#)
- [Upgrading from the Classic LAN Deployment to the LAN Fabric Deployment, on page 7](#)
- [LAN Classic Fabric Template Functionalities, on page 10](#)

## Overview

The following table summarizes upgrades for your Classic LAN deployment to the :



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**Note** We recommend that you to familiarize yourself with the Cisco DCNM LAN Fabric functionalities before proceeding with the upgrade. For information, see .

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### Prerequisites

- Review the Cisco DCNM LAN Fabric Verified Scalability section to ensure your existing deployment needs are met. See *Verified Scalability Guide for Cisco DCNM*.

### Guidelines and Limitations

- In the Classic LAN deployment, if you are managing switches using the in-band interfaces, upgrading to the LAN Fabric deployment is not supported. You need to change to managing switches using the management (mgmt0) interfaces, and then upgrade.

The support for in-band interface management is expected to be available in a future release.

- VDC Auto-Provisioning (VOAP) for Cisco Nexus 7000 Series switches is not supported in the LAN Fabric installation mode.
- The following configurations are not migrated from Classic LAN to the LAN Fabric Deployment:
  - Config archive jobs.

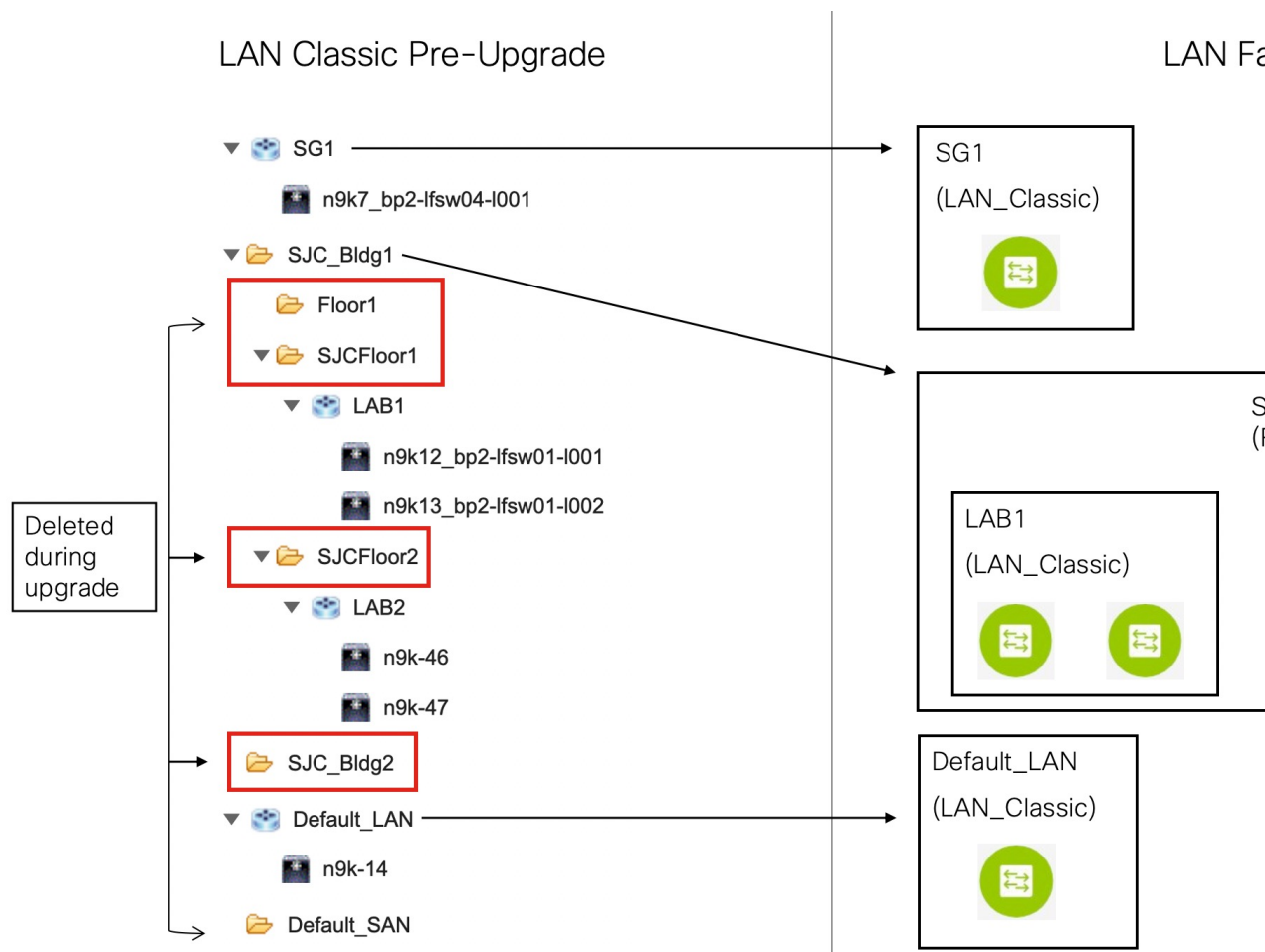
Post upgrade, you should configure the fabric backups from the fabric settings.

- CLI jobs.
- POAP DHCP configuration.

Post upgrade, you should configure the Fabric Settings for POAP.

## Migration of Fabrics

The DCNM upgrade from Classic LAN automatically creates fabric instances in LAN Fabric to match the Classic LAN switch and container groups. The inline upgrade to the LAN Fabric mode preserves only two levels of hierarchy if nested grouping is present. All intermediate and/or empty groups are automatically removed. For reference, see the following image:



The summary of the migration behavior is as follows:

- Only switch groups that hold switches will be migrated over to a fabric instance using the **LAN\_Classic** fabric template. In this example, **SG1**, **LAB1**, **LAB2**, and **Default\_LAN** are migrated.

- Only two levels of hierarchy is maintained during the upgrade. Any intermediate groups are deleted, and the lowest level switch groups are promoted to the top of the hierarchy.

In this example:

- **SJC\_Bldg1** is the top-level container group that has valid switch groups in Classic LAN. Therefore, a fabric instance for **SJC\_Bldg1** is created in LAN Fabric, and it uses the **Fabric\_Group** template.
- Fabric instances for **LAB1** and **LAB2** are created using the **LAN\_Classic** fabric template in LAN Fabric. These fabric instances are made member fabrics of **SJC\_Bldg1**.
- The intermediate **SJCFloor1** and **SJCFloor2** containers are not carried over to LAN Fabric.
- Container groups that do not have any valid switch groups are not migrated. In this example, **Floor1** and **SJC\_Bldg2** are not migrated.
- Switch groups will be migrated to standalone fabric instances using the **LAN\_Classic** fabric template. In this example, **Default\_LAN** is migrated to LAN Fabric with the **LAN\_Classic** fabric template.
- After migration, the devices will be placed in the **Migration Mode** in fabrics associated with the **LAN\_Classic** fabric template. The fabric will be in the **Fabric Monitor Mode**.

For more information about the next steps, see *Upgrading from the Classic LAN Deployment to the LAN Fabric Deployment*.

## Supported Switch Roles in LAN Fabric Post Upgrade

Some of the switch roles supported in the Classic LAN installation mode are not available in LAN Fabric. The following table shows the switch roles in Classic LAN and their equivalents in LAN Fabric:

Classic LAN (Pre-Upgrade)	LAN Fabric (Post Upgrade)
Border PE	Border
Edge	Edge Router
FEX	Access
Host	
Admin VDC	

Note that these roles are automatically mapped to their equivalent roles in LAN Fabric after the upgrade.

The following switch roles remain the same in LAN Fabric after the upgrade:

- Spine
- Leaf
- Border Spine
- Border
- Border Gateway
- Edge Router

- Core Router
- Access
- Aggregation

## Classic LAN Templates in LAN Fabric

The templates of **templateType = CLI** are converted to **templateType = POLICY**. These templates are displayed in **Control > Template Library**. If needed, PTIs can be created from the **View/Edit Policies** window.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Data Center Network Manager interface. The main heading is 'Data Center Network Manager' and the current view is 'Control / Template Library'. Below this, there is a 'Templates' section with a toolbar containing icons for adding, editing, deleting, and exporting templates. A table lists various templates with columns for Name, Supported Platforms, Tags, Template Type, and Publication Status.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Supported Platforms	Tags	Template ...	Template ...	Pub
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_radius	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_radius_deadtime	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_radius_key	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_radius_src_interface	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_radius_use_vrf	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_tacacs	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_tacacs_key	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_tacacs_src_interface	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false
<input type="checkbox"/>	aaa_tacacs_use_vrf	N9K		POLICY	DEVICE	false

## View/Edit Policies for n9k-46(FDO231003AX)

<input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="✎"/> <input type="button" value="✕"/> <input type="button" value="View"/> <input type="button" value="View All"/> <input type="button" value="Push Config"/> <input type="button" value="Current Switch Config"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy ID	Template	Description	Generated Config	Er
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28720	host_11_1		<a href="#">View</a>	SW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28730	nfm_switch_user		<a href="#">View</a>	SW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28740	snmp_server_host_trap		<a href="#">View</a>	SW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28700	switch_freeform	management vrf configuration	<a href="#">View</a>	SW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28660	int_mgmt_11_1		<a href="#">View</a>	mg
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28670	mgmt_interface_11_1		<a href="#">View</a>	mg
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28680	no_shut_interface		<a href="#">View</a>	mg
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28690	int_eth		<a href="#">View</a>	mg
<input type="checkbox"/>	POLICY-28650	device_type		<a href="#">View</a>	SW



**Note** If policies that are updated automatically need to be reviewed, a backup of the original file is saved with a .bak extension in the following directory on DCNM:  
`/usr/local/cisco/dcm/dcnm/data/templates/.`

Some of the template language constructs that are available in Classic LAN are not supported in LAN Fabric installation. For example:

- Custom prompt handling
- Command execution logic
- Derived/Inherited templates



**Note** The templates need to be edited appropriately to work with LAN Fabric.

## Unsupported Template Language Content

The following Classic LAN template language features are not supported in the LAN Fabric installation mode.

Note that the existing templates using this content are not supported. They need to be reviewed and/or edited to create compatible templates.

### 1. Interactive command handling:

Include prompt and response as part of the template content for handling interactive commands.

For example:

```
##template variables
string srcFile;
string srcDir;
string password;
string vrf;
##

##template content
copy scp://root@10.127.117.65/$$srcFile$$ bootflash: vrf $$vrf$$ <prompt:'(yes/no)?',
response:'yes'> <prompt:'(y/n)?[n]',
response:'y'> <prompt:'password:',
response:'$$password$$'>
```

### 2. Dynamic decision

Config template provides a special internal variable **LAST\_CMD\_RESPONSE**.

For example:

```
##template content
show vlan id $$vlan_id$$
if($$LAST_CMD_RESPONSE$$ contains
    "not found"){
    vlan $$vlan_id$$
}
else{
}
```

### 3. Template referencing

In this case, templates are referenced from another template.

Derived Template:

```
##template properties
[snip]
imports = baseTemplate1,baseTemplate2;

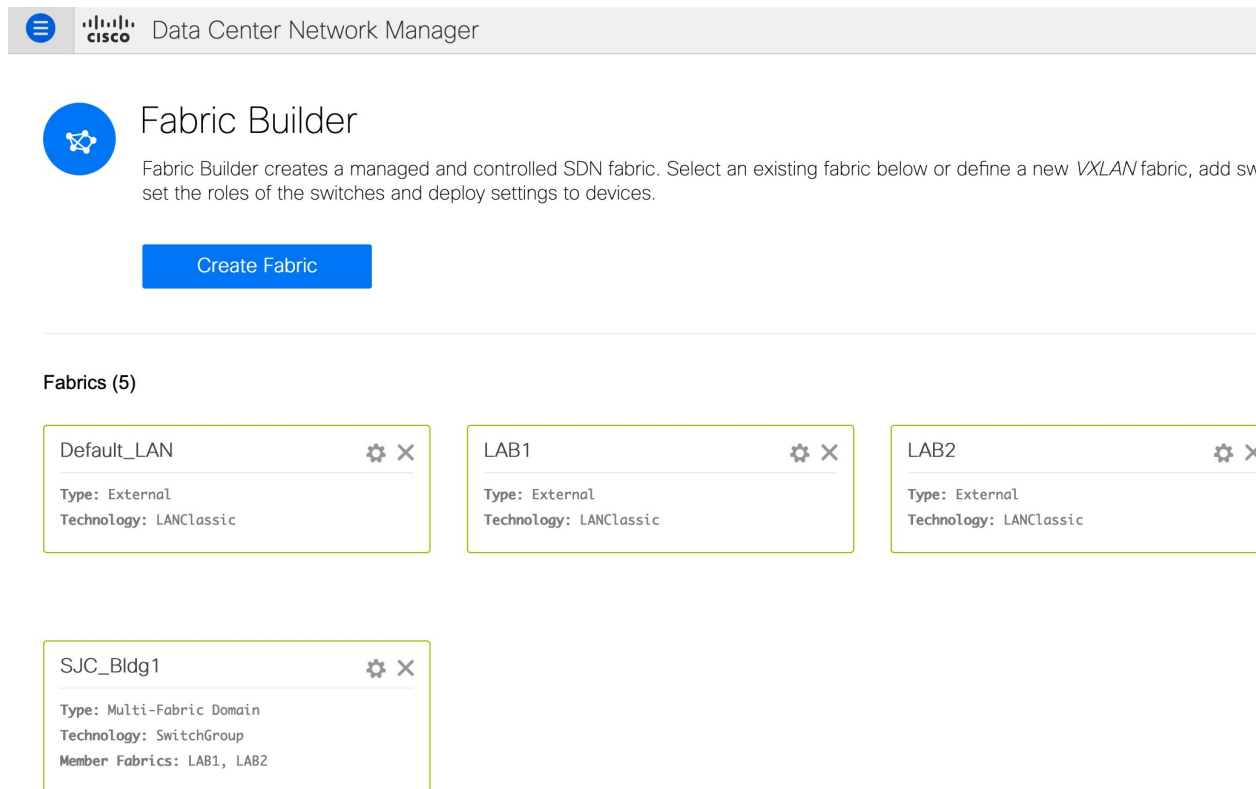
##
```

For more information about templates, see Cisco DCNM Classic LAN Configuration Guide, Release 11.3(1) and Cisco DCNM LAN Fabric Configuration Guide, Release 11.4(1).


# Upgrading from the Classic LAN Deployment to the LAN Fabric Deployment

## Procedure

- Step 1** Make sure that all switches are reachable from Cisco DCNM before the upgrade.
- Note** If nested switch groups are in DCNM 11.3(1) and telemetry is enabled on them, you need to disable telemetry on those switch groups before upgrade.
- Step 2** Follow the inline upgrade procedure to upgrade to the LAN Fabric deployment.  
For information, see [Upgrading ISO or OVA through Inline Upgrade](#).
- Step 3** Post upgrade, the DCNM installation type will be automatically changed to LAN Fabric and appropriate fabric instances are created. For information about the fabric, see [Migration of Fabrics, on page 2](#).



☰ cisco Data Center Network Manager

 **Fabric Builder**

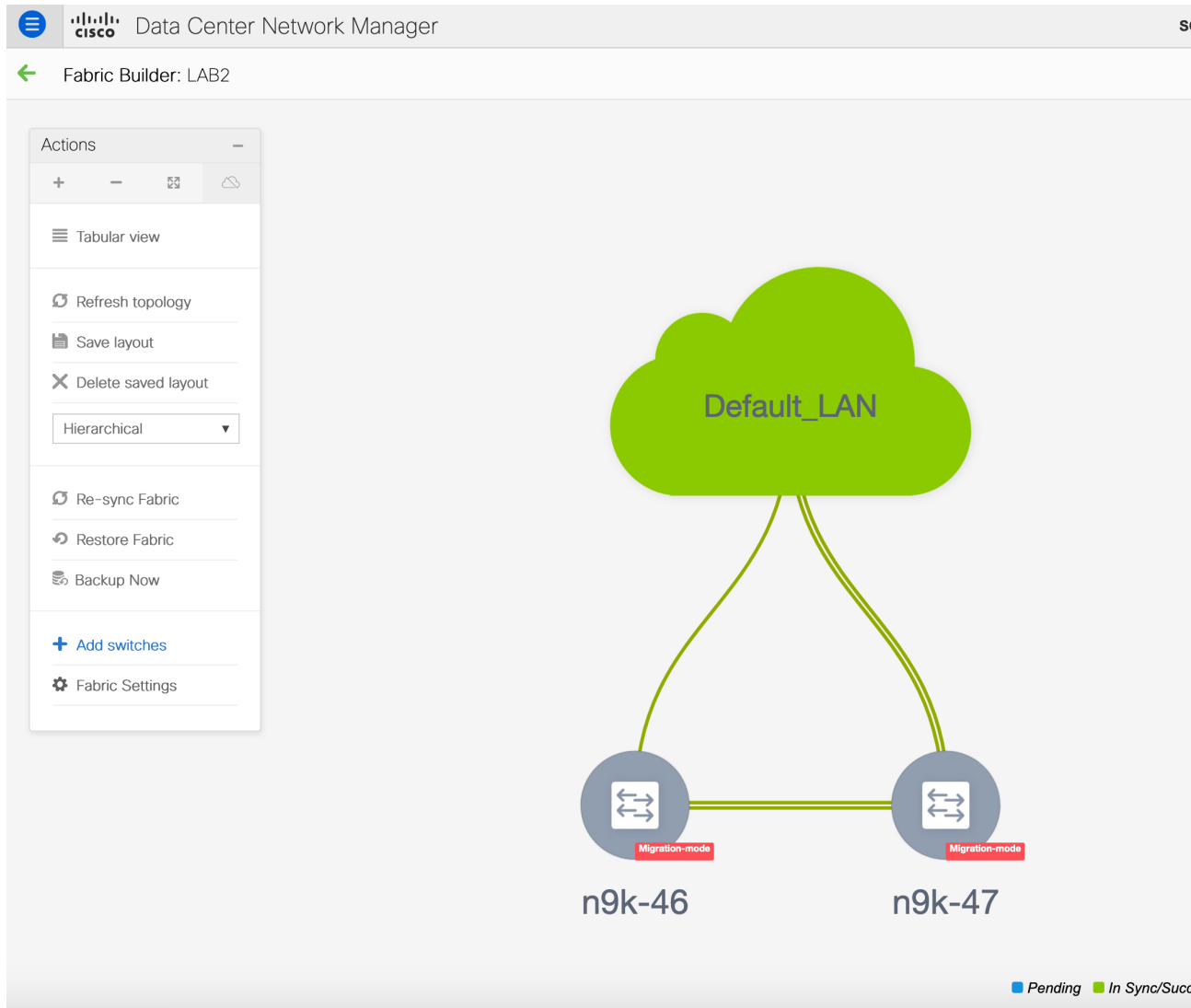
Fabric Builder creates a managed and controlled SDN fabric. Select an existing fabric below or define a new *VXLAN* fabric, add switches, and set the roles of the switches and deploy settings to devices.

[Create Fabric](#)

Fabrics (5)

<b>Default_LAN</b> ⚙️ ✕ Type: External Technology: LANClassic	<b>LAB1</b> ⚙️ ✕ Type: External Technology: LANClassic	<b>LAB2</b> ⚙️ ✕ Type: External Technology: LANClassic
<b>SJC_Bldg1</b> ⚙️ ✕ Type: Multi-Fabric Domain Technology: SwitchGroup Member Fabrics: LAB1, LAB2		

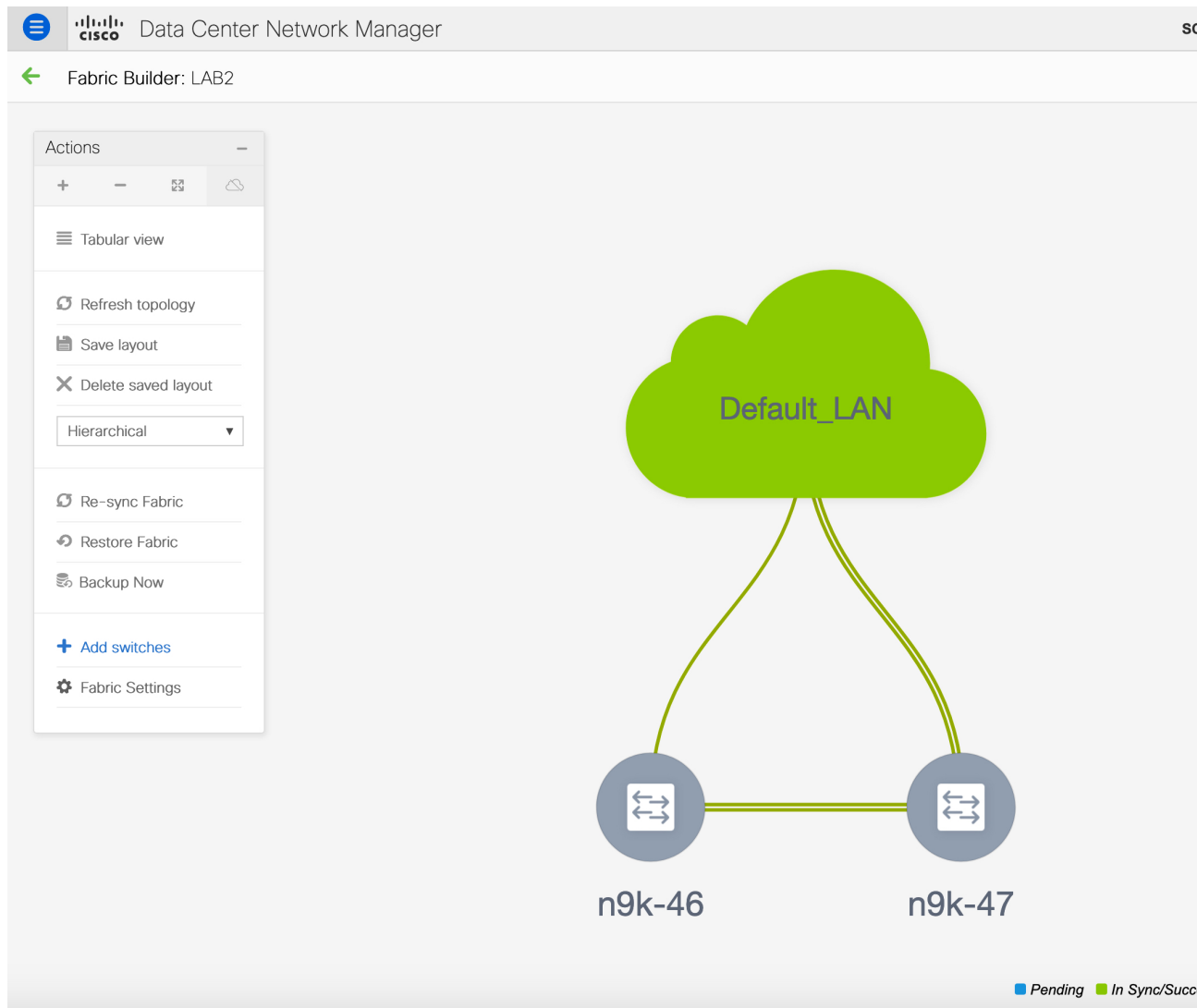
- Step 4** The switches are placed in the **Migration Mode**. Navigate to each **LAN\_Classic** fabric and click **Save & Deploy**.
- Note** The fabrics are in the **Monitor Mode** by default. An error message is seen because of this mode, and it can be ignored.





The screenshot shows the Cisco DCNM Config Deployment interface. At the top left, there is a Cisco logo and the text "Data Center". The main heading is "Config Deployment". Below this, it says "Step 1. Configuration Preview". A prominent error message is displayed in a white box with a red 'X' icon: "This Fabric, LAB2 is in read-only mode. No configuration deployments are permitted. Please review Fabric settings." A blue "Close" button is located to the right of the message. Below the message is a table with the following headers: "Switch Name", "IP Address", "Switch Serial", "Preview Config", "Status", and "Re-sync". The table content is "No data available". At the bottom center, there is a blue "Deploy Config" button.

Switch Name	IP Address	Switch Serial	Preview Config	Status	Re-sync
No data available					



This step ensures that the minimum configuration intent is captured for the switches. The switches continue to remain in the **Migration Mode** till any connectivity issue and errors are resolved. To move the switches out of this mode, subsequent **Save & Deploy** operations are needed.

## LAN Classic Fabric Template Functionalities

The following features in the LAN\_Classic template provide the same support as they do for the External\_Fabric\_11\_1 template:

The following features are supported:

- Configuration compliance
- Backup or restore of fabric/switch

- Network Insights
- Performance monitoring
- VMM
- Topology view
- Kubernetes visualization
- RBAC

For more information, refer to the feature specific sections.

