



**CISCO** *Live!*

DevNet Zone



The bridge to possible

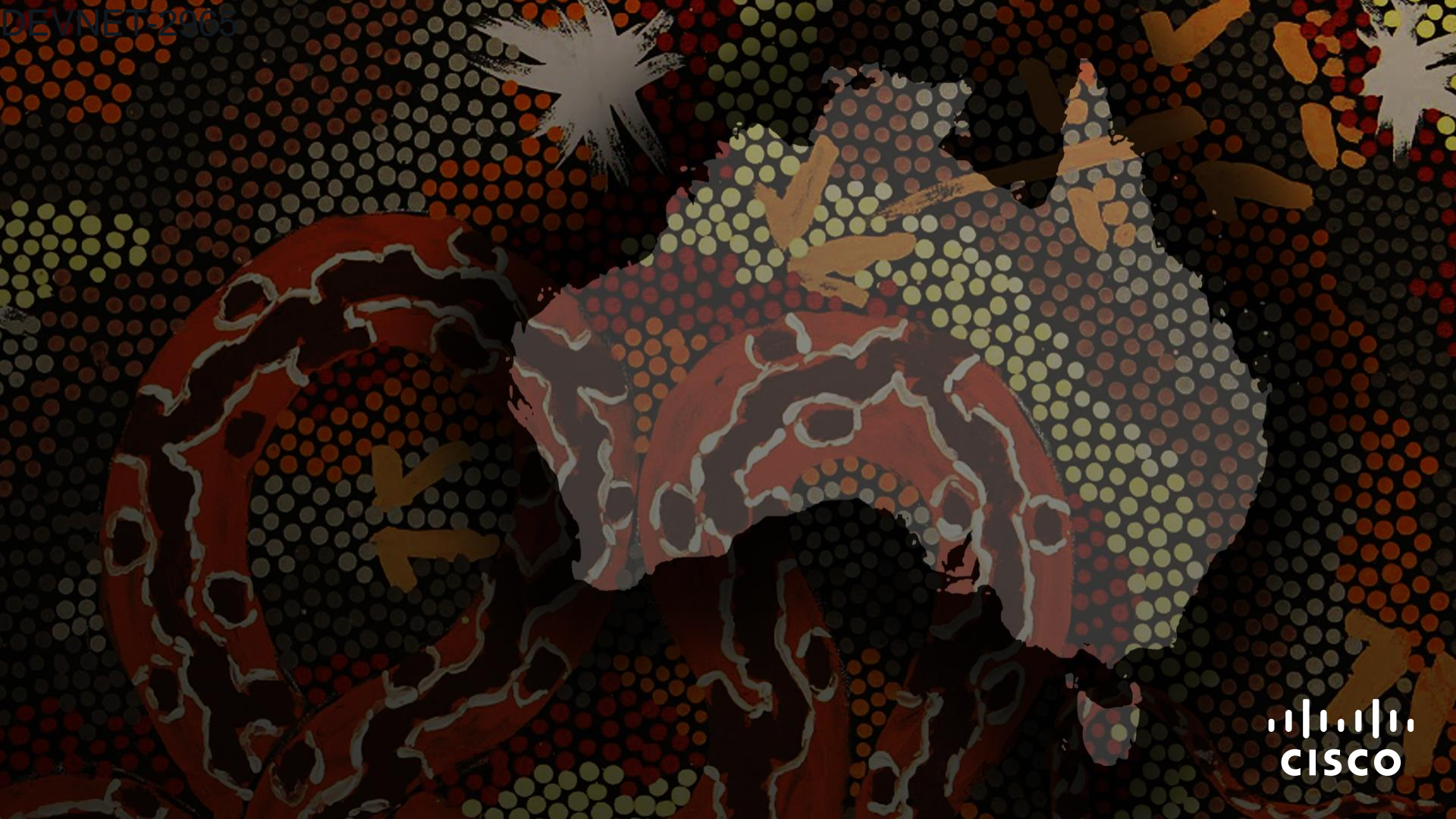
# Key learnings when creating a network device monitoring tool with Device APIs

Flo Pachinger, Developer Advocate  
@flopachinger  
DEVNET-2965



DevNet Zone

#CiscoLiveAPJC



# Cisco Webex App

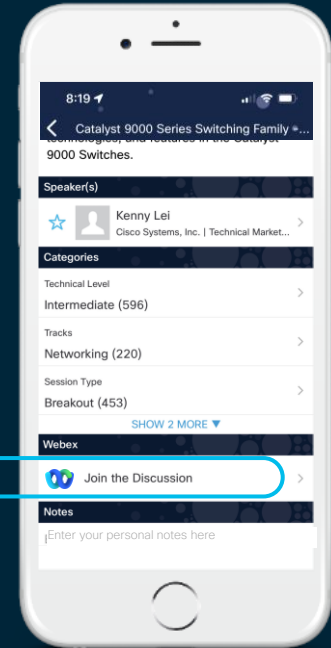
## Questions?

Use Cisco Webex App to chat with the speaker after the session

## How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Live Mobile App
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install the Webex App or go directly to the Webex space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the Webex space

Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until Thursday 22 December, 2022.





# Agenda

- WHY?
  - Introduction & Concept
- WHAT?
  - Showcasing network monitoring tool *johann*
  - Specific use-cases
- HOW? – Key Learnings
  - RESTCONF, NETCONF & REST-API
  - Django vs. Flask
  - XX

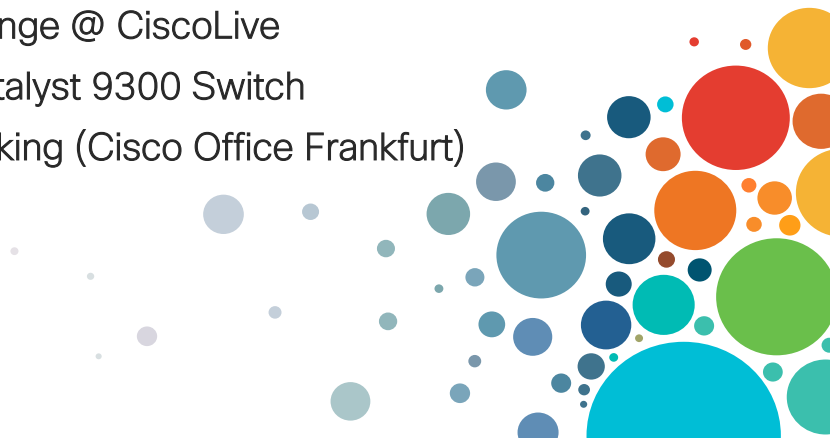


@flopachinger  
flopach

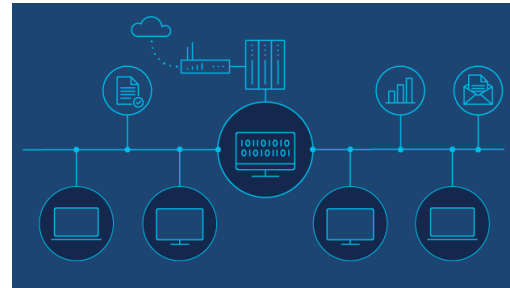
# Flo Pachinger

Developer Advocate

- IoT, ML/Data Engineering
- Based in Vienna, Austria
- DevNet Projects:
  - Creator of johann (Network Monitoring Tool)
  - Po Robot Arm Challenge @ CiscoLive
  - Play Minecraft on Catalyst 9300 Switch
  - LoRaWAN Smart Parking (Cisco Office Frankfurt)



# Why using a Network Monitoring Solution?





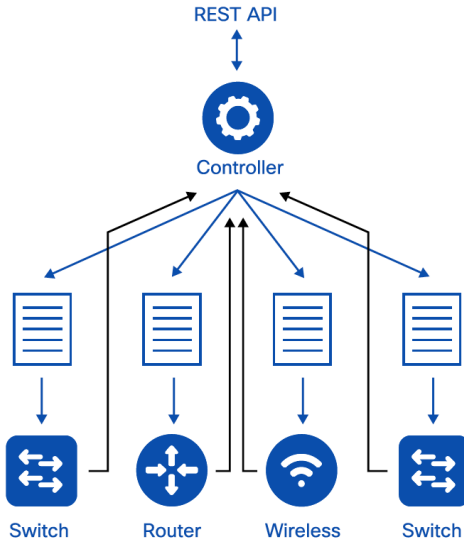




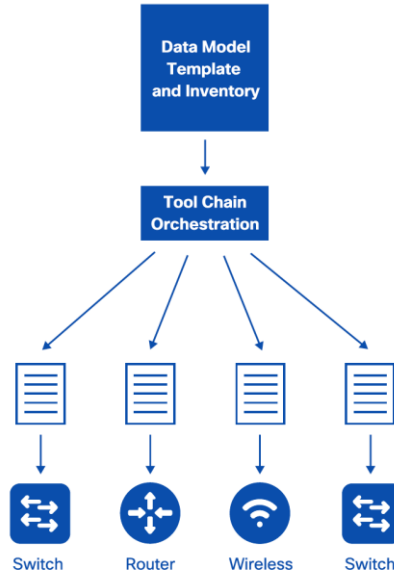
# How to manage **all** these devices?

# 3 Operational Approaches

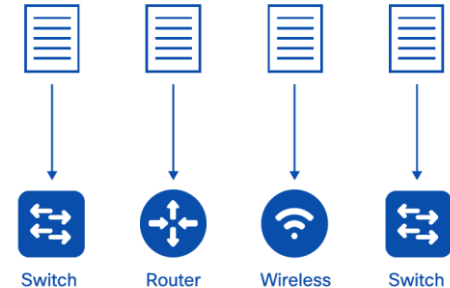
Controller-based  
(e.g. Cisco DNA Center)



Configuration  
Management Tool  
(e.g. Ansible)



Device-Level APIs  
(NETCONF/RESTCONF)



## Example

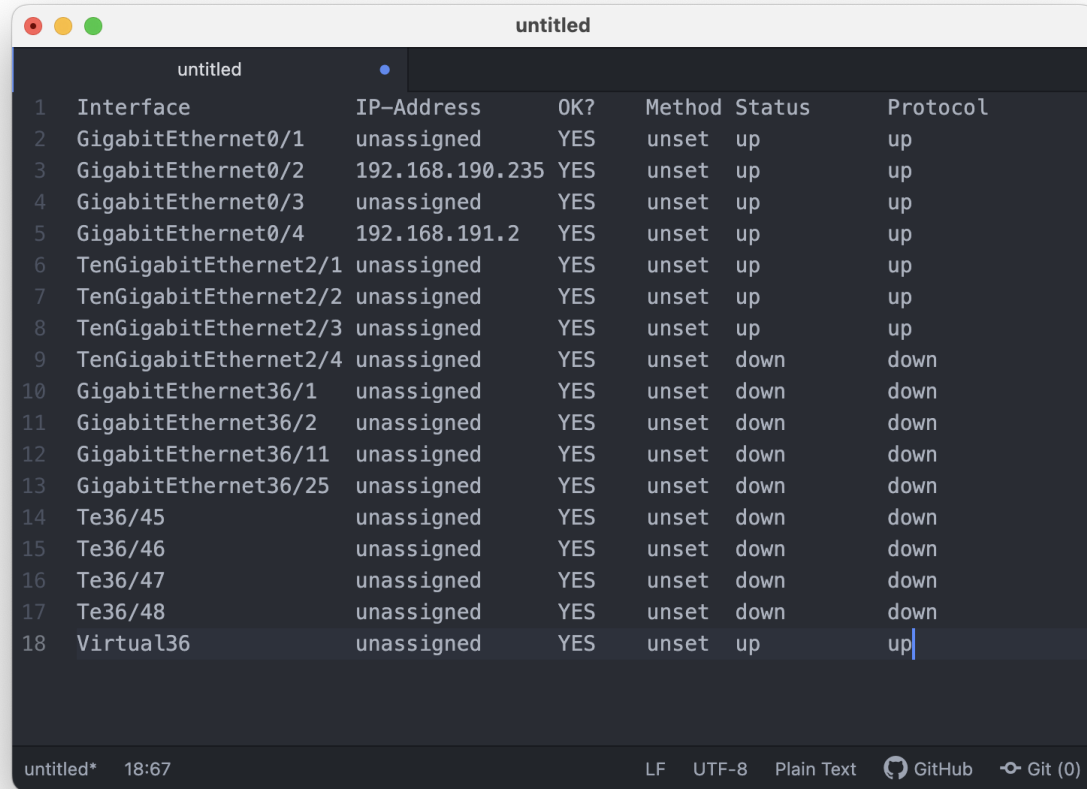
# Show status of all interfaces

```
Router# show ip interface brief
```

| Interface             | IP-Address      | OK? | Method | Status | Protocol |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| GigabitEthernet0/1    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/2    | 192.168.190.235 | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/3    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/4    | 192.168.191.2   | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/1 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/2 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/3 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/4 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/1   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/2   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/11  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/25  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/45               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/46               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/47               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/48               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Virtual36             | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |

# Show status of all interfaces

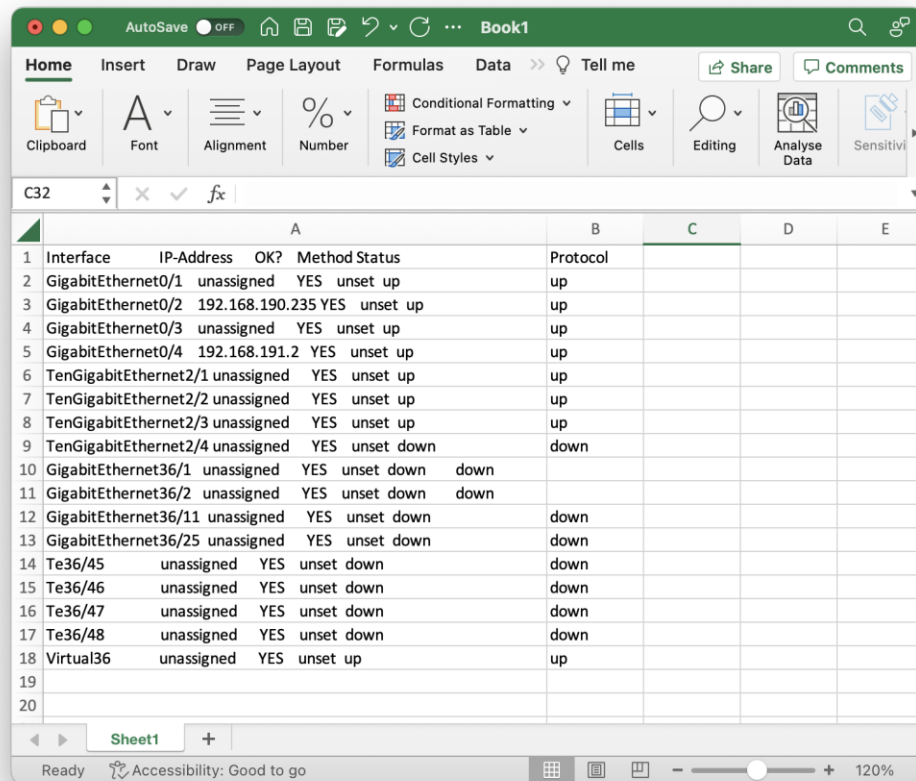
## The Output gives plain text



|    | Interface             | IP-Address      | OK? | Method | Status | Protocol |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| 1  | GigabitEthernet0/1    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| 2  | GigabitEthernet0/2    | 192.168.190.235 | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| 3  | GigabitEthernet0/3    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| 4  | GigabitEthernet0/4    | 192.168.191.2   | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| 5  | TenGigabitEthernet2/1 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| 6  | TenGigabitEthernet2/2 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| 7  | TenGigabitEthernet2/3 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| 8  | TenGigabitEthernet2/4 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 9  | GigabitEthernet36/1   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 10 | GigabitEthernet36/2   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 11 | GigabitEthernet36/11  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 12 | GigabitEthernet36/25  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 13 | Te36/45               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 14 | Te36/46               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 15 | Te36/47               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 16 | Te36/48               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| 17 | Virtual36             | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |

# Show status of all interfaces

## Output copy/pasted in Excel



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled 'Book1'. The 'Home' tab is active, displaying various ribbon options like Clipboard, Font, Alignment, Number, Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, Cell Styles, Cells, Editing, Analyse Data, and Sensitivity. The active cell is C32. The table below contains interface status data with columns A through E.

|    | A                                                  | B        | C | D | E |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|
| 1  | Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status             | Protocol |   |   |   |
| 2  | GigabitEthernet0/1 unassigned YES unset up         | up       |   |   |   |
| 3  | GigabitEthernet0/2 192.168.190.235 YES unset up    | up       |   |   |   |
| 4  | GigabitEthernet0/3 unassigned YES unset up         | up       |   |   |   |
| 5  | GigabitEthernet0/4 192.168.191.2 YES unset up      | up       |   |   |   |
| 6  | TenGigabitEthernet2/1 unassigned YES unset up      | up       |   |   |   |
| 7  | TenGigabitEthernet2/2 unassigned YES unset up      | up       |   |   |   |
| 8  | TenGigabitEthernet2/3 unassigned YES unset up      | up       |   |   |   |
| 9  | TenGigabitEthernet2/4 unassigned YES unset down    | down     |   |   |   |
| 10 | GigabitEthernet36/1 unassigned YES unset down down |          |   |   |   |
| 11 | GigabitEthernet36/2 unassigned YES unset down down |          |   |   |   |
| 12 | GigabitEthernet36/11 unassigned YES unset down     | down     |   |   |   |
| 13 | GigabitEthernet36/25 unassigned YES unset down     | down     |   |   |   |
| 14 | Te36/45 unassigned YES unset down                  | down     |   |   |   |
| 15 | Te36/46 unassigned YES unset down                  | down     |   |   |   |
| 16 | Te36/47 unassigned YES unset down                  | down     |   |   |   |
| 17 | Te36/48 unassigned YES unset down                  | down     |   |   |   |
| 18 | Virtual36 unassigned YES unset up                  | up       |   |   |   |
| 19 |                                                    |          |   |   |   |
| 20 |                                                    |          |   |   |   |

Show status of all interfaces

# Standardizing & formatting the data

Table

| Interface | IP                  | Status | ... |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|-----|
| GiEt0/1   | n/a                 | UP     |     |
| GiEt0/2   | 192.168.1<br>90.235 | UP     |     |
| GiEt0/3   | n/a                 | UP     |     |

```
Router# show ip interface brief
```

| Interface             | IP-Address      | OK? | Method | Status | Protocol |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| GigabitEthernet0/1    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/2    | 192.168.190.235 | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/3    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/4    | 192.168.191.2   | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/1 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/2 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/3 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/4 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/1   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/2   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/11  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/25  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/45               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/46               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/47               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/48               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Virtual36             | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |



Key-Value

```
"interfaces" : [  
  { "name" : "GiEt0/1",  
    "ip" : "na",  
    "status" : "up"},  
  { "name" : "GiEt0/2",  
    "ip" : "192.168.190.235",  
    "status" : "up"},  
  { ... }  
]
```



# NETCONF/ RESTCONF

is here to help



# Device Level API: NETCONF/RESTCONF



# IOS Configuration & YANG: Disable Interface

## Device Configuration in XML, based on YANG model

```
<config>
<interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
  <interface>
    <name>GigabitEthernet1/10</name>
    <enabled>false</enabled>
  </interface>
</interfaces>
</config>
```

## Device Configuration via CLI

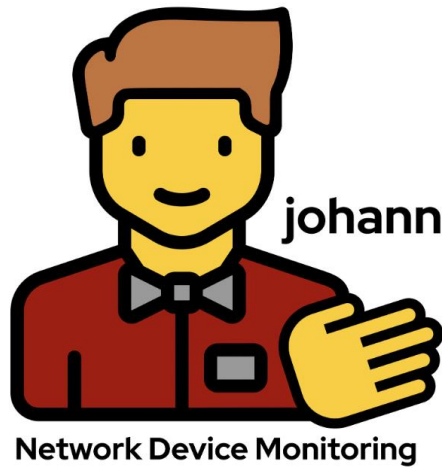
```
interface GigabitEthernet 1/10
shutdown
```

=

## Device Configuration in JSON, based on YANG model

```
{
  "ietf-interfaces:interface": {
    "name": "GigabitEthernet1/10",
    "type": "iana-if-type:ethernetCsmacd",
    "enabled": false
  }
}
```

Showcasing *johann*



## Network Device Monitoring

DEVNET published

johann is a web-based network device monitoring tool for **Cisco IOS XE devices**. Collect configuration and operational data of your networking devices in a structured way in one single database!

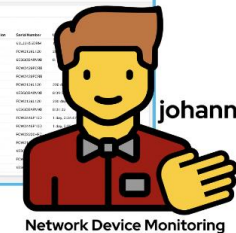
Get an Overview in this [YouTube Video](#)!



configurational +  
operational data

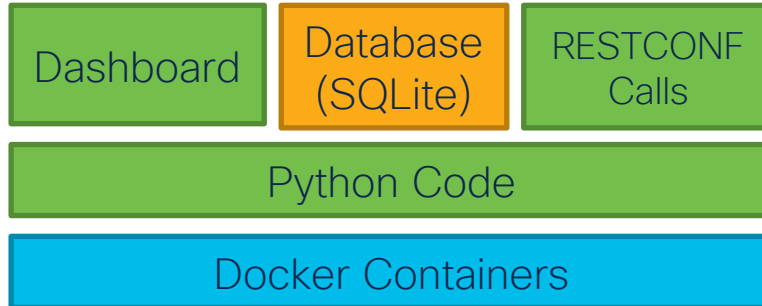
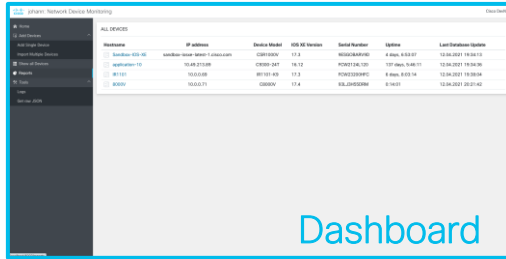


| hostname | ip address  | Device Model | IOS XE Version | Configuration |
|----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| sw01     | 10.10.10.1  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.1    |
| sw02     | 10.10.10.2  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.2    |
| sw03     | 10.10.10.3  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.3    |
| sw04     | 10.10.10.4  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.4    |
| sw05     | 10.10.10.5  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.5    |
| sw06     | 10.10.10.6  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.6    |
| sw07     | 10.10.10.7  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.7    |
| sw08     | 10.10.10.8  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.8    |
| sw09     | 10.10.10.9  | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.9    |
| sw10     | 10.10.10.10 | CAT9500      | 15.2(4)M       | 10.10.10.10   |



Network Device Monitoring

# johann: Architecture Overview



HTTPS



IE 3400

(or any other IOS XE device!)





# Why johann?

- **Get inspired**

See johann as an inspiration of what you can do with the device APIs NETCONF/RESTCONF of networking devices

- **Use johann**

If you need exactly a tool like that, just feel free to use it in your own lab or try it out with your IOS XE devices. It's read-only

- **Extend johann**

If you like johann, feel free to add your code

# Key Learnings

1. Define what data points you want to collect and check how you can do that in advance

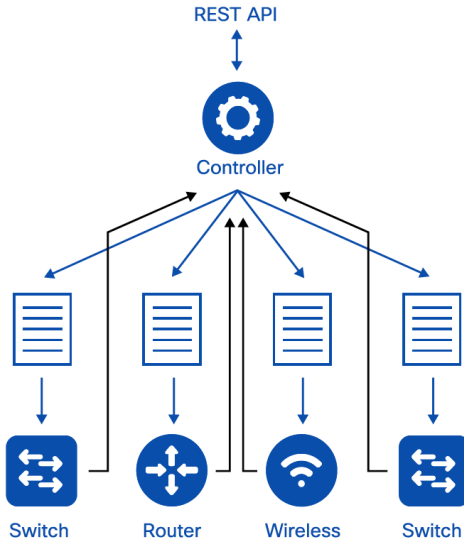
Ask yourself:

What are you trying to solve?

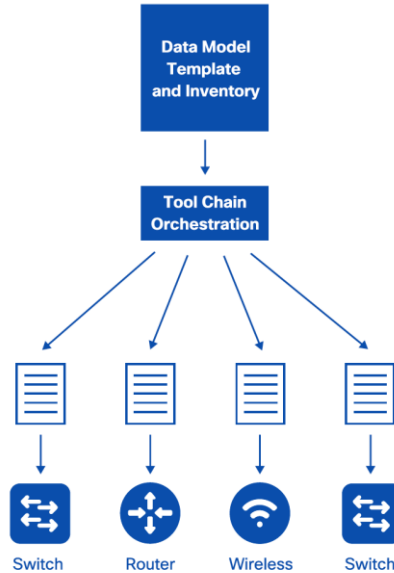
What data should be collected/changed for which use-case?

# 3 Operational Approaches

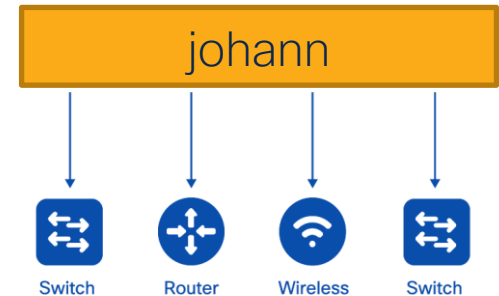
Controller-based  
(e.g. Cisco DNA Center)



Configuration  
Management Tool  
(e.g. Ansible)



Device-Level APIs  
(NETCONF/RESTCONF)



# At device level:

- SSH Command Parsing
- NETCONF/RESTCONF
- 3rd Party or Open Source Library:
  - Python: paramiko, netmiko, NAPALM



# NETCONF/RESTCONF

- Explore the YANG models
- Try it out on real devices
- Work with JSON/XML

The screenshot displays the 'YANG Suite' web application interface. On the left is a blue sidebar with navigation links: Admin, Setup, Operations (with a sub-link 'Explore YANG'), Manage replays, Analytics, Mapper, Protocols, Test Manager, and Help. The main content area is titled 'Explore YANG Models'. It features a search bar and a tree view of YANG modules. The selected module is 'Cisco-IOS-XE-environment-oper', and the selected node is 'environment-sensor'. The right panel, titled 'Node Properties', shows details for the 'current-reading' node, including its name, nodetype (leaf), datatype (uint32), description, module, revision, xpath, prefix, namespace, min/max values, access (read-only), and operations (get). A 'Reference URL' is provided: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc6020#section-7.6>. Below the properties, there is explanatory text about the 'leaf' statement in YANG.

## 2. Choose your programming language & application framework wisely

# Why Python?

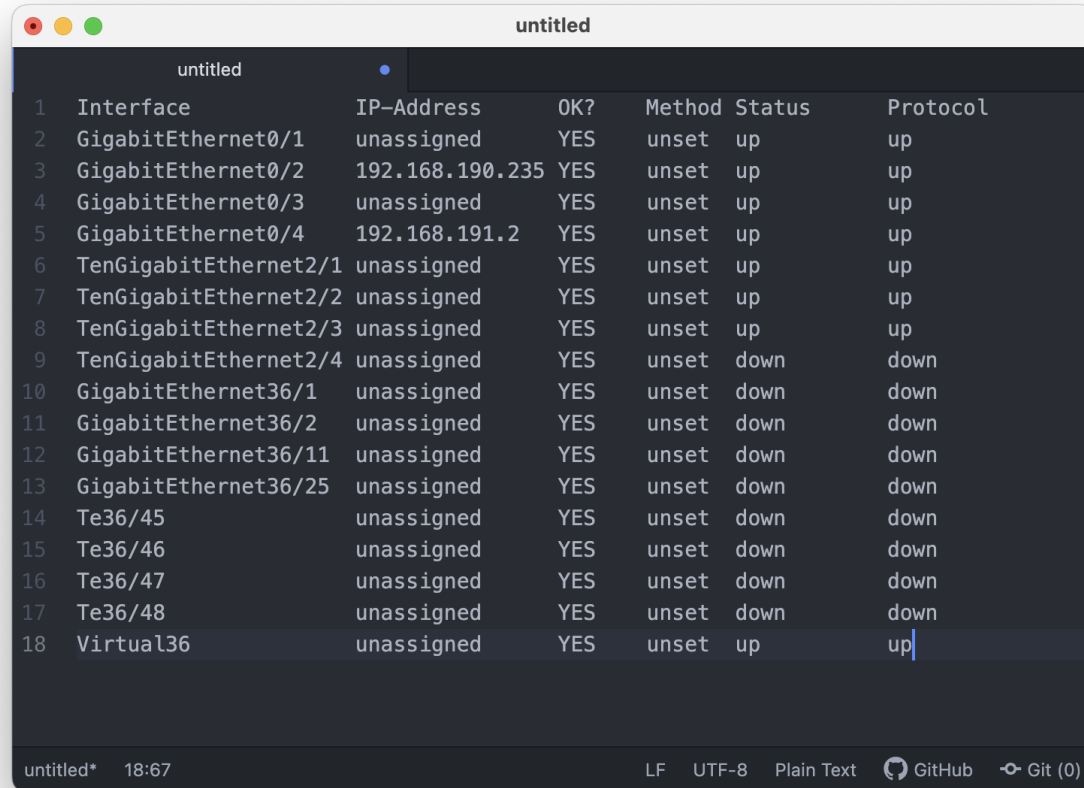
- Good NETCONF library: ncclient
- Personal experience, powerful and popular language
- Web-Frameworks available:
  - Django
  - Flask



|                                             |                                                          |                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Definition</b>                           | high-level Python web framework                          | lightweight WSGI web application framework            |
| <b>Philosophy</b>                           | rapid development and clean pragmatic design; monolithic | Minimalistic but extensible; modular                  |
| <b>Time to create the first application</b> | Takes a bit more time                                    | Fast and easy to start with                           |
| <b>Template engine</b>                      | integrated                                               | Expandable with Jinja2 template engine                |
| <b>Database</b>                             | SQLite included per default                              | Not included per default                              |
| <b>Database interaction</b>                 | Integrated object-relation-mapping & data model support  | Direct access only                                    |
| <b>Web project size</b>                     | Mainly built for larger web projects                     | Mainly built for smaller to medium-sized web projects |
| <b>Architecture approach</b>                | Full model-view-controller framework                     | Minimalistic, single-page application                 |

### 3. Don't underestimate the error handling and parsing work

# Everything is plain text



The screenshot shows a text editor window titled 'untitled' with a dark theme. It contains a table with 7 columns: Interface, IP-Address, OK?, Method, Status, and Protocol. The table lists 18 network interfaces, including GigabitEthernet, TenGigabitEthernet, and Virtual36. The status of each interface is either 'up' or 'down'. The cursor is positioned at the end of the 'up' in the last row.

| Interface             | IP-Address      | OK? | Method | Status | Protocol |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| GigabitEthernet0/1    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/2    | 192.168.190.235 | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/3    | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet0/4    | 192.168.191.2   | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/1 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/2 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/3 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |
| TenGigabitEthernet2/4 | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/1   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/2   | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/11  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| GigabitEthernet36/25  | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/45               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/46               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/47               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Te36/48               | unassigned      | YES | unset  | down   | down     |
| Virtual36             | unassigned      | YES | unset  | up     | up       |



# What if there is no NTP server configured?

```
try:
    ntp_server_list = []
    for ntp_server in r_content["ntp"]["Cisco-IOS-XE-ntp:server"]["server-list"]:
        ntp_server_list.append(ntp_server["ip-address"])
    self.new_device.ntp_server_list = ntp_server_list
except:
    pass
```

# JSON Parsing all the way

The screenshot shows the Postman interface with a REST client request. The URL is `https://10.49.232.51:443/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-environment-oper:environment-sensors`. The request is a GET method. The response is a JSON object with the following structure:

```
1 {
2   "Cisco-IOS-XE-environment-oper:environment-sensors": {
3     "environment-sensor": [
4       {
5         "name": "Inlet Temp Sensor",
6         "location": "Switch 1",
7         "state": "Norm",
8         "current-reading": 20,
9         "sensor-units": "celsius",
10        "low-critical-threshold": 0,
11        "low-normal-threshold": 0,
12        "high-normal-threshold": 56,
13        "high-critical-threshold": 0,
14        "sensor-name": "temperature"
15      },
16      {
17        "name": "Outlet Temp Sensor",
18        "location": "Switch 1",
19        "state": "Norm",
20        "current-reading": 25,
21        "sensor-units": "celsius",
22        "low-critical-threshold": 0,
23        "low-normal-threshold": 0,
```

4. Use a database which fits best for your project

# Relation or no relation?

## Relational Database

- All data in “a table”
- Query via SQL

| Interface | IP                  | Status | ... |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|-----|
| GiEt0/1   | n/a                 | UP     |     |
| GiEt0/2   | 192.168.1<br>90.235 | UP     |     |
| GiEt0/3   | n/a                 | UP     |     |

## Non-relational Databases

- Save data in a key-value format

```
“interfaces” : [  
  { “name” : “GiEt0/1,  
    “ip” : “na”,  
    “status” : “up”},  
  { “name” : “GiEt0/2,  
    “ip” : “192.168.190.235”,  
    “status” : “up”},  
  { ... }  
]
```

# Django Database API

Create a data model

```
from django.db import models

class Blog(models.Model):
    name = models.CharField(max_length=100)
    tagline = models.TextField()

    def __str__(self):
        return self.name
```

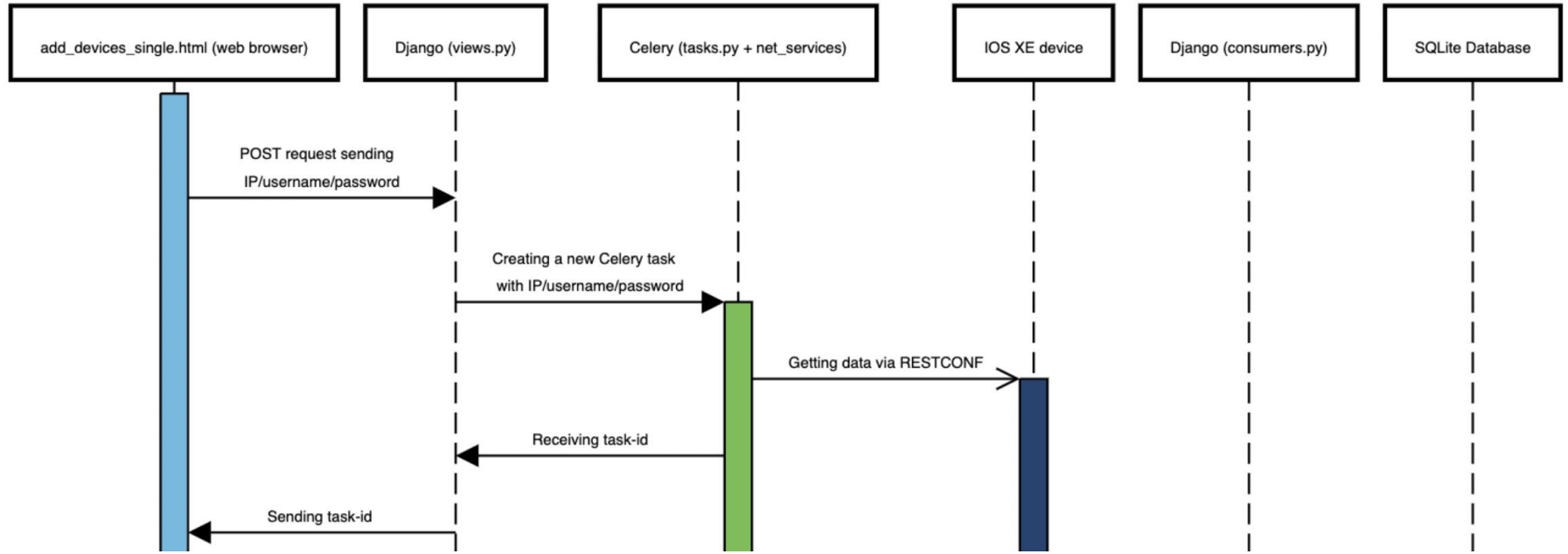
Add data

```
>>> from blog.models import Blog
>>> b = Blog(name='Beatles Blog', tagline='All the latest Beatles news.')
>>> b.save()
```

## 6. Go web-based and use an async queue

# Django & celery in detail

johann: Adding device



# Conclusions





# All Key Learnings

1. Define what data points you want to collect and check how you can do that in advance
2. Choose your programming language & application framework wisely
3. Don't underestimate the error handling and parsing work
4. Use the a database which fits best for your project
5. Go web-based and use an async queue

# 3 things to remember

- APIs & Programmability...
  - ...help you to create new innovations, products and services
  - ...will save you and your customers time and costs
- RESTCONF/NETCONF and REST APIs are the standardized interfaces which makes the magic happen
- Cisco IOS XE based (industrial) devices support these awesome features – use them!

Next Steps for you? Start small, step by step.

# Resources

- <https://blogs.cisco.com/tag/johann>
- <https://github.com/flopach/johann-network-device-monitoring>

# Session Surveys

We would love to know your feedback on this session!

- Complete the session surveys in the Cisco Events mobile app. You'll earn some points in the Cisco Live Game and potentially win a prize.
- Complete a minimum of four session and the overall event surveys to claim a Cisco Live cable bag.

# Continue your education



Visit the Cisco Showcase for related demos



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# Cisco Learning and Certifications

From technology training and team development to Cisco certifications and learning plans, let us help you empower your business and career. [www.cisco.com/go/certs](http://www.cisco.com/go/certs)

## Pay for Learning with Cisco Learning Credits

(CLCs) are prepaid training vouchers redeemed directly with Cisco.



## Learn



### Cisco U.

IT learning hub that guides teams and learners toward their goals

### Cisco Digital Learning

Subscription-based product, technology, and certification training

### Cisco Modeling Labs

Network simulation platform for design, testing, and troubleshooting

### Cisco Learning Network

Resource community portal for certifications and learning



## Train



### Cisco Training Bootcamps

Intensive team & individual automation and technology training programs

### Cisco Learning Partner Program

Authorized training partners supporting Cisco technology and career certifications

### Cisco Instructor-led and Virtual Instructor-led training

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## Certify



### Cisco Certifications and Specialist Certifications

Award-winning certification program empowers students and IT Professionals to advance their technical careers

### Cisco Guided Study Groups

180-day certification prep program with learning and support

### Cisco Continuing Education Program

Recertification training options for Cisco certified individuals





The bridge to possible

# Thank you

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DevNet Zone

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