



# Configuring Cisco Cloud APIC Components

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- [About Configuring the Cisco Cloud APIC, on page 1](#)
- [Configuring the Cisco Cloud APIC Using the GUI, on page 1](#)
- [Configuring Cisco Cloud APIC Using the REST API, on page 47](#)

## About Configuring the Cisco Cloud APIC

You create the Cisco Cloud APIC components using either the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI or the REST API. This section explains how to create configuration, application management, operations, and administrative components.



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**Note**

- For information about configuring a load balancer and service graph, see [Deploying Layer 4 to Layer 7 Services](#).
  - For information about the GUI, such as navigation and a list of configurable components, see [About the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI](#).
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## Configuring the Cisco Cloud APIC Using the GUI

### Creating a Tenant Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a tenant using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

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- Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.
- Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Application Management**.  
A list of **Application Management** options appear in the **Intent** menu.
- Step 3** From the **Application Management** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Tenant**. The **Create Tenant** dialog box appears.
- Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Tenant Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

Table 1: Create Tenant Dialog Box Fields

Properties	Description
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the tenant.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the tenant.
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Add Security Domain</b>	To add a security domain: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Add Security Domain</b>. The <b>Select Security Domains</b> dialog appears with a list of security domains in the left pane.</li> <li>b. Click to choose a security domain.</li> <li>c. Click <b>Select</b> to add the security domain to the tenant.</li> </ol>
<b>Trusted Tenant</b>	Click to check (default) or uncheck the <b>Enabled</b> check box. <b>Trusted Tenant</b> is enabled when checked.
<b>Cloud Account ID</b>	Enter the cloud account ID.

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Configure a Tenant AWS Provider

### Before you begin

- AWS Provider is auto-configured for Infra tenant. You do not need to do anything to configure the AWS provider for the infra tenant.
- For all non-infra tenants, the AWS provider is configured either as a trusted tenant or as untrusted tenant. Our recommendation is to use trusted tenants because managing credentials is not easy. Also, each tenant must be in a separate AWS account. Sharing the same AWS account for multiple tenants is not allowed.  
  
For a trusted tenant, establish the trust relationship first with the account in which Cisco Cloud APIC is deployed (the account for the infra tenant). To establish the trust relation and give all the required permissions to the Cisco Cloud APIC for accessing the tenant account, run the tenant role cloud-formation template in the tenant account. This template is available as a tenant-cft.json object in the S3 bucket that is named capic-common-[capicAccountId]-data in the infra tenant's AWS account. For security reasons, public access to this S3 bucket is not allowed, so the S3 bucket owner needs to download this file and use it in the tenant account.
- Untrusted tenants - use the account access and secret keys. The access and secret keys being used must be for an IAM user having these permissions at a minimum. The IAM role created must be named `ApicTenantRole`.



**Note** Cloud APIC does not disturb AWS resources created by other applications or users. It only manages the AWS resources created by itself.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": [
        "ec2:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": [
        "s3:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": [
        "events:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": [
        "logs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": [
        "cloudtrail:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": [
        "cloudwatch:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": [
        "resource-groups:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": [
        "sqs:*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
      "Action": "elasticloadbalancing:*",
      "Resource": "*",
      "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {

```

```

        "Action": [
            "config:*"
        ],
        "Resource": "*",
        "Effect": "Allow"
    }, {
        "Action": "iam:PassRole",
        "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::<account-id>:role/ApiTenantRole",
        "Effect": "Allow"
    }
]
}

```

- Add trust relationship:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "vpc-flow-logs.amazonaws.com",
        "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::<account-d>:root"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}

```

- Cloud APIC enforces ownership checks to prevent deployment of policies in the same tenant-region combination done either intentionally or by mistake. For example, assume that Cloud APIC is deployed in AWS account IA1 in region R1. Now you want to deploy a tenant TA1 in region R2. This tenant deployment i.e. account-region combination TA1-R2 is now owned by IA1-R1. If another Cloud APIC attempts to manage the same tenant-region combination later (say Capic2 in AWS account IA2 deployed in region R3), this will not be allowed because the current owner for the deployment TA1-R2 is IA1-R1. In other words, only one account in one region can be managed by one Cloud APIC. Example below shows some valid and wrong deployment combinations.

```

Capic1:
IA1-R1: TA1-R1 - ok
        TA1-R2 - ok

Capic2:
IA1-R2: TA1-R1 - not allowed
        TA1-R3 - ok

Capic3:
IA2-R1: TA1-R1 - not allowed
        TA1-R4 - ok
        TA2-R4 - ok

```

- Ownership enforcement is done using AWS Resource Groups. When a new tenant in account TA1 in region R2 is managed by Cloud APIC, a Resource Group CAPIC\_TA1\_R2 (e.g. CAPIC\_123456789012\_us-east-2) is created in the tenant account. This Resource Group has a resource tag AciOwnerTag with value IA1\_R1\_TA1\_R2, assuming it was managed by Cloud APIC in account IA1 and deployed in region R1. If the AciOwnerTag mismatch happens, tenant-region management is aborted.

Here is a summary of AciOwnerTag mismatch cases:

- Initially Cloud APIC is installed in an account, and then taken down and Cloud APIC is installed in a different account. All existing tenant-region deployment will fail.

- Another Cloud APIC is managing the same tenant-region.

In ownership mismatch cases, **retry** (to setup tenant-region again) is not currently supported. As a workaround, if you are certain that no other Cloud APIC is managing the same tenant-region combination, logon to the tenant's AWS account and manually remove the affected Resource Group (e.g. CAPIC\_123456789012\_us-east-2). Next, reload Cloud APIC or delete and add the tenant again.

**Step 1**

In the Cloud APIC, configure the AWS Provider.

- On the **Intent** menu, choose **Tenants** > *tenant\_name* from the drop-down.
- In the **Intent** pane, choose **Application Management** > *tenant\_name* .

**Step 2**

Perform the following actions:

- Confirm there is a check in the **Trusted** Tenant checkbox.

The AWS account must be a Trusted account for the user tenant using the cloud.

- In the **Cloud Account ID** field, provide the Cloud account ID.
- Run the tenant role cloud-formation template available at the URL <https://capic-common-<infraAccountId>-data.s3.amazonaws.com/tenant-cft.json> which is in a s3 bucket in the infra tenant's AWS account.

**Note** Alternatively, keep the trusted flag unchecked and provide the access and secret keys as done normally for any tenant.

**Step 3**

Click **Save**.

## Creating an Application Profile Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create an application profile using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

### Before you begin

Create a tenant.

**Step 1**

Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2**

Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Application Management**.

A list of **Application Management** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3**

From the **Application Management** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Application Profile**. The **Create Application Profile** dialog box appears.

**Step 4**

Enter a name in the **Name** field.

**Step 5**

Choose a tenant:

- Click **Select Tenant**.

The **Select Tenant** dialog box appears.

- From the **Select Tenant** dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click **Select**.

You return to the **Create Application Profile** dialog box.

**Step 6** Enter a description in the **Description** field.

**Step 7** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a VRF Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a VRF using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

### Before you begin

Create a tenant.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Application Management**.

A list of **Application Management** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Application Management** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create VRF**. The **Create VRF** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create VRF Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 2: Create VRF Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>General</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Enter a name for the VRF in the <b>Name</b> field.
<b>Tenant</b>	To choose a tenant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Tenant</b>. The <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. From the <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create VRF</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the VRF.
<b>Settings &gt; IPv4 unicast address family BGP targets</b>	

Properties	Description
Add Filter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click the <b>Add Route Target</b> option for the unicast address family BGP target you want to configure.</li> <li>b. Click to choose the following options for the <b>Type</b> field:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Export</b>—The route target can be exported to other VRFs</li> <li>• <b>Import</b>—The route target is imported from other VRFs</li> <li>• Enter the route target that can be exported from the current VRF or imported into the current VRF in the <b>Route Target</b> text box.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

**Step 5** When finished, click **Save**.

## Creating an EPG Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create an EPG using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI. Each service needs at least one consumer EPG and one provider EPG.

### Before you begin

Create an application profile and a VRF.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Application Management**.

A list of **Application Management** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Application Management** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create EPG**. The **Create EPG** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create EPG Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 3: Create EPG Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
Name	Enter the name of the EPG.
Tenant	To choose a tenant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Tenant</b>. The <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. From the <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create EPG</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>

Properties	Description
<b>Application Profile</b>	To choose an application profile: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Application Profile</b>. The <b>Select Application Profile</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. From the <b>Select Application Profile</b> dialog, click to choose an application profile in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create EPG</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the EPG.
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Type</b>	Choose the EPG type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cloud</b> - Click to create the EPG in the cloud.</li> <li>• <b>External</b> - Click to create an external EPG.</li> </ul>
<b>Route Reachability</b>	(Visible when creating an external EPG) Click the <b>Route Reachability</b> drop-down list and choose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>On Premises</b></li> <li>• <b>Internet</b></li> <li>• <b>Unspecified</b></li> </ul>
<b>VRF</b>	To choose a VRF: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select VRF</b>. The <b>Select VRF</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. From the <b>Select VRF</b> dialog, click to choose a VRF in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create EPG</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>



Properties	Description
Endpoint Selectors	

Properties	Description
	<p><b>Note</b> See <a href="#">Configuring Instances in AWS, on page 18</a> for instructions on configuring instances in AWS as part of the endpoint selector configuration process.</p> <p>To add an endpoint selector:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Add Endpoint Selector</b> to open the <b>Add Endpoint Selector</b> dialog.</li> <li>b. In the <b>Add Endpoint Selector</b> dialog, enter a name in the <b>Name</b> field.</li> <li>c. Click <b>Selector Expression</b>. The <b>Key</b>, <b>Operator</b>, and <b>Value</b> fields are enabled.</li> <li>d. Click the <b>Key</b> drop-down list to choose a key. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choose <b>IP</b> if you want to use an IP address or subnet for the endpoint selector.</li> <li>• Choose <b>Zone</b> if you want to use an availability zone for the endpoint selector.</li> <li>• Choose <b>Region</b> if you want to use the Amazon Web Services region for the endpoint selector.</li> <li>• Choose <b>Custom</b> if you want to create a custom key for the endpoint selector. <p><b>Note</b> When choosing the <b>Custom</b> option, the drop-down list becomes a text box. You need to enter a name for the key in the spaces after <b>custom:</b> (for example, <b>custom: Location</b>).</p> </li> </ul> </li> <li>e. Click the <b>Operator</b> drop-down list to choose an operator. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>equals</b>: Used when you have a single value in the Value field.</li> <li>• <b>not equals</b>: Used when you have a single value in the Value field.</li> <li>• <b>in</b>: Used when you have multiple comma-separated values in the Value field.</li> <li>• <b>not in</b>: Used when you have multiple comma-separated values in the Value field.</li> <li>• <b>has key</b>: Used if the expression contains only a key.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

Properties	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>does not have key</b>: Used if the expression contains only a key.</li> </ul> <p><b>f.</b> Enter a value in the <b>Value</b> field then click the check mark to validate the entries. The value you enter depends on the choices you made for the <b>Key</b> and <b>Operator</b> fields. For example, if the <b>Key</b> field is set to <b>IP</b> and the <b>Operator</b> field is set to <b>equals</b>, the <b>Value</b> field must be an IP address or subnet. However, if the <b>Operator</b> field is set to <b>has key</b>, the <b>Value</b> field is disabled.</p> <p><b>g.</b> When finished, click the check mark to validate the selector expression.</p> <p><b>h.</b> Determine if you want to create additional endpoint selector expressions to the endpoint selector. If you create more than one expression under a single endpoint selector, a logical AND exists between those expressions.</p> <p>For example, assume you created two sets of expressions under a single endpoint selector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endpoint selector 1, expression 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Key</b>: Zone</li> <li>• <b>Operator</b>: equals</li> <li>• <b>Value</b>: us-west-1a</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Endpoint selector 1, expression 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Key</b>: IP</li> <li>• <b>Operator</b>: equals</li> <li>• <b>Value</b>: 192.0.2.1/24</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In this case, if <i>both</i> of these expressions are true (if the availability zone is us-west-1a AND if the IP address belongs to subnet 192.0.2.1/24), then that endpoint is assigned to the Cloud EPG.</p>

Properties	Description
	<p>i. Click the check mark after every additional expression that you want to create under this endpoint selector then click <b>Add</b> when finished.</p> <p>If you create more than one endpoint selector under an EPG, a logical OR exists between those endpoint selectors. For example, assume you had created endpoint selector 1 as described in the previous step, and then you created a second endpoint selector as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endpoint selector 2, expression 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Key:</b> Region</li> <li>• <b>Operator:</b> in</li> <li>• <b>Value:</b> us-east-1, us-east-2</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>In this case:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the availability zone is us-west-1a AND the IP address belongs to the 192.0.2.1/24 subnet (endpoint selector 1 expressions)</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the region is either us-east-1 or us-east-2 (endpoint selector 2 expression)</li> </ul> <p>Then that end point is assigned to the Cloud EPG.</p>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Contract Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a contract using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

### Before you begin

Create filters.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Application Management**.

A list of **Application Management** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Application Management** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Contract**. The **Create Contract** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Contract Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 4: Create Contract Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the contract.
<b>Tenant</b>	To choose a tenant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Tenant</b>. The <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. From the <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Contract</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the contract.
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Scope</b>	<p>The scope limits the contract to any endpoint groups within the same application profile, within the same VRF instance, throughout the fabric (globally), or within the same tenant.</p> <p><b>Note</b> Shared services enables communication between EPGs in different tenants and between EPGs in different VRFs.</p> <p>To enable EPGs in one tenant to communicate with EPGs in another tenant, choose <b>Global</b> scope.</p> <p>To enable an EPG in one VRF to communicate with another EPG in a different VRF, choose <b>Global</b> or <b>Tenant</b> scope.</p> <p>For more information about shared services, see <a href="#">Shared Services</a></p> <p>Click the drop-down arrow to choose from the following scope options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Application Profile</b></li> <li>• <b>VRF</b></li> <li>• <b>Global</b></li> <li>• <b>Tenant</b></li> </ul>
<b>Apply Filter in Both Directions</b>	<p>Put a check in the box to apply the same filters to traffic from consumer-to-provider and provider-to-consumer. Do not put a check in the box if you want to apply different filters for each direction of traffic.</p> <p>The check box is enabled by default.</p>

Properties	Description
<b>Add Filter</b>	<p>To choose a filter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Add Filter</b>. The filter row appears with a <b>Select Filter</b> option.</li> <li>Click <b>Select Filter</b>. The <b>Select Filter</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>From the <b>Select Filter</b> dialog, click to choose a filter in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Contract</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Specifying Consumer and Provider EPGs Using the Cisco Cloud APIC

This section explains how to specify an EPG as a consumer or a provider.

### Before you begin

- You have configured a contract.
- You have configured an EPG.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Configuration**.

A list of **Configuration** options appears in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Configuration** list in the **Intent** menu, click **EPG Communication**. The **EPG Communication** dialog box appears with the **Consumer EPGs**, **Contract**, and **Provider EPGs** information.

**Step 4** To choose a contract:

- Click **Select Contract**. The **Select Contract** dialog appears.
- In the pane on the left side of the **Select Contract** dialog, click to choose a contract then click **Select**. The **Select Contract** dialog box closes.

**Step 5** To add a consumer EPG:

- Click **Add Consumer EPGs**. The **Select Consumer EPGs** dialog appears.
- In the pane on the left side of the **Select Consumer EPGs** dialog, click to place a check in a check box to choose an EPG.

**Step 6** To add a provider EPG:

- Click **Add Provider EPGs**. The **Select Provider EPGs** dialog appears.
- In the pane on the left side of the **Select Provider EPGs** dialog, click to place a check in a check box to choose a provider EPG.

- c) When finished, click **Select**. The **Select Provider EPGs** dialog box closes.

## Creating a Filter Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a filter using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Application Management**.

A list of **Application Management** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Application Management** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Filter**. The **Create Filter** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Filter Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

*Table 5: Create Filter Dialog Box Fields*

Properties	Description
<b>Name</b>	Enter a name for the filter in the <b>Name</b> field.
<b>Tenant</b>	To choose a tenant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Tenant</b>. The <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. From the <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Filter</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the filter.

Properties	Description
<b>Add Filter</b>	<p>To add a filter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Add Filter Entry</b>. The <b>Create Filter Entry</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. Enter a name for the filter entry in the <b>Name</b> field.</li> <li>c. From the <b>Select Filter</b> dialog, click to choose a filter in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Contract</b> dialog box.</li> <li>d. Click the <b>Ethernet Type</b> drop-down list to choose an ethernet type. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IP</b></li> <li>• <b>Unspecified</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> When <b>Unspecified</b> is chosen, the remaining fields are disabled.</p> </li> <li>e. Click the <b>IP Protocol</b> drop-down menu to choose a protocol. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>icmp</b></li> <li>• <b>tcp</b></li> <li>• <b>udp</b></li> <li>• <b>Unspecified</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> The remaining fields are enabled only when <b>tcp</b> or <b>udp</b> is chosen.</p> </li> <li>f. Enter the appropriate port information in the <b>Origin Port from</b> and <b>to</b> fields.</li> <li>g. Enter the appropriate port information in the <b>Destination Port from</b> and <b>to</b> fields.</li> <li>h. When finished entering filter entry information, click <b>Add</b>. You return to the <b>Create Filter</b> dialog box where you can repeat the steps to add another filter entry.</li> </ol>

**Step 5** When finished, click **Save**.

## Creating a Cloud Context Profile Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a cloud context profile using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.



**Before you begin**

Create a VRF.

- Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.
- Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Application Management**.  
A list of **Application Management** options appear in the **Intent** menu.
- Step 3** From the **Application Management** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Cloud Context Profile**. The **Create Cloud Context Profile** dialog box appears.
- Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Cloud Context Profile Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 6: Create Cloud Context Profile Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the cloud context profile.
<b>Tenant</b>	To choose a tenant: <b>a.</b> Click <b>Select Tenant</b> . The <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog box appears. <b>b.</b> From the <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click <b>Select</b> . You return to the <b>Create Cloud Context Profile</b> dialog box.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the cloud context profile.
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Select Region</b>	To choose a region: <b>a.</b> Click <b>Select Region</b> . The <b>Select Region</b> dialog box appears. <b>b.</b> From the <b>Select Region</b> dialog, click to choose a region in the left column then click <b>Select</b> . You return to the <b>Create Cloud Context Profile</b> dialog box.
<b>Select VRF</b>	To choose a VRF: <b>a.</b> Click <b>Select VRF</b> . The <b>Select VRF</b> dialog box appears. <b>b.</b> From the <b>Select VRF</b> dialog box, click to choose a VRF in the left column then click <b>Select</b> . You return to the <b>Create Cloud Context Profile</b> dialog box.
<b>VPN Gateway Router</b>	Click to check (enabled) or uncheck (disabled) in the <b>VPN Gateway Router</b> check box.

Properties	Description
<b>Add CIDR</b>	<p><b>Note</b> The following subnets are reserved and should not be used in this Add CIDR field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 169.254.0.0/16 (reserved for VPN tunnel to the transit gateway)</li> <li>• 192.168.100.0/24 (reserved by the CCR for the bridge domain interface)</li> </ul> <p>To add a CIDR:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Add CIDR</b>. The <b>Add CIDR</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. Enter the address in the <b>Address</b> field.</li> <li>c. Click <b>Add Subnet</b> and enter the subnet address in the <b>Address</b> field.</li> <li>d. To add availability zones: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Click <b>Select Availability Zone</b>. The <b>Select Availability Zone</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>2. From the <b>Select Availability Zone</b> dialog box, click to choose an availability zone in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Cloud Context Profile</b> dialog box.</li> </ol> </li> <li>e. Click to check (enabled) or uncheck (disabled) the <b>Primary</b> check box.</li> <li>f. When finished, click <b>Add</b>.</li> </ol>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Configuring Instances in AWS

When you configure endpoint selectors for Cisco Cloud APIC, you will also need to configure the instances that you will need in AWS that will correspond with the endpoint selectors that you configure for Cisco Cloud APIC.

This topic provides the instructions for configuring the instances in AWS. You can use these procedures to configure the instances in AWS either before you configure the endpoint selectors for Cisco Cloud APIC or afterward. For example, you might go to your account in AWS and create a custom tag or label in AWS first, then create an endpoint selector using a custom tag or label in Cisco Cloud APIC afterward. Or you might create an endpoint selector using a custom tag or label in Cisco Cloud APIC first, then go to your account in AWS and create a custom tag or label in AWS afterward.

- 
- Step 1** Review your cloud context profile configuration settings and determine which settings you will use with your AWS instance.
- You must configure a cloud context profile as part of the AWS instance configuration process. When you configure a cloud context profile, the configurations, such as the VRF and region settings, are pushed out to AWS afterward.
- From the **Navigation** menu, choose the **Application Management** tab.  
When the **Application Management** tab expands, a list of subtab options appear.
  - Choose the **Cloud Context Profiles** subtab option.  
A list of the cloud context profiles that you have created for your Cisco Cloud APIC are displayed.
  - Select the cloud context profile that you will use as part of this AWS instance configuration process.  
Various configuration parameters are displayed for this cloud context profile, such as the region, VRF, IP address and subnets. Use the information displayed in this window when you configure the AWS instance.
- Step 2** Log in to the Amazon Web Services account for the Cisco Cloud APIC user tenant, if you are not logged in already.
- Step 3** Go to **Services > EC2 > Instances > Launch Instance**.
- Step 4** In the **Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)** page, select an Amazon Machine Image (AMI).
- Step 5** In the **Choose an Instance Type** page, select an instance type, then click **Configure Instance Details**.
- Step 6** In the **Configure Instance Details** page, enter the necessary information in the appropriate fields.
- In the **Network** field, select your Cisco Cloud APIC VRF.  
This would be the VRF that is associated with the cloud context profile that you are using as part of this AWS instance configuration process.
  - In the **Subnet** field, select the subnet.
  - In the **Auto-assign Public IP** field, if you want to have a public IP, select **Enable** from the scroll-down menu.
- Step 7** When you have finished entering the necessary information into the **Configure Instance Details** page, click **Add Storage**.
- Step 8** In the **Add Storage** page, accept the default values or configure the storage in this page, if necessary, and click **Add Tags**.
- Step 9** In the **Add Tags** page, click **Add Tag** and enter the necessary information in the appropriate fields in this page.
- Note** If you will be using IP Address, Region or Zone for the type of endpoint selector later in these procedures, you do not have to enter any information in this page. In those situations, when you start the instance in AWS, the IP address, region or zone will be discovered by the Cisco Cloud APIC and the endpoint will be assigned to the EPG.
- Key:** Enter the key that you will use when you create a custom tag for the type of endpoint selector that you are adding later in these procedures.
  - Value:** Enter the value that you will be using for this key.
  - Instances:** Check the box for this field.
  - Volumes:** Check the box for this field.

For example, if you are planning on creating a custom tag for a specific building for your endpoint selector later in these procedures (such as building6), you might enter the following values in these fields on this page:

- **Key:** Location
- **Value:** building6

**Step 10** Click **Review and Launch**.

The **Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair** page appears. Use the information in this page if you want to ssh to the instance later on.

## Creating a Backup Configuration Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a backup configuration.

### Before you begin

Create a remote location and a scheduler, if needed.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Operations**.

A list of **Operations** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Operations** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Backup Configuration**. The **Create Backup Configuration** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Backup Configuration Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

*Table 7: Create Backup Configuration Dialog Box Fields*

Properties	Description
<b>General</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the backup configuration.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the backup configuration.
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Backup Destination</b>	Choose a backup destination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Local</b></li> <li>• <b>Remote</b></li> </ul>

Properties	Description
Backup Object	

Properties	Description
	<p>Choose the root hierarchical content to consider for the backup</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Policy Universe</b></li> <li>• <b>Selector Object</b>—When chosen, this option adds the <b>Object Type</b> drop-down list and <b>Object DN</b> field. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the <b>Object Type</b> drop-down list, choose from the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tenant</b>—When chosen the <b>Select Tenant</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>Application Profile</b>—When chosen the <b>Select Application Profile</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>EPG</b>—When chosen the <b>Select EPG</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>Contract</b>—When chosen the <b>Select Contract</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>Filter</b>—When chosen the <b>Select Filter</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>VRF</b>—When chosen the <b>Select VRF</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>Device</b>—When chosen the <b>Select fvcloudLBCTX</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>Service Graph</b>—When chosen the <b>Select Service Graph</b> option appears.</li> <li>• <b>Cloud Context Profile</b>—When chosen the <b>Select Cloud Context Profile</b> option appears.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Click the <b>Select &lt;object_name&gt;</b>. The <b>Select &lt;object_name&gt;</b> dialog appears.</li> <li>c. From the <b>Select &lt;object_name&gt;</b> dialog, click to choose from the options in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Backup Configuration</b> dialog box. <p><b>Note</b> The <b>Object DN</b> field is automatically populated with the DN of the object it will use as root of the object tree to backup</p> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Enter DN</b>—When chosen, this option displays the <b>Object DN</b> field. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the <b>Object DN</b> field, enter the DN of a</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Properties	Description
	specific object to use as the root of the object tree to backup.
<b>Scheduler</b>	<p>a. Click <b>Select Scheduler</b> to open the <b>Select Scheduler</b> dialog and choose a scheduler from the left-side column.</p> <p>b. Click the <b>Select</b> button at the bottom-right corner when finished.</p>
<b>Trigger Backup After Creation</b>	<p>Choose one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Yes</b>—(Default) Trigger a backup after creating the backup configuration.</li> <li>• <b>No</b>—Do not trigger a backup after creating the backup configuration.</li> </ul>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Tech Support Policy Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a tech support policy.

### Before you begin

When creating a tech support policy for a remote location, you must first create the remote location.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Operations**.

A list of **Operations** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Operations** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Tech Support**. The **Create Tech Support** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Tech Support Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 8: Create Tech Support Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>General</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the tech support policy.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the tech support.
<b>Settings</b>	

Properties	Description
<b>Export Destination</b>	Choose an export destination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Controller</b></li> <li>• <b>Remote Location</b>—When chosen the <b>Select Remote Location</b> option appears. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Select Remote Location</b>. The <b>Select Remote Location</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>From the <b>Select Remote Location</b> dialog, click to choose a remote location in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Tech Support</b> dialog box.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<b>Include Pre-Upgrade Logs</b>	Click to place a check in the <b>Enabled</b> check box if you want to include pre-upgrade logs in the tech support policy.
<b>Trigger After Creation</b>	Click to place a check in the <b>Enabled</b> (the default) check box if you want to create the tech support policy after the policy creation. To disable, click the check box to uncheck.

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Trigger Scheduler Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a trigger scheduler.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Operations**.

A list of **Operations** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Operations** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Scheduler**. The **Create Trigger Scheduler** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Trigger Scheduler Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 9: Create Trigger Scheduler Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>General</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the trigger scheduler policy.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the trigger scheduler.
<b>Settings</b>	



Properties	Description
<p><b>Recurring Windows</b></p>	<p>Click <b>Add Recurring Window</b>. The <b>Add Recurring Window</b> dialog appears.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the <b>Schedule</b> drop-down list, choose from the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>every-day</b></li> <li>• <b>Monday</b></li> <li>• <b>Tuesday</b></li> <li>• <b>Wednesday</b></li> <li>• <b>Thursday</b></li> <li>• <b>Friday</b></li> <li>• <b>Saturday</b></li> <li>• <b>Sunday</b></li> <li>• <b>odd-day</b></li> <li>• <b>even-day</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>From the <b>Start Time</b> field, enter a time.</li> <li>From the <b>Maximum Concurrent Tasks</b> field, enter a number or leave the field empty to specify unlimited.</li> <li>From the <b>Maximum Running Time</b>, click to choose <b>Unlimited</b> or <b>Custom</b>.</li> <li>Click <b>Add</b> when finished.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Add One Time Window</b></p>	<p>Click <b>Add One Time Window</b>. The <b>Add One Time Window</b> dialog appears.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the <b>Start Time</b> field, enter a date and time.</li> <li>From the <b>Maximum Concurrent Tasks</b> field, enter a number or leave the field blank to specify unlimited.</li> <li>From the <b>Maximum Running Time</b>, click to choose <b>Unlimited</b> or <b>Custom</b>.</li> <li>Click <b>Add</b> when finished.</li> </ol>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Remote Location Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a remote location using the Cisco Cloud APIC.

- Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.
- Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Operations**.  
A list of **Operations** options appear in the **Intent** menu.
- Step 3** From the **Operations** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Remote Location**. The **Create Remote Location** dialog box appears.
- Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Remote Location Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 10: Create Remote Location Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>General</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the remote location policy.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the remote location policy.
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Hostname/IP Address</b>	Enter the hostname or IP address of the remote location
<b>Protocol</b>	Choose a protocol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>FTP</b></li> <li>• <b>SFTP</b></li> <li>• <b>SCP</b></li> </ul>
<b>Path</b>	Enter the path for the remote location.
<b>Port</b>	Enter the port for the remote location.
<b>Username</b>	Enter a username for the remote location.
<b>Authentication Type</b>	When using SFTP or SCP, choose the authentication type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Password</b></li> <li>• <b>SSH Key</b></li> </ul>
<b>SSH Key Content</b>	Enter the SSH key content.
<b>SSH Key Passphrase</b>	SSH key passphrase.
<b>Password</b>	Enter a password for accessing the remote location.
<b>Confirm Password</b>	Reenter the password for accessing the remote location.

Properties	Description
Management EPG	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Management EPG</b>. The <b>Select Management EPG</b> dialog appears.</li> <li>b. From the column on the left, click to choose a management EPG.</li> <li>c. Click <b>Select</b>.</li> </ol>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Login Domain Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a login domain using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

### Before you begin

Create a provider before creating a non-local domain.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.

A list of **Administrative** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Login Domain**. The **Create Login Domain** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Login Domain Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 11: Create Login Domain Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
Name	Enter the name of the login domain.
Description	Enter a description of the login domain.
Realm	Choose a realm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Local</b></li> <li>• <b>LDAP</b>—Requires adding providers and choosing an authentication type.</li> <li>• <b>RADIUS</b>—Requires adding providers.</li> <li>• <b>TACACS+</b>—Requires adding providers.</li> <li>• <b>SAML</b>—Requires adding providers.</li> </ul>

Properties	Description
<b>Providers</b>	To add a provider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Add Providers</b>. The <b>Select Providers</b> dialog appears with a list of providers in the left pane.</li> <li>b. Click to choose a provider.</li> <li>c. Click <b>Select</b> to add the provider.</li> </ol>
<b>Advanced Settings</b>	Displays the <b>Authentication Type</b> and <b>LDAP Group Map Rules</b> fields.
<b>Authentication Type</b>	When LDAP is chosen for realm option, choose one of the following authentication types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cisco AV Pairs</b>—(Default)</li> <li>• <b>LDAP Group Map Rules</b>—Requires adding LDAP group map rules.</li> </ul>

Properties	Description
LDAP Group Map Rules	<p>To add an LDAP group map rule:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Add LDAP Group Map Rule</b>. The <b>Add LDAP Group Map Rule</b> dialog appears with a list of providers in the left pane.</li> <li>b. Enter a name for the rule in the <b>Name</b> field.</li> <li>c. Enter a description for the rule in the <b>Description</b> field.</li> <li>d. Enter a group DN for the rule in the <b>Group DN</b> field.</li> <li>e. Add security domains: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Click <b>Add Security Domain</b>. The <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>2. Click <b>Select Security Domain</b>. The <b>Select Security Domain</b> dialog box appears with a list of security domains in the left pane.</li> <li>3. Click to choose a security domain.</li> <li>4. Click <b>Select</b> to add the security domain. You return to the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box.</li> <li>5. Add a user role: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. From the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box, click <b>Select Role</b>. The <b>Select Role</b> dialog box appears with a list of roles in the left pane.</li> <li>b. Click to choose a role.</li> <li>c. Click <b>Select</b> to add the role. You return to the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box.</li> <li>d. From the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box, click the <b>Privilege Type</b> drop-down list and choose <b>Read Privilege</b> or <b>Write Privilege</b>.</li> <li>e. Click the check mark on the right side of the <b>Privilege Type</b> drop-down list to confirm.</li> <li>f. Click <b>Add</b> when finished. You return to the <b>Add LDAP Group Map Rule</b> dialog box where you can add another security domain.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Provider Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a provider using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.

A list of **Administrative** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Provider**. The **Create Provider** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Provider Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 12: Create Provider Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
Hostname/IP Address	Enter the hostname or IP address of the provider.
Description	Enter a description of the provider.
Type	Click the <b>Type</b> drop-down list and choose one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LDAP</b></li> <li>• <b>RADIUS</b></li> <li>• <b>TACACS+</b></li> <li>• <b>SAML</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> A set of fields will appear based on the type that you choose.</p>
<b>[LDAP] Settings</b>	
Bind DN	Enter the LDAP bind DN.
Base DN	Enter the LDAP base DN.
Password	Enter a password for the LDAP settings.
Confirm Password	Reenter the password for the LDAP settings.
Port	Enter the port number for the provider type.
Advanced Settings	Displays additional fields in the <b>Settings</b> section of the provider dialog box.
Timeout (sec)	Enter the number of seconds allowed before a timeout occurs. The default is 30.
Retries	Enter the number of allowed retries. The default is 1.

Properties	Description
SSL	To enable SSL, click to place a check in the <b>SSL</b> check box. To disable SSL, click to remove the check from the <b>SSL</b> check box. The default is enabled.
SSL Certificate Validation Level	Choose one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Permissive</b></li> <li>• <b>Strict</b></li> </ul>
Attribute	Enter an LDAP attribute in the <b>Attribute</b> text box.
Filter Type	Choose a filter type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Default</b></li> <li>• <b>Microsoft AD</b></li> <li>• <b>Custom</b></li> </ul>
Filter	Enter an LDAP filter in the text box. This option only appears when the <b>Custom</b> filter type is chosen.
Select Management EPG	To add a management EPG: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Select Management EPG</b>. The <b>Select Management EPG</b> dialog appears with a list of EPGs in the left pane.</li> <li>Click to choose an EPG.</li> <li>Click <b>Select</b> to add the management EPG to the LDAP.</li> </ol>
Server Monitoring	To enable server monitoring, click to place a check in the <b>Enabled</b> check box. To disable server monitoring, click to remove the check from the <b>Enabled</b> check box. The default is disabled.
<b>[RADIUS] Settings</b>	
Key	Enter the RADIUS key.
Confirm Key	Reenter the RADIUS key.
Advanced Settings	Displays additional fields in the <b>Settings</b> section of the provider dialog box.
Port	Enter the port number for the RADIUS settings. The default is 1812.

Properties	Description
<b>Authentication Protocol</b>	Choose from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>PAP</b>—(Default)</li> <li>• <b>CHAP</b></li> <li>• <b>MS-CHAP</b></li> </ul>
<b>Timeout (sec)</b>	Enter the number of seconds allowed before a timeout occurs. The default is 5.
<b>Retries</b>	Enter the number of allowed retries. The default is 1.
<b>Select Management EPG</b>	To add a management EPG: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Select Management EPG</b>. The <b>Select Management EPG</b> dialog appears with a list of EPGs in the left pane.</li> <li>Click to choose an EPG.</li> <li>Click <b>Select</b> to add the management EPG to the <b>RADIUS</b>.</li> </ol>
<b>Server Monitoring</b>	To enable server monitoring, click to place a check in the <b>Enabled</b> check box. To disable server monitoring, click to remove the check from the <b>Enabled</b> check box. The default is disabled.
<b>[TACACS+] Settings</b>	
<b>Key</b>	Enter the TACACS+ key.
<b>Confirm Key</b>	Reenter the TACACS+ key.
<b>Advanced Settings</b>	Displays additional fields in the <b>Settings</b> section of the provider dialog box.
<b>Port</b>	Enter the port number for the TACACS+ settings. The default is 1812.
<b>Authentication Protocol</b>	Choose from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CHAP</b></li> <li>• <b>MS-CHAP</b></li> <li>• <b>PAP</b>—(Default)</li> </ul>
<b>Timeout (sec)</b>	Enter the number of seconds allowed before a timeout occurs. The default is 5.
<b>Retries</b>	Enter the number of allowed retries. The default is 1.



Properties	Description
Select Management EPG	To add a management EPG: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Select Management EPG</b>. The <b>Select Management EPG</b> dialog appears with a list of EPGs in the left pane.</li> <li>Click to choose an EPG.</li> <li>Click <b>Select</b> to add the management EPG to the TACACS+.</li> </ol>
Server Monitoring	To enable server monitoring, click to place a check in the <b>Enabled</b> check box. To disable server monitoring, click to remove the check from the <b>Enabled</b> check box. The default is disabled.
<b>[SAML] Settings</b>	
Identity Provider	Choose from the following identity providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ADFS</b>—(default)</li> <li>• <b>OKTA</b></li> <li>• <b>PING IDENTITY</b></li> </ul>
Identity Provider Metadata URL	Enter the metadata URL provided by the identity provider.
Entity ID	Enter a unique ID as the SAML entity identifier.
HTTPS Proxy for Metadata URL	Enter the HTTPS proxy used to reach the identity provider's metadata URL.
Advanced Settings	Displays additional fields in the <b>Settings</b> section of the provider dialog box.
GUI Redirect Banner Message (URL)	Enter the GUI redirect banner message.
Certificate Authority	To choose a certificate authority: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Select Certificate Authority</b>. The <b>Select Certificate Authority</b> dialog appears with a list of certificates in the left pane.</li> <li>Click to choose a certificate.</li> <li>Click <b>Select</b> to add the certificate. You return to the <b>Create Provider</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
Timeout (sec)	Enter the number of seconds allowed before a timeout occurs. The default is 5.
Retries	Enter the number of allowed retries. The default is 1.

Properties	Description
<b>Signature Algorithm Authentication User Requests*</b>	Click the <b>Signature Algorithm for Requests</b> drop-down list and choose one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>RSA SHA1</b></li> <li>• <b>RSA SHA224</b></li> <li>• <b>RSA SHA256</b> (Default)</li> <li>• <b>RSA SHA384</b></li> <li>• <b>RSA SHA512</b></li> </ul>
<b>Sign SAML Authentication Requests</b>	To enable, click to place a check in the check box. To disable, click to remove the check from the check box. The default is enabled.
<b>Sign SAML Response Message</b>	To enable, click to place a check in the check box. To disable, click to remove the check from the check box. The default is enabled.
<b>Sign Assertions in SAML Response</b>	To enable, click to place a check in the check box. To disable, click to remove the check from the check box. The default is enabled.
<b>Encrypt SAML Assertions</b>	To enable, click to place a check in the check box. To disable, click to remove the check from the check box. The default is enabled.

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Security Domain Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

A security domain restricts the tenant to the security domains that you add. If you do not add a security domain, all security domains will have access to this tenant. This section explains how to create a security domain using the GUI.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.

A list of **Administrative** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Security Domain**. The **Create Security Domain** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** In the **Name** field, enter the name of the security domain.

**Step 5** In the **Description** field, enter a description of the security domain.

**Step 6** Click **Save** when finished.

---

## Creating a Role Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a role using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

---

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.

A list of **Administrative** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Role**. The **Create Role** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Role Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 13: Create Role Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>General</b>	
<b>Name</b>	Enter a name for the role in the <b>Name</b> field.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the role.
<b>Settings</b>	

Properties	Description
Privilege	

Properties	Description
	<p>Click to place a check mark in the check boxes of the privileges you want to assign the user. The privileges are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>aaa</b>—Used for configuring authentication, authorization, accounting and import/export policies.</li> <li>• <b>access-connectivity-11</b>—Used for Layer 1 configuration under infra. Example: selectors and port Layer 1 policy configurations.</li> <li>• <b>access-connectivity-12</b>—Used for Layer 2 configuration under infra. Example: Encap configurations on selectors, and attachable entity.</li> <li>• <b>access-connectivity-13</b>—Used for Layer 3 configuration under infra and static route configurations under a tenant's L3Out.</li> <li>• <b>access-connectivity-mgmt</b>—Used for management infra policies.</li> <li>• <b>access-connectivity-util</b>—Used for tenant ERSPAN policies.</li> <li>• <b>access-equipment</b>—Used for access port configuration.</li> <li>• <b>access-protocol-11</b>—Used for Layer 1 protocol configurations under infra.</li> <li>• <b>access-protocol-12</b>—Used for Layer 2 protocol configurations under infra.</li> <li>• <b>access-protocol-13</b>—Used for Layer 3 protocol configurations under infra.</li> <li>• <b>access-protocol-mgmt</b>—Used for fabric-wide policies for NTP, SNMP, DNS, and image management.</li> <li>• <b>access-protocol-ops</b>—Used for operations-related access policies such as cluster policy and firmware policies.</li> <li>• <b>access-protocol-util</b>—Used for tenant ERSPAN policies.</li> <li>• <b>access-qos</b>—Used for changing CoPP and QoS-related policies.</li> <li>• <b>admin</b>—Complete access to everything (combine ALL roles)</li> <li>• <b>fabric-connectivity-11</b>—Used for Layer 1 configuration under the fabric. Example: selectors and port Layer 1 policy and vPC protection.</li> </ul>

Properties	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>fabric-connectivity-l2</b>—Used in firmware and deployment policies for raising warnings for estimating policy deployment impact.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-connectivity-l3</b>—Used for Layer 3 configuration under the fabric. Example: Fabric IPv4 and MAC protection groups.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-connectivity-mgmt</b>—Used for atomic counter and diagnostic policies on leaf switches and spine switches.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-connectivity-util</b>—Used for atomic counter, diagnostic, and image management policies on leaf switches and spine switches.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-equipment</b>—Used for atomic counter, diagnostic, and image management policies on leaf switches and spine switches.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-protocol-l1</b>—Used for Layer 1 protocol configurations under the fabric.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-protocol-l2</b>—Used for Layer 2 protocol configurations under the fabric.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-protocol-l3</b>—Used for Layer 3 protocol configurations under the fabric.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-protocol-mgmt</b>—Used for fabric-wide policies for NTP, SNMP, DNS, and image management.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-protocol-ops</b>—Used for ERSPAN and health score policies.</li> <li>• <b>fabric-protocol-util</b>—Used for firmware management traceroute and endpoint tracking policies.</li> <li>• <b>none</b>—No privilege.</li> <li>• <b>nw-svc-device</b>—Used for managing Layer 4 to Layer 7 service devices.</li> <li>• <b>nw-svc-devshare</b>—Used for managing shared Layer 4 to Layer 7 service devices.</li> <li>• <b>nw-svc-params</b>—Used for managing Layer 4 to Layer 7 service policies.</li> <li>• <b>nw-svc-policy</b>—Used for managing Layer 4 to Layer 7 network service orchestration.</li> </ul>

Properties	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ops</b>—Used for operational policies including monitoring and troubleshooting policies such as atomic counter, SPAN, TSW, tech support, traceroute, analytics, and core policies.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-connectivity-l1</b>—Used for Layer 1 connectivity changes, including bridge domains and subnets.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-connectivity-l2</b>—Used for Layer 2 connectivity changes, including bridge domains and subnets.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-connectivity-l3</b>—Used for Layer 3 connectivity changes, including VRFs.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-connectivity-mgmt</b>—Used for tenant in-band and out-of-band management connectivity configurations and for debugging/monitoring policies such as atomic counters and health score.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-connectivity-util</b>—Used for atomic counter, diagnostic, and image management policies on leaf switches and spine switches.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-epg</b>—Used for managing tenant configurations such as deleting/creating endpoint groups, VRFs, and bridge domains.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-connectivity-l2</b>—Used for managing tenant L2Out configurations.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-connectivity-l3</b>—Used for managing tenant L3Out configurations.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-connectivity-mgmt</b>—Used as write access for firmware policies.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-connectivity-util</b>—Used for debugging/monitoring/observer policies such as traceroute, ping, oam, and eptrk.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-protocol-l1</b>—Used for managing tenant external Layer 1 protocols. Generally only used for write access for firmware policies.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-protocol-l2</b>—Used for managing tenant external Layer 2 protocols. Generally only used for write access for firmware policies.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-protocol-l3</b>—Used for managing tenant external Layer 3 protocols such as BGP, OSPF, PIM, and IGMP.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-protocol-mgmt</b>—Used as write access for firmware policies.</li> </ul>

Properties	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>tenant-ext-protocol-util</b>—Used for debugging/monitoring/observer policies such as traceroute, ping, oam, and eptrk.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-network-profile</b>—Used for managing tenant configurations, such as deleting and creating network profiles, and deleting and creating endpoint groups.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-protocol-11</b>—Used for managing configurations for Layer 1 protocols under a tenant.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-protocol-12</b>—Used for managing configurations for Layer 2 protocols under a tenant.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-protocol-13</b>—Used for managing configurations for Layer 3 protocols under a tenant.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-protocol-mgmt</b>—Only used as write access for firmware policies.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-protocol-ops</b>—Used for tenant traceroute policies.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-protocol-util</b>—Used for debugging/monitoring/observer policies such as traceroute, ping, oam, and eptrk.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-qos</b>—Only used as Write access for firmware policies.</li> <li>• <b>tenant-security</b>—Used for Contract related configurations for a tenant.</li> <li>• <b>vmm-connectivity</b>—Used to read all the objects in APIC's VMM inventory required for VM connectivity.</li> <li>• <b>vmm-ep</b>—Used to read VM and Hypervisor endpoints in the APIC's VMM inventory.</li> <li>• <b>vmm-policy</b>—Used for managing policies for VM networking.</li> <li>• <b>vmm-protocol-ops</b>—Not used by VMM policies.</li> <li>• <b>vmm-security</b>—Used for Contract related configurations for a tenant.</li> </ul>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating an RBAC Rule Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create an RBAC rule using the GUI.



**Before you begin**

Create a security domain.

- 
- Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.
- Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.  
A list of **Administrative** options appears in the **Intent** menu.
- Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create RBAC Rule**. The **Create RBAC Rule** dialog box appears.
- Step 4** In the **DN** field, enter the DN for the rule.
- Step 5** Choose a security domain:  
a) Click **Select Security Domain**. The **Select Security Domain** dialog box appears.  
b) From the **Select Security Domain** dialog box, click to choose a security domain from the column on the left then click **Select**. You return to the **Create RBAC Rule** dialog box.
- Step 6** From the **Allow Writes** field, click **Yes** to allow writes or **No** to not allow writes.
- Step 7** Click **Save** when finished.
- 

## Creating a Certificate Authority Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a certificate authority using the GUI.

**Before you begin**

- Have the certificate chain.
- If the certificate authority is for a tenant, create the tenant.

- 
- Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.
- Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.  
A list of **Administrative** options appears in the **Intent** menu.
- Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Certificate Authority**. The **Create Certificate Authority** dialog box appears.
- Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Certificate Authority Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 14: Create Certificate Authority Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
Name	Enter the name of the certificate authority.
Description	Enter a description of the certificate authority.

Properties	Description
Used for	Choose from the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tenant</b>—Choose if the certificate authority is for a specific tenant. When chosen, the <b>Select Tenant</b> option appears in the GUI.</li> <li>• <b>System</b>—Choose if the certificate authority is for the system.</li> </ul>
Select Tenant	To choose a tenant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Select Tenant</b>. The <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>From the <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Certificate Authority</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
Certificate Chain	Enter the certificate chain in the <b>Certificate Chain</b> text box. <p><b>Note</b> Add the certificates for a chain in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CA</li> <li>Sub-CA</li> <li>Subsub-CA</li> <li>Server</li> </ol>

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Key Ring Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a key ring using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

### Before you begin

- Create a certificate authority.
- Have a certificate.
- If the key ring is for a specific tenant, create the tenant.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.

A list of **Administrative** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

- Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Key Ring**. The **Create Key Ring** dialog box appears.
- Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Key Ring Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

*Table 15: Create Key Ring Dialog Box Fields*

<b>Properties</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Name</b>	Enter the name of the key ring.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the key ring.
<b>Used for</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>System</b>—The key ring is for the system.</li> <li>• <b>Tenant</b>—The key ring is for a specific tenant. Displays a <b>Tenant</b> field for specifying the tenant.</li> </ul>
<b>Select Tenant</b>	<p>To choose a tenant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Tenant</b>. The <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. From the <b>Select Tenant</b> dialog, click to choose a tenant in the left column then click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Key Ring</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Certificate Authority</b>	<p>To choose a certificate authority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Select Certificate Authority</b>. The <b>Select Certificate Authority</b> dialog appears.</li> <li>b. Click to choose a certificate authority in the column on the left.</li> <li>c. Click <b>Select</b>. You return to the <b>Create Key Ring</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
<b>Private Key</b>	<p>Choose one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Generate New Key</b>—Generates a new key.</li> <li>• <b>Import Existing Key</b>—Displays the <b>Private Key</b> text box and enables you to use an existing key.</li> </ul>
<b>Private Key</b>	Enter an existing key in the <b>Private Key</b> text box (for the <b>Import Existing Key</b> option).

Properties	Description
<b>Modulus</b>	Click the <b>Modulus</b> drop-down list to choose from the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>MOD 512</b></li> <li>• <b>MOD 1024</b></li> <li>• <b>MOD 1536</b></li> <li>• <b>MOD 2048</b>—(Default)</li> </ul>
<b>Certificate</b>	Enter the certificate information in the <b>Certificate</b> text box.

**Step 5** Click **Save** when finished.

## Creating a Local User Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

This section explains how to create a local user using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI.

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Administrative**.

A list of **Administrative** options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Administrative** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Create Local User**. The **Create Local User** dialog box appears.

**Step 4** Enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Local User Dialog Box Fields* table then continue.

**Table 16: Create Local User Dialog Box Fields**

Properties	Description
<b>Name</b>	Enter the username of the local user.
<b>Password</b>	Enter the password for the local user.
<b>Confirm Password</b>	Reenter the password for the local user.
<b>Description</b>	Enter a description of the local user.
<b>Settings</b>	
<b>Account Status</b>	To choose the account status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Active</b>—Activates the local user account.</li> <li>• <b>Inactive</b>—Deactivates the local user account.</li> </ul>
<b>First Name</b>	Enter the first name of the local user.

Properties	Description
Last Name	Enter the last name of the local user.
Email Address	Enter the email address of the local user.
Phone Number	Enter the phone number of the local user.
Security Domains	<p>To add a security domain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Click <b>Add Security Domain</b>. The <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>b. Click <b>Select Security Domain</b>. The <b>Select Security Domain</b> dialog box appears with a list of security domains in the left pane.</li> <li>c. Click to choose a security domain.</li> <li>d. Click <b>Select</b> to add the security domain. You return to the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box.</li> <li>e. Add a user role: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box, click <b>Select Role</b>. The <b>Select Role</b> dialog box appears with a list of roles in the left pane.</li> <li>2. Click to choose a role.</li> <li>3. Click <b>Select</b> to add the the role. You return to the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box.</li> <li>4. From the <b>Add Security Domain</b> dialog box, click the <b>Privilege Type</b> drop-down list and choose <b>Read Privilege</b> or <b>Write Privilege</b>.</li> <li>5. Click the check mark on the right side of the <b>Privilege Type</b> drop-down list to confirm.</li> <li>6. Click <b>Add</b> when finished. You return to the <b>Create Local User</b> dialog box where you can add another security domain.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

**Step 5** Click **Advanced Settings** and enter the appropriate values in each field as listed in the following *Create Local User Dialog Box Fields: Advanced Settings* table then continue.

**Table 17: Create Local User Dialog Box Fields: Advanced Settings**

Property	Description
Account Expires	If you choose <b>Yes</b> , the account is set to expire at the time that you choose.
Password Update Required	If you choose <b>Yes</b> , the user must change the password upon the next login.

Property	Description
OTP	Put a check in the box to enable the one-time password feature for the user.
User Certificates	To add a user certificate: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Add X509 Certificate</b>. The <b>Add X509 Certificate</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>Enter a name in the <b>Name</b> field.</li> <li>Enter the X509 certificate in the <b>User X509 Certificate</b> text box.</li> <li>Click <b>Add</b>. The <b>X509 certificate in the User X509 Certificate</b> dialog box closes. You return to the <b>Local User</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>
SSH Keys	To add a an SSH key: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Click <b>Add SSH Key</b>. The <b>Add SSH Key</b> dialog box appears.</li> <li>Enter a name in the <b>Name</b> field.</li> <li>Enter the SSH key in the <b>Key</b> text box.</li> <li>Click <b>Add</b>. The <b>Add SSH Key</b> dialog box closes. You return to the <b>Local User</b> dialog box.</li> </ol>

**Step 6** Click **Save** when finished.

## Managing Regions (Configuring a Cloud Template) Using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI

Regions are configured during the first-time setup. When configured, you specify the regions that are managed by Cisco Cloud APIC and the region's inter-site and inter-region connectivity. This section explains how to manage regions with the cloud template using the Cisco Cloud APIC GUI after the initial installation.

For more information about cloud templates, see [About the Cloud Template](#).

**Step 1** Click the **Intent** icon. The **Intent** menu appears.

**Step 2** Click the drop-down arrow below the **Intent** search box and choose **Configuration**.

A list of options appear in the **Intent** menu.

**Step 3** From the **Configuration** list in the **Intent** menu, click **Set Up cAPIC**. The **Set up - Overview** dialog box appears with options for **DNS Servers**, **Region Management**, and **Smart Licensing**.

- Step 4** For **Region Management**, click **Edit Configuration**. The **Set Up - Region Management** dialog box appears with a list of managed regions.
- Step 5** To choose a region that you want to be managed by the Cisco Cloud APIC, click to place a check mark in check box of that region. The **Cloud Routers** and **On-Premises Connectivity** check boxes are enabled.
- Step 6** To deploy cloud routers locally to this region, click to place a check mark in the **Cloud Routers** check box.
- Step 7** To enable the cloud routers in the region to connect to on-premises AC sites, click to place a check mark in the **On-Premises Connectivity** check box. The **Cloud Routers** check box is automatically checked.
- Step 8** To configure the fabric infra connectivity for the cloud site, click **Next**.
- Step 9** To specify the subnet, click **Add Subnet for Cloud Router** and enter the subnet in the text box.
- Step 10** To choose the number of routers per region, click the **Number of Routers Per Region** drop-down list and click **2**, **3**, or **4**.
- Step 11** Enter a username in the **Username** text box.
- Step 12** Enter a password in the **Password** and **Confirm Password** text boxes.
- Step 13** To choose the throughput value, click the **Throughput of the routers** drop-down list.
- Note** Cloud routers should be undeployed from all regions before changing the throughput or login credentials.
- Step 14** To specify the license token, enter the product instance registration token in the **License Token** text box.
- Step 15** To configure inter-site connectivity, click **Next**.
- Step 16** To enter a peer public IP in the text box, click **Add Template for IPsec**.
- Step 17** Enter the OSPF area ID in the **OSPF Area Id** text box.
- Step 18** To add an external subnet pool, click **Add External Subnet Pool for Infra Network** and enter a subnet pool in the text box.
- Step 19** Click **Save and Continue** when finished.
- 

## Configuring Cisco Cloud APIC Using the REST API

### Creating a Tenant Using the REST API

This section demonstrates how to create a tenant and assigns using the REST API.

---

To create a tenant:

```
<polUni>
  <fvTenant name="infra">
    <cloudAwsProvider region="us-east-1" accessKeyId="123" secretAccessKey="ABCDE" providerId="admin"
      status="" />
  </fvTenant>
</polUni>
```

---

## Creating a Contract Using the REST API

This example demonstrates how to create a contract for the Cisco Cloud APIC using the REST API.

### Before you begin

Create filters.

To create a contract:

#### Example:

```
<polUni>
  <fvTenant name="t2" status="">
    <vzFilter descr="" name="http-family-destination" ownerKey="" ownerTag="">
      <vzEntry name="http" prot="tcp" etherT="ip" dFromPort="http" dToPort="http"/>
      <vzEntry name="https" prot="tcp" etherT="ip" dFromPort="https" dToPort="https"/>
    </vzFilter>
    <vzBrCP name="httpFamily">
      <vzSubj name="default" revFltPorts="yes" targetDscp="unspecified">
        <vzRsSubjFiltAtt action="permit" directives="" tnVzFilterName="http-family-destination"/>
      </vzSubj>
    </vzBrCP>
  </fvTenant>
</polUni>
```

## Creating a Cloud Context Profile Using the REST API

This section demonstrates how to create a cloud context profile.

### Before you begin

Create a VRF.

To create a cloud context profile:

#### Example:

```
<polUni>
  <fvTenant name="Corp1" status="">
    <cloudAwsProvider accessKeyId="" secretAccessKey="" providerId="aws" status="" accountId="">
      <fvCtx name="prod-1" status="">
        <bgpRtTargetP af="ipv4-ucast">
          <bgpRtTarget rt="route-target:as4-nn2:400:400" type="export"/>
          <bgpRtTarget rt="route-target:as4-nn2:400:400" type="import"/>
        </bgpRtTargetP>
      </fvCtx>
      <fvCtx name="prod-2" status="">
        <bgpRtTargetP af="ipv4-ucast">
          <bgpRtTarget rt="route-target:as4-nn2:500:500" type="export"/>
          <bgpRtTarget rt="route-target:as4-nn2:500:500" type="import"/>
        </bgpRtTargetP>
      </fvCtx>
    </cloudAwsProvider>
  </fvTenant>
</polUni>
```



```

<cloudVpnGwPol name="VgwPol" status=""/>

<cloudApp name="payment" status="">
  <cloudEPg name="web" status="">
    <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="prod-1" />
  </cloudEPg>
</cloudApp>
<cloudApp name="billing">
  <cloudEPg name="app">
    <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="prod-2" />
  </cloudEPg>
</cloudApp>

<cloudCtxProfile name="prod-web-east-1">
  <cloudRsCtxProfileToRegion tDn="uni/clouddomp/provp-aws/region-us-east-1"/>
  <cloudRsToCtx tnFvCtxName="prod-1"/>
  <cloudRouterP name="RouterP1" type="vpn-gw">
    <cloudRsToVpnGwPol tnCloudVpnGwPolName="VgwPol"/>
    <cloudIntNetworkP name="IntNetworkP1"/>
  </cloudRouterP>

  <cloudCidr addr="60.10.10.1/16" primary="true">
    <cloudSubnet ip="60.10.10.1/24">
      <cloudRsZoneAttach tDn="uni/clouddomp/provp-aws/region-us-east-1/zone-us-east-1a"/>
    </cloudSubnet>
  </cloudCidr>
</cloudCtxProfile>

<cloudCtxProfile name="prod-payment-east-1" status="">
  <cloudRsCtxProfileToRegion tDn="uni/clouddomp/provp-aws/region-us-east-1"/>
  <cloudRsToCtx tnFvCtxName="prod-2" status=""/>
  <cloudRouterP name="RouterP1" type="vpn-gw">
    <cloudRsToVpnGwPol tnCloudVpnGwPolName="VgwPol"/>
    <cloudIntNetworkP name="IntNetworkP1" status=""/>
  </cloudRouterP>

  <cloudCidr addr="70.10.10.1/16" primary="true" status="">
    <cloudSubnet ip="70.10.10.1/24" status="">
      <cloudRsZoneAttach tDn="uni/clouddomp/provp-aws/region-us-east-1/zone-us-east-1a"/>
    </cloudSubnet>
  </cloudCidr>
</cloudCtxProfile>

</fvTenant>
</polUni>

```

## Managing a Cloud Region Using the REST API

This section demonstrates how to manage a cloud region using the REST API.

To create a cloud region:

```

<polUni>
  <cloudDomP name="dom-us-east-2">
    <cloudEgpAsP asn="64513"/>
    <cloudProvP vendor="aws">
      <cloudRegion name="us-east-2" adminSt="managed">

```

```

        <cloudZone name="us-east-2a"/>
        <cloudZone name="us-east-2b"/>
    </cloudRegion>
</cloudProvP>
</cloudDomP>
</polUni>

```

## Creating a Filter Using the REST API

This section demonstrates how to create a filter using the REST API.

To create a filter:

```

https://<IP_Address>/api/node/mo/.xml
<polUni>
<fvTenant name="intervpc" >
<fvCtx name="VRF1"/>
    <cloudApp name="CloudAP1" >
        <cloudEPg name="CloudEPG1" >
            <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="VRF1"/>
            <fvRsProv tnVzBrCPName="Contract2" > </fvRsProv>
            <cloudEPSelector name="sell" matchExpression="custom:epgtag=='cloudepg1'" />
        </cloudEPg>
    </cloudApp>

    <vzFilter name="http" annotation="orchestrator:msc" >
        <vzEntry name="Entry3" prot="tcp" etherT="ipv4" arpOpc="unspecified" stateful="no"
applyToFrag="no" sFromPort="unspecified" sToPort="unspecified" dFromPort="80" dToPort="80" > </vzEntry>

    </vzFilter>

<vzBrCP name="Contract2" scope="global">
    <vzSubj name="test-subj" >

        <vzRsSubjFiltAtt action="permit" tnVzFilterName="http" directives="none" />

    </vzSubj>
</vzBrCP>
</fvTenant>
</polUni>

```

## Creating an Application Profile Using the REST API

This section demonstrates how to create an application profile using the REST API.

### Before you begin

Create a tenant.

To create an application profile:

```

https://<IP_Address>/api/node/mo/.xml
<polUni>
<fvTenant name="intervpc" >
<fvCtx name="VRF1"/>
  <cloudApp name="CloudAP1" >

  <cloudEPg name="CloudEPG1" >
    <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="VRF1"/>
    <fvRsProv tnVzBrCPName="Contract2" > </fvRsProv>
    <cloudEPSelector name="sell" matchExpression="custom:epgtag=='cloudepg1' " />
  </cloudEPg>

  </cloudApp>

  <vzFilter name="http" annotation="orchestrator:msc" >
  <vzEntry name="Entry3" prot="tcp" etherT="ipv4" arpOpc="unspecified" stateful="no"
applyToFrag="no" sFromPort="unspecified" sToPort="unspecified" dFromPort="80" dToPort="80" > </vzEntry>

  </vzFilter>
<vzBrCP name="Contract2" scope="global">
  <vzSubj name="test-subj" >
    <vzRsSubjFiltAtt action="permit" tnVzFilterName="http" directives="none" />
  </vzSubj>
</vzBrCP>
</fvTenant>
</polUni>

```

## Creating a Cloud EPG Using the REST API

This example demonstrates how to create a cloud EPG using the REST API.

### Before you begin

Create an application profile and a VRF.

To create a cloud EPG:

### Example:

```

<polUni>
<fvTenant name="t2" status="">
  <!-- Tenant provide AWS credentials -->
  <cloudAwsProvider region="us-east-2" accessKeyId="123" secretAccessKey="ABCDE" providerId="admin"/>

  <fvCtx name="v1" status="" />
  <cloudApp name="ap">
    <cloudEPg name="provEPG" status="">
      <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="v1"/>
      <cloudEPSelector name="1" matchExpression="custom:tag=='provfoo'"/>
      <cloudEPSelector name="2" matchExpression="custom:tag=='provbaz'"/>
      <fvRsProv tnVzBrCPName="httpFamily"/>
    </cloudEPg>
    <cloudEPg name="consEPG">

```

```

    <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="v1"/>
    <cloudEPSelector name="1" matchExpression="custom:tag=='consfoo'"/>
    <cloudEPSelector name="2" matchExpression="custom:tag=='consbaz'"/>
    <fvRsCons tnVzBrCPName="httpFamily"/>
  </cloudEPg>
</cloudApp>
</fvTenant>
</polUni>

```

## Creating an External Cloud EPG Using the REST API

This example demonstrates how to create an external cloud EPG using the REST API.

### Before you begin

Create an application profile and a VRF.

To create an external cloud EPG:

### Example:

```

<polUni>
  <fvTenant name="t2" status="">
    <!-- Tenant provide AWS credentials -->
    <cloudAwsProvider region="us-east-2" accessKeyId="123" secretAccessKey="ABCDE" providerId="admin"/>

    <fvCtx name="v1" status="">
      <cloudApp name="ap">
        <cloudEPg name="provEPgInternet" status="">
          <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="v1"/>
          <cloudEPSelector name="1" matchExpression="custom:tag=='provfoo'"/>
          <cloudEPSelector name="2" matchExpression="custom:tag=='provbaz'"/>
          <fvRsProv tnVzBrCPName="httpFamily"/>
        </cloudEPg>
        <cloudExtEPg name="consInternetEPG">
          <cloudRsCloudEPgCtx tnFvCtxName="v1"/>
          <cloudExtEPSelector name="1" subnet="0.0.0.0/0"/>
          <fvRsCons tnVzBrCPName="httpFamily"/>
        </cloudExtEPg>
      </cloudApp>
    </fvTenant>
  </polUni>

```

## Creating a Cloud Template Using the REST API

This section demonstrates how to create a cloud template using the REST API. For more information about cloud templates, see [About the Cloud Template](#).

## Before you begin

To create a cloud template:

```
<polUni>
  <fvTenant name="infra">
    <cloudtemplateInfraNetwork name="default" vrfName="overlay-1">
      <cloudtemplateProfile name="defaultxyz" routerUsername="SomeFirstName"
routerPassword="SomePass" >
        </cloudtemplateProfile>
      <cloudtemplateExtSubnetPool subnetpool="10.20.0.0/16"/>

      <cloudtemplateIntNetwork name="default">
        <cloudRegionName provider="aws" region="us-west-1"/>
        <cloudRegionName provider="aws" region="us-west-2"/>
      </cloudtemplateIntNetwork>

      <cloudtemplateExtNetwork name="default">
        <cloudRegionName provider="aws" region="us-west-2"/>

      <cloudtemplateVpnNetwork name="default">
        <cloudtemplateIpSecTunnel peeraddr="23.2.1.1/32" />
        <cloudtemplateIpSecTunnel peeraddr="23.0.1.1/32" />
        <cloudtemplateIpSecTunnel peeraddr="23.1.1.1/32" />

        <cloudtemplateOspf area="0.0.0.1"/>

      </cloudtemplateVpnNetwork>

      <cloudtemplateBgpEvpn peeraddr="34.1.1.1/32" asn="63000" siteId="123" password="abcd1234" />

    </cloudtemplateExtNetwork>
  </cloudtemplateInfraNetwork>
</fvTenant>
</polUni>
```

