



The bridge to possible

Experience Telemetry – Driving Insights and Actions

Marisol Palmero, Technical Leader, CPX
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Cisco Webex App

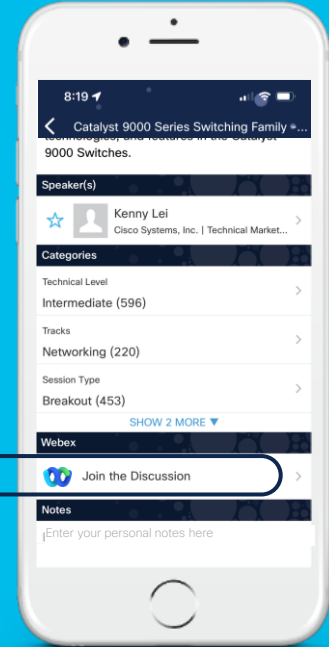
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Abstract

Technologies have long been deployed at scale to improve network reliability. However, they all rely on a technical approach: detecting a failure or thresholds which trigger actions to meet app SLAs.

Experience Telemetry defines a new paradigm – measuring and improving the overall user experience, fuelled by AI/ML, offering many options to accelerate time to value of technology investments.

Come to this session to join in on a fun, engaging, and thought-provoking review of how Experience Telemetry is changing what is possible with networks and apps, both today and tomorrow!

By Way of Introduction ...

I am **Technical Lead** with the Customer and Partner Experience Organization, and have been with Cisco for 24 years.

My area of expertise has been Network Management for many years, with actual focus on Service Delivery Network and Automation Technologies.

Currently leading projects across the company involving different business entities, with a common focus to standardize data ingestion in CX Cloud platform.

I have a special interest in **Telemetry** and during the last 18 months, with special focus on **Sustainability**.

Marisol Palmero
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By Way of Introduction ...

I am currently a Cisco Fellow in the Customer and Partner Experience Organization. I will have been with Cisco for 23 years this summer. I lead an amazing team of global industry recognized Distinguished , Principals and Technical engineering leaders. Our areas of focus are around Large Customer Deployments, Customer Co-innovation, New Technology and Solution incubations.

I also serve as the executive sponsor for our ONEx Organization Senior Technical Talent which stands at 230+ strong. I have a background in Enterprise and Service Provider networking, cloud and security Solutions. In addition to data and telemetry analytics with an affinity toward driving vertical based outcomes.

Yenu Gobena
VP, Cisco Fellow
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Agenda

- Out with the old, in with the new:
Model-Driven Telemetry
- Operational vs. *Experience* Telemetry
- Real-world examples:
Experience Telemetry use cases
- Key Takeaways

Out with the Old, In with the New: Model-Driven Telemetry



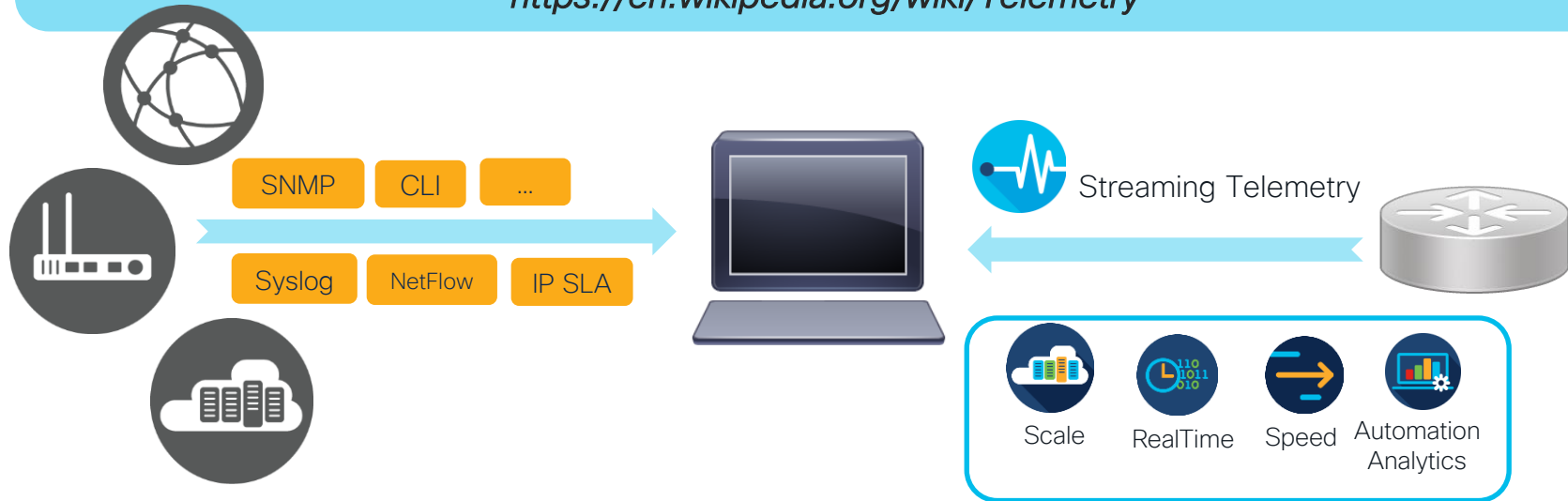
Telemetry

What is it?

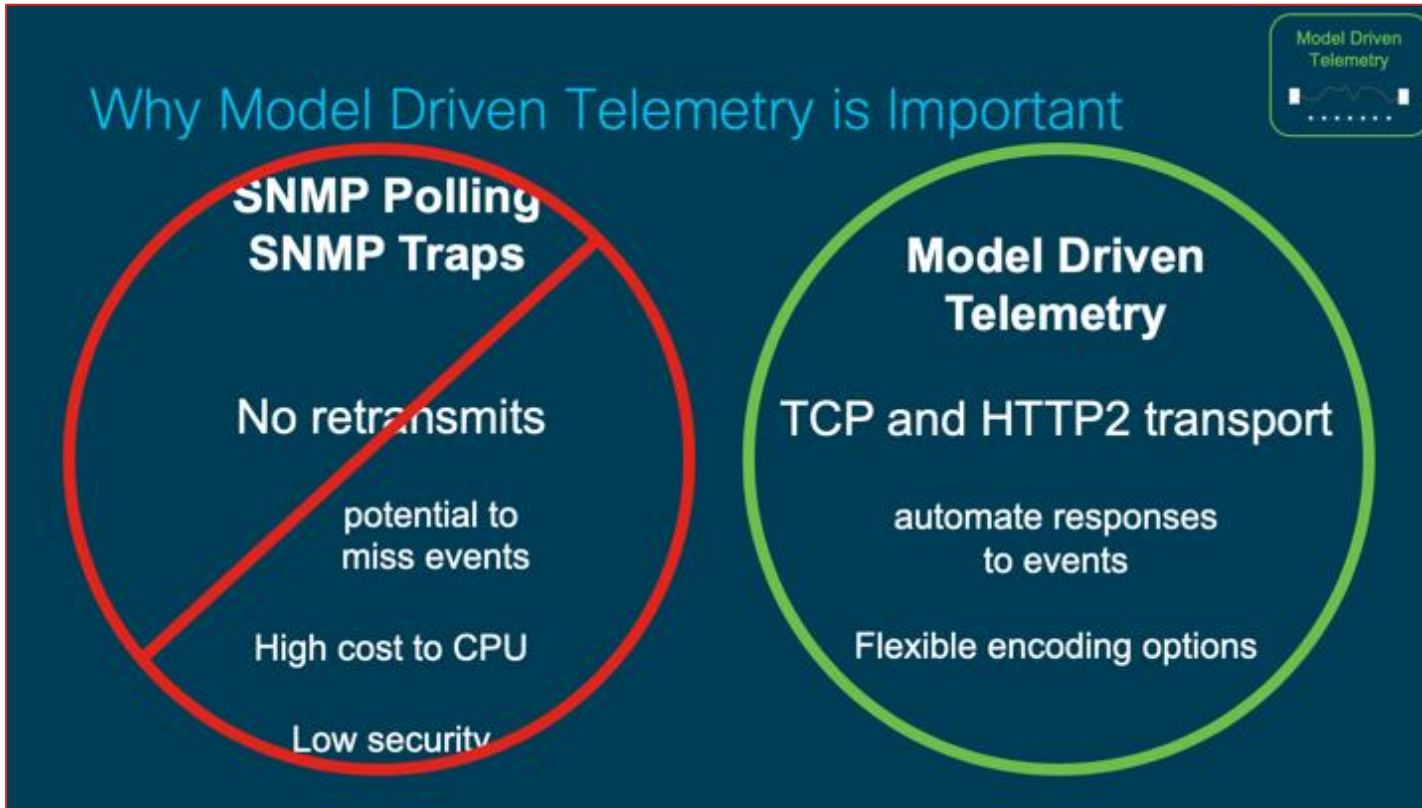
Telemetry: An **automated** communications **process** by which **measurements** and other data are **collected** at remote or inaccessible points and **transmitted** to receiving equipment **for monitoring**.

The word is derived from Greek roots: **tele** = **remote**, and **metron** = **measure**.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telemetry>



Telemetry History

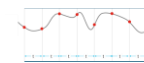


What is new about Telemetry?

Model Driven Telemetry (MDT)

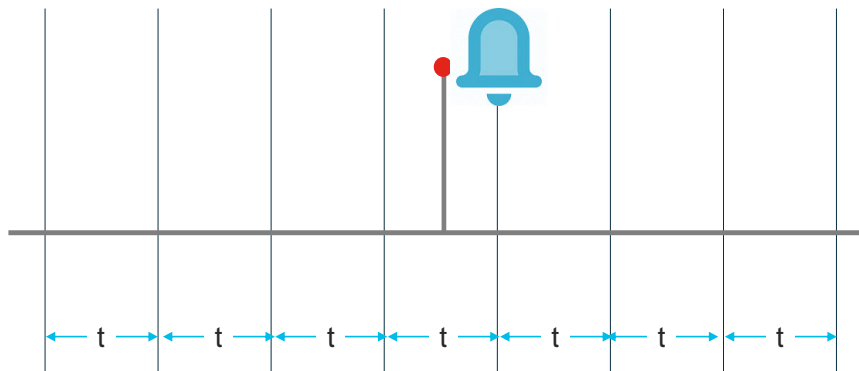
- Provides a **mechanism** to stream data from a **model-driven telemetry-capable device** to a destination:
 - Push vs Pull
 - Subscriber-based
 - Combines periodic subscriptions with Event-driven
 - Scalability
 - Diversification of manageability

MDT can ensure that those vast quantities of data are truly usable,
when they are well structured



MDT Publication Types

On-Change

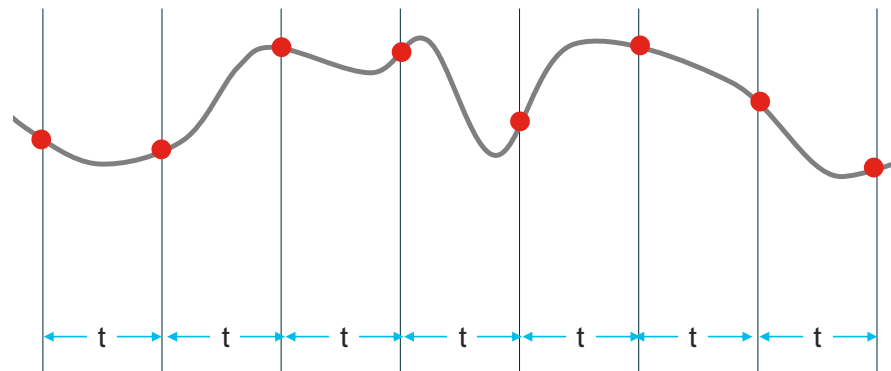


NETCONF-based Notifications

Event Notifications (failed login, etc)

Feature Model “On-Change” Notifications

Periodic



Feature Model “Periodic” Notifications

Telemetry Subscriptions

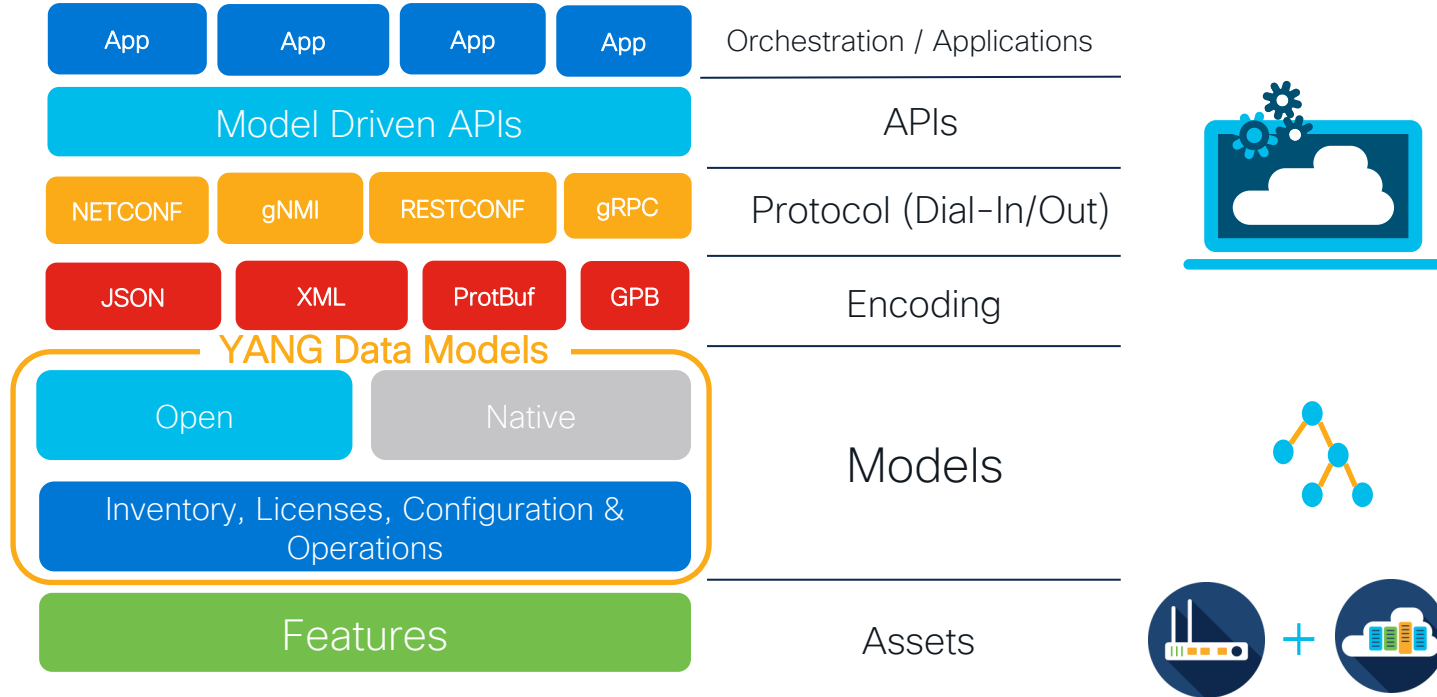
via CLI

```
telemetry ietf subscription 101
encoding encode-kvgpb
filter xpath /memory-ios-xe-oper:
memory-statistics/memory-statistic
stream yang-push
update-policy periodic 6000
source-vrf Mgmt-intf
receiver ip address 10.10.1.45 57555
protocol grpc-tcp
```

via YANG Data Model

```
"mdt-config-data": {
  "mdt-subscription": [ {
    "subscription-id": "102",
    "base": {
      "stream": "yang-push",
      "encoding": "encode-kvgpb",
      "period": "6000",
      "xpath": "/memory-ios-xe-oper:memory-
        statistics/memory-statistic"
    }
    "mdt-receivers": {
      "address": "10.10.1.45"
      "port": "57555" }
    }
  ]
}
```

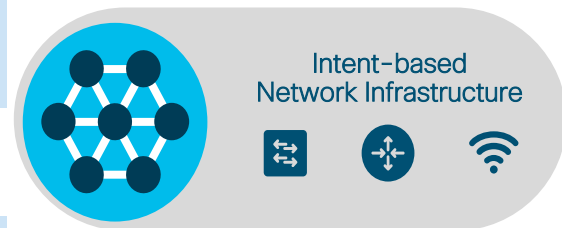
Data Model Driven Telemetry with YANG



YANG Data Models are the foundation of automation Structured, Well-Defined, Programmable Network API

Model Driven Telemetry Interfaces

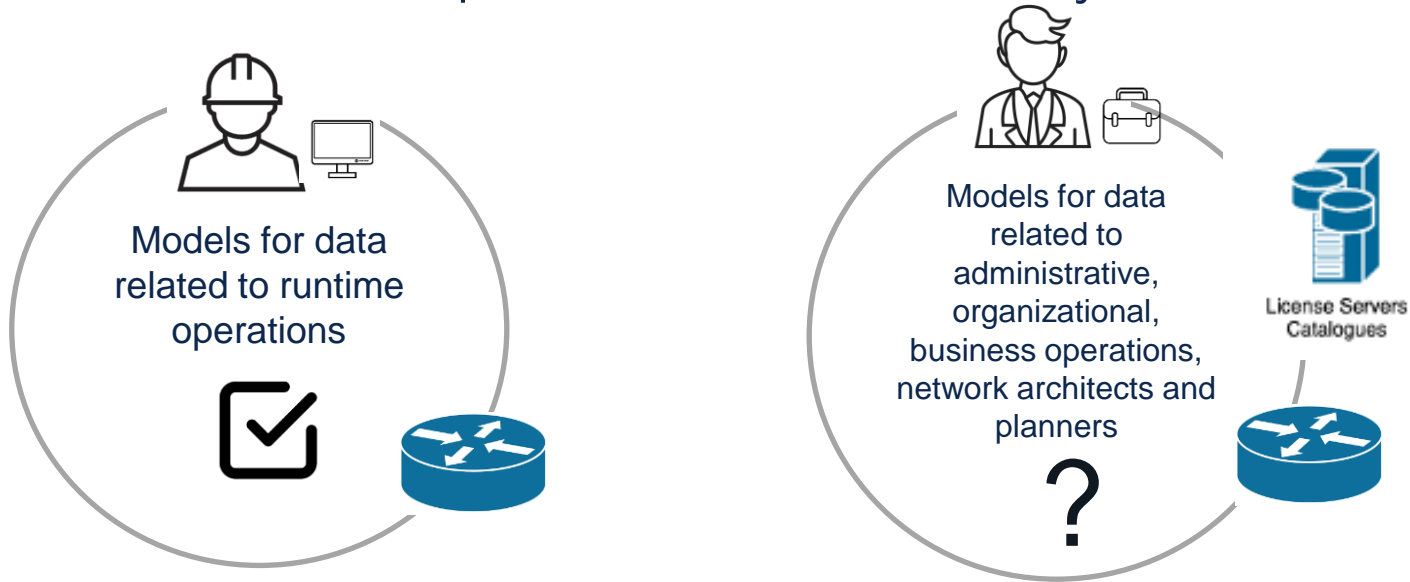
	NETCONF	gRPC	gNMI
Supported	16.6+	16.10+	16.12+
Method	Dial-In, pull	Dial-Out, push	Dial-In, pull
Configuration	Per session	Configuration based	Per session
Telemetry Receiver	Client	Server	Client
Encoding	XML	JSON + Protobuf	JSON_IETF
Security	SSH + Keys	Plain Text	TLS Certificate
Data Models	YANG	YANG	YANG



Operational vs. Experience Telemetry



Operational vs. Experience Telemetry



Objective: Enhance & improve the ability to quantify user experience through the use of asset(s), features(s) and/or licences(s).

References:

<https://www.ietf.org/live/previous/live104/ietf104-hostser>

<https://www.claise.be/telemetry-model-driven-telemetry-operational-telemetry-business-telemetry-you-name-it-telemetry/>

How to Classify Telemetry Data?

It depends on who you talk to...

Operational Telemetry

In IT, we often think of telemetry as the mechanism by which we learn about how our networks (or other devices) are *operating* – interface utilization, up/down status, etc.

How to Classify Telemetry Data?

It depends on who you talk to...

Operational Telemetry

In IT, we often think of telemetry as the mechanism by which we learn about how our networks (or other devices) are *operating* – interface utilization, up/down status, etc.

Experience Telemetry

However – telemetry can provide us with valuable data about anything!

Metrics relevant to our business can be just as helpful as metrics about our operations. Business developers and executives talk about business telemetry; at Cisco we refer to this as **Experience Telemetry**.

What does Experience Telemetry look like?

- Report the business value of a solution, device, or other asset
 - Asset Identification – a unique product, feature, user, ...
 - Associated entities / dependencies
 - License – one time purchase, subscription
 - State – (de-)activated
 - Usage – Usage information for the entity, utilization, performance, ...

Experience telemetry often uses Operational telemetry objects!

How to Classify Telemetry Data?

Operational Telemetry

Best practices that apply to Operational Telemetry also apply to Experience Telemetry – such as the importance of **standardizing** and **modeling** your data.

Experience Telemetry

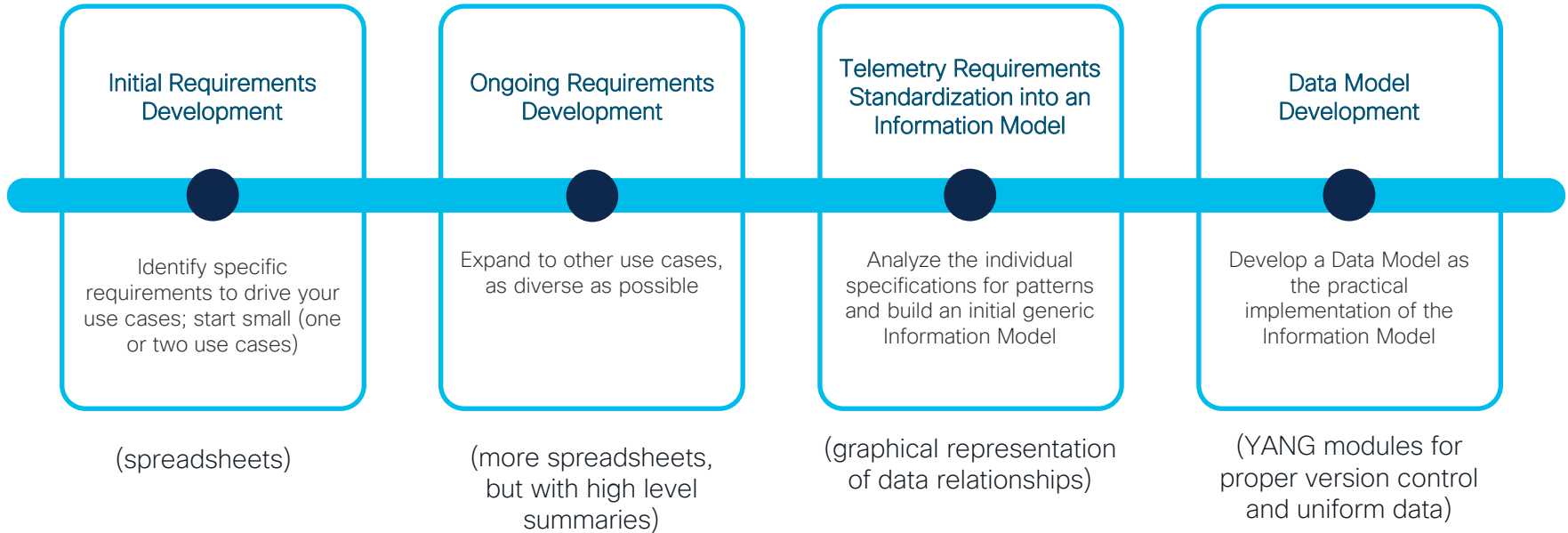
```
47     "Assets Container";
48     list asset {
49       key "id";
50       description
51         "Asset ID";
52       leaf id {
53         type cx-telemetry-common:asset-id;
54         description
55           "Unique identifier for the hardware or s
56       }
57       /// FIXME: will this id be separate from SN?
58       leaf vendor-id {
59         type string;
60         description
61           "Vendor / Manufacturer name or identifie
62       /// FIXME: define via typedef in cx-teleme
63     }
64   }
65 }

49     description
50     "Licenses";
51     list license {
52       key "id";
53       description
54         "License ID";
55       leaf id {
56         type cx-telemetry-common:license-id-t;
57         description
58           "Universal identifier for a license or bun
59       /// def
60     }
61     leaf model {
62       type cx-telemetry-common:license-model-t;
63       mandatory true;
64       description
65         "License Model or Type";
66     }
67   }
68 }

49     description
50     "Features";
51     list feature {
52       key "id";
53       description
54         "Feature
55       leaf id {
56         type string;
57         description
58           "Iden
59       /// Ide
60     }
61     leaf name {
62       type string;
63       description
64         "Frie
65     }
66   }
67 }

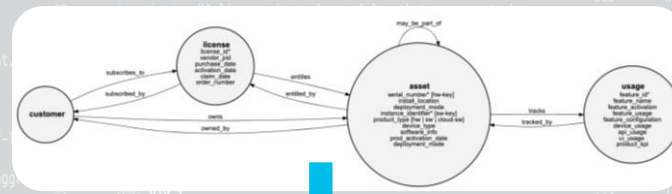
```

Our Modeling Journey





Modeling in YANG



```
ietf-lmo-assets-inventory.yang
73
74 identity asset {
75   base ietf-lmo-common:lmo-class;
76   description
77     "An asset is a hardware component, a service component,
78     or a software component. An asset can also be physical or virtual";
79 }
80
81 augment /ietf-lmo:lmos/ietf-lmo:lmo/ietf-lmo:inst {
82   when "derived-from-or-self(../ietf-lmo:lmo-class, 'ietf-
83   description
84     "Assets container includes attributes that add the agg
85   view";
86 }
87
88 leaf role {
89   type identityref {
90     base ietf-lmo-common:role;
91   }
92   description
93     "What the role of a given device/component is in the
94     network. This attribute normally will be configured on
95     specific component during setup";
96 }
97
98 leaf aggregation {
99   type boolean;
100   must "../number-of-instances = 1 or current() = 'true'";
101   default false;
102   description
103     "Asset aggregation; e.g., false (default) or true";
104 }
105
106 leaf number-of-instances {
107   type uint32;
108   default 1;
109   description
110     "Number of instances or endpoints covered by the aggreg
111     asset. If different from 1, it should enforce that
112     aggregation attribute is set to true";
113 }
114
115 leaf platform-dependency-os {
116   type identityref {
117     base ietf-lmo-common:platform-dependency-os;
118   }
119   description
120     "Operating system for the asset to be deployed.";
121 }
122
123 container install-location {
124   uses ietf-geo-location:geo-location;
125   description
126     "Physical installed location of the product. Location i
127     provided based on what customer/user configures";
128 }
129
130 leaf deployment-mode {
131   type identityref {
132     base ietf-lmo-common:deployment-mode;
133   }
134 }
135
136 leaf identity license {
137   base ietf-lmo-common:lmo-class;
138   description
139     "License identifier";
140 }
141
142 choice all-1-asset {
143   description
144     "Considering license is linked to all or explicitly a
145     one/few assets";
146   leaf all-assets {
147     type boolean;
148     default false;
149     description
150       "License apply to all assets; e.g., false (default) or
151       true";
152   }
153 }
154
155 container assets {
156   description
157     "Assets to which this license are attached";
158   list asset {
159     key "lmo-class id";
160     description
161       "list of assets";
162     leaf lmo-class {
163       type leafref {
164         path "/ietf-lmo:lmos/ietf-lmo:lmo/ietf-lmo:lmo-class";
165       }
166     }
167     must "derived-from-or-self(current(), '+'
168         " 'ietf-lmo-asset:asset'";
169     description
170       "Asset class to which this license is attached";
171   }
172   leaf id {
173     type leafref {
174       path "/ietf-lmo:lmos/ietf-lmo:lmo/ietf-lmo:lmo-class '+'
175         " = current()/../lmo-class)/ietf-lmo:inst/ietf-lmo:id";
176     }
177     description
178       "Asset to which this license is attached";
179   }
180 }
181
182 ietf-lmo-feature.yang
111
112 augment /ietf-lmo:lmos/ietf-lmo:lmo/ietf-lmo:inst {
113   when "derived-from-or-self(../ietf-lmo:lmo-class, '+'
114     " 'ietf-lmo-feature:feature'";
115   description
116     "feature attributes";
117 }
118
119 if name {
120   type string;
121   description
122     "Friendly name of the feature";
123 }
124
125 leaf summary {
126   type string;
127   description
128     "Brief description of the feature";
129 }
130
131 leaf category {
132   type string;
133   description
134     "Feature category or tag list (as applicable to the
135     product)";
136 }
137
138 leaf entitlement {
139   type string;
140   description
141     "Minimum entitlement level, subscription, or license level
142     required for the feature";
143 }
144
145 leaf first-available-version {
146   type string;
147   description
148     "The first version in which this feature was enabled";
149 }
150
151 container backported-versions {
152   config false;
153   description
154     "software patch or update is taken from a recent software
155     version and applied to an older version of the same
156     software";
157   list backported-version {
158     config false;
159     description
160       "Backport releases to older release";
161     leaf version {
162       type identityref {
163         base ietf-lmo-common:version;
164       }
165       description
166         "version of the backport release";
167     }
168   }
169 }
```

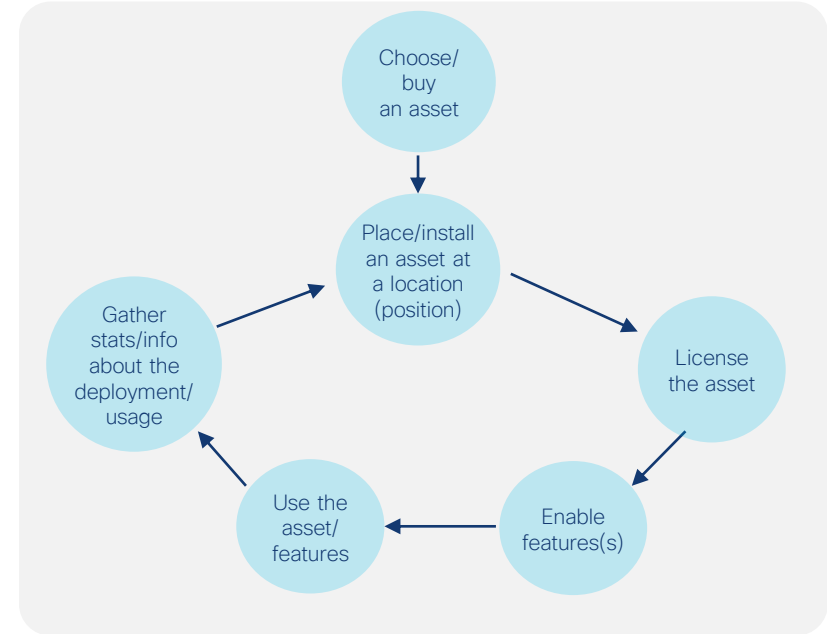
IETF approach

Data Model for Lifecycle Management and Operations

Facilitate the asset lifecycle management from the initial asset selection and positioning, licensing, feature enablement and usage, and beyond renewal to improve the overall user experience

Lifecycle Management and Operations (LMO) data constitutes data needed to measure asset-centric lifecycle metrics including but not limited to:

- asset adoption and usability,
- licensing,
- supported and enabled features and capabilities.

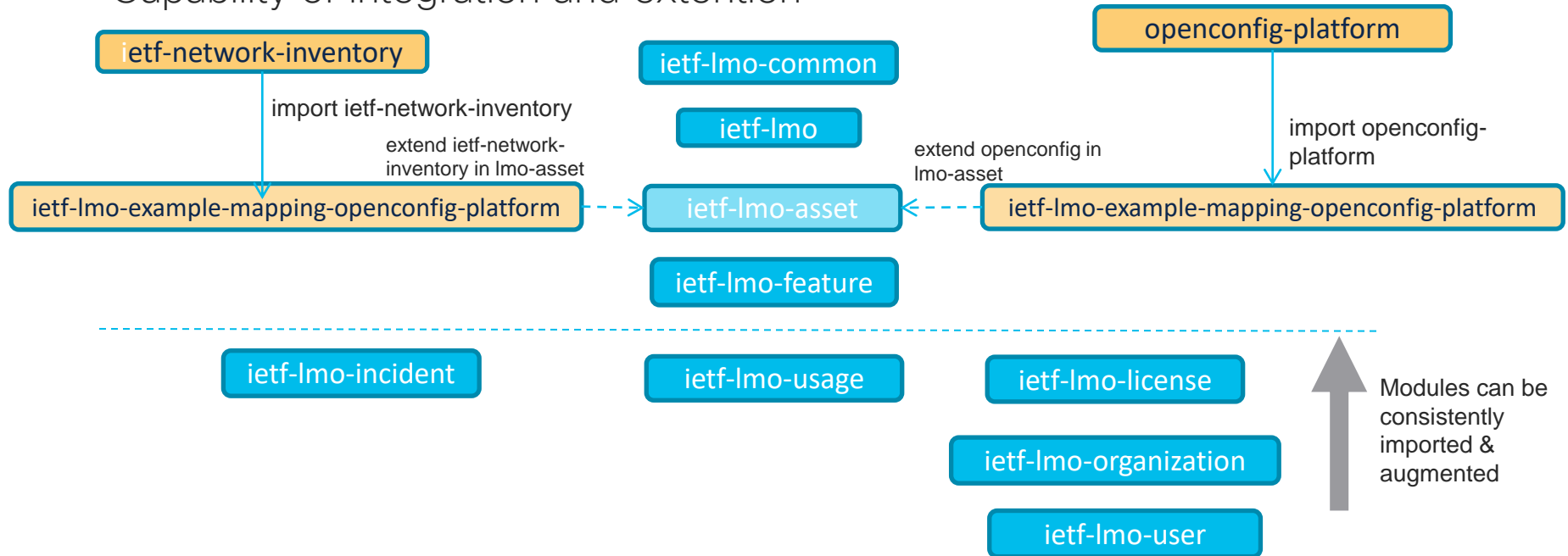


Example Asset Lifecycle Management & Operations

Changes in -09

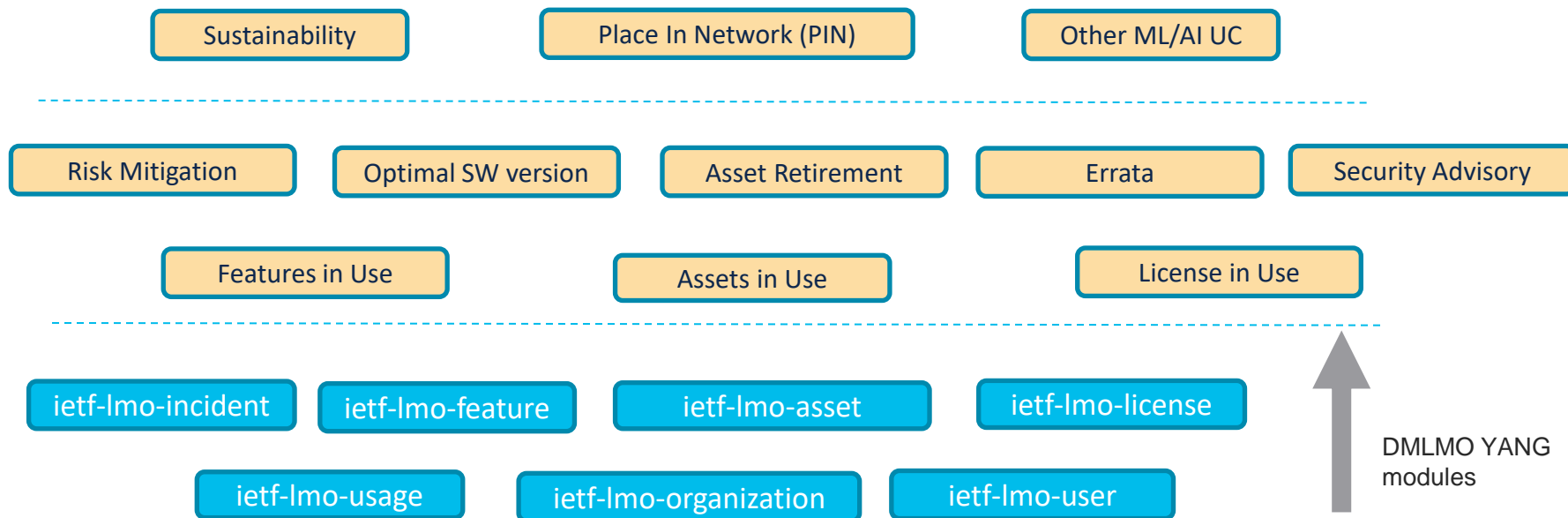
Flexibility and Consistency to ietf-lmo-asset YANG module

- Capability of integration and extension



Experience Telemetry

Driving Insights and Actions

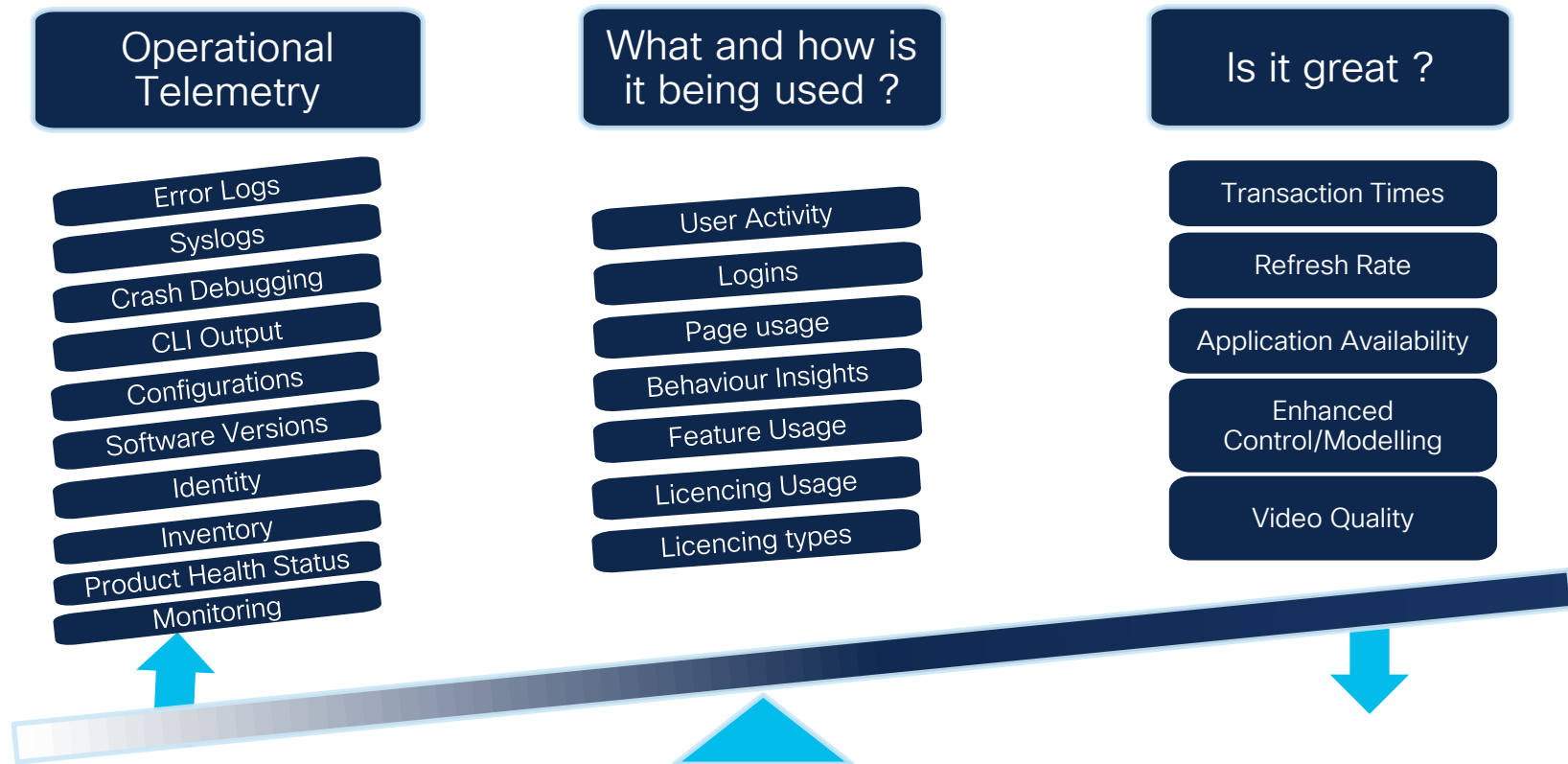


Real-world examples: Experience Telemetry Use Cases



Moving beyond a “product” or “state”

The Balance to Run your Business



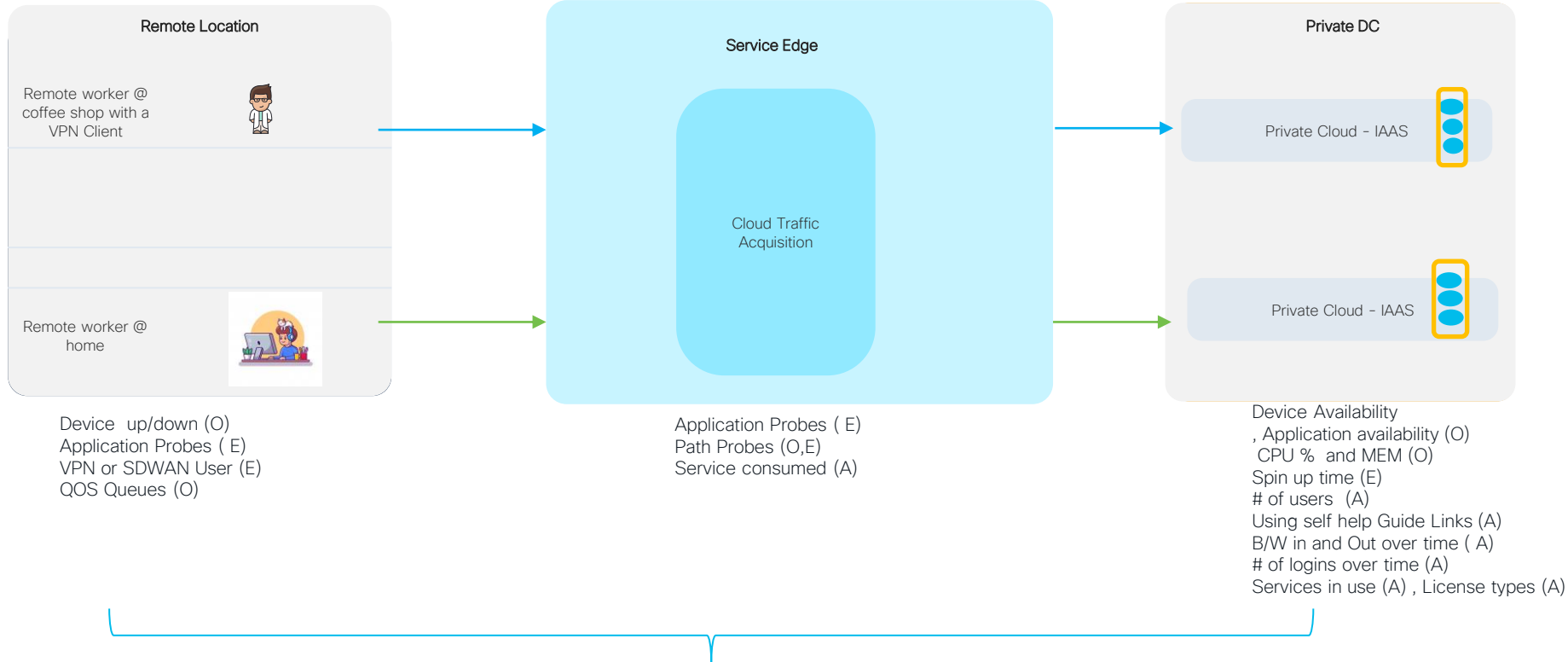
Organizational boundaries – How are our organized, who owns the data ?



Who is looking End to End ?

A Health Care Hybrid worker –

Desired Outcome: Wide adoption of a Private Cloud IAAS

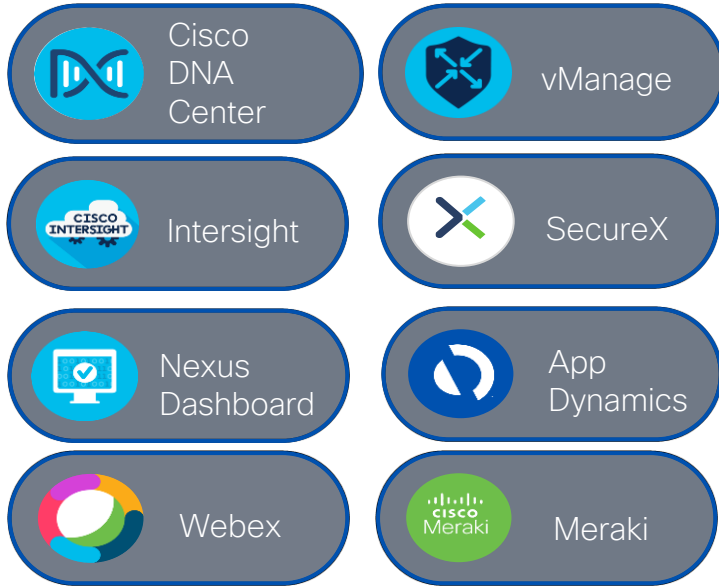


Experience Telemetry Use in CX Cloud



CX Cloud Telemetry Data Flow

Cisco Experience Telemetry Sources

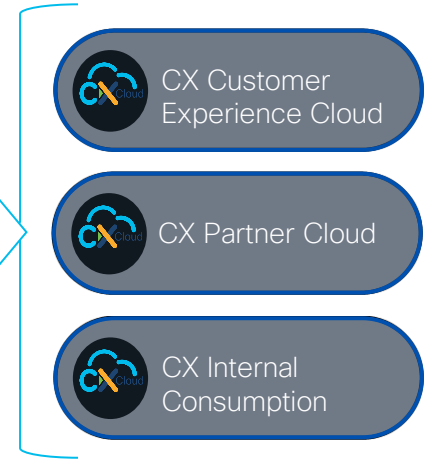


YANG-
Modeled
Data Sets

Telemetry Collection, Storage, and Processing

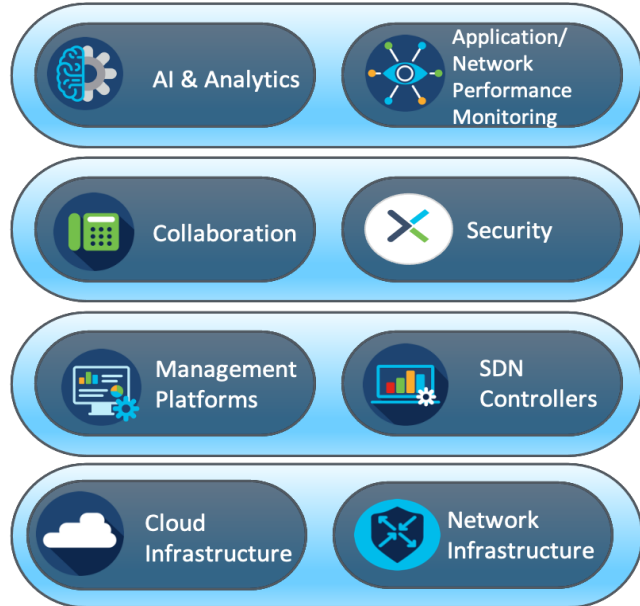


Telemetry Value Realization



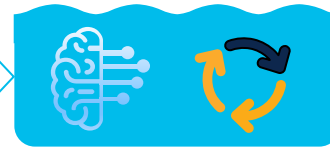
... More

Experience Telemetry – How is Cisco using it ?



Experience Telemetry

Telemetry
Collection, Storage,
and Processing



Telemetry
Value Realization



Visualization



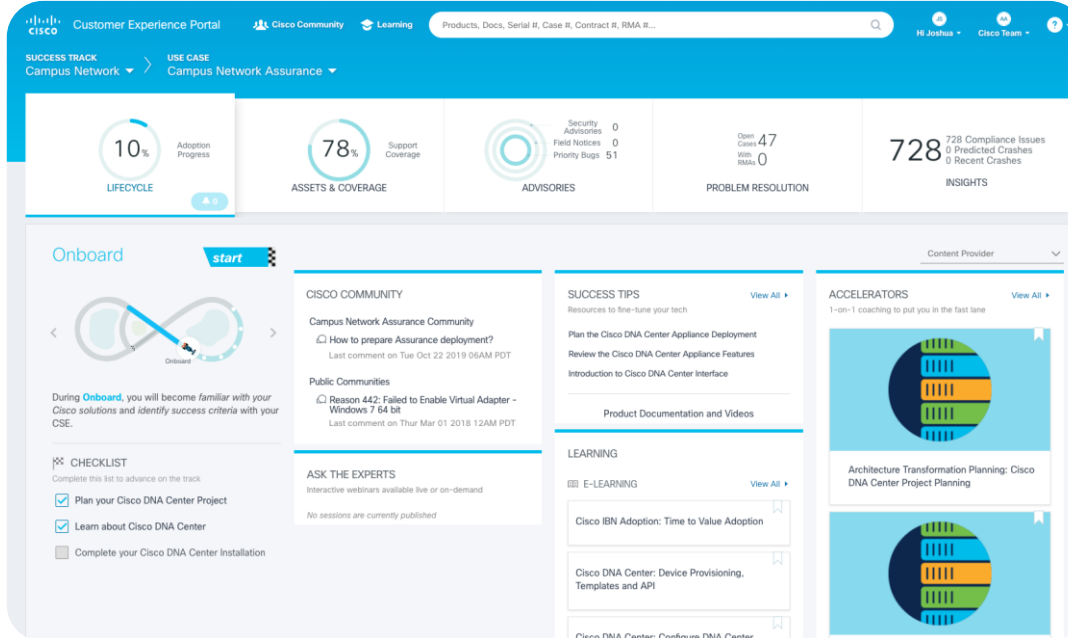
External
Collaboration



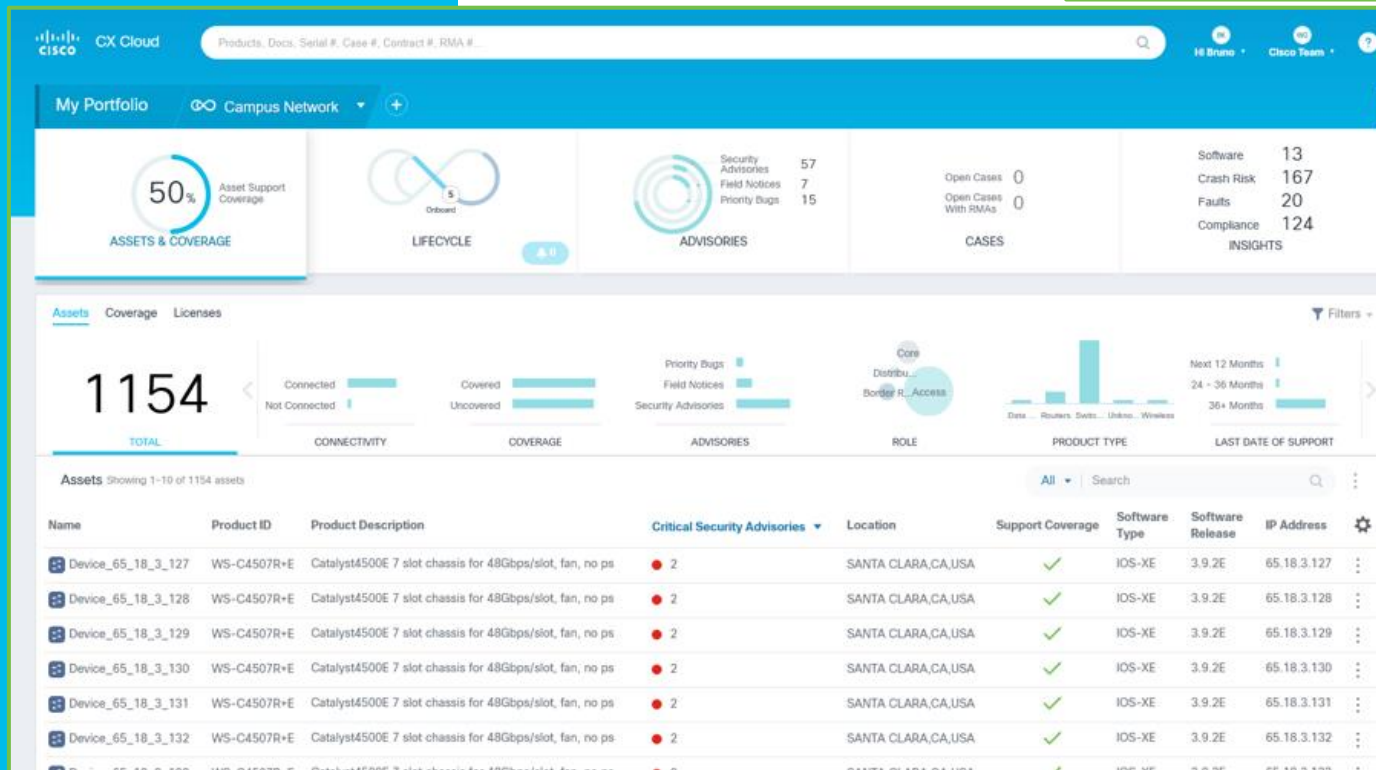
Consumption

1. What devices does a customer have?
2. What features are activated?
3. What features are used?

Making it Real: CX Cloud



CX Cloud aggregates information across multiple solutions, product families, etc. to provide collaborative intelligence. It heavily leverages both Operational and Experience telemetry.



Using Feature, Licensing data to ensure adoption and value realization

Universal Adoption Framework

[illegible]

Telemetry + Adoption Framework

The diagram illustrates the DNAC Use Cases cycle, a continuous loop of 12 steps. The cycle is divided into two halves by a central hub labeled 'DNAC Use Cases'. The left half includes steps: Align, Purchase, Accelerate, Need, Evaluate, and Select. The right half includes steps: Advocate, Recommend, Renew, Optimize, Adopt, Engage, Use, Implement, Onboard, and Accelerate. The cycle is represented by a circular flow with arrows indicating the direction of the process.

...to achieve higher success and value realization

Prescribe an optimal customer journey for fastest Time to Value



Experience Telemetry Use Case –

Dynamic Risk Assessment (DRA)

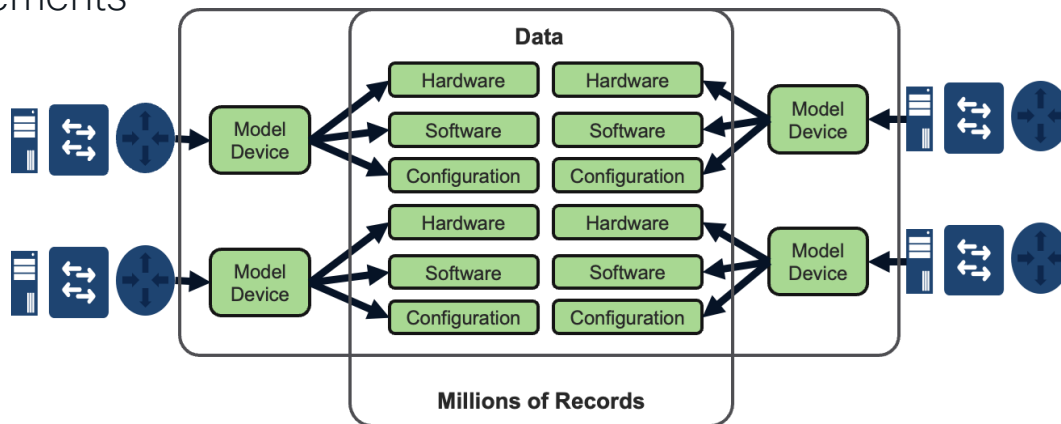


Dynamic Risk Assessment(DRA)

for Network Devices

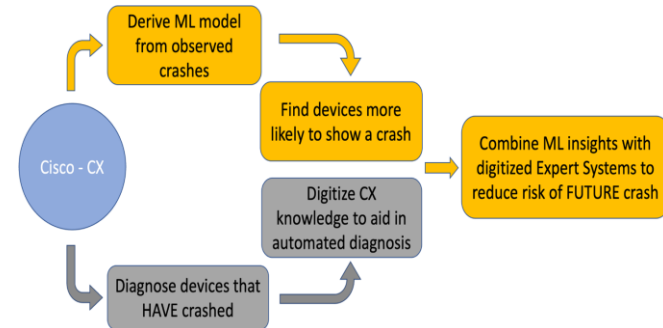
DRA predicts possibility of crashes in network

- Network consists of 1000's of devices which may crash
- Costly outages
- Help architects/planner in hardening the design around critical network elements



CISCO *Live!*

- network devices
- device information
- methods for collecting information

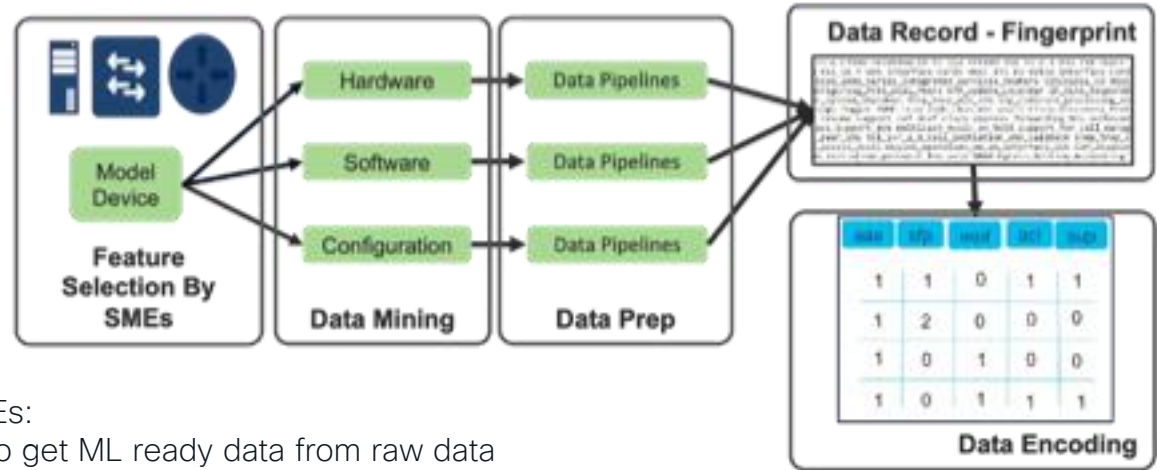


DRA & Experience Telemetry

From Raw Data to ML Ready

By identifying a standard dataset to use across all devices, Experience Telemetry eliminates all challenges related to:

- Feature Selection by SME,
- Data Mining, and
- Data Preparation



Benefit:

Time and Cost Savings for SMEs:

80% of the time is consumed to get ML ready data from raw data

Reference:

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/gilpress/2016/03/23/data-preparation-most-time-consuming-least-enjoyable-data-science-task-survey-says/>

Dynamic Risk Assessment & Experience Telemetry for Network Devices

Challenge

Heterogeneity in:

- network devices
- device information
- methods for collecting information

Networks consist of 1000's of devices which may crash

Outages are costly

Driving Insights and Actions

- Automation (removes expertise to deal with heterogeneity in the network infrastructure)
- Huge time savings in terms of converting raw data to ML ready data
- Easy integration of new data generation points and data consumption points because of the APIs
- Help architects/planner in hardening the design around critical network elements

Solution

The method ***uses common data*** sets for hardware, software, and feature usage telemetry to identify network elements that may be at risk of crash.

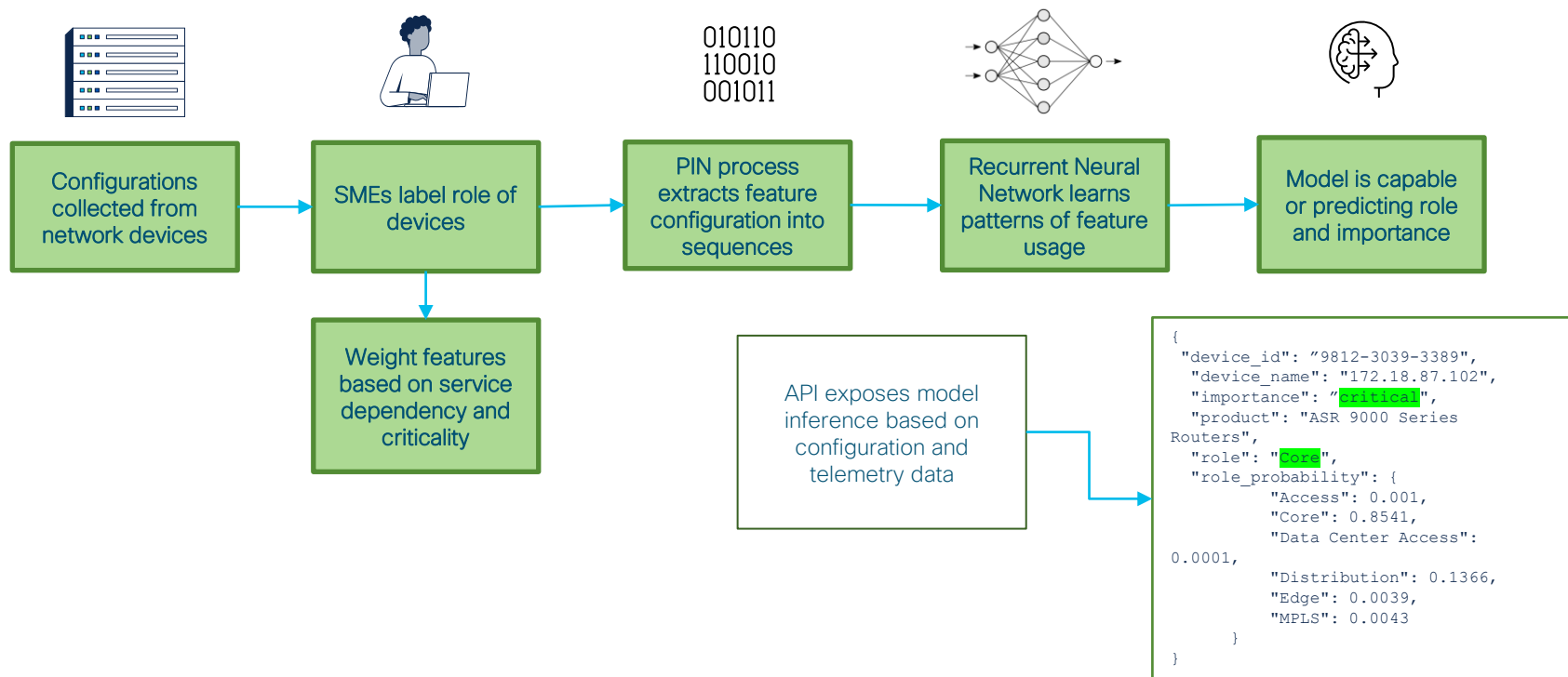
- Observed crashes collected from millions of devices in real networks provide data that is used to train machine learning (ML) models.
- The models are used for predicting the probability of a future device crash.
- Are new purchase/configuration risky for operations
- Is the purchase/configuration being done in an optimal/compliant way

Experience Telemetry Use Case – Place In Network (PIN)



Place In Network (PIN)

Classification for Network Devices



Telemetry

Controller Based for Distributed Intelligence



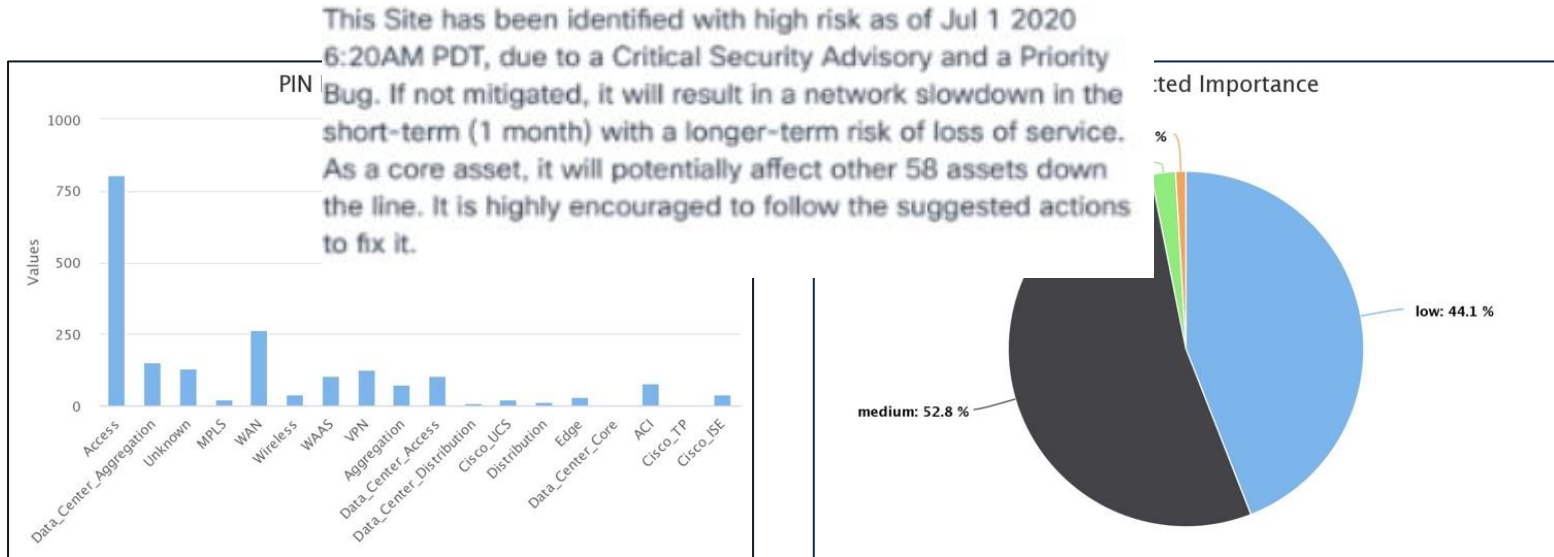
By modeling data with YANG, MDT can ensure that those vast quantities of data are truly usable

Place In Network (PIN)

Classification for Network Devices



Machine learning capability that predicts the functional role (e.g., “Access” device, “WAN router”, “Data Center Aggregation”, “Route Reflector”, etc.) and business criticality of network devices based upon **Risk**



Information Model used by DRA & PIN

```
module: ietf-lmo-assets

augment /ietf-lmo:mos/ietf-lmo:lmo/ietf-lmo:inst:
  +--rw role? identityref
  +--rw aggregation? boolean
  +--rw number-of-instances? uint32
  +--rw platform-dependency-os? identityref
  +--rw install-location
    +--rw geo-location
      +--rw reference-frame
        +--rw alternate-system? string {alt
        +--rw astronomical-body? string
        +--rw geodetic-system
          +--rw geodetic-datum? string
          +--rw coord-accuracy? decimal64
          +--rw height-accuracy? decimal64
        +--rw (location)?
          +--:(ellipsoid)
            +--rw latitude? decimal64
            +--rw longitude? decimal64
            +--rw height? decimal64
          +--:(cartesian)
            +--rw x? decimal64
            +--rw y? decimal64
            +--rw z? decimal64
      +--rw velocity
        +--rw v-north? decimal64
        +--rw v-east? decimal64
        +--rw v-up? decimal64
      +--rw timestamp? yang:date-and-time
      +--rw valid-until? yang:date-and-time
  +--rw deployment-mode? identityref
  +--rw activation-date? yang:date-and-time
  +--rw software-version? string
  +--ro hotfixes
    +--ro hostfix* []
    +--ro version? identityref
    +--ro order? uint8
  +--rw software-type? string
  +--rw sign-of-life-timestamp? yang:date-and-time
  +--rw tags? string
```

```
module: ietf-lmo-feature

augment /ietf-lmo:mos/ietf-lmo:lmo/ietf-lmo:inst:
  +--rw features
    +--rw feature* [lmo-class id]
      +--rw lmo-class -> /ietf-lmo:mos/lmo/lmo-class
      +--rw id -> /ietf-lmo:mos/lmo[ietf-lmo:lmo-class = current()../lmo-class]/inst/id
  augment /ietf-lmo:mos/ietf-lmo:lmo/ietf-lmo:inst:
    +--rw name? string
    +--rw summary? string
    +--rw category? string
    +--rw entitlement? string
    +--rw first-available-version? string
    +--ro backported-versions
      +--ro backported-version* []
      +--ro version? identityref
    +--rw scope? identityref
    +--rw config-options* [id]
      +--rw id string
      +--rw name? string
      +--rw summary? string
      +--rw characteristic* [id]
        +--rw id string
        +--rw name? string
        +--rw value? string
    +--rw asset
      +--rw lmo-class? -> /ietf-lmo:mos/lmo/lmo-class
      +--rw id? -> /ietf-lmo:mos/lmo[ietf-lmo:lmo-class = current()../lmo-class]/inst/id
    +--rw subfeatures
      +--rw subfeature* [lmo-class id]
        +--rw lmo-class -> /ietf-lmo:mos/lmo/lmo-class
        +--rw id -> /ietf-lmo:mos/lmo[ietf-lmo:lmo-class = current()../lmo-class]/inst/id
```

Place In Network (PIN)

Classification for Network Devices

Challenge

- Customers have limited capacity for implementing optimizations
- Consultants manually prioritize recommendations based on risk and impact analysis
- Intellectual capital and profiling does not take topology context into account
- Hardware and feature presence alone does not always define business function
- How a feature is configured describes how devices interact with others

Solution

PIN is a machine learning capability that predicts the **functional role** (e.g., “Access” device, “WAN router”, “Data Center Aggregation”, “Route Reflector”, etc.) and **business criticality** of network devices based upon the configured state and utilization of features.

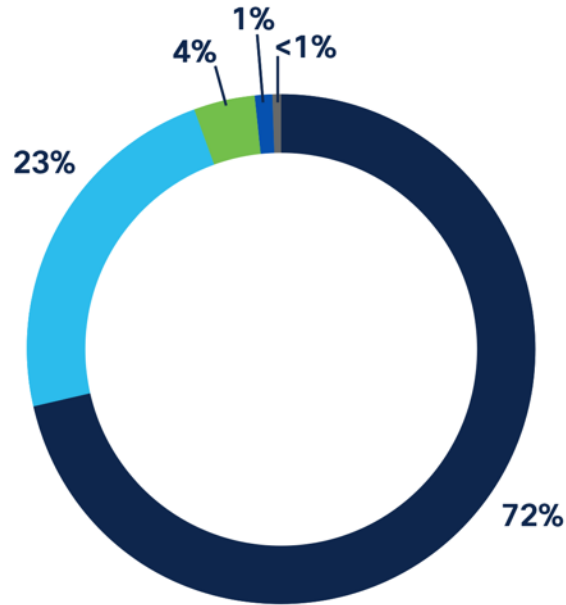
Driving Insights and Actions

- Similar to DRA..., and
- Faster time to understand the devices in a customer’s network
- Recommendations can be prioritized based on impact to the business
- Learns common best practices and configurations for industries and verticals

Experience Telemetry Use Case – Sustainability



Cisco FY22 Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions



● **Scope 3: Use of sold products**

● **Scope 3: Purchased goods and services**

● **Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution**

● **Scope 1 and 2: Cisco operations**

● **Scope 3: All other categories**

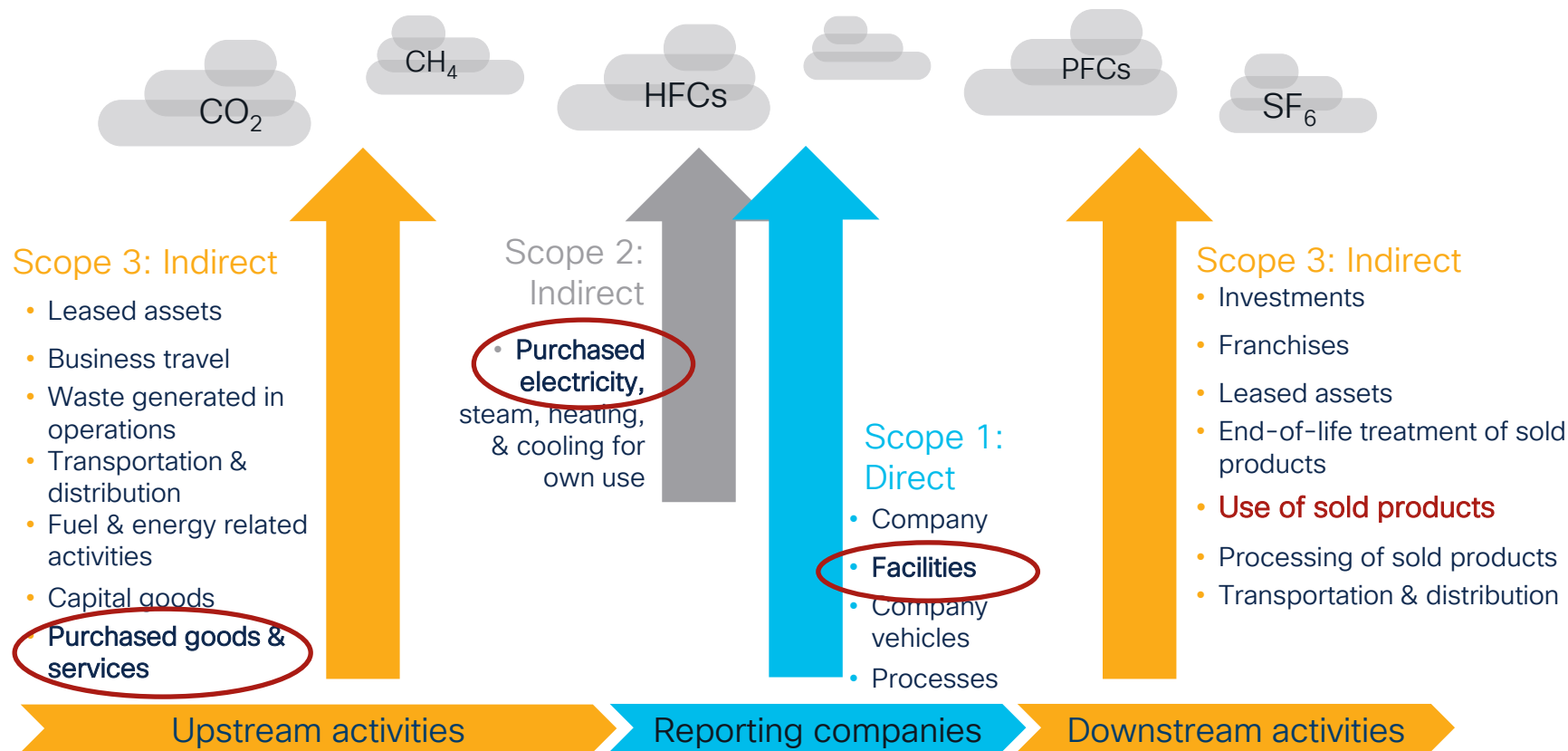
Note: Numbers may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

Avoided emissions are emission reductions that occur outside of a product's life cycle or value chain, but as a result of the use of that product. Other terms used to describe avoided emissions include climate positive, net-positive accounting, and **Scope 4**.⁽¹⁾

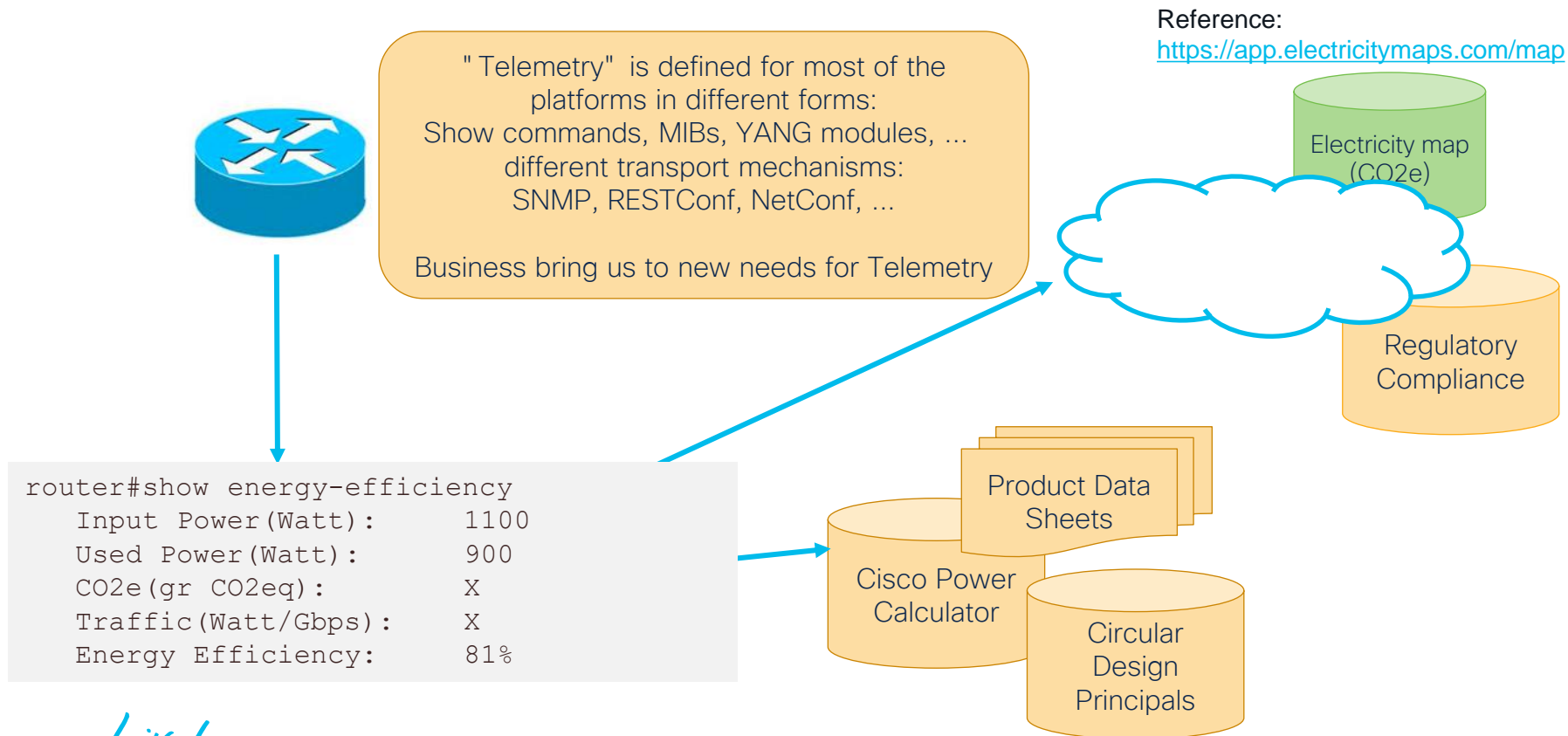
Visit Cisco's [ESG Reporting Hub](#) for a detailed breakdown of our Scope 1-3 emissions.

⁽¹⁾[Do We Need a Standard to Calculate "Avoided Emissions"?](#)

What Is Scope 1, 2 & 3 for Me?



Telemetry Specifications



Sustainability Telemetry Specification

"Real-time" Data

Challenge

"Telemetry" is defined for most of the platforms/systems in:

- different forms: show commands, MIBs, YANG modules, ...
- different transport mechanisms: SNMP, RESTConf, NetConf, ...
- different data storage systems: datasheets, internal and external databases.
- different certifications and regulatory compliances

Solution

Implementing any **Sustainability Solution** at scale with a broad range of Cisco and non-Cisco equipment requires consistently available covering Power Consumption/Energy Efficiency Telemetry.

Telemetry specification benefits internal Business Entities, including Corporate Social Responsibility, also customers and partners and even other vendors facilitating consistency and integration.

Driving Insights and Actions

- Cisco CPX Telemetry Specification covering Power Consumption and Energy Efficiency
- Work towards hardware and software platforms, providing CO₂e equivalent
- Enable API access for different data storage systems
- Work to be extended to Circular Design Principals & Sustainability

Key Takeaways



Key Takeaways



Telemetry is not just for operations – it can provide insights to many other challenging problems



Standardization is important – building an Information Model helps you visualize your data sets, and building a Data Model from that Information Model makes it “real” – regardless of the telemetry type

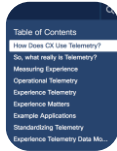


YANG can be a great option for modeling your data – it provides structure and rigor to standardize your data, but is also readable and easily translated to other languages and for other uses



Think outside the box! How do you use operational or business telemetry in your day-to-day job, and how might it be improved through standardization?

References



[Experience Telemetry by CX Whitepaper](#)

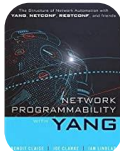
IEEE publications:

[Leveraging Experience Telemetry: Architecture and Data Models](#)

[Leveraging Experience Telemetry: Use Cases](#)

IETF draft:

[Data Model for Lifecycle Management and Operations\(DMLMO\) v09](#)



[Network Programmability with YANG](#)

Just getting started with YANG? Whether for network programmability or other needs like business telemetry, this book is a great place to start.



[Getting Started with Data Modeling](#)

[IETF RFC 7950: The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language](#)



[Cisco CX Cloud](#)

Learn more about the use case we highlighted here – the Cisco CX Cloud portal driven by collaborative intelligence (and lots of telemetry!)

Networking

Managed Service Operations

START

Feb 6 | 08:30

TECARC-2407

Architecture, Deployments, and Troubleshooting Deep Dive for Catalyst 8000 Series Edge Platforms

Feb 6 | 08:45

TECOPS-2003

Embracing SRE Practices in Infrastructure

Feb 7 | 08:30

BRKOPS-2136

Experience Telemetry
- Driving Insights and Actions

Feb 7 | 08:30

BRKOPS-2317

Creating a Network Digital Twin to Leverage Automated Testing with CI/CD Pipelines

Feb 7 | 10:00

BRKOPS-2746

Empower SLA Management for Hybrid Work with ThousandEyes and AppDynamics

Feb 8 | 08:30

BRKENT-2653

All You Need to Know about Forwarding on the Catalyst 8500 and 8500L Platforms

Feb 8 | 10:30

BRKXAR-2003

Extending Enterprise Network into Public Cloud with Cisco Catalyst 8000V Edge Software

Feb 8 | 12:00

BRKENT-2652

Simplify User Experience through Software defined Interconnect and Public cloud

Feb 8 | 14:30

BRKENT-2609

Solving Global WAN Challenges with Multi-Region Fabric



Feb 8 | 14:45

BRKOPS-2040

CiscoLive: Brought To You By Cisco NSO and Cisco Modeling Labs

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CISCO *Live!*

Feb 8 | 15:00

BRKOPS-2259

Cisco Full Stack Observability
- Solving Problems End-to-End

Feb 9 | 08:30

BRKOPS-2005

Network Wide Visibility in a Unified
Dashboard will Change the Way IT
Operation Works

Feb 9 | 08:30

LTROPS-1964

Test Automation for everyone using CXTA

Feb 9 | 08:30

LTROPS-2417

Automate your Network Migration

Feb 9 | 08:30

LTROPS-2711

Unified End 2 End Test Automation
with CX Test Manager (CXTM)

Feb 9 | 10:15

IBOOPS-1223

An Interactive Conversation on
Improving Stability and Network
Availability with SW Strategy Framework

Feb 9 | 10:30

BRKOPS-2176

Leveraging Advanced Automation
Capabilities in the Fault Management
System

Feb 9 | 12:30

BRKENT-2296

Designing On-prem SD-WAN
Controllers

Feb 9 | 14:30

BRKOPS-2032

3 Cisco DNA Center and ITSM
Workflows: CMDB, Incident
Management and SWIM

Feb 9 | 15:45

BRKENT-2126

Three Steps to Gain Actionable
Visibility in the Cisco SD-WAN
Using ThousandEyes

Feb 10 | 11:00

FINISH

BRKOPS-2766

How to Supercharge your
Next-Gen Network with AIOps
and Managed Services



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The bridge to possible

Thank you

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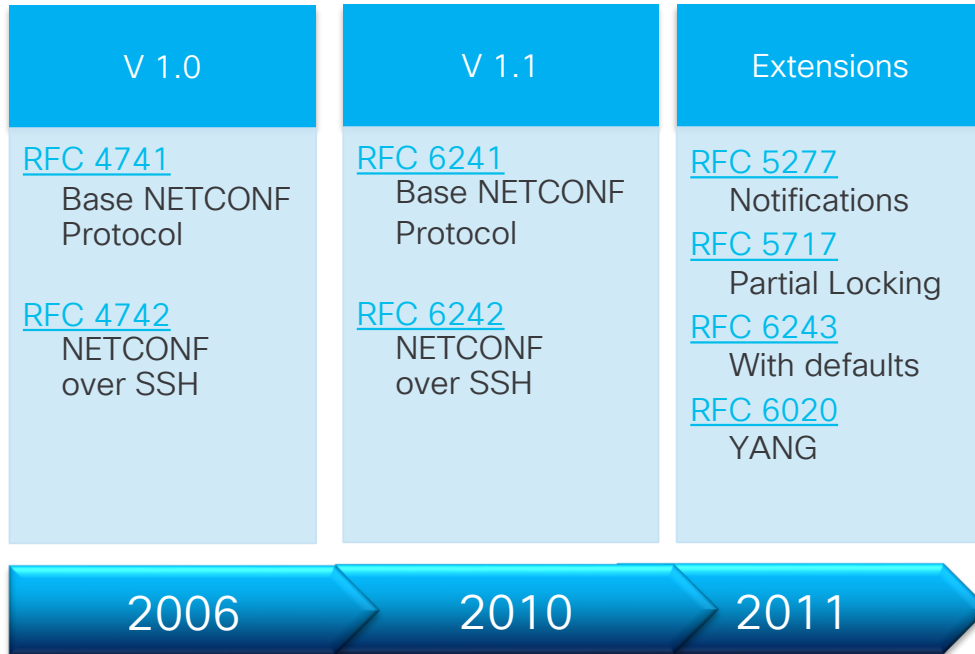


Further information



NETCONF Interface

“NETCONF is *a protocol defined by the IETF to install, manipulate, and delete the configuration of network devices*”



Transactional

- Either **all** configuration is applied **or nothing**
- Avoids **inconsistent state**
- Both at **Single Device** and **Network-wide** level



Error Management

- OK or error code

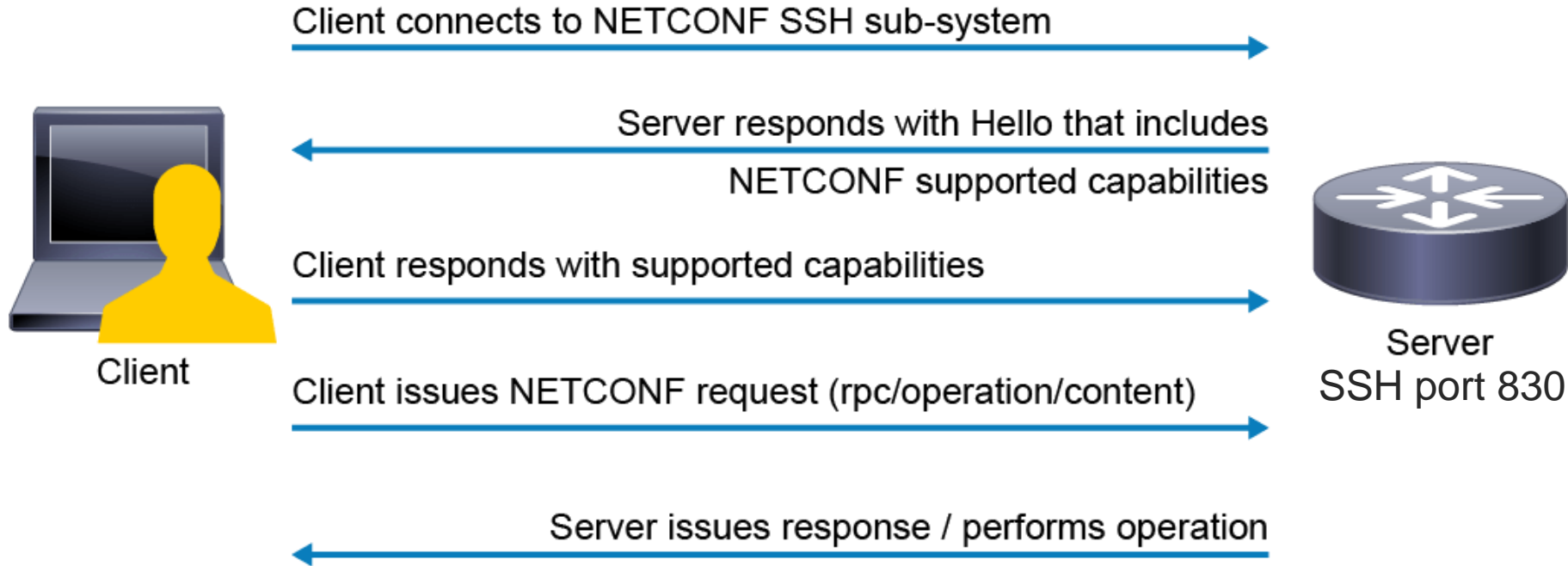


Capability Exchange



Models Download from a Device

NETCONF Transport – NETCONF over SSH



CISCO *Live!*

ALL IN