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The bridge to possible

Real-World Automation in Multidomain IBN Networks

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BRKOPS-3028

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Cisco Webex App

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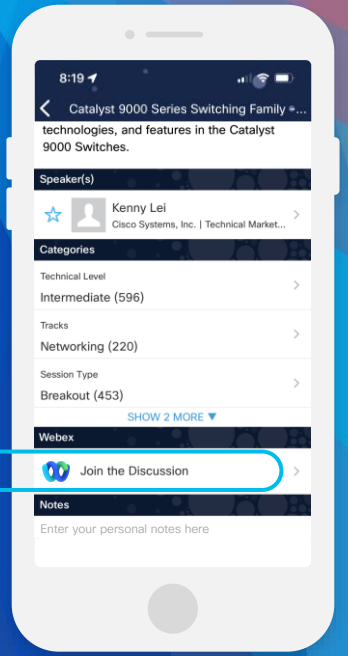

https://ciscolive.ciscoevents.com/ciscolivebot/#BRKOPS-3028

Who are you?

Jeremy Bowman

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Cisco CX

8+ Years @ Cisco

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CCDE #2018::16

Specialized in: Full Enterprise IBN with Security and Automation

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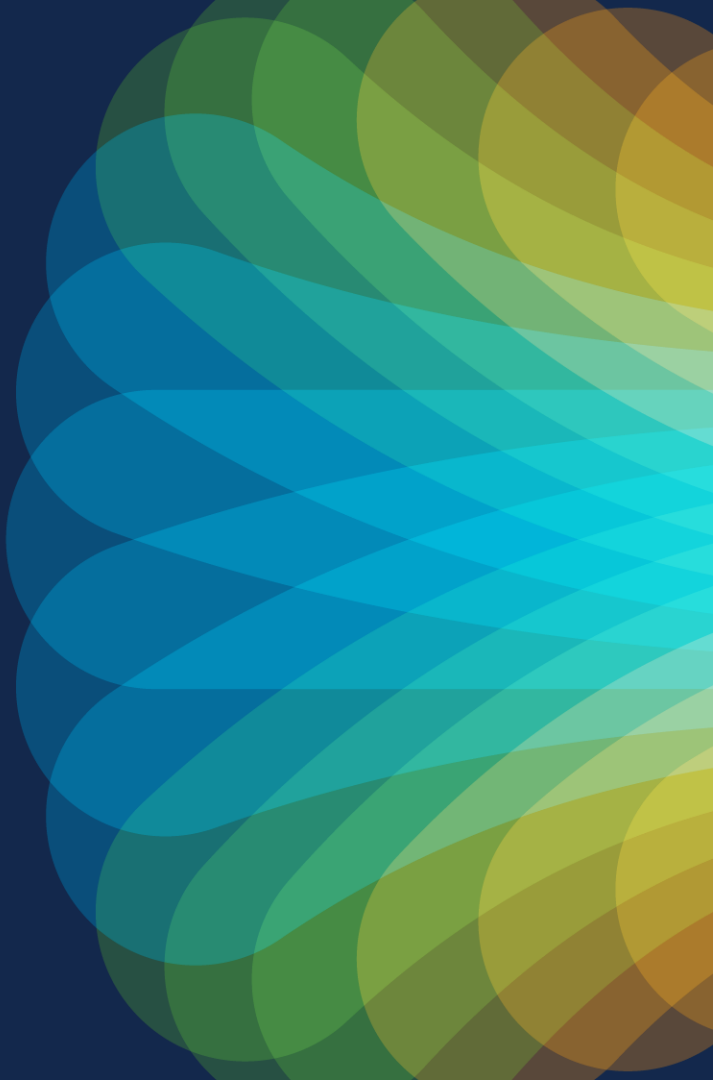
“Everyone knew it was impossible, until a fool who didn’t know came along and did it.”

Albert Einstein

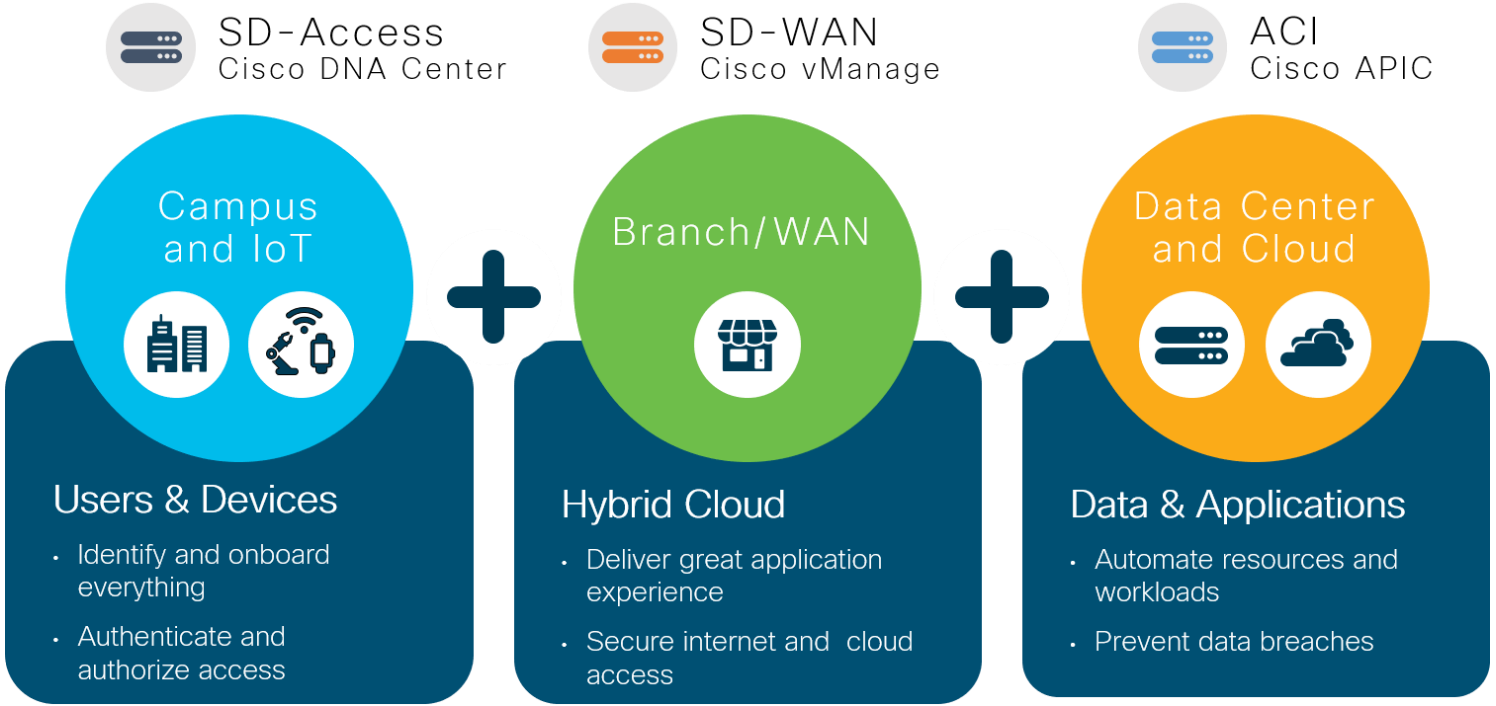
Agenda

- What Are Multidomain IBN Networks
- How Can Automation Help
- Automation Troubles
- Simple Use Case: Device Password Management
- More Complicated: CI/CD Template Management
- Complicated: New Client Segmentation
- Conclusion

Multidomain Networks



Multidomain IBN Networks



Characteristics

- Unique ‘controller’ for each domain
  - vManage, APIC, DNAC, Meraki Cloud
- Different network architectures
  - OMP Route-Reflector Control Plane, IPsec Data Plane
  - COOP, MP-BGP eVPN, VXLAN
  - LISP, VXLAN, Cisco TrustSec
- Different API approaches
  - Even login/token differs

Automation

Automation and Orchestration

- Automation
  - Performing an action on a single device without human intervention.
  - Would EEM qualify?
  - What about the same one change on multiple devices?

- Orchestration
  - Performing various unique automation changes in a coordinated way to achieve a desired state.
  - Domain One and Domain Two should work together

Enterprise Concerns When Moving to IBN

- Monitoring
  - Enterprise tools utilize older practices
  - Streaming Telemetry
  - Monitoring versus Observability

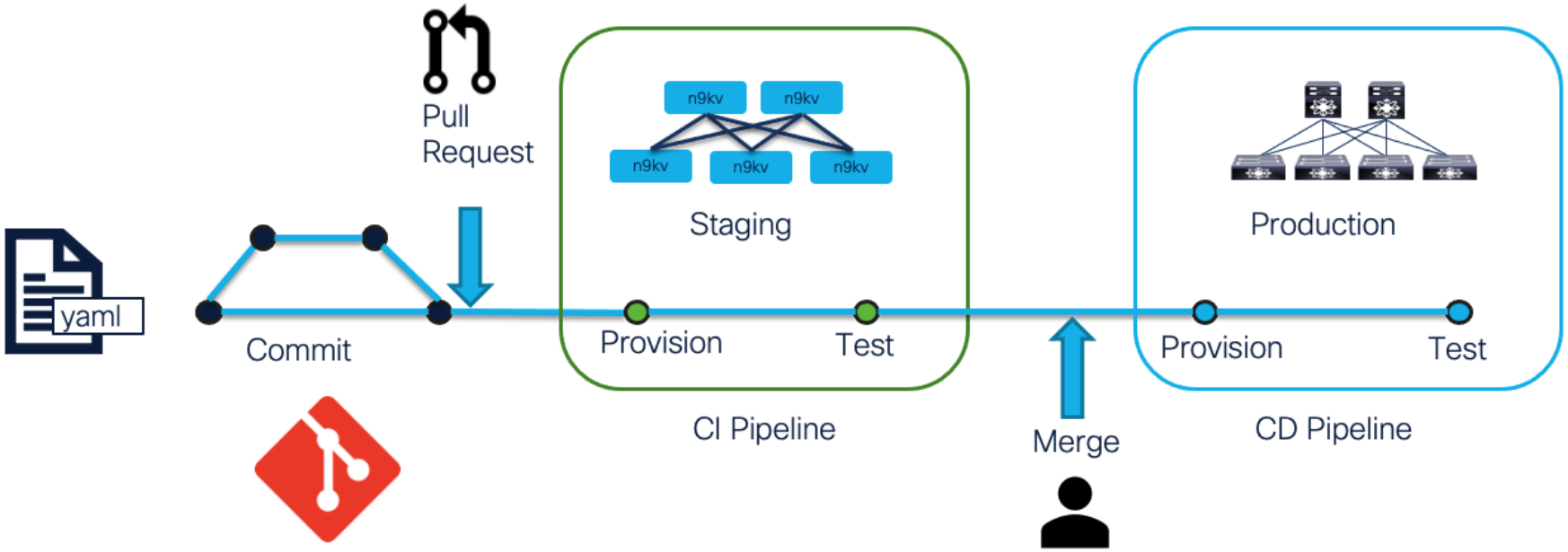
- Management
  - Enterprise tools written with CLI in mind
  - Domain controllers use UI

CI/CD and IaC

- Continuous Integration/Continuous Delivery
  - Configurations centrally stored in a repository
  - Production environment same as test environment
  - Validated testing

- Infrastructure as Code
  - State is maintained via templates, YAML
  - Is reproducible

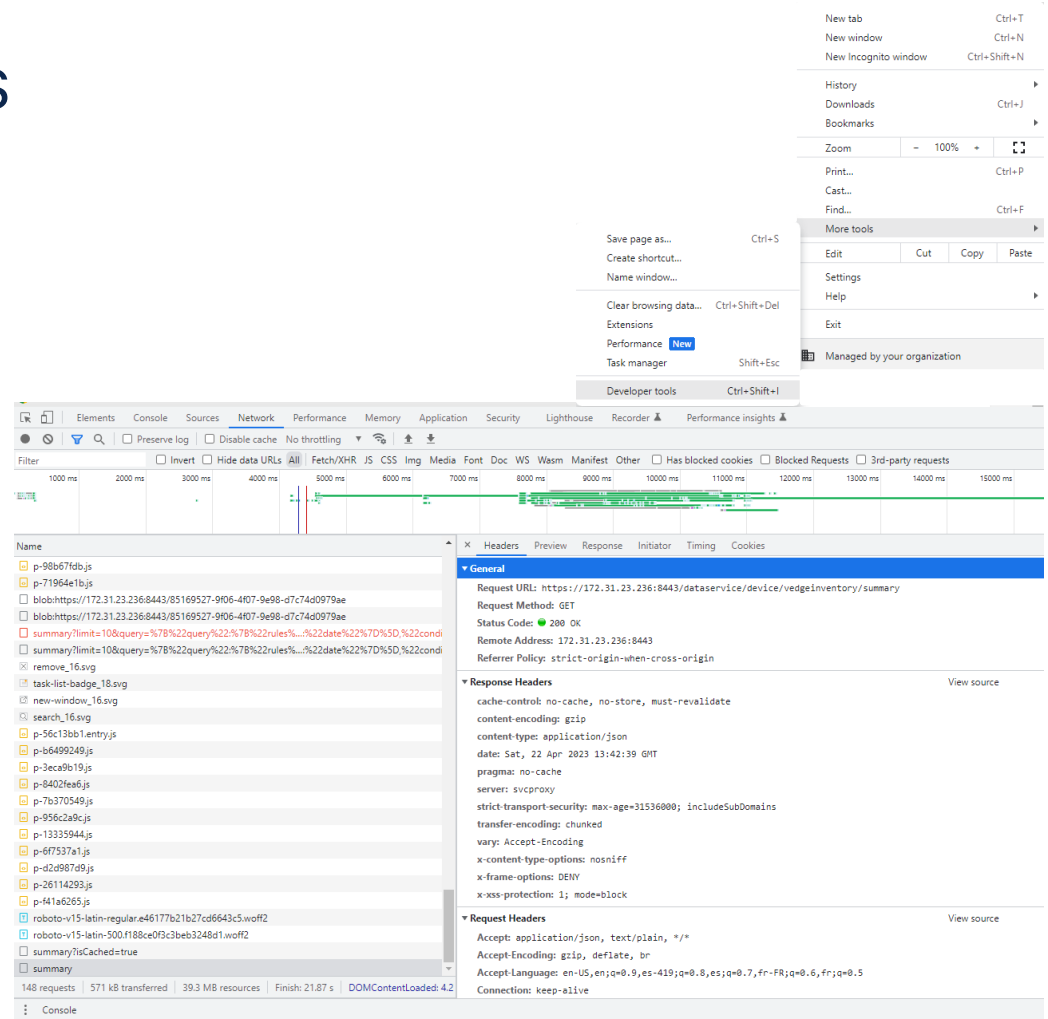
CI/CD and IaC



Automation Troubles

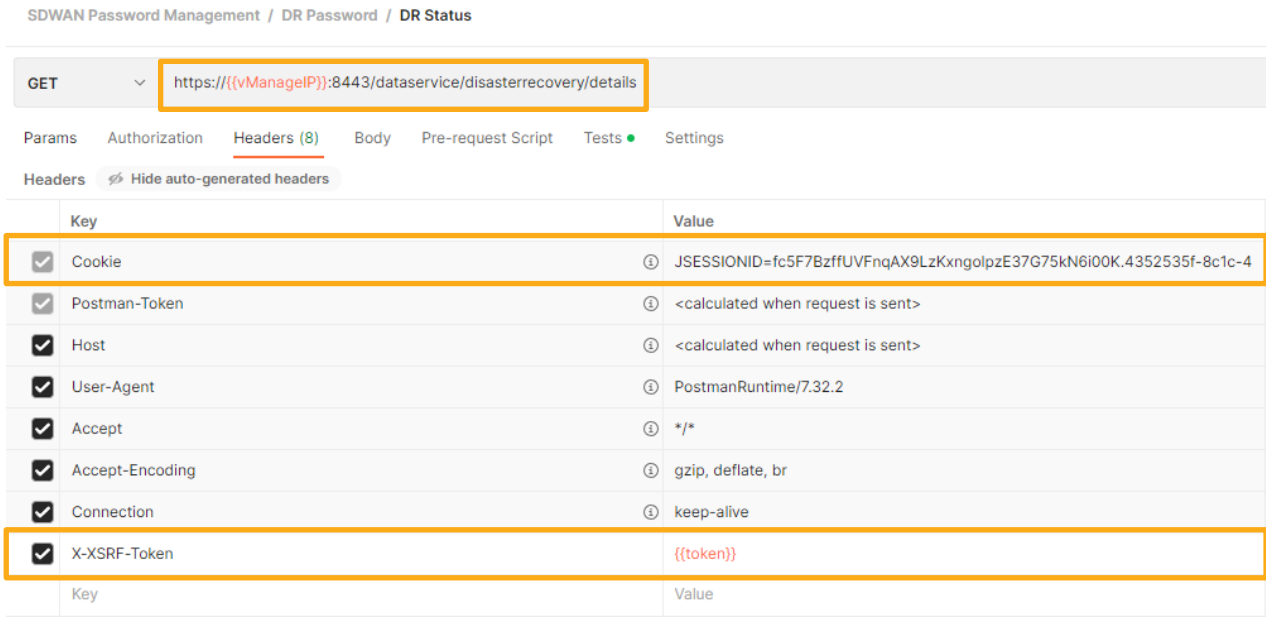
Automation Concerns

- How do I get started?
  - May be overwhelming at first, but not impossible.
  - The UI is the API.
  - Best Friends:
    - Chrome Inspection
    - Postman
    - curl



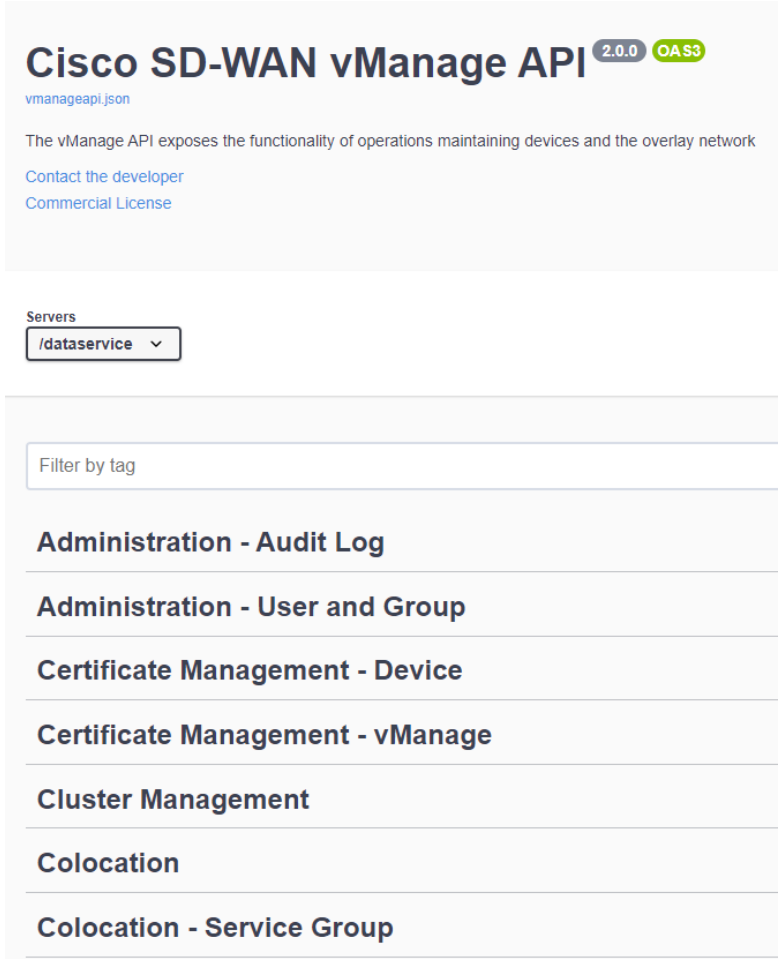
Automation Concerns

- What about enterprise security?
  - No hardcoded passwords
  - Uses TLS
  - OWASP followed



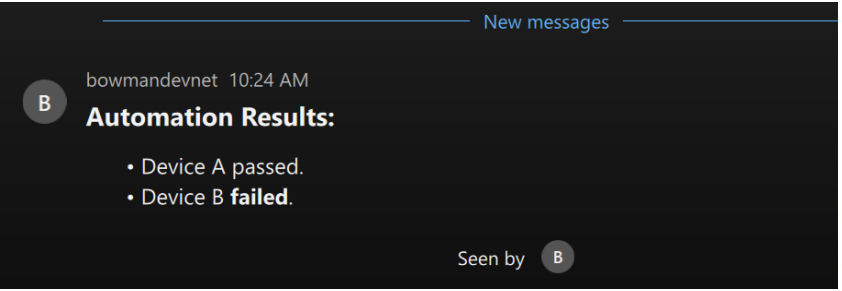
Automation Concerns

- Where can I find documentation and examples?
  - DevNet – https://developer.cisco.com/docs
  - DevNet Blogs – https://blogs.cisco.com/developer
  - DevNet Learning Labs – https://developer.cisco.com/learning/labs
  - Swagger to try it out (lab) – https://{vManage}:8443/apidocs



Automation Concerns

- What about results?
  - WebEx has APIs too!
  - Post results as a markdown message in WebEx Teams
  - Incoming Webhooks
  - Not a bot
  - Cloud based – TLS



Send messages to Webex from other services.

Description

Incoming webhooks let you post messages in Webex spaces when an event occurs in another service that supports webhooks. Webhook events trigger in near real-time allowing your Webex spaces to stay in sync with events happening outside of Webex.

Device Password Management

Use Case

- Multiple Domains
  - SDWAN
  - SDA

- Security Requirements
  - Last Resort Password (local admin user) must change every 90 days.
  - Hundreds of SDWAN routers with many device templates.
  - Hundreds of SDA fabric devices.
  - Passwords managed via 3rd party tool.
  - Same password or different password per device or domain?

Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- Password Management Tool
  - Third party tool
  - Limited access – SecOps only
  - Manages passwords and updates on device schedule.

- Supported Options
  - SSH to device
  - HTTPS to ‘controller’
  - Python scripting

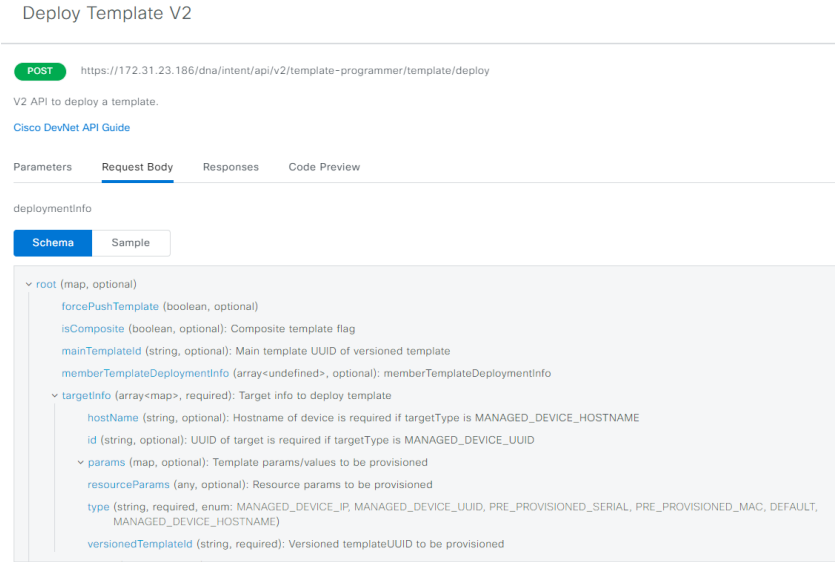
Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- SDWAN
  - Passwords are variables in templates.
  - No other variables are changing.

- High Level API Workflow
  - vManage Login and Token
  - Determine template attached to device(s)
  - Export the template CSV (list of dictionaries)
  - Update CSV and push to vManage

Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- SDA
  - Passwords are inherited from DNAC site design hierarchy.
  - Additional users can be managed via CLI templates.
- High Level API Workflow
  - DNAC Login and Token
  - Obtain password template ID
  - Deploy template with updated password



Final Solution

- Password Management Tool Initiated
  - Selects device for update.
  - Determines domain for the device selected
    - SDWAN
    - SDA
  - Generates a new random password
  - Uses API calls based on domain workflow
  - Validates new password after modifying AAA order to prefer local over TACACS
  - Restores AAA order or preference

Final Solution – SDWAN

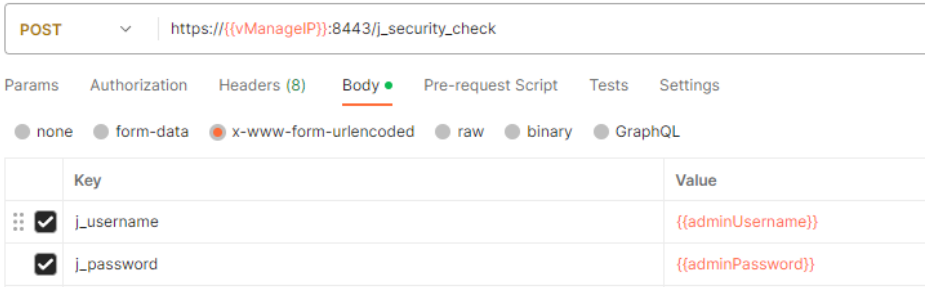
- Login
  - Two steps: Cookie and Token

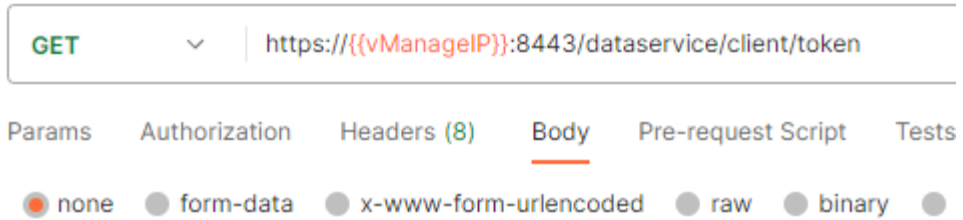
/j_security_check

returns a cookie

/dataservice/client/token

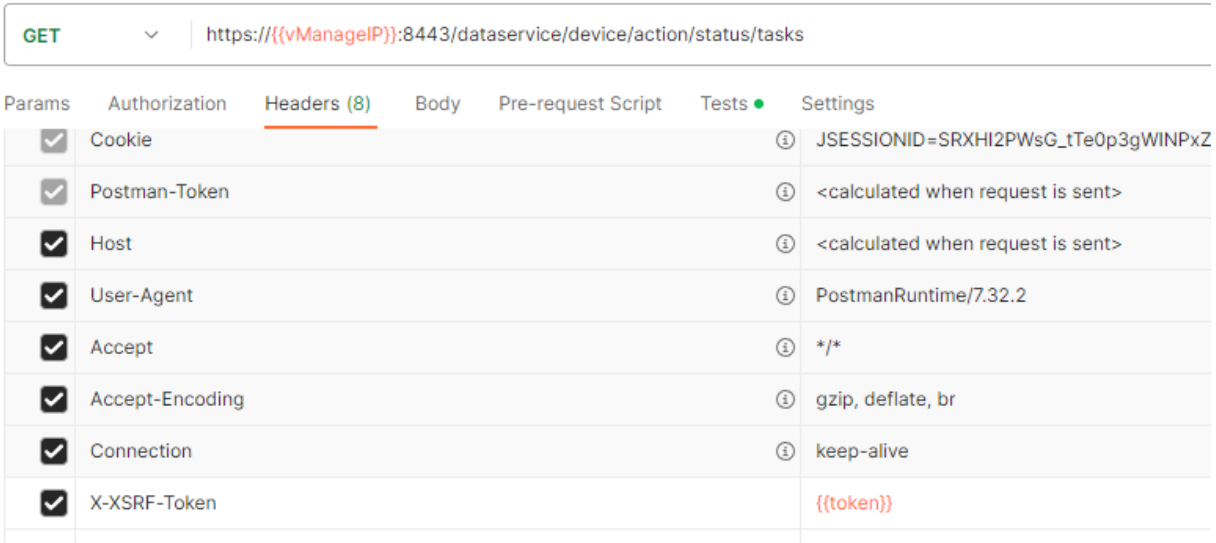
returns the token in the bod





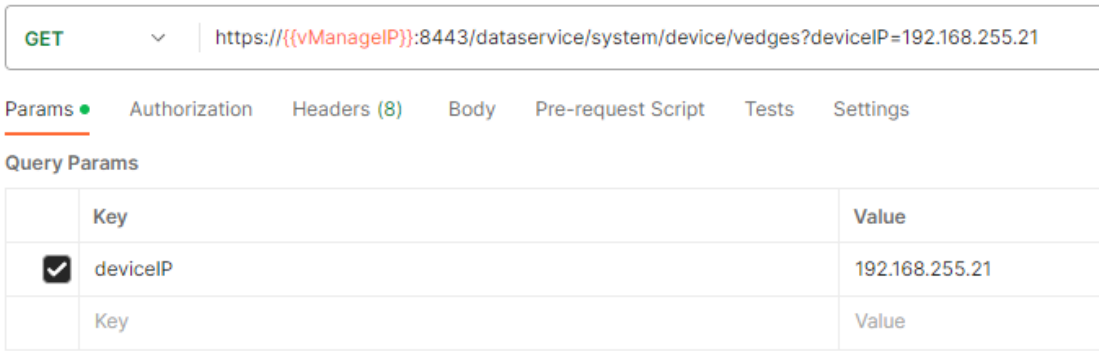
Final Solution – SDWAN

- Subsequent Calls
  - Cookie and token provided in header



Final Solution – SDWAN

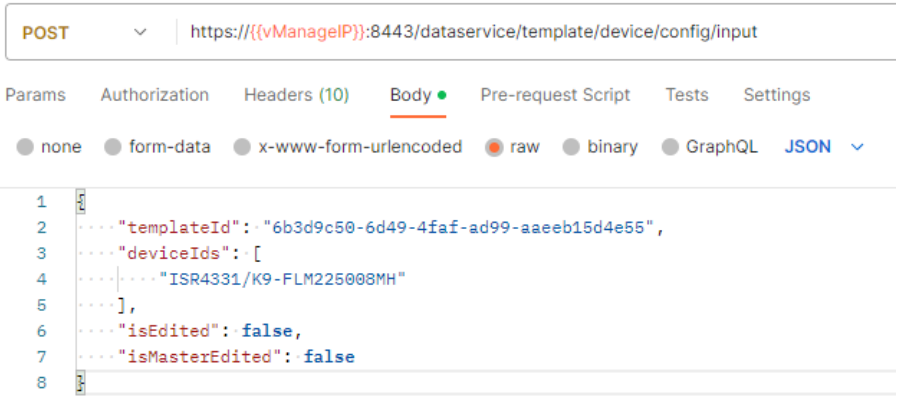
- Identify Template ID Attached to Target Device
- Identify Chassis Number of Device




```
{
  "data": [
    {
      "deviceIP": "192.168.255.21",
      "chasisNumber": "ISR4331/K9-FLM225008MH",
      "site-id": "3001",
      "host-name": "SOME_HOSTNAME",
      "availableVersions": [
        "17.06.03a.0.3"
      ],
      "template": “SOME_TEMPLATE",
      "templateId": "6b3d9c50-6d49-4faf-ad99-aaeeb15d4e55"
    }
  ]
}
```

Final Solution – SDWAN

- Use Information to Get Current Variable Values




```
{
  "data": [
    {
      "csv-status": "complete",
      "csv-deviceId": "ISR4331/K9-FLM225008MH",
      "csv-deviceIP": "192.168.255.21",
      "csv-host-name": "SOME_HOSTNAME",
      "User_Password": "cisco.123"
    }
  ]
}
```

Final Solution – SDWAN

- POST variables back to vManage with new password.
- Returns a Task ID

POST https://{{vManageIP}}:8443/dataservice/template/device/config/attachcli

Params Authorization Headers (10) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON

```
{
  "deviceTemplateList":[
  {
    "templateId":"6b3d9c50-6d49-4faf-ad99-aaeeb15d4e55",
    "device":[
    {
      "csv-status":"complete",
      "csv-deviceId":"ISR4331/K9-FLM225008MH",
      "csv-deviceIP":"192.168.255.21",
      "csv-host-name":"SOME_HOSTNAME",
      "User_Password":"I.Love.Cisco",
      "csv-templateId":"6b3d9c50-6d49-4faf-ad99-aaeeb15d4e55",
      "selected":"true"
      "pseudoCommitTimer":11
    }
    ],
    "isEdited":false,
    "isMasterEdited":false,
    "isDraftDisabled":false
  }
  ]
}
```

Body Cookies (1) Headers (12) Test Results

Pretty Raw Preview Visualize JSON

```
{
    "id": "push_file_template_configuration-5c036fa2-c54c-4ffa-b3a2-62376bcc9976"
}
```

Final Solution – SDWAN

- Monitor Task Status

GET https://{{vManageIP}}:8443/dataservice/device/action/status/push_file_template_configuration-5c036fa2-c54c-4ffa-b3a2-62376bcc9976

Params • Authorization Headers (8) Body Pre-request Script Tests • Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL


```
"summary": {
    "action": "push_file_template_configuration",
    "name": "Push CLI Template Configuration",
    "detailsURL": "/dataservice/device/action/status",
    "startTime": "1685714401674",
    "endTime": "1685714432519",
    "userSessionUserName": "jdb1",
    "userSessionIP": "172.31.251.101",
    "tenantName": "DefaultTenant",
    "total": 1,
    "status": "done",
    "count": {
        "Success": 1
    }
},
```



```
"data": [
    {
        "local-system-ip": "192.168.255.21",
        "statusType": "push_file_template_conf
        "activity": [
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:01 EDT] Configu
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:01 EDT] Generat
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:02 EDT] Checkin
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:02 EDT] Setting
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:03 EDT] Generat
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:16 EDT] Device
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:16 EDT] Updatin
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:16 EDT] Sending
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:26 EDT] Success
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:29 EDT] Device
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:32 EDT] Device:
            "[2-Jun-2023 10:00:32 EDT] Templat
        ],
        "scheduledAction": false,
        "system-ip": "192.168.255.21",
        "site-id": "3001",
        "templateId": "6b3d9c50-6d49-4faf-ad99
        "uuid": "ISR4331/K9-FLM225008MH",
        "tenant-id": "default",
```

Final Solution – SDA

- Login – Returns a Token to be used in header as X-Auth-Token

POST https://172.31.23.186/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token

API to obtain an access token, which remains valid for 1 hour. The token obtained using this API is required to be set as value to the X-Auth-Token HTTP Header for all API calls to Cisco DNA Center.

Cisco DevNet API Guide

Parameters Responses Code Preview

Request Header Parameters

Name	Description	DataType	Required	Default Value
Content-Type	Request body content type	string	Yes	application/json
Authorization	API supports both Basic auth and AES key encryption as Authorization token in header. AES key encryption is optional and can be enabled under DNAC System configuration. For Basic Auth: Authorization header is Base64 encoded string of "username:password", For example Authorization header will contain "Basic YWRtaW46TWFnbGV2MTIz", where YWRtaW46TWFnbGV2MTIz is the Base64 encoded string. For AES key encryption, Authorization header is Base64 encoded string of AES key. For example Authorization header will contain "CSCO-AES-256 credentials=2k/wGz48lp3ma9sM+2xiyQ==", where "2k/wGz48lp3ma9sM+2xiyQ==" is base64 encoded string of 256 bits AES key encrypted "username:password".	string	Yes	

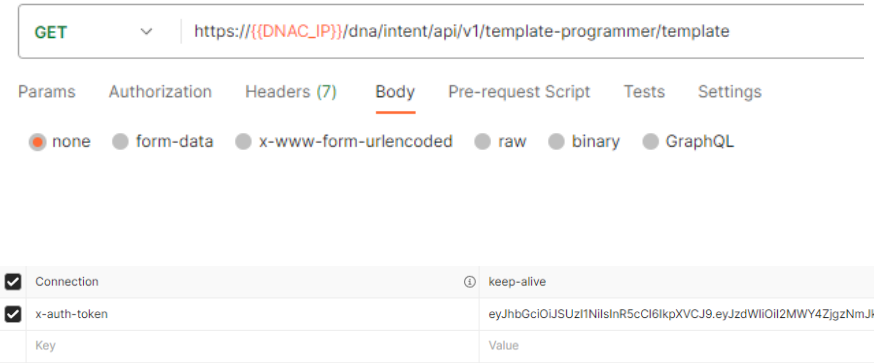
Final Solution – SDA

- CLI Template Created that configures the user on the device.

```
1  username {{USERNAME}} privilege 15 secret {{SECRET}}
2
```

Final Solution – SDA

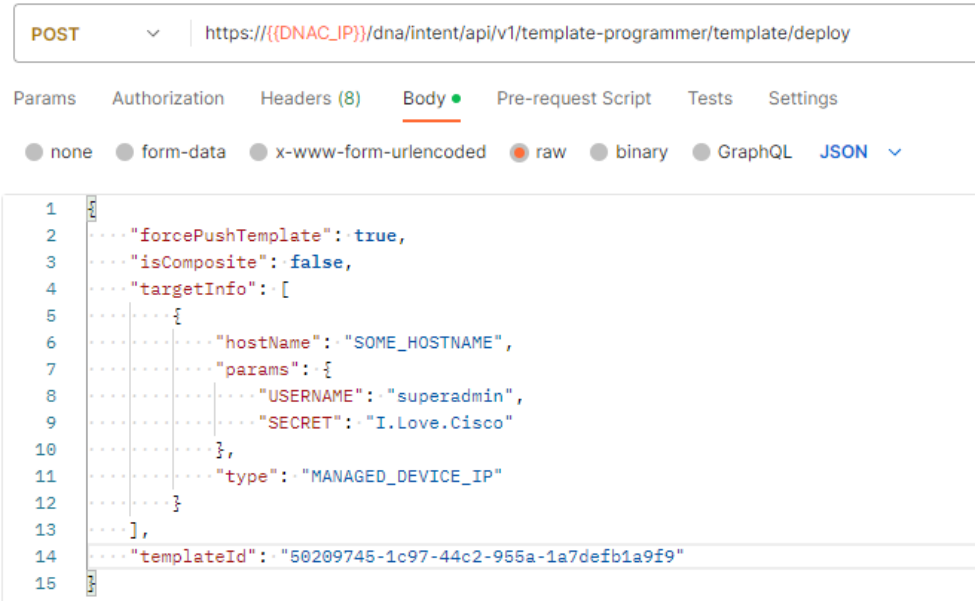
- Get template to deploy.




```
[
  {
    "name": “MySuperTemplate",
    "projectId": "0223b225-59b1-430a-95ef-4a548cf8d7aa",
    "templateId": "50209745-1c97-44c2-955a-1a7defb1a9f9",
    "versionsInfo": [
      {
        "id": "8860eed6-c039-4364-9aec-e4b00daaba01",
        "description": "",
        "author": "SYSTEM",
        "version": "1",
        "versionComment": "ImportedTemplate",
        "versionTime": 1646235247766
      }
    ]
  }
]
```

Final Solution – SDA

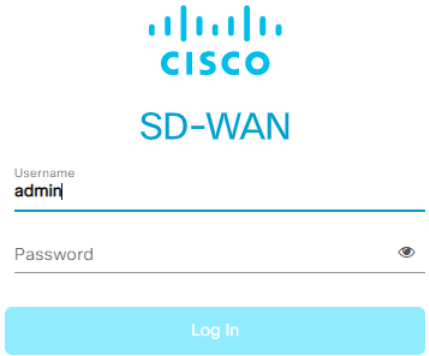
- Deploy template to target device.



Issues and Hiccups

- Static passwords for vManage/DNAC login
  - AAA service account for tool

- What about the ‘controllers’?
  - vManage API for vManage
  - DNAC via SSH for UI user and maglev



CI/CD Template Management

Use Case

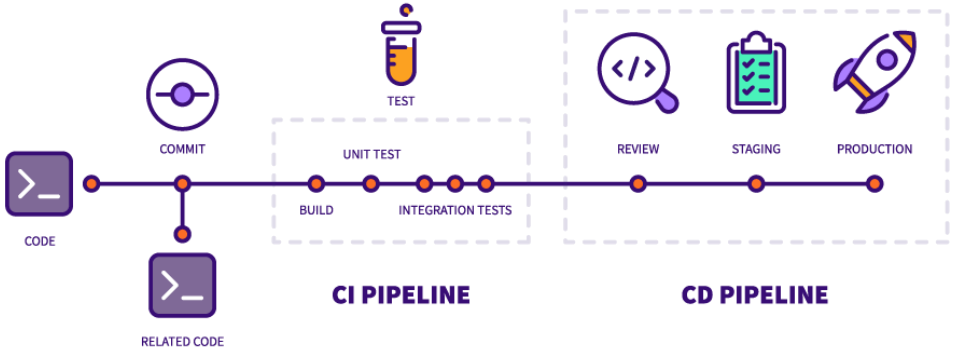
- Client Environments
  - SDWAN Dev
  - SDWAN QA
  - SDWAN Prod
- Template Requirements
  - Dev environment is for development and experimentation of new templates.
  - QA environment for testing validation of a version. Must match dev version.
  - QA templates ‘promoted’ to Prod. Must be exact match.

Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- Template Location
  - Three vManage deployments
  - Naming conventions
  - Device templates composed of feature templates
- Device Templates
  - Data structures
  - Feature template IDs are unique

Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- Template Management Tool
  - Promotion of device template
    - Requires exact feature templates
    - Same names and versions
  - Remove templates from Prod
    - If not matched in QA
- Workflow
  - Git repository for Dev
  - GitLab runner deploys to QA
  - Approval deploys to Prod



Final Solution

- Workflow initiated by developers.
  - New templates/versions are created in Dev vManage
  - Candidate template commit to Git repository
    - Data structure includes required Dev feature templates
  - GitLab workflow provisions versioned templates on QA vManage
  - QA testing and validation is performed.
    - If template is approved, GitLab continues
    - If template fails, removed from QA and notifications
  - GitLab provisions to Prod exact replica of Dev and QA version

Issues and Hiccups

- Unique feature template IDs on Dev
  - Different from QA
  - Different from Prod
  - Script used to marry IDs to names and update

- Who created the template?
  - All QA and Prod templates only created by the runner's user
  - All others are removed

Name	Description	Type	Device Model	Device Templates	Resource Group	Devices Attached	Updated By
System	System	vSmart System	vManage	1	global	0	admin
AAA	AAA	AAA	vManage	1	global	0	testadmin
NTP	NTP	NTP	vManage	1	global	0	admin
VPN0	VPN0	vSmart VPN	vManage	1	global	0	admin
VPN0_Interface	VPN0 Interface	vManage Interface	vManage	1	global	0	admin
VPN512_Interface	VPN 512 Interface	vManage Interface	vManage	1	global	0	admin
VPN512	VPN 512	vSmart VPN	vManage	1	global	0	admin
Banner	Banner	Banner	vManage	1	global	0	admin

New Client Segmentation

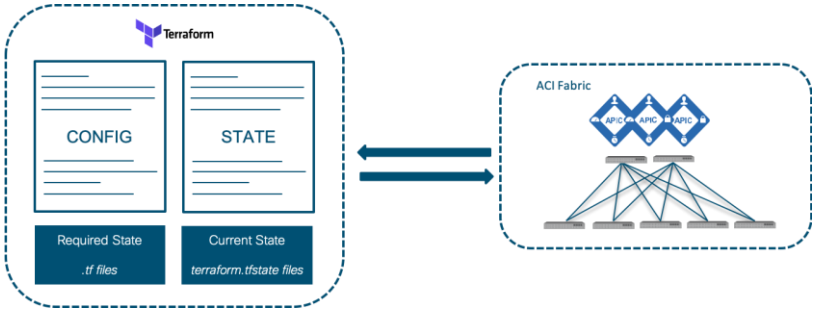
Use Case

- Multiple Domains
  - SDWAN
  - ACI

- Business Requirements
  - Managed call center services.
  - Each client must be segmented from all others.
  - New client onboarding requires configurations on many devices in many locations.
  - ACI provides segmented services. Segmentation is maintained to remote locations through SDWAN.

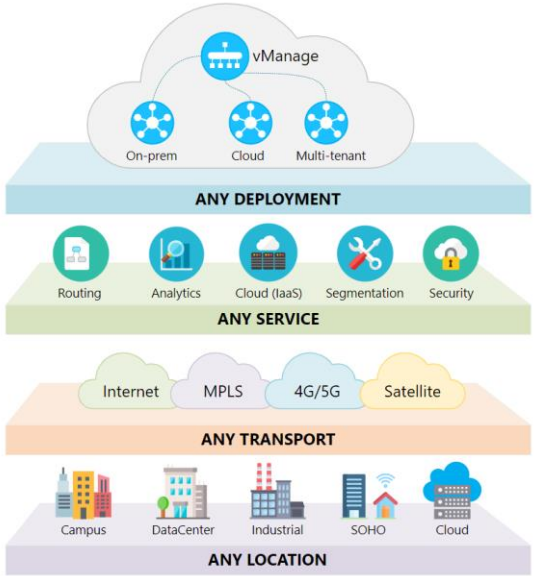
Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- ACI
  - Create new tenant
    - New IP pools
    - New bridge domains
    - New L3Out handoffs
- Workflow
  - Leverage Terraform
  - New client plan folder from template
  - Naming convention includes client name for uniqueness
  - Variable values different per client, rest of plan is consistent.



Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- SDWAN
  - Different clients exist at different sites
  - Different sites have
    - Different combinations of clients
    - Different amount of clients
- Workflow
  - vManage API Login/Token
  - Create client Service VPN feature template
  - Identify template for a site
  - Uprev template with additional service VPN
  - Provision with additional client data



Final Solution

- Workflow initiated by python script.
  - ACI client folder created from templates
  - Commit into Git repository
- GitLab Runner performs
  - Terraform init, plan, apply for ACI updates
  - ACI client validation
  - Deploy services to VMware environment
  - Provision DC and Remote cEdge updates
  - End to end network validation

Final Solution – ACI

- Client Folder File Structure
  - client1
    - main.tf Complete Terraform file for one ACI tenant.
    - variables.tf Variables specific to the tenant.
    - sdwan.csv CSV of the DC and remote site IP addressing required.

Final Solution – ACI

```
# Bridge Domains
resource "aci_bridge_domain" "bds" {
  for_each                = var.bds
  name                    = each.key
  tenant_dn               = aci_tenant.tenant1.id
  relation_fv_rs_ctx      = aci_vrf.vrf1.id
  relation_fv_rs_bd_to_out = [for key, value in var.epgs :
        data.aci_l3_outside.shared_l3_out.id if value.external_access == true &&
        value.bd == each.key]
}

# Bridge Domains Subnets
resource "aci_subnet" "subnets" {
  for_each    = { for key, value in var.epgs : key => value }
  parent_dn   = aci_bridge_domain.bds[var.epgs[each.key].bd].id
  ip          = var.bds[var.epgs[each.key].bd].ip
  scope       = each.value.external_access ? ["public", "shared"] : ["private"]
}
```

```
# Bridge Domains and Subnets
variable “bds" {
  default = {
    "192.168.100.0_24" = {
      ip = "192.168.100.1/24"
    },
    "192.168.101.0_24" = {
      ip = "192.168.101.1/24"
    },
    "192.168.102.0_24" = {
      ip = "192.168.102.1/24"
    }
  }
}
```

https://github.com/datacenter/Terraform-recipes-for-ACI

Final Solution – SDWAN

- Clone base Service VPN Template

POST https://{{vmanage}}:8443/dataservice/template/feature

Params Authorization Headers (9) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON

```
{
    "templateName":"VPN{{id}}_{{name}}_v1",
    "templateDescription":"Service VPN {{id}} for Client {{name}}. Uses Standard vlan {{vlan}}.",
    "templateType":"cisco_vpn",
    "deviceType":[
                "vedge-CSR-1000v",
                "vedge-ISR-4331",
                "vedge-ISR-4351",
                "vedge-ISR-4431",
                "vedge-ISR-4451-X",
                "vedge-ASR-1001-HX",
                "vedge-ASR-1002-X",
                "vedge-ASR-1002-HX",
                "vedge-ASR-1001-X"
            ],
```

Final Solution – SDWAN

- Repeat these steps at each location requiring the new VPN
  - Information is part of the CSV file for programmatic execution

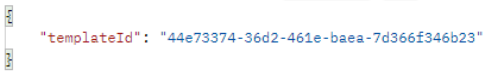
- Identify the current template attached at the site
- Obtain JSON of template definition
- Update JSON to add the new VPN template (and buildout)
- POST new device template to vManage
- Attach device(s) to the new template

Final Solution – SDWAN

- GET Current Device Template JSON

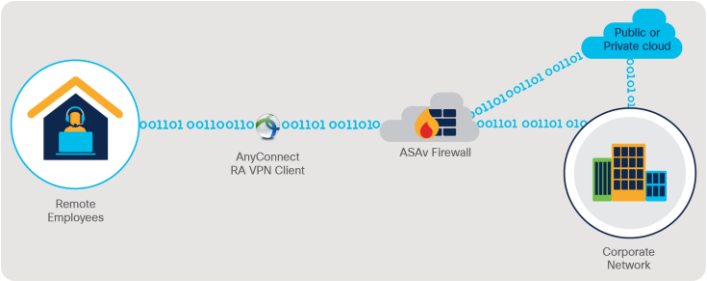
Final Solution – SDWAN

- POST the New, Updated Template Structure Back – Returns a new



Issues and Hiccups

- Additional domains
  - ASAv deployments and configurations
  - Non-ACI Nexus platforms in DCs
- Client customizations
  - Standardization is your friend
  - Support for client specific configurations on ASAv



“Everyone knew it was impossible, until a fool who didn’t know came along and did it.”

Albert Einstein

vManage HA/DR

Disclaimer

- Using these vManage APIs incorrectly will break your HA cluster.

GET https://{{vManageIP}}:8443/dataservice/clusterManagement/list

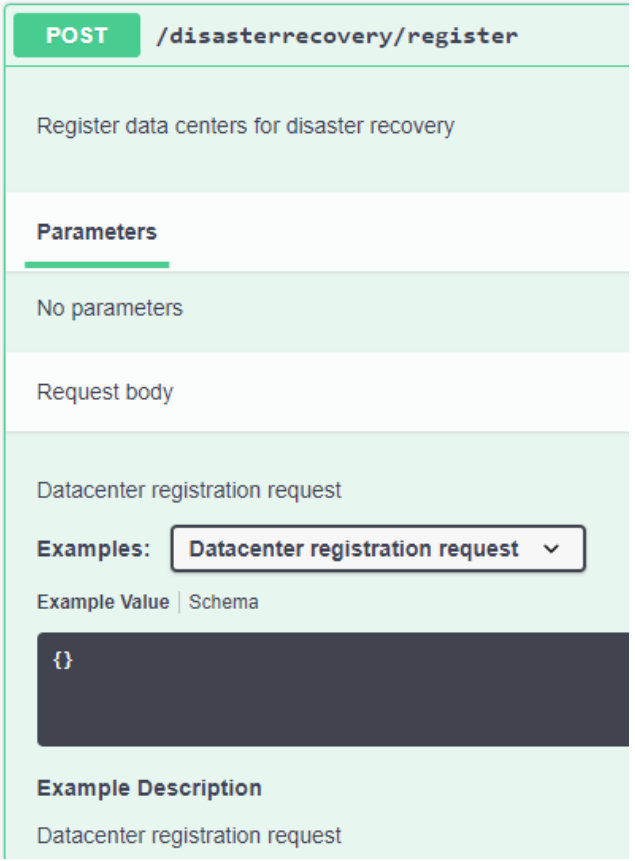
- **vmanageID** to **deviceIP** mapping MUST be maintained in all API calls.


```
"data": [
    {
        "isIPConfigured": true,
        "data": [
            {
                "vmanageID": "0",
                "configJson": {
                    "uuid": "4352535f-8c1c-4e1d-b3ec-112b6b1ba4e0",
                    "host-name": "DCS_vManage1",
                    "deviceIP": "10.114.3.1",
                    "state": "Ready",
                    "container-manager": false,
                    "persona": "COMPUTE_AND_DATA"
                }
            },
            {
                "vmanageID": "1",
                "configJson": {
                    "uuid": "f92202ba-07cf-4ffe-ac7c-96cb309bc14b",
                    "host-name": "DCS_vManage2",
                    "deviceIP": "10.114.3.2",
                    "state": "Ready",
                    "container-manager": false,
                    "persona": "COMPUTE_AND_DATA"
                }
            },
            {
                "vmanageID": "2",
                "configJson": {
                    "uuid": "a175cef9-b1b7-4479-801a-063f86cf8c18",
                    "host-name": "DCS_vManage3",
                    "deviceIP": "10.114.3.3",
                    "state": "Ready",
                    "container-manager": false,
                    "persona": "COMPUTE_AND_DATA"
                }
            }
        ]
```

Use Case

- HA and DR cluster passwords must be updated.
  - Exist in ISE/TACACS server.
  - Allows full netadmin role.

- Note: Documentation of the payloads of HA/DR API calls is incomplete.

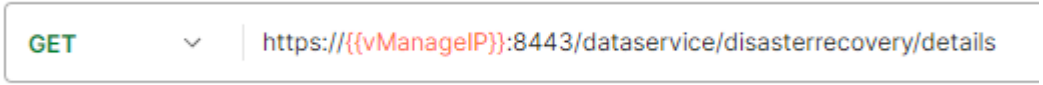


Solution Breakdown – One Piece at a Time

- Disable Disaster Recovery
  - Pause DR Replication
  - Deregister DR Devices
- Edit HA Cluster Configuration
- Enable Disaster Recovery

Final Solution

- Track DR Replication Status



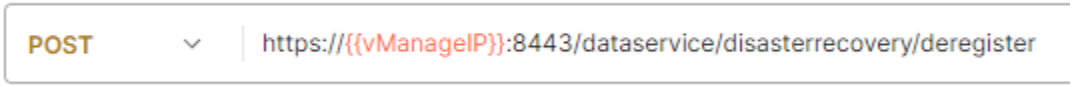

```
{
  "replicationDetails": [
    {
      "lastReplicated": 1682007190157,
      "exportDuration": "45 secs",
      "exportSize": "7.189 MB",
      "replicationStatus": "Success"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
{
   "replicationDetails": []
}
```

Final Solution

- Pause Disaster Recovery Replication

- Deregister Disaster Recovery



Response: {"id":"15fcf8fe-e3d1-4d73-8ff7-92906691b183"}

Track the status of the Task ID. It will take 10 or more minutes to complete.

Final Solution

- Get the HA cluster list.

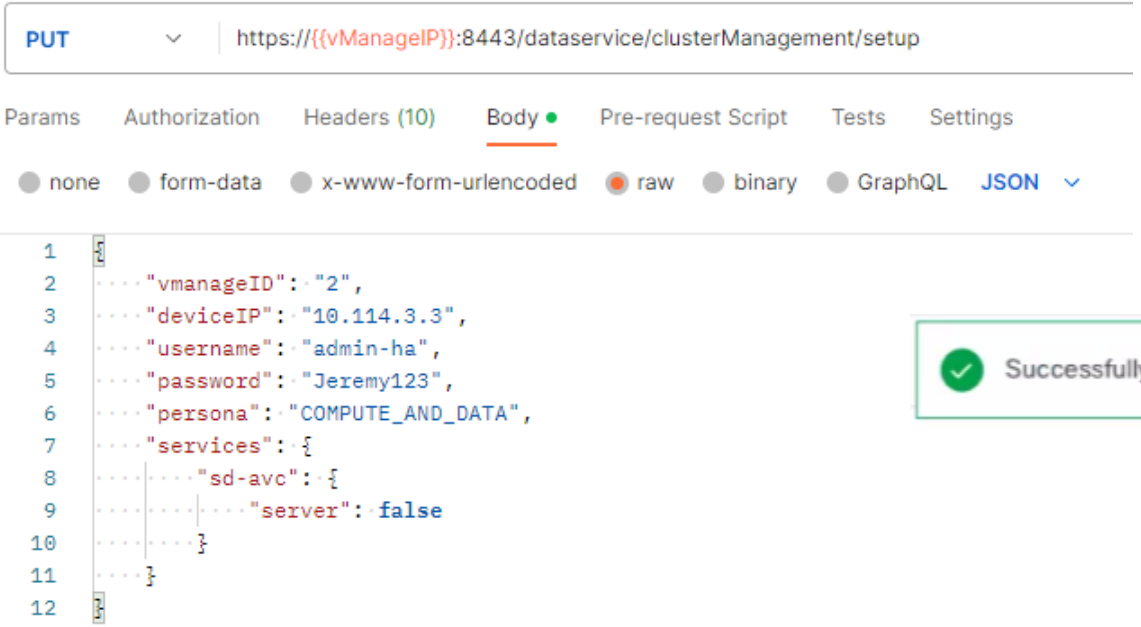
GET https://{{vManageIP}}:8443/dataservice/clusterManagement/list

- Repeat these steps for both HA clusters


```
"data": [
    {
        "isIPConfigured": true,
        "data": [
            {
                "vmanageID": "0",
                "configJson": {
                    "uuid": "4352535f-8c1c-4e1d-b3ec-112b6b1ba4e0",
                    "host-name": "DCS_vManage1",
                    "deviceIP": "10.114.3.1",
                    "state": "Ready",
                    "container-manager": false,
                    "persona": "COMPUTE_AND_DATA"
                }
            },
            {
                "vmanageID": "1",
                "configJson": {
                    "uuid": "f92202ba-07cf-4ffe-ac7c-96cb309bc14b",
                    "host-name": "DCS_vManage2",
                    "deviceIP": "10.114.3.2",
                    "state": "Ready",
                    "container-manager": false,
                    "persona": "COMPUTE_AND_DATA"
                }
            },
            {
```

Final Solution

- Change the HA cluster password. (not a list, called for each



Final Solution

- Validate the DR cluster members with new credentials.

POST https://{{vManageIP}}:8443/dataservice/disasterrecovery/validateNodes

Params Authorization Headers (10) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

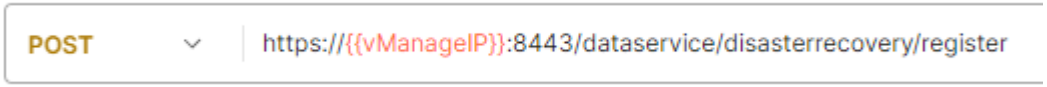
none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary GraphQL JSON

```
[
    {
        "ip":"10.115.3.1",
        "username":"{{dr_username}}",
        "password":"{{dr_password}}"
    },
    {
        "ip":"10.114.3.1",
        "username":"{{dr_username}}",
        "password":"{{dr_password}}"
    }
]
```

```
[
    {
        "ip": "10.115.3.1",
        "isReachable": true
    },
    {
        "ip": "10.114.3.1",
        "isReachable": true
    }
]
```

Final Solution

- Recreate the DR cluster with new credentials.



- Body data structure on following pages.

Final Solution

POST https://{{vManageIP}}:8443/dataservice/disasterrecovery/register

```
{
    "dataCenters": [
        {
            "name":"DC1",
            "nmsPersonality":"nms_user",
            "dcPersonality":"primary",
            "mgmtIPAddress":"10.114.3.1",
            "username":"{{dr_username}}",
            "password":"{{dr_password}}"
        },
        {
            "name":"DC2",
            "nmsPersonality":"nms_user",
            "dcPersonality":"secondary",
            "mgmtIPAddress":"10.115.3.1",
            "username":"{{dr_username}}",
            "password":"{{dr_password}}"
        }
    ],
```

Final Solution

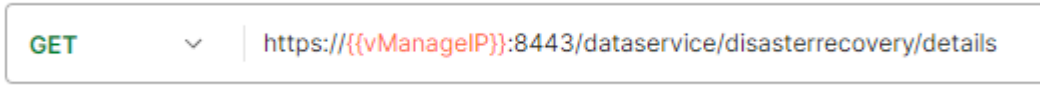
```
"disasterRecoverySettings":
        {
            "delayThreshold":"2",
            "startTime":"12:00am",
            "interval":"30"
        },
    "vbonds":[
        {
            "name":"",
            "ip":"10.114.4.1",
            "username":"{{adminUsername}}",
            "password":"{{adminPassword}}"
        },
        {
            "name":"",
            "ip":"10.115.4.3",
            "username":"{{adminUsername}}",
            "password":"{{adminPassword}}"
        }
    ]
}
```

Final Solution

- Response returns the Task ID.

- Monitor the Task ID. Completion will take 10 minutes.

- Repeat the DR Replication Status API.



Unusual APIs

DNAC API Authentication

POST https://172.31.23.186/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token

API to obtain an access token, which remains valid for 1 hour. The token obtained using this API is required to be set as value to the X-Auth-Token HTTP Header for all API calls to Cisco DNA Center.

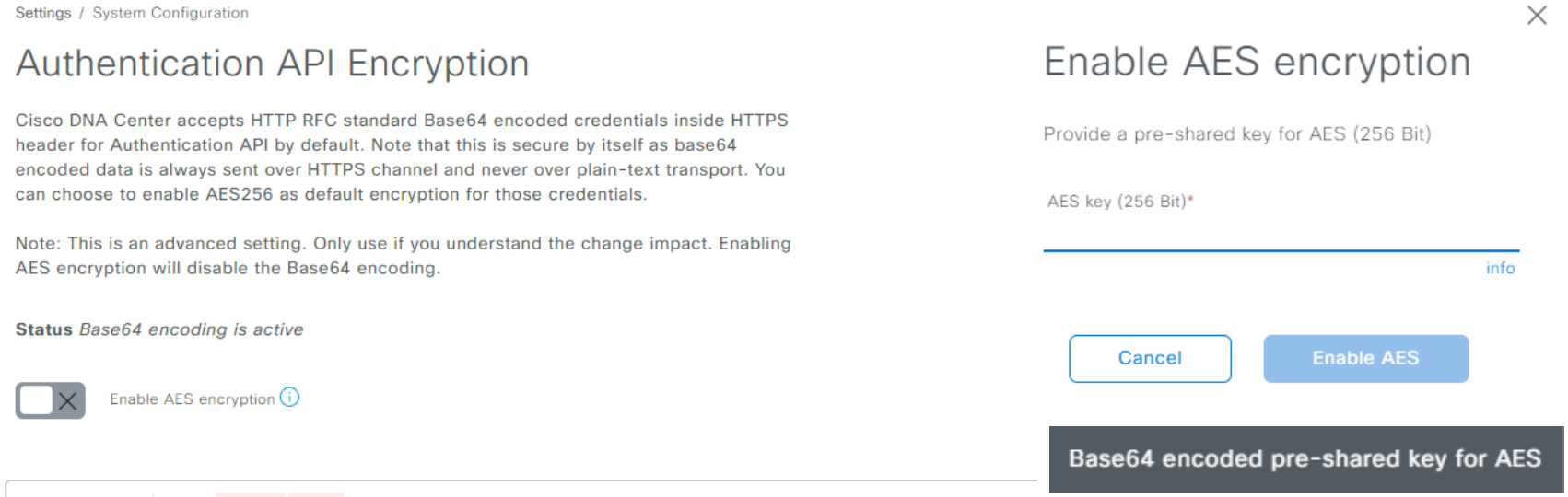
Cisco DevNet API Guide

Parameters Responses Code Preview

Request Header Parameters

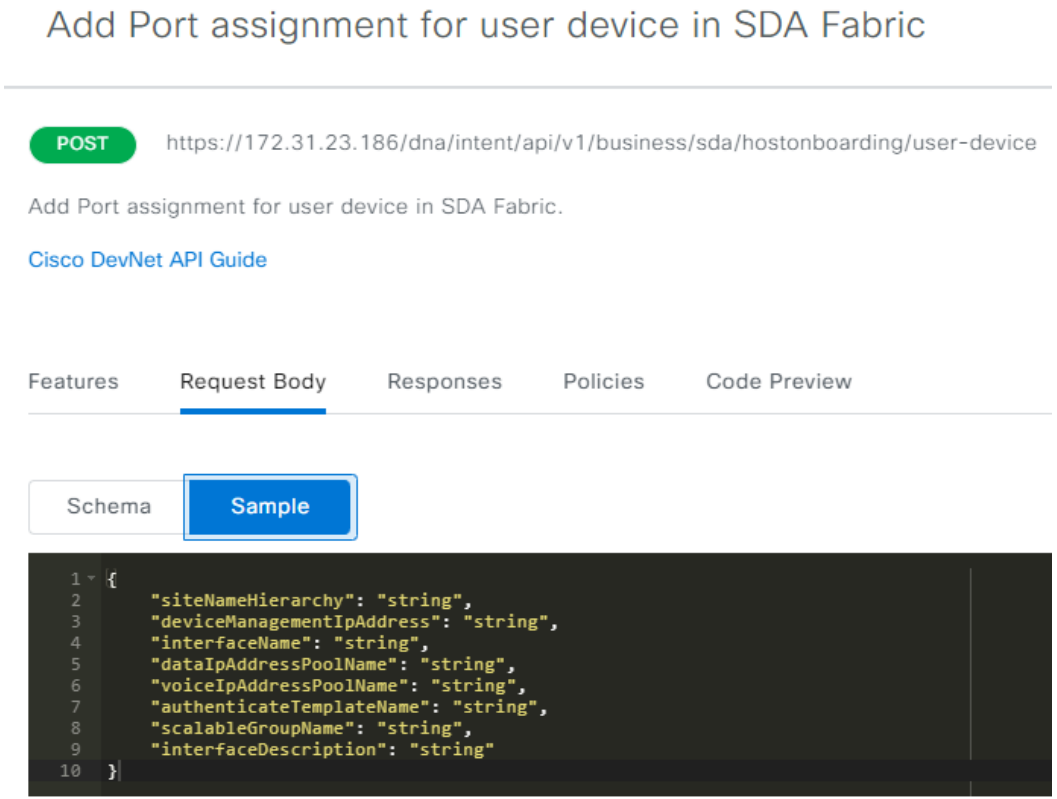
Name	Description	DataType	Required	Default Value
Content-Type	Request body content type	string	Yes	application/json
Authorization	API supports both Basic auth and AES key encryption as Authorization token in header. AES key encryption is optional and can be enabled under DNAC System configuration. For Basic Auth: Authorization header is Base64 encoded string of "username:password", For example Authorization header will contain "Basic YWRtaW46TWFnbGV2MTIz", where YWRtaW46TWFnbGV2MTIz is the Base64 encoded string. For AES key encryption, Authorization header is Base64 encoded string of AES key. For example Authorization header will contain "CSCO-AES-256 credentials=2k/wGz48lp3ma9sM+2xiyQ==", where "2k/wGz48lp3ma9sM+2xiyQ==" is base64 encoded string of 256 bits AES key encrypted "username:password".	string	Yes	

DNAC API Authentication

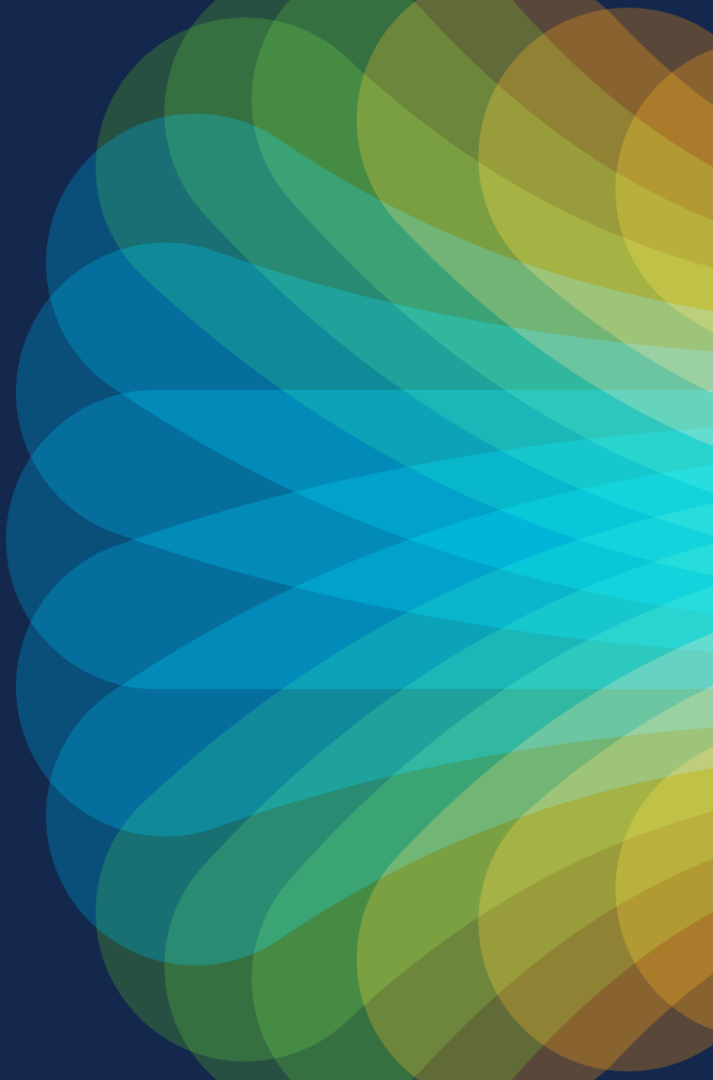


SDA Fabric Edge Static Port Assignment

- Only configures one interface.
- Each call requires 40-60 seconds for DNAC to process. (per switch)
- Interface list to be supported.



Q&A



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Attendees who fill out a minimum of four session surveys and the overall event survey will get **Cisco Live-branded socks** (while supplies last)!

Attendees will also earn 100 points in the **Cisco Live Challenge** for every survey completed.

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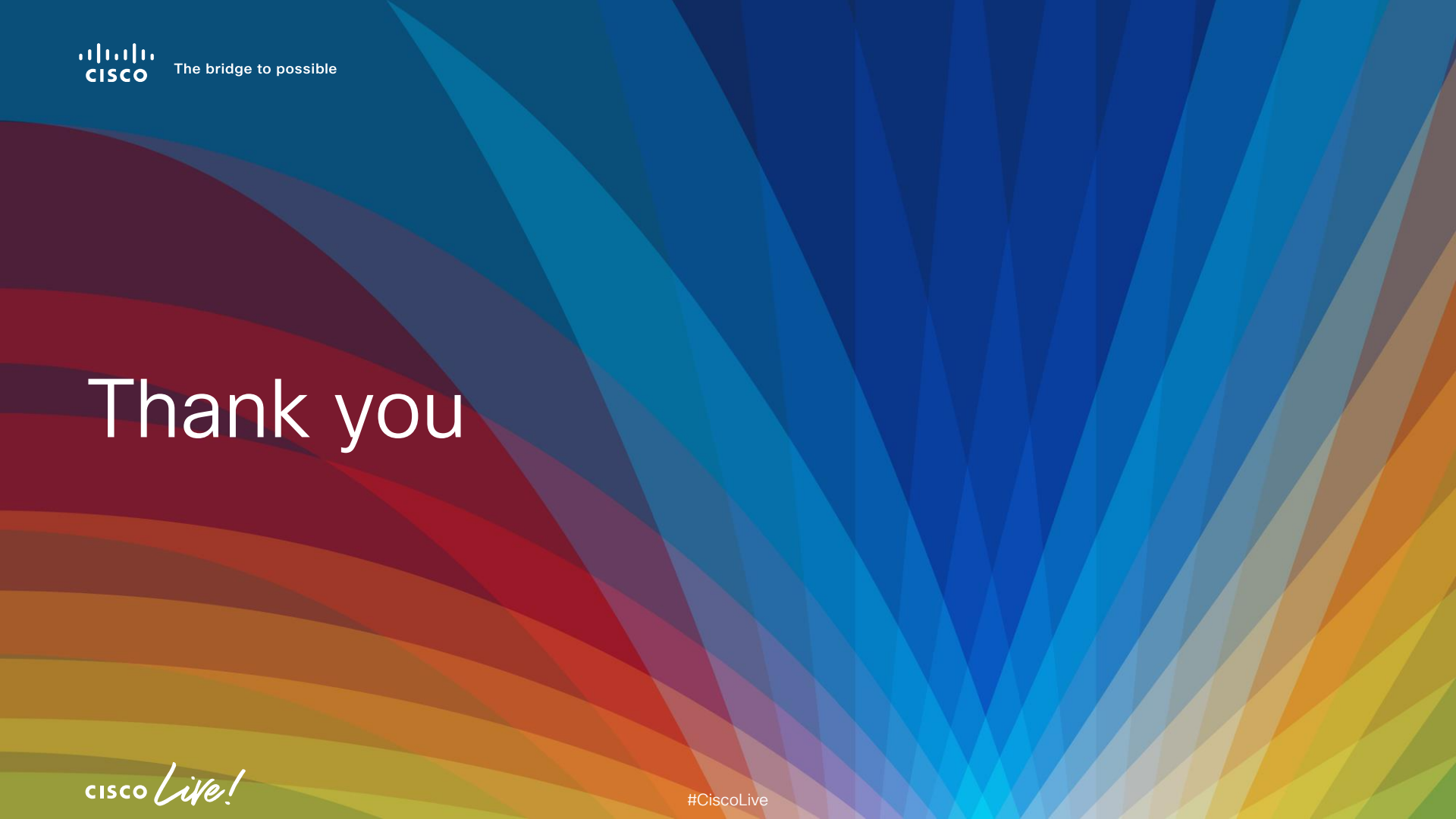
- Book your one-on-one Meet the Engineer meeting
- Attend the interactive education with DevNet, Capture the Flag, and Walk-in Labs
- Visit the On-Demand Library for more sessions at www.CiscoLive.com/on-demand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Thank you
cisco Live!
#CiscoLive

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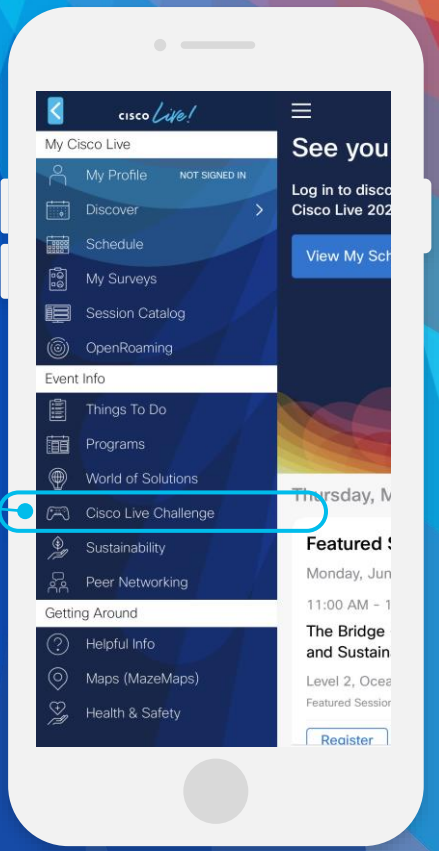
How:

1. Open the Cisco Events App.
2. Click on 'Cisco Live Challenge' in the side menu.
3. Click on View Your Badges at the top.
4. Click the + at the bottom of the screen and scan the QR code:

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Let's go
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