Configuring and Troubleshooting Catalyst Center Templates

CISCO Live

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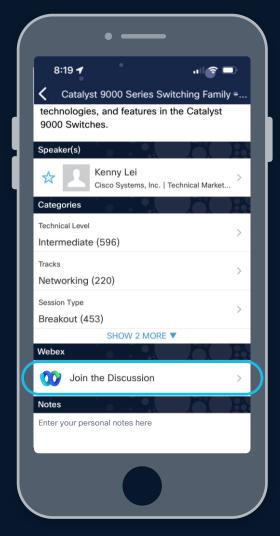
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Agenda

- 01 Device Onboarding
- 02 Catalyst Center Templates
- 03 Projects and Templates
- 04 Day-0 and Day-N Templates
- 05 CLI Template Languages
- 06 Network Profiles
- **07** Troubleshooting Best Practices
- **08** Troubleshooting Template Deployments
- 09 Template Compliance Checks

Device Onboarding - Provision Workflow

Device connected to the network

Device will search for PnP server

Device listed as "Unclaimed"

"Claim" device (Step 1)

"Claim" device (Step 2)

Finishing PnP

Do not touch the console until it is explicitly stated that it is allowed DHCP
DNS
Cloud
redirection

List of devices detected by PnP server or manually added * Option to change device name

Optional assignment of device to Site

Option to select software version

Option to select onboarding template

Option to configure stack

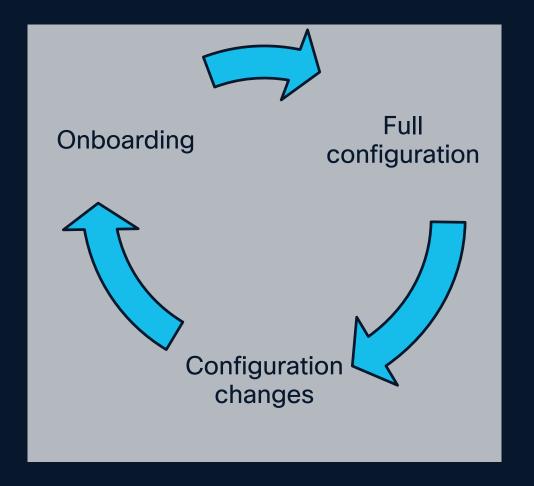
Enter or import onboarding template parameters

Configuration of parameters defined in network settings and by onboarding template

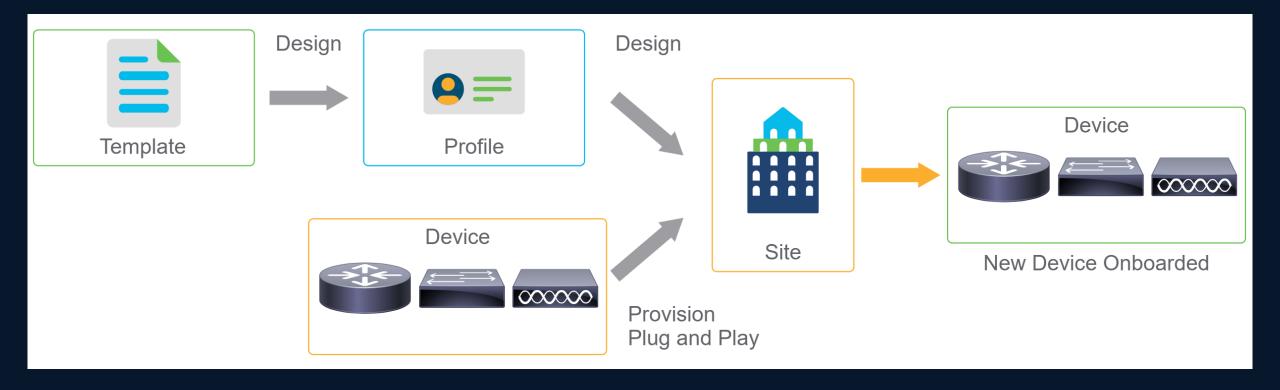
SUDI validation

Device is enrolled into inventory and assigned to the Site

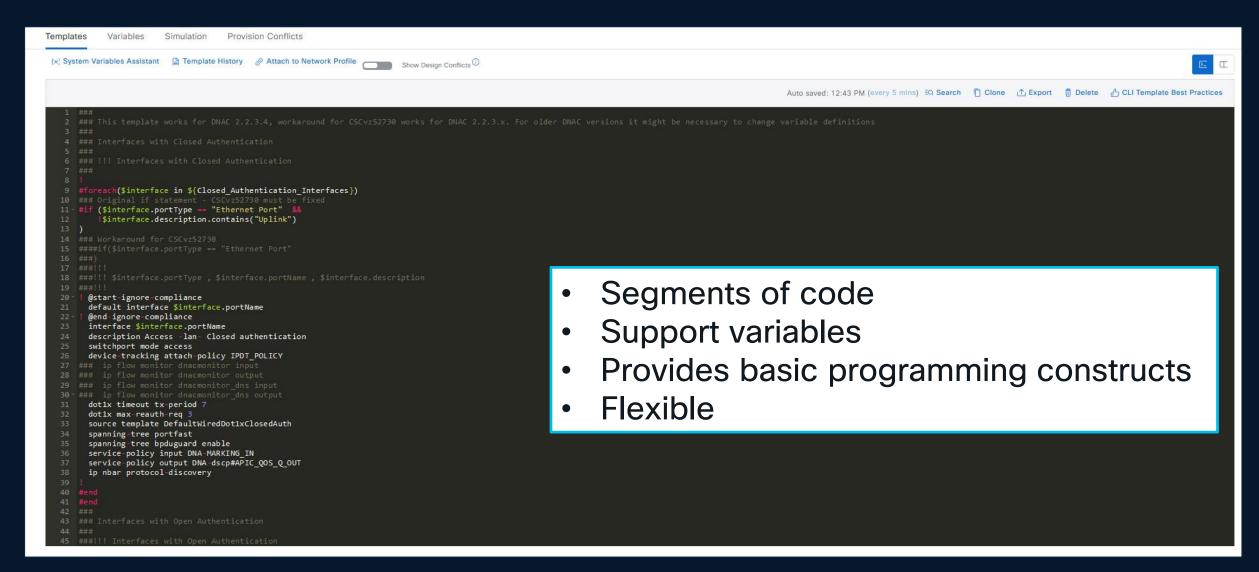
Use of Catalyst Center *CLI templates* can significantly simplify device configuration through its entire life cycle and helps to maintain configuration consistency.



Catalyst Center Templates

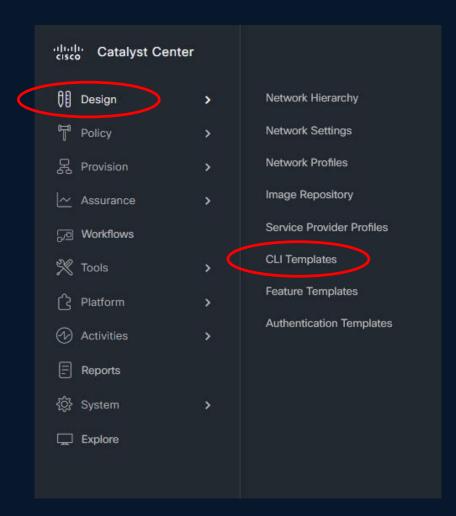


Configuration Templates



Template Basics

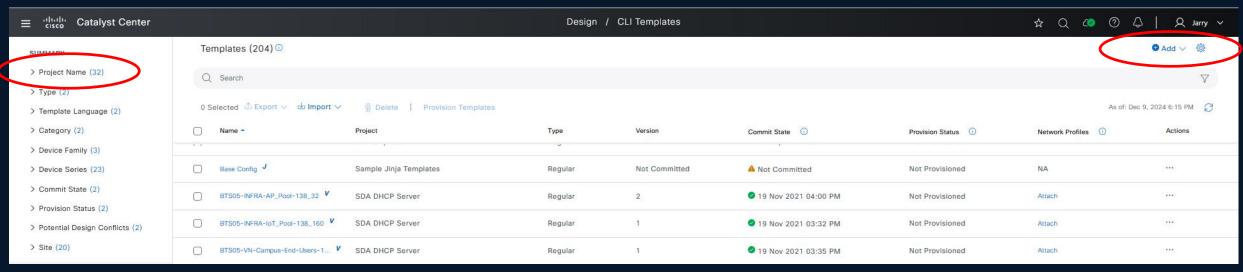
- Currently under the Design menu
 - Design -> CLI templates
- In previous versions
 - Tools -> Template Hub
 - Tools -> Template Editor
- Cisco Catalyst Center provides an interactive template hub to author CLI templates.
- Easily design with predefined configurations by using parameterized elements or variables.
- Use the template to deploy your devices in one or more sites that are configured anywhere in the network.

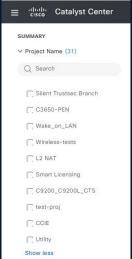


Template Creation Workflow

Create a new project Configure the Create a new variables template Save and commit Define the content of the template the template

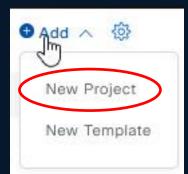
Projects and Templates





Projects:

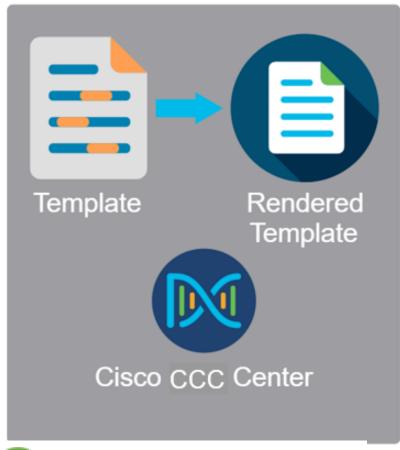
- "Folders" where templates are organized in structure
- Can be exported and imported



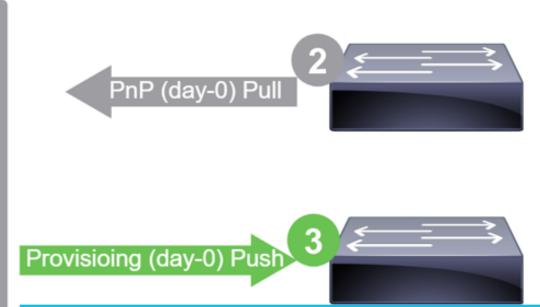
Adding Projects:

- Name
- Description (optional)

Day-0 and Day-N Templates

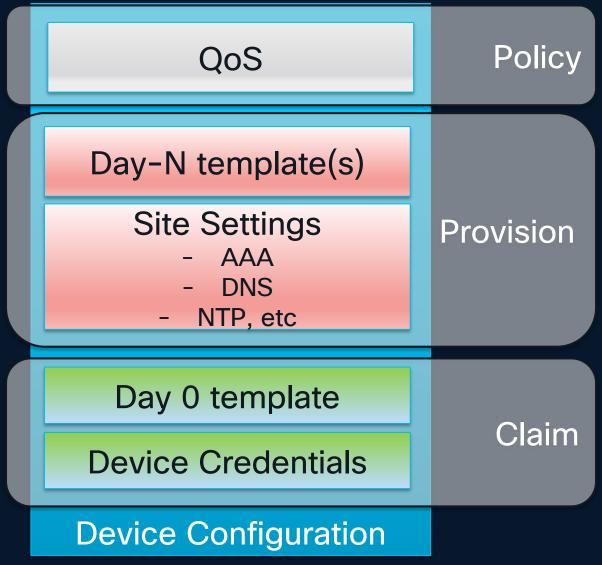


Template Rendered on DNAC



Implications	
Day0 - pull	DayN - push
change IP address or interface	Interactive commands
one-shot (rollback on failure)	line-by-line (no rollback)
no composite templates	composite templates supported
	only re-push on change

Day-0 and Day-N Templates



- In "Day-0
 Configuration", Cisco
 Catalyst Center
 generates a CLI
 configuration, including
 device credentials and
 enabling SSH for users.
- For "Site Settings" and Day-N Templates, need "Provision"

CLI Template Languages

Apache Velocity Language

Java-based template engine

Allows CatC to expose variables

Allows scripting logic to be included in templates

Provides:

Source binding

Manipulation of variables

Conditional branches

Loops

Methods

Jinja

Template engine written in Python

Inherits many Python's capabilities

Allows CatC to expose variables

Allows scripting logic to be included in templates

Provides:

Source binding

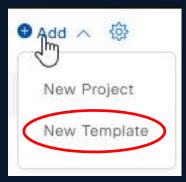
Manipulation of variables

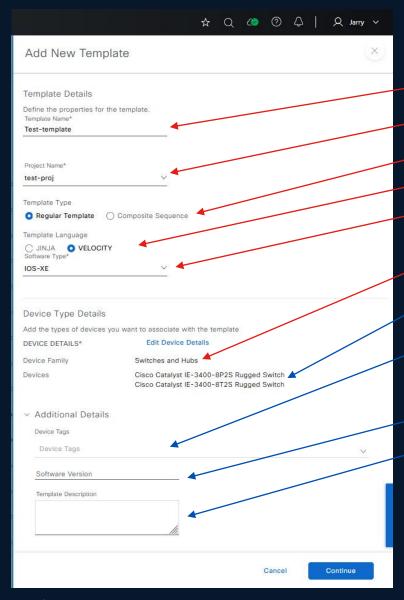
Conditional branches

Loops

Methods and filters

Adding CLI Template





Adding template (parameters):

- Template Name
- Project Name (selected from available)
- Template Type (Regular or Composite)
 - Template Language (Jinja or Velocity)
- Software Type (IOS, IOS-XE, ...)
- Device Family (selected from available)
- Devices (optional, selected from available families or models)
 - Device Tags (optional, selected from available, used to provide better granularity of device selection)
 - Software Version (optional)
 - Template Description (optional)

MandatoryOptional

CLI Template Types - Regular vs. Composite

Regular

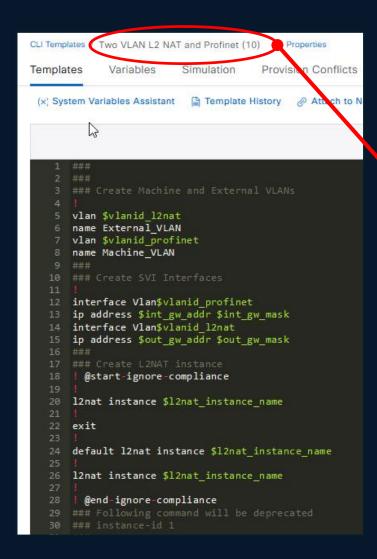
- Generates real configuration segments
- Can use variables
- Can use:
 - Source binding
 - Manipulation of variables
 - Conditional branches
 - Loops
 - Methods

Composite

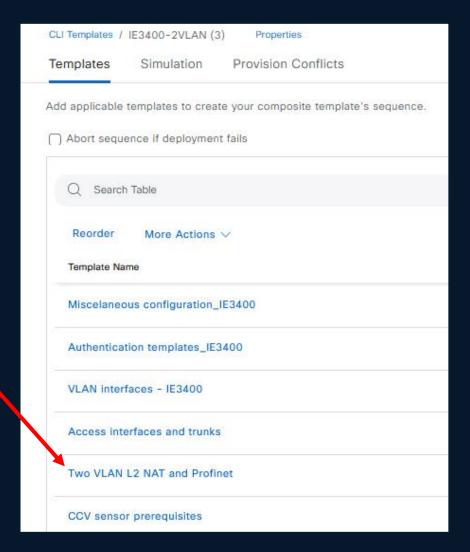
- Sequence of regular templates
- Sequence can be reordered
- Sequence can be aborted if deployment fails

CLI Template Types - Regular vs. Composite

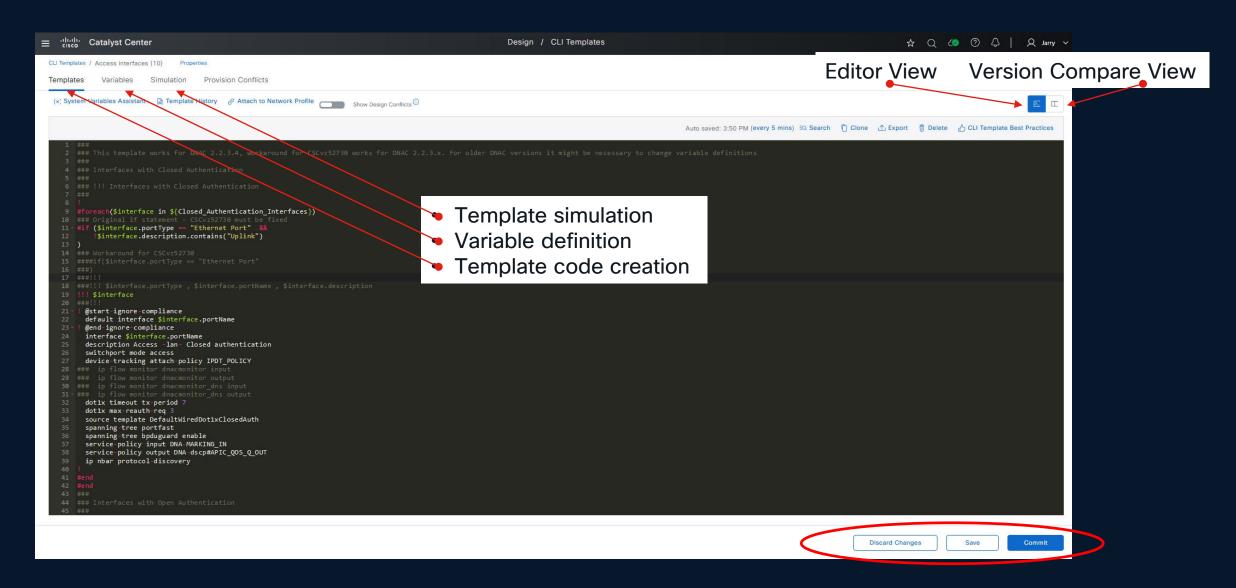
Regular



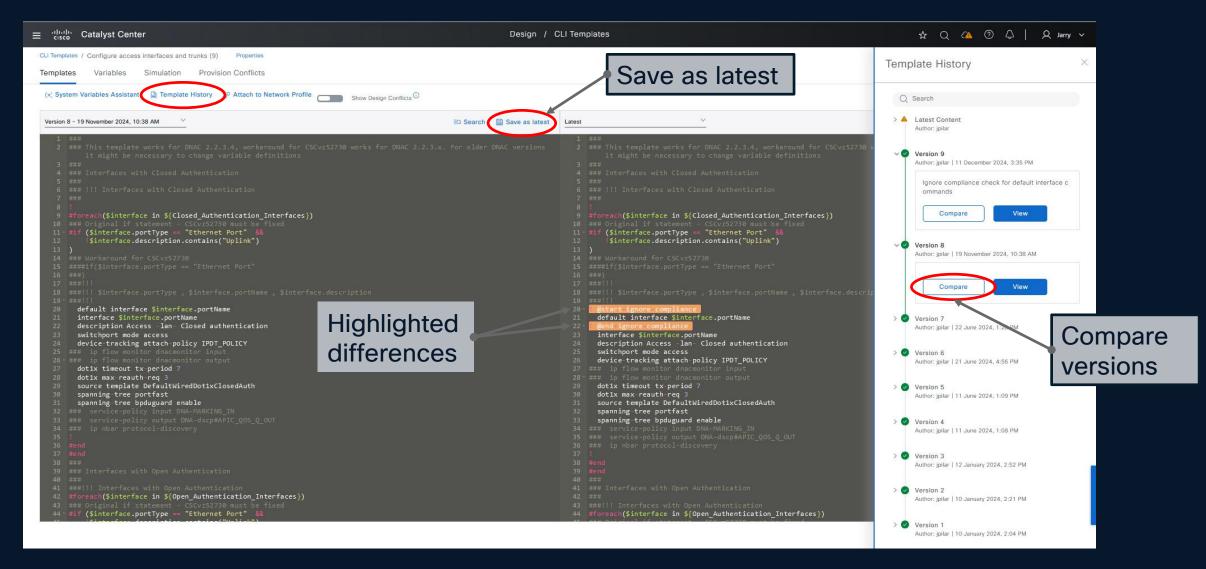
Composite



CLI Template Editor



CLI Template Editor - History



Network Profiles

- Template must be attached to the network profile before it is used to provision the device
- Different network profile types- switching, routing, wireless, ...
- Each profile contains a section for onboarding templates and Day-N templates
- Device-to-template mapping is managed by device series/model selection and/or tags
- Template can be assigned to a network profile in the Design->Network profile section or in the Design->CLI templates section
- Catalyst Center supports up to 50 network profiles

Day 0 (Onboarding) and Day N (Provisioning) Templates

Day 0 (Onboarding) templates

- Must be in "Onboarding Configuration" project (available by default)
- Regular or Composite templates
- Can use Velocity or Jinja language
- Import, export and clone options
- Used for initial device configuration (usually during plug-and-play process)
- Some restrictions apply
- Entire configuration pushed at once

Day N (Provision) templates

- Can be in any project under existing Projects
- Regular or Composite templates
- Can use Velocity or Jinja language
- Import, export, and clone options
- Used to build complete device configuration
- Provides flexibility
- Configuration pushed line-by-line

Enable and Interactive Mode Template Commands

Using enable mode commands in CLI templates

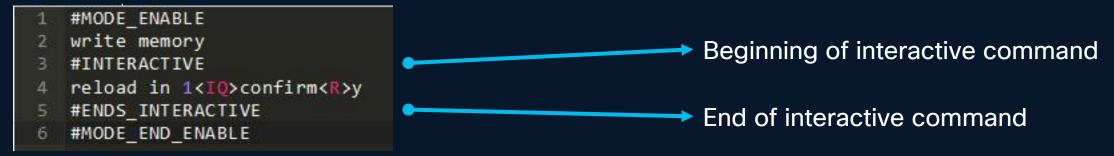
```
#MODE_ENABLE

2 write memory

3 #MODE_END_ENABLE

End of enable mode block
```

Using interactive commands in CLI templates



- An interactive command contains the input that must be entered following the execution of a command
- To enter an interactive command in the CLI content area, use the following syntax
 CLI_command<IQ>interactive_question_1<R>response_1<IQ>interactive_question_2<R>response_2
- <IQ> and <R> tags are case-sensitive and must be entered as uppercase

How to Use CLI Template for Device Configuration

- Option 1 Provisioning device from the Inventory page
 - Provision->Inventory->Actions->Provision->Provision Device
 - Template is pushed as part of complete device provisioning as advanced configuration (Network intent, Advanced configuration, Device controllability)
 - In Tasks it is shown as "Provision Device" task
- Option 2 Push template from the CLI template page
 - Design->CLI Templates, select Project and Template (can be regular or composite)
 - Template must be attached to Network Profile(s) (also true for Option 1)
 - Only the configuration generated by the template is pushed
 - In Tasks, it is shown as "Provision Templates" task (if not modified)

Troubleshooting Best Practices

Template Not Deployed on Target Device

• To understand where in the template we are experiencing an issue

```
event manager applet CLI_COMMANDS-->
  event cli pattern ".*" sync no skip no
  action 1 syslog msg "$_cli_msg"
!
term mon
```

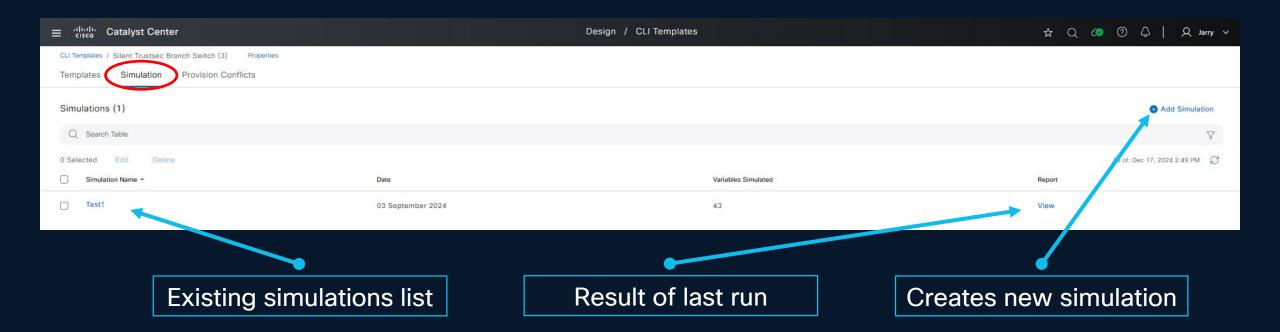
Log the lines to a file on the flash drive of the device

```
event manager applet CLI_COMMANDS-->
event cli pattern ".*" sync no skip no
action 1.0 syslog msg "$_cli_msg"
action 2.0 file open FH bootflash:eem_cli_commands.txt a+
action 2.1 file puts FH "$_event_pub_time %HA_EM-6-LOG: CLI_COMMANDS-->: $_cli_msg"
action 2.2 file close FH
```

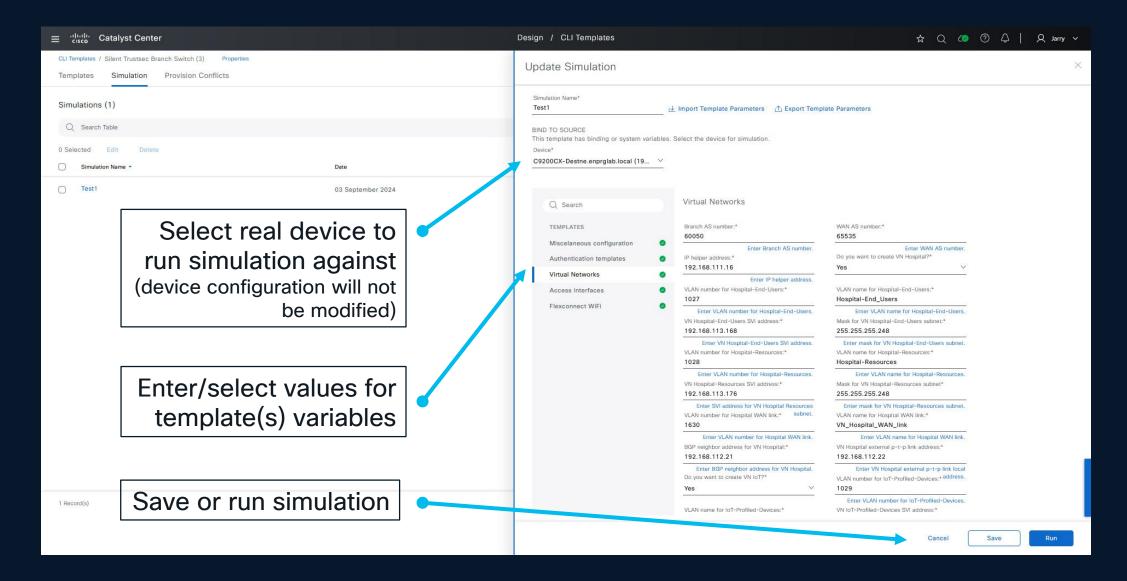
Logs to reflect the changes deployed line by line from Catalyst
 Center and is granular and clear where the template stopped

Using Template Simulation Capability

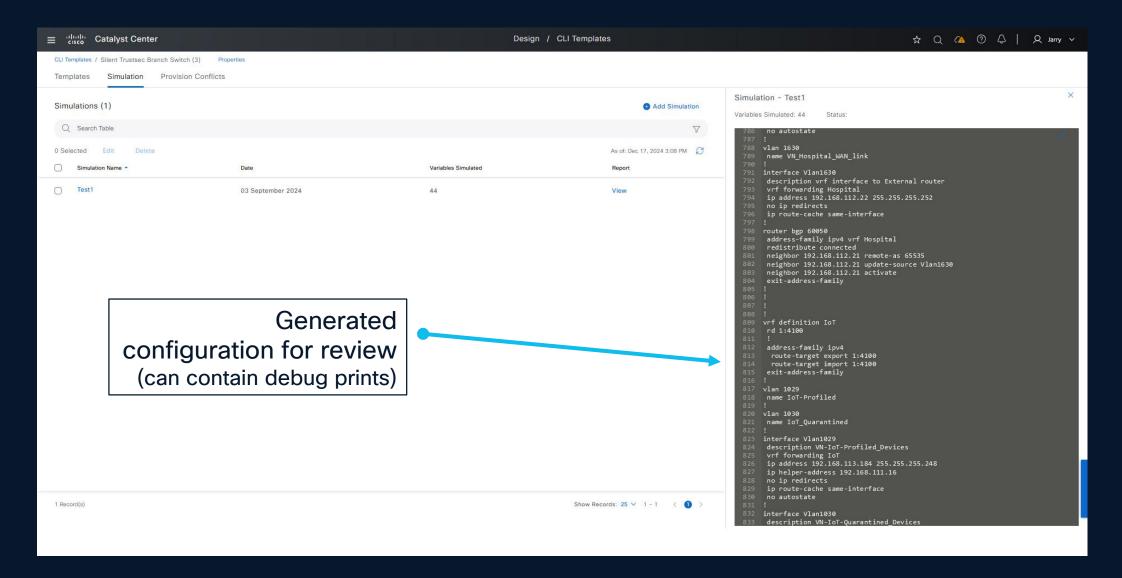
Available for both regular and composite templates



Using Template Simulation Capability

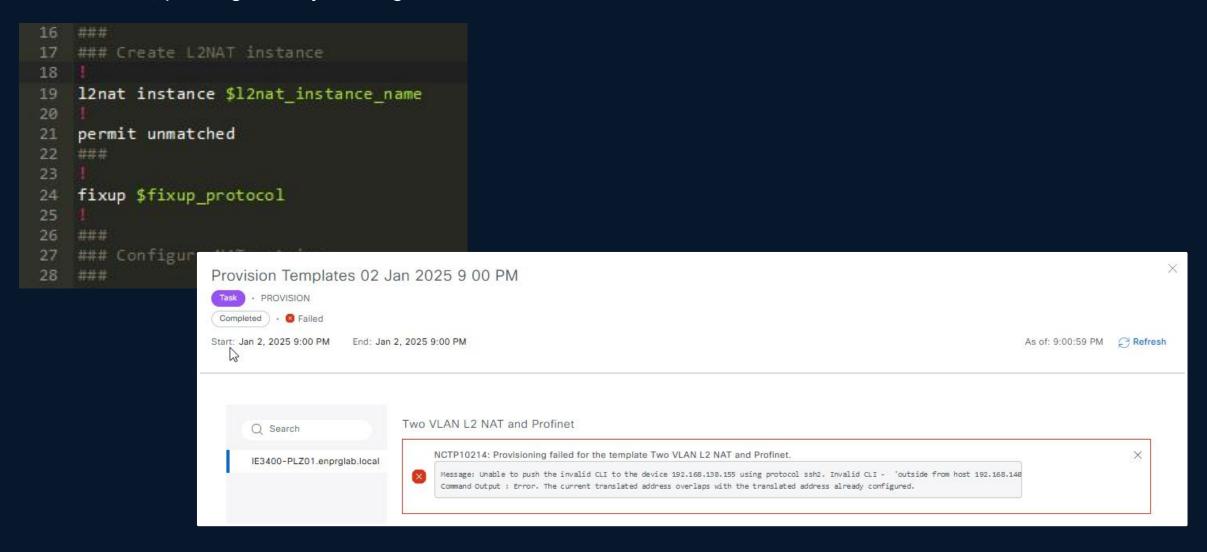


Using Template Simulation Capability



Dealing with Existing Configuration Overlap

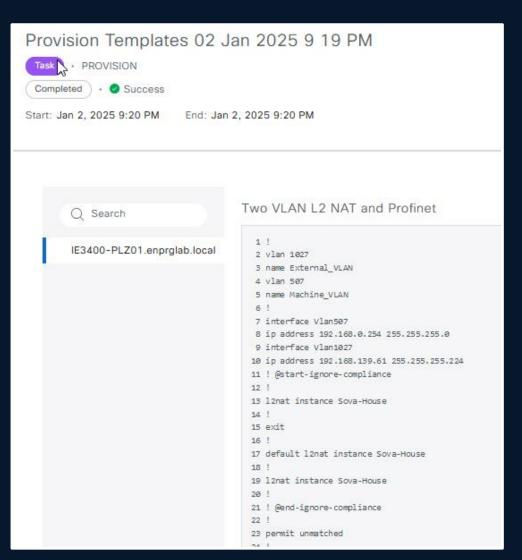
In some cases, pushing already existing commands leads to failure



Dealing with Existing Configuration Overlap

'default command' for configured entity can often help

```
16
    ###
    ### Create L2NAT instance
      @start-ignore-compliance
19
    12nat instance $12nat instance name
    exit
    default 12nat instance $12nat instance name
      @end-ignore-compliance
    12nat instance $12nat instance name
    permit unmatched in
    permit unmatched out
    fixup $fixup protocol
    ###
    ### Configure NAT entries
34
    ###
```



Removing Part of the Existing Configuration

- Creation of a new version of the template without the given command is not enough
- Several possible options for solving it:
 - Use the default (if possible) and recreate the configuration from scratch
 - Use the "no" command to remove the desired line of configuration
 - Create a section of the template to remove or swap part of configuration as

needed

```
#
@start-ignore-compliance
  default interface $interface.portName
! @end-ignore-compliance
  interface $interface.portName
  description Access -lan- Closed authentication
  switchport mode access
```

```
#elseif ($Create_VN_Hospital == 'Remove')
router bgp $Branch_AS_number
no address-family ipv4 vrf Hospital
!

no interface Vlan$Hospital_users_VLAN_number
no interface Vlan$Hospital_resources_VLAN_number
no interface Vlan$Hospital_WAN_link_VLAN_number
no vlan $Hospital_users_VLAN_number
no vlan $Hospital_resources_VLAN_number
no vlan $Hospital_WAN_link_VLAN_number
no vrf definition Hospital
#end
```

Troubleshooting Template Deployments

Catalyst Center Template Common Issues

Undefined variables not mapped at deployment time

• Templates in Catalyst Center often include variable placeholders that must be defined before the template is pushed to a device. If these variables are not mapped with actual values during the deployment phase, the system cannot render the final configuration correctly, leading to errors.

Syntax errors or invalid commands for specific platforms:

• Not all Cisco devices interpret commands in the same way, and a command valid on one platform may not be recognized by another. For example, the command ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Ethernet1 might work on a traditional IOS device but fail on an IOS-XE device that expects an interface to be named GigabitEthernet1

Logical errors in conditional statements (e.g., incorrect interface type)

• Logical errors usually stem from incorrect assumptions or misused logic in the template's Jinja2 syntax. For example, a conditional statement like {% if interface_type == "GigabitEthernet" %} might fail if the actual variable value is GigE, causing the template to skip configuration steps or apply incorrect ones

Overlapping or conflicting configurations from multiple templates

Can create problems, especially in environments where multiple teams or workflows are managing devices. For
example, one template may configure a static IP address on an interface, while another template attempts to enable
DHCP on the same interface.

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Catalyst Center Template Validation Tools

Use "Preview Template" to render configuration with test variables

• Before deploying a template, the "Preview Template" feature allows administrators to substitute test variables and view the resulting configuration. This helps ensure that all variables are correctly defined and that the final configuration will generate as expected. For example, if a template includes a variable like {{interface_name}}, previewing with a value like GigabitEthernet1 will show how the actual CLI will look on the device.

Validate against target device type before deploying

 Different Cisco platforms interpret configurations differently, so it's important to validate the rendered template against the actual device model and OS version. For instance, a command like switchport trunk allowed vlan add may be valid on Catalyst 9300 switches but not on older Catalyst 3850 models. Validation ensures compatibility with the target device and avoids platform-specific syntax errors.

Catch errors in logic, missing variables, and unsupported CLI commands

 During validation, Catalyst Center checks for common template issues such as uninitialized variables, misused conditional statements, and CLI commands not supported by the target device. For example, an if statement that references an undefined variable will trigger a validation error. Likewise, using ip ospf network broadcast on a device that doesn't support OSPF can be flagged before deployment.

Save time by catching issues before pushing to production

 Identifying and resolving issues during the validation phase reduces the risk of failed deployments, minimizes the need for postdeployment troubleshooting, and prevents unintended service disruptions. This proactive approach not only improves deployment accuracy but also streamlines operations by ensuring that templates are fully functional before they affect production environments.

Catalyst Center Template Deployment Error Handling

Review deployment logs in Tools > Template Editor > Deployment History

Use the built-in Deployment History section under the Template Editor to access logs for past deployment attempts. This centralized
log viewer provides detailed insight into what happened during the deployment process, helping identify at what stage the error
occurred and what components were affected.

Analyze logs for CLI rejection messages, variable mismatches, or timeout errors

The logs can reveal several types of errors including rejected commands (e.g., syntax not recognized by the target device), variables
that were not properly assigned values at runtime, or timeouts if the device failed to respond. For example, if a command such as ip
ospf 1 area 0 is invalid for the device, the log will include the rejection reason, enabling administrators to adjust the template
accordingly.

Verify device reachability using SSH, ping, or SNMP within Catalyst Center

• Before concluding that the issue lies within the template, confirm that the device is reachable. Catalyst Center provides tools to test SSH connectivity, ICMP ping responses, and SNMP status. A failure in any of these checks may point to network path issues, access control restrictions, or device-level misconfigurations.

Cross-check results with actual CLI output using manual login when necessary

• If automated diagnostics don't clearly explain the issue, manually logging into the device via SSH to inspect the running configuration and recent command history can offer critical insights. This method can confirm whether any part of the configuration was partially applied or help verify the current device state, which may differ from the Catalyst Center's expected outcome.

Catalyst Center Template Versioning and Rollback

Each edit to a template automatically creates a new version

• Catalyst Center tracks every change made to a template by generating a version history. This allows administrators to see a full audit trail of updates, ensuring transparency and traceability in configuration changes over time.

Easily rollback to a prior working version

 If a newly deployed version of a template results in failure or undesired behavior, administrators can quickly revert to a previously known good version with just a few clicks. This capability minimizes downtime and eliminates the need to manually reconstruct previous configurations.

Label versions clearly for better management (e.g., "Production v2.1", "Lab v1.3")

• Using meaningful version labels makes it easier to identify the purpose and stability of each version. For example, "Lab v1.3" could be used for testing, while "Production v2.1" indicates a stable, approved configuration used in live environments. This distinction helps avoid accidental deployment of experimental templates to production devices.

Use the rollback feature to mitigate failed production pushes

• When a deployment fails or introduces instability, the rollback function provides a safety net to restore previous configurations without delay. For instance, if a new template includes a faulty routing command that breaks connectivity, the rollback option ensures quick recovery to the last known-good state without needing a full template rewrite.

Catalyst Center Template CLI Verification Commands

Use CLI to validate that changes were applied correctly

• Logging into the device manually and reviewing the configuration through the command-line interface ensures that the changes match what was defined in the template. This helps confirm success or identify any partial or failed configurations.

show run | include [config] - Quickly locate specific configurations

• This command filters the running configuration to display only lines that match a keyword or pattern. For example, after deploying a VLAN configuration, use show run | include vlan to confirm that the VLAN-related lines were correctly inserted into the configuration.

show vlan brief or show ip route – Check operational status of key features

• These commands verify whether services configured by the template are now active. show vlan brief displays all VLANs and associated interfaces, confirming that VLAN creation was successful.

show archive – Review previous configuration changes

• This command provides a versioned view of configuration files over time, allowing administrators to see what was changed by a template deployment. It's helpful for auditing and for confirming that rollback procedures returned the system to a previous state.

show logging – Detect command rejections or syntax errors

• This command reveals system logs that may include error messages related to invalid commands or unsupported configurations.

Catalyst Center Template Best Practices

Develop and test templates in a lab environment before production deployment

 Always build and validate new templates in a controlled lab setting. This helps identify syntax issues, logical errors, and device compatibility problems without affecting live services. Once verified, the template can be confidently promoted to production.

Use meaningful and consistent naming conventions for templates and versions

• Standardizing template names, such as "Branch-Switch-Onboarding" or "Core-Router-v2.4", improves organization and allows teams to quickly locate and identify the purpose of each template. Consistent versioning also helps with rollback and change tracking.

Document variable definitions and expected values for each template

 Provide clear internal documentation or annotations within templates explaining required variables, such as IP addresses, VLAN IDs, or interface names. This prevents deployment delays caused by missing or incorrect variable mappings.

Regularly review and clean up outdated or unused templates

• Periodically audit the template library to remove or archive templates no longer in use. This reduces clutter, prevents accidental use of deprecated configurations, and keeps the workspace manageable.

Catalyst Center Template Best Practices (cont.)

Use version control to track changes and maintain a clear audit trail

• Take advantage of Catalyst Center's built-in versioning to document the evolution of a template. Add comments describing each change (e.g., "added support for Catalyst 9500 interface naming") for future reference.

Limit template deployment to maintenance windows when possible

• To avoid network disruptions, schedule template deployments during planned maintenance periods or low-traffic hours, especially for core infrastructure devices. This ensures time for validation and rollback if needed.

Leverage role-based access control (RBAC) to limit who can edit or deploy templates

 Assign template editing and deployment permissions only to authorized administrators. This prevents accidental or unauthorized changes, ensuring consistency and compliance with change management policies.

Continuously monitor deployments and follow up with post-deployment verification

• After pushing a template, verify the actual configuration on the device using either Catalyst Center's monitoring tools or manual inspection. Check for misconfigurations or differences between expected and applied settings.

Template Compliance Checks

Avoiding Compliance Check

```
11
12 -
       ($interface.portType == "Ethernet Port" &&
        $interface.description.contains("Uplink")
13
15
      @start-ignore-compliance
      default interface $interface.portName
17
      mend-ignore-compliance
18 -
      interface $interface.portName
19
      description Access -lan- Closed authentication
      switchport mode access
21
22
      device-tracking attach-policy IPDT POLICY
      dot1x timeout tx period 7
23
      dot1x max-reauth-req 3
      source template DefaultWiredDot1xClosedAuth
25
      spanning-tree portfast
      spanning-tree bpduguard enable
27
29
```

Beginning of section where compliance is not checked

End of section where compliance is not checked

Compliance Checks - Uppercase and Lowercase Matters

- Simply put, uppercase and lowercase letters matter to the comparator engine
- If you look at the running configuration of a switch and you see which letters or words are capitalized in specific commands, that is exactly how the commands should look in your Day-N templates.
- If you would've written that command and similar ones (like on the image) below) using an all uppercase "VLAN", these would've been flagged as noncompliant because in the running configuration, only the "V" is uppercase while the rest is lowercase.

```
ip radius source-interface Vlan${vlan MGMT}
ip radius source-interface VLAN${vlan MGMT}
snmp-server trap-source VLAN${vlan MGMT}
                                                                     snmp-server trap-source Vlan${vlan MGMT}
snmp-server source-interface informs VLAN${vlan_MGMT}
                                                                     snmp-server source-interface informs Vlan${vlan_MGMT}
ntp source VLAN${vlan MGMT}
                                                                     ntp source Vlan${vlan MGMT}
                                                                             Good (correct upper-/lowercase)
```

Bad (all uppercase)

Compliance Checks - Passwords and Secrets

- Password and Secrets are used in many places in the configuration of a network device and most of the time, hopefully, these cannot be easily read by humans due to something like "service password-encryption" being configured, which would encrypt these passwords/secrets using Type 7-encryption.
- If you have "service password-encryption" enabled and you still have cleartext passwords/secrets further down in this or other templates, the password/secret would be marked as non-compliant.

```
service password-encryption
                                                                               service password-encryption
                                                                           17
17
18 radius server ISE-PSN1
                                                                               radius server ISE-PSN1
        address ipv4 10.10.10.101 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
                                                                                   address ipv4 10.10.10.101 auth-port 1812 acct-port 1813
19
                                                                           19
        automate-tester username SW-RAD-TEST probe-on
                                                                                   automate-tester username SW-RAD-TEST probe-on
20
                                                                           20
                                                                           21
                                                                                   key 7 140407651F113E7A767B
21
       key MYSECRETKEY
22
                                                                           22
                                                                                   timeout 2
        timeout 2
                                                                                   retransmit 2
       retransmit 2
                                                                           23
```

Bad (key will not match running-config post encryption)

Good (key will match running-config)

Compliance Checks - Shortened Commands

- Do NOT shorten Commands in Day-N Templates
- Only use full/complete commands in your Day-N Templates or they will be flagged as non-compliant. Shortening commands like you probably would've done when entering them in a switch manually will not pass the compliance check.

```
1 int g1/0/1
2 swi mo acc
3 swi acc vlan 10
4 swi voi vl 666
5 swi non

1 interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1
2 switchport mode access
3 switchport access vlan 16
4 switchport voice vlan 666
5 switchport nonegotiate

Good

Good
```

Catalyst Center Training

Current Technologies Computer Learning Center

Administering and Troubleshooting Cisco Catalyst Center - Assurance (CATALYST-CENTER)

https://www.ctclc.com/courses/cisco/catalyst-center

40 CE Credits / 45 CLCs







Dcloud Catalyst Center Labs

cs.co/DNAC-TEMPLATES

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https://u.cisco.com/search?query=catalyst%20center

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