



The bridge to possible

Terraform with Cisco IOS XE

Explore the Cisco IOS XE Terraform Provider & Beyond!

Speaker name

Speaker title

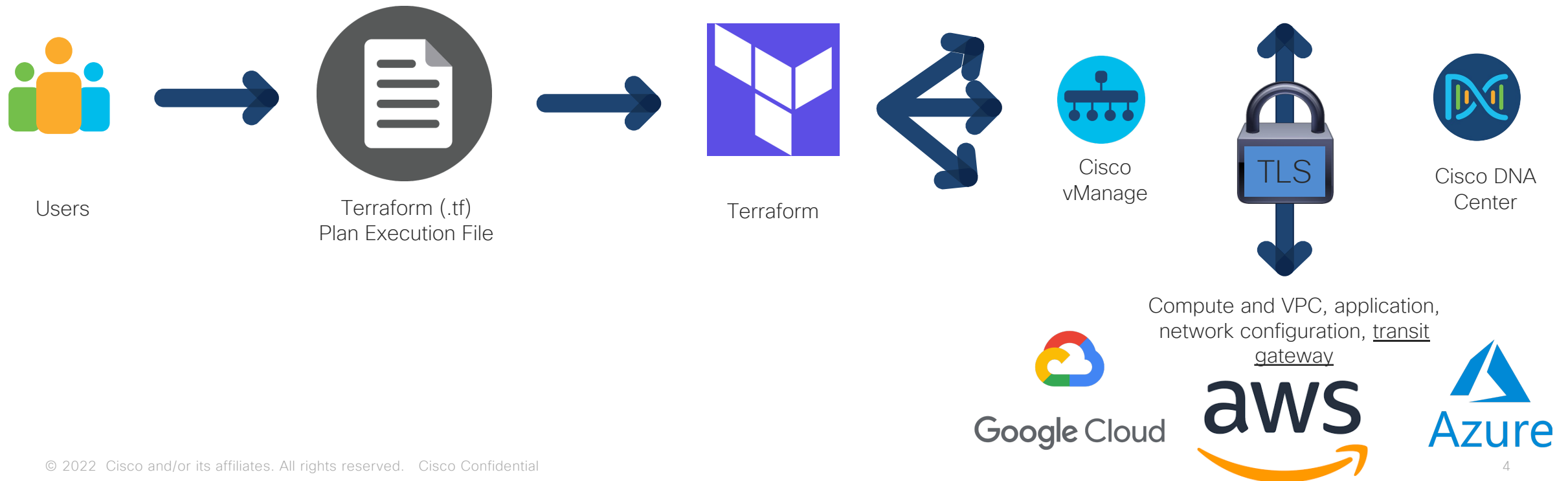
Overview

- Intro to Terraform
- Getting Started
- Demos
 - ACL & VLAN
 - IPsec
 - App Hosting with ThousandEyes
- Evolution and Adoption
- Troubleshooting & Resources

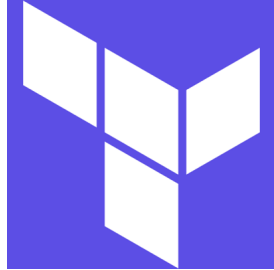
Intro to Terraform

Why Terraform ?

Terraform is a single tool that is used to configure networks and applications
Now support for Terraform with IOS XE is being introduced



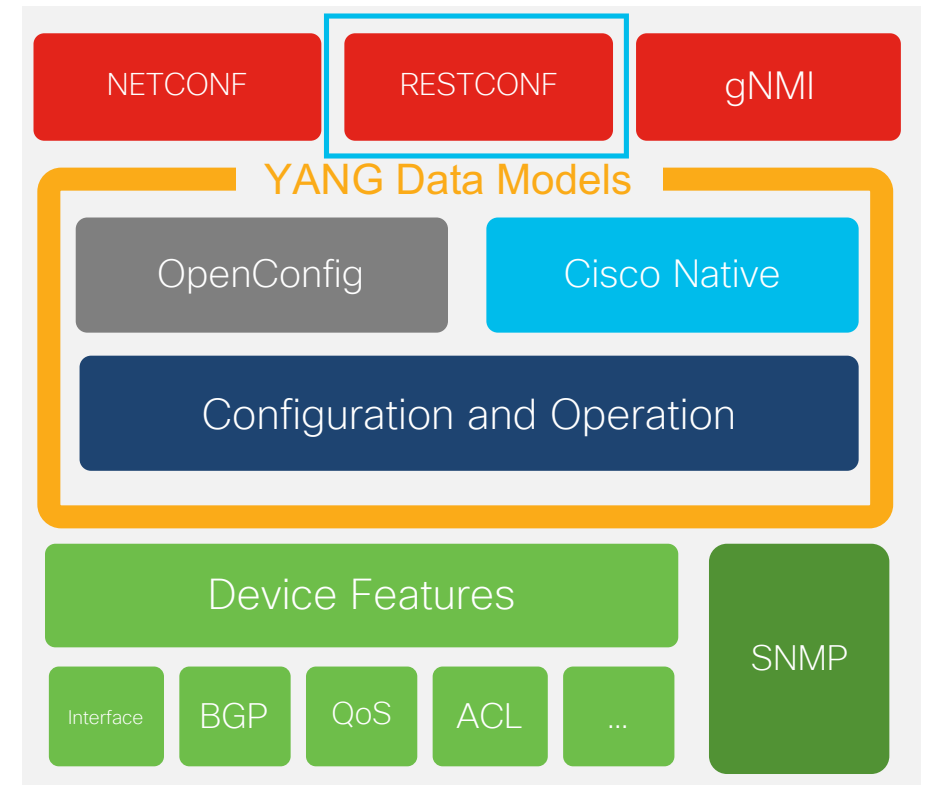
Terraform is...



Open-source Infrastructure as Code (IaC) Software Tool providing a consistent CLI workflow to manage hundreds of cloud services. Terraform codifies cloud APIs into declarative configuration files.

- Cloud Native Tooling circa 2014 from HashiCorp
- Agentless, single binary file
- Zero server-side dependencies

Terraform uses the RESTCONF API



IOS XE Programmability integration with Terraform

Terraform is supported on all IOS XE platforms

Phase I: *imperative* for 100% feature coverage (available today) The following features are delivered:

- This Terraform provider is a generic REST resource for IOS XE RESTCONF YANG
- Hashicorp Config Language (HCL) support for management of IOS XE
- RESTCONF operations for PUT/PATCH/POST etc still must be followed for iterative management
- Examples and JSON mappings for top features are shared in GitHub
- Any feature supported by RESTCONF/YANG is supported iteratively by this Terraform provider

L3 subinterface	MDT	NAT
VLAN	SPAN and RSPAN	NTP
Voice VLAN Trunk	SNMP	HSRP
VTP	CDP	DHCP
Line	EtherChannel	Ethernet Management
ACL	OSPF	Port
RADIUS	BGP	POE
Accounting AAA	IGMP Proxy	
Authorization AAA	IGMP	
Authentication AAA	IPsec	



Phase II: new *declarative* features

Resources:

GitHub Provider Examples: <https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/terraform-provider-iosxe/>
Provider Binary: <https://registry.terraform.io/search/providers?namespace=CiscoDevNet>
Go Client: <https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/iosxe-go-client>
Blogs at <https://blogs.cisco.com/tag/terraform>

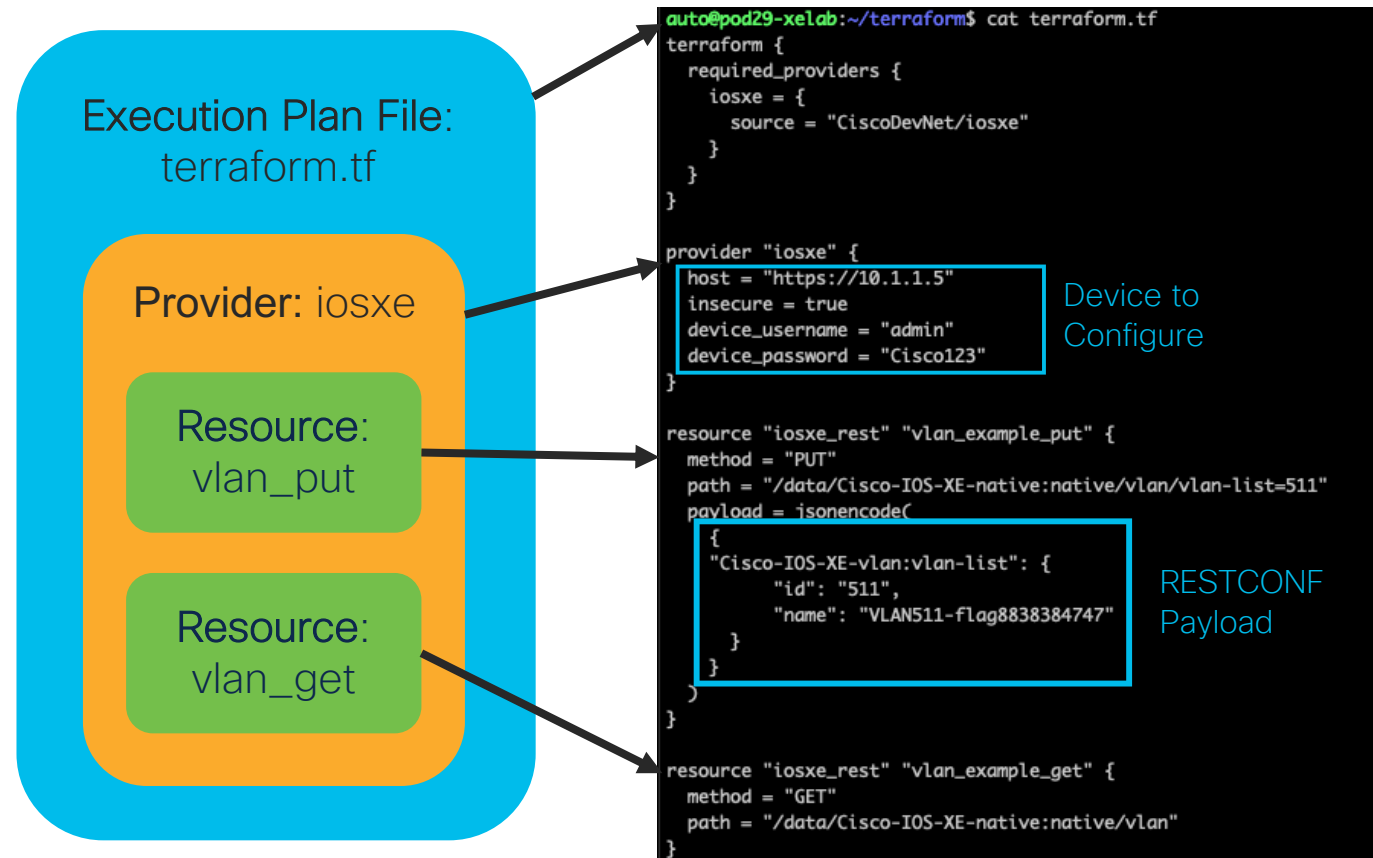
Terraform Terminology

Terraform uses an execution plan file with a provider and resource definitions

An execution plan file defines the provider and resources. It is written in HashiCorp Configuration Language (HCL), similar to JSON, and stored with a .tf extension

A provider is a plugin to make a collection of resources accessible

A resource (or infrastructure resource) describes one or more infrastructure objects managed by Terraform. With the IOS XE Terraform provider, resources can be considered the same as a configurable feature



Example Terraform file

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    iosxe = {
      source = "local.plugin/ciscodevnet/iosxe"
    }
  }
}

#provider "iosxe" {
# host = "https://10.1.1.5"
# insecure = true
# device_username = "admin"
# device_password = "Cisco123"
#}

provider "iosxe" {
  host = "https://128.107.251.88"
  insecure = true
  device_username = "netadmin"
  device_password = "C1sc0dna"
}

# crypto all
resource "iosxe_rest" "crypto_example_post" {
  method = "PATCH"
  path = "/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/crypto"
  payload = jsonencode(
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:crypto": {
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-crypto:ikev2": {
      "keyring": [
        {
          "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup",
          "peer": [
            {
              "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup",
              "address": {
                "ipv4": {
                  "ipv4-address": "0.0.0.0",
                  "ipv4-mask": "0.0.0.0"
                }
              },
              "pre-shared-key": {
                "key": "uNZptinyDbRUFzXxRBImilyYouoDmLvb"
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      ],
      "policy": [
        {
          "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup",
          "match": {
            "fvrf": {
              "any": [null]
            }
          },
          "proposal": [
            {
              "proposals": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup"
            }
          ]
        }
      ],
      "proposal": [
        {
          "proposals": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
],

```

```
"profile": [
{
  "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup",
  "authentication": {
    "local": {
      "pre-share": {
        }
      },
      "remote": {
        "pre-share": {
        }
      }
    },
    "config-exchange": {
      "request-1": false
    },
    "dpd": {
      "interval": 10,
      "retry": 2,
      "query": "periodic"
    },
    "identity": {
      "local": {
        "address": "128.107.251.88"
      }
    },
    "keyring": {
      "local": {
        "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup"
      }
    },
    "match": {
      "identity": {
        "remote": {
          "address": {
            "ipv4": [
              {
                "ipv4-address": "52.52.2.74",
                "ipv4-mask": "255.255.255.0"
              }
            ]
          }
        }
      }
    },
    "proposal": [
      {
        "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup",
        "encryption": {
          "aes-cbc-256": [null]
        },
        "group": {
          "fourteen": [null],
          "nineteen": [null],
          "twenty": [null]
        },
        "integrity": {
          "sha1": [null]
        }
      }
    ],
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-crypto:ipsec": {

```

```
"transform-set": [
{
  "tag": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup",
  "esp": "esp-aes",
  "esp-hmac": "esp-sha-hmac",
  "mode": {
    "tunnel-choice": [null]
  }
},
],
"profile": [
{
  "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup",
  "set": {
    "ikev2-profile": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup"
  }
}
]
)
}
)

# Create Tunnel 303
resource "iosxe_rest" "tunnel_example_post" {
  method = "POST"
  path = "/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/interface"
  payload = jsonencode(
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:Tunnel": {
    "name": 303,
    "description": "##Tunnel to AWS TGW##",
    "ip": {
      "address": {
        "primary": {
          "address": "169.254.26.254",
          "mask": "255.255.255.252"
        }
      }
    },
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-tunnel:tunnel": {
      "source": "Vlan2",
      "destination-config": {
        "ipv4": "52.52.2.74"
      }
    },
    "mode": {
      "ipsec": {
        "ipv4": {
        }
      }
    },
    "protection": {
      "Cisco-IOS-XE-crypto:ipsec": {
        "profile-option": {
          "name": "aws_tgw_bgp_2_backup"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
)
)

```


Template Terraform File

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    iosxe = {
      source = "local.plugin/cisco/devnet/iosxe"
    }
  }
}

provider "iosxe" {
  host = "<DEVICE_IP>"
  insecure = true
  device_username = "<DEVICE_USERNAME>"
  device_password = "<DEVICE_PASSWORD>"
}

# feature to configure
resource "iosxe_rest" "example_patch" {
  method = "PATCH"
  path = "<PATH>" # example: "/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/crypto"
  payload = jsonencode(
    <RESPONSE_FOR_FEATURE_USING_FORMAT_RESTCONF-JSON> # example: "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:crypto": { ... }
  )
}
```

Getting Started

Prerequisites: Enable AAA, NETCONF & RESTCONF

```
Cat9k-1#conf t
```

```
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
```

```
Cat9k-1(config)#aaa new-model
```

Enable AAA

```
Cat9k-1(config)#aaa authentication login default local
```

```
Cat9k-1(config)#aaa authorization exec default local
```

```
Cat9k-1(config)#username admin privilege 15 password cisco
```

```
Cat9k-1(config)#netconf-yang
```

Enable NETCONF

```
Cat9k-1(config)#restconf
```

Enable RESTCONF

Getting Started with Terraform + IOS XE Provider

1. Enabling the RESTCONF API on the switch

```
Switch# conf t  
Switch(config)# restconf
```

2. Install [Terraform](#)

```
$ apt install terraform
```

3. Clone the [IOS XE Terraform Provider](#) GitHub repository

```
$ git clone https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/terraform-provider-iosxe
```

4. Apply Terraform VLAN example

```
$ terraform apply acl_and_vlan.tf
```

CLI to YANG

This new CLI addition to “show run | format” brings additional visibility into the YANG modelled configuration, either for NETCONF with XML or JSON with RESTCONF
Easily convert CLI into YANG to re-use in tooling, scripts, and automation and orchestration systems

```
show run | format netconf-xml
show run | format restconf-json
```

```
C9300#show run | format netconf-xml
<config xmlns="http://tail-f.com/ns/config/1.0">
  <native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native">
    <version>17.7</version>
    <memory>
      <free>
        <low-watermark>
          <processor>131752</processor>
        </low-watermark>
      </free>
    </memory>
  </native>
</config>
```

```
C9300#show run | format restconf-json
{
  "data": {
    "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native": {
      "version": "17.7",
      "memory": {
        "free": {
          "low-watermark": {
            "processor": 131923
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
C9300#
C9300#show run | i netconf-yang
netconf-yang
C9300#
```

Requires netconf-yang Data Model Interfaces to be enabled
CLIs with corresponding native YANG and modeled in show run are returned

Demos

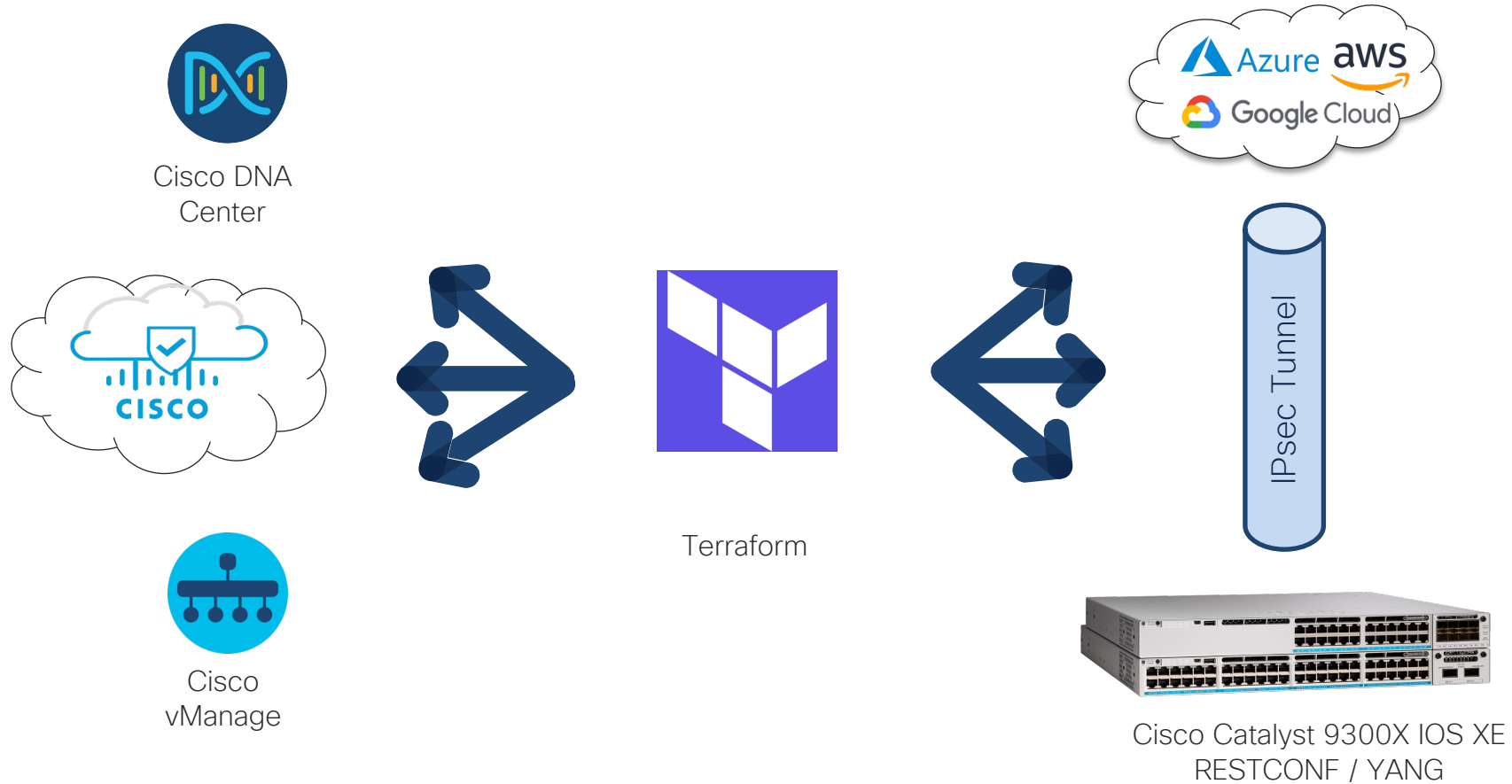
- ACL & VLAN
- IPsec
- App Hosting with ThousandEyes
- EVPN

Configure ACL & VLAN

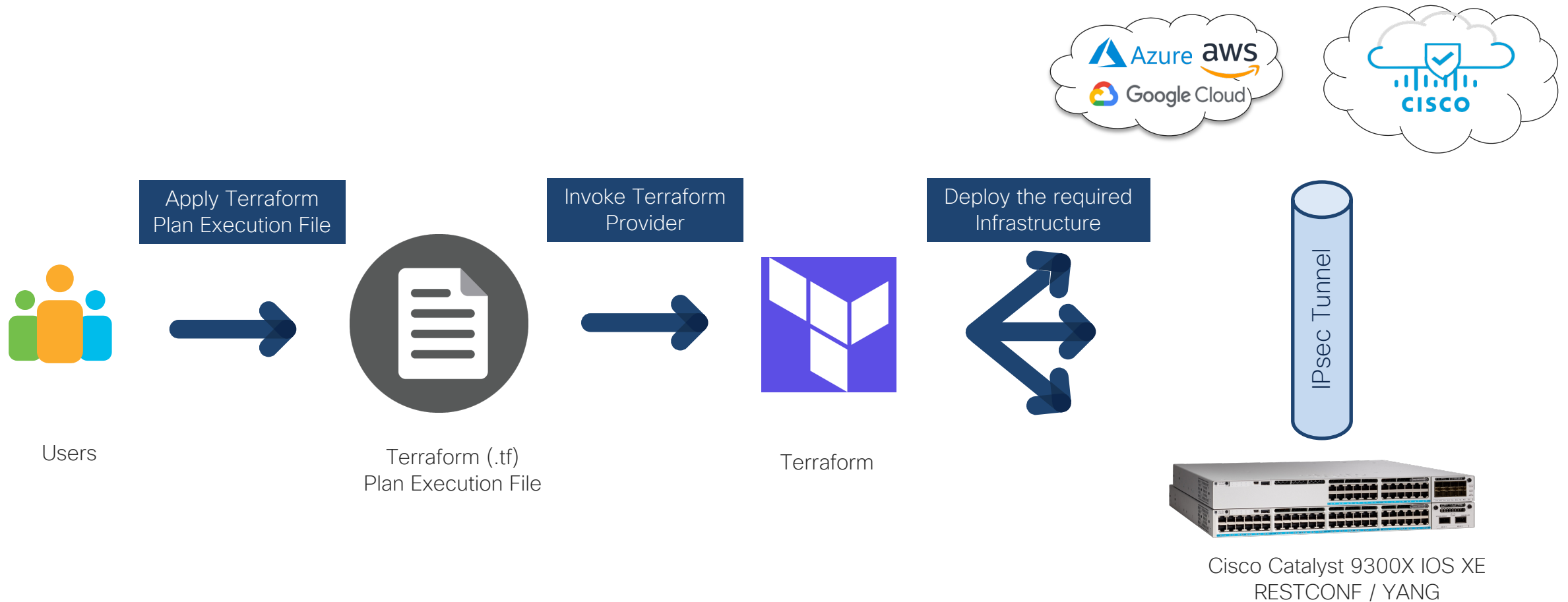
[illegible]

https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/terraform-provider-iosxe/tree/main/examples/tutorials/acl_and_vlan

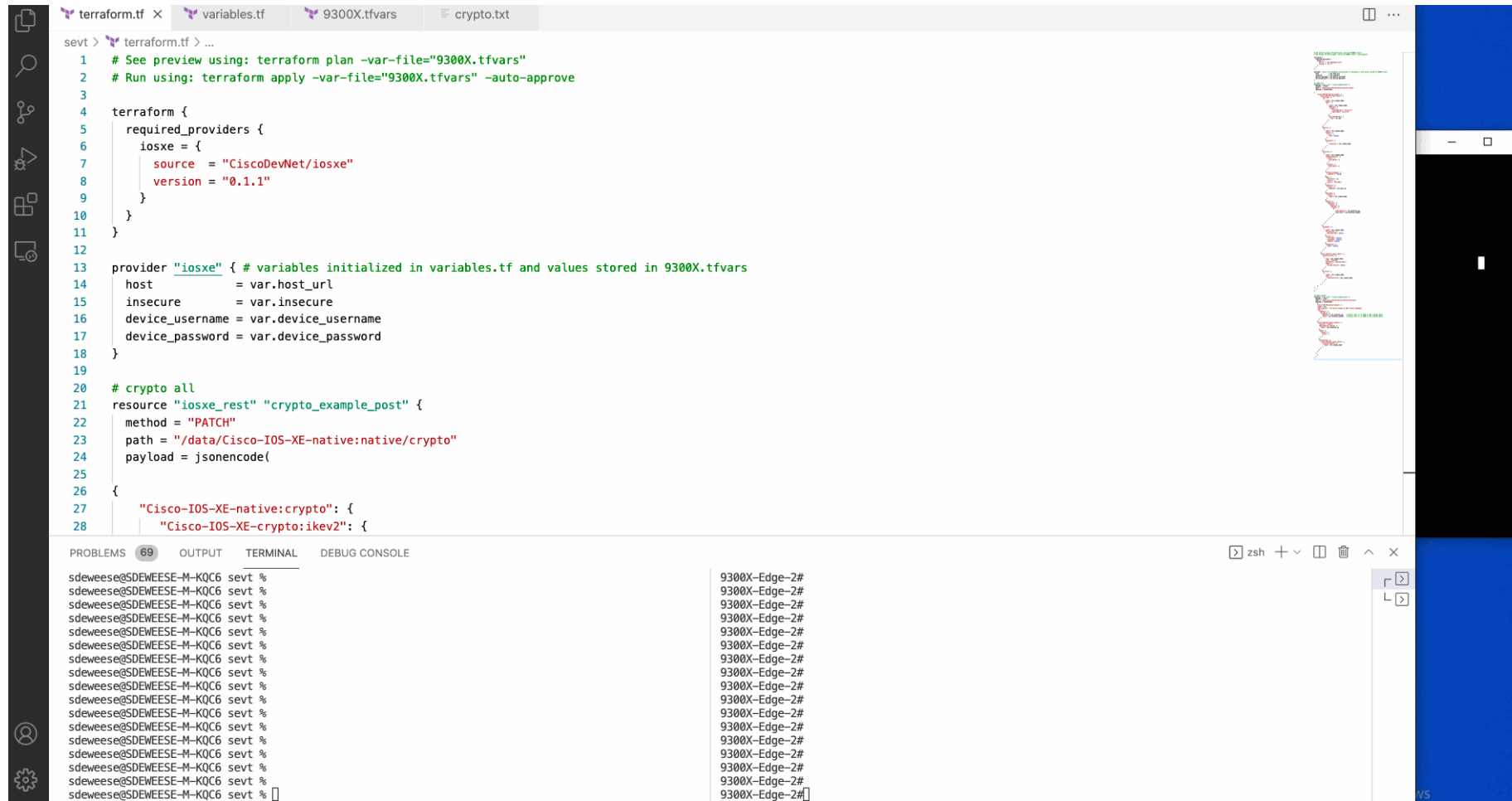
What can Terraform do?



Crypto IPsec



Terraform + Crypto IPsec Demo



The screenshot shows a VS Code editor with four tabs: `terraform.tf`, `variables.tf`, `9300X.tfvars`, and `crypto.txt`. The `terraform.tf` file is active, displaying the following configuration:

```
1 # See preview using: terraform plan -var-file="9300X.tfvars"
2 # Run using: terraform apply -var-file="9300X.tfvars" -auto-approve
3
4 terraform {
5   required_providers {
6     iosxe = {
7       source = "CiscoDevNet/iosxe"
8       version = "0.1.1"
9     }
10  }
11 }
12
13 provider "iosxe" { # variables initialized in variables.tf and values stored in 9300X.tfvars
14   host = var.host_url
15   insecure = var.insecure
16   device_username = var.device_username
17   device_password = var.device_password
18 }
19
20 # crypto all
21 resource "iosxe_rest" "crypto_example_post" {
22   method = "PATCH"
23   path = "/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:native/crypto"
24   payload = jsonencode(
25
26 {
27   "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:crypto": {
28     "Cisco-IOS-XE-crypto:ikev2": {
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the output of the `terraform apply` command, which is a series of `9300X-Edge-2#` prompts. The `PROBLEMS` panel on the left shows 69 errors, and the `OUTPUT` panel on the right shows the command output.

Terraform ThousandEyes lifecycle management

1. Deploy TE agent on switch Catalyst 9000
2. Pass variables including the the Agent ID to the ThousandEyes API
3. Create test and attach the Catalyst 9000 TE Agent ID to the test
4. Trigger test to run

```
terraform {
  required_providers {
    ciscoapphosting = {
      source = "robertcsapo/ciscoapphosting"
      version = "1.0.0"
    }
  }
}

provider "ciscoapphosting" {
  username = var.username
  password = var.password
  insecure = var.insecure
  timeout = var.timeout
}

resource "ciscoapphosting_app" "app" {
  host = "127.0.0.1"
  image = "https://downloads.thousandeyes.com/enterprise-agent/thousandeyes-enterprise-agent-4.2.2.cisco.tar"
  app_gigabit_ethernet = "1/0/1"
  vlan_trunk = false
  vlan = 1
  env = {
    TEAGENT_ACCOUNT_TOKEN = "token"
  }
}
```

The screenshot shows the 'Telenor SE Refill' interface. On the left, there's a 'Basic Configuration' section with fields for 'Test Name', 'Test Description', 'URL', 'Interval', 'Agents' (set to '1 of 4 selected'), and 'Alerts' (set to '0 of 4 alert rules selected'). The main area displays a list of agents under the 'Europe' region: 'aws-north-labrats-dmz', 'c9500', 'c9600-sup-1', and 'evpn-leaf2'. The 'evpn-leaf2' agent is selected. On the right, there's a 'Built-In Labels' section with options like 'Cloud', 'Enterprise', 'Enterprise Cluster', 'IPv4 Compatible', 'IPv6 Compatible', 'Proxied', 'Single Homed', and 'Custom Labels' (including 'EVPN C9K'). At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Run Once', and 'Save Changes' buttons.

<https://github.com/robertcsapo/terraform-provider-ciscoapphosting>
<https://registry.terraform.io/providers/robertcsapo/ciscoapphosting/>

Terraform + ThousandEyes Demo

The screenshot shows the ThousandEyes Cloud & Enterprise Agents dashboard. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Cloud & Enterprise Agents, Views, Test Settings, Agent Settings (highlighted), BGP Monitors, Endpoint Agents, Devices, Internet Insights, Dashboards, Alerts (2), Reports, Sharing, and Account Settings. The main content area is titled 'Enterprise Agents' and includes tabs for Agents, Notifications, and Kerberos Settings. Below the tabs, there's a search bar and a table of agents. The table has columns for Agent Name, Hostname, Utilization, and Status/Last Contact. Three agents are listed: aws-north-labrats-dmz, c9600-sup-1, and c9500. Below the table, there's a terminal window showing a shell prompt and the command 'terraform -- -zsh -- 158x25'.

Agent Name	Hostname	Utilization	Status/Last Contact
aws-north-labrats-dmz	ip-100-125-253-114.eu-north-1.comput...	Browser 20%	1 minute ago
c9600-sup-1	29168c1bdc4c	N/A	Aug 14, 2022
c9500	47fe5e17aaf5	N/A	Jul 7, 2022

Steps:

1. Test App Hosting Terraform Provider
2. Apply App Hosting Terraform Provider on C9300 switches
3. Verify new Enterprise Agents has been added in ThousandEyes Dashboard
4. Run the current test
5. Destroy Terraform to delete the Enterprise Agents and Test

Multihost example:

<https://github.com/robertcsapo/terraform-provider-ciscoapphosting/tree/main/examples/thousandeyes-multihosts>

Declarative EVPN management with Terraform

Both Declarative providers leverage the ios-xe-go client that was developed in Terraform Phase 1:

Robert: <https://github.com/robertcsapo/terraform-provider-ciscoevpn/>

<https://registry.terraform.io/providers/robertcsapo/ciscoevpn/latest>

Daniel: <https://github.com/netascode/terraform-iosxe-evpn-example>

EVPN OSPF Underlay Module: <https://registry.terraform.io/modules/netascode/evpn-ospf-underlay/iosxe/latest>

EVPN Overlay Module: <https://registry.terraform.io/modules/netascode/evpn-overlay/iosxe/latest>

```
jcohoe@tme-yangsuite:~/terraform-provider-ciscoevpn/examples/mine$ terraform destroy
ciscoevpn_loopback.spine2_100: Refreshing state... [id=100]
ciscoevpn_loopback.leaf2_100: Refreshing state... [id=100]
```

Terraform will perform the following actions:

ciscoevpn_bgp_neighbor.leafs_borders will be destroyed

- resource "ciscoevpn_bgp_neighbor" "leafs_borders" will be destroyed

ciscoevpn_vrf.blue will be destroyed

```
May 16 22:21:19.617: %DMI-5-AUTH_PASSED: Switch 1 R0/0: dmiauth: User 'admin' authenticated successfully from 10.85.134.103:0 for rest over http. External groups: PRIV15
May 16 22:21:19.923: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: configure terminal lock
May 16 22:21:20.356: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: interface Vlan101
May 16 22:21:20.357: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no ip address 100.119.101.1 255.255.255.0
May 16 22:21:20.358: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: exit
May 16 22:21:20.359: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no interface Vlan101
May 16 22:21:20.360: %SYS-5-CONFIG_P: Configured programmatically by process iosp_dmiauth_conn_1000002_vty_100001 from console as admin on vty63
May 16 22:21:20.363: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: end
May 16 22:21:20.487: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: configure terminal lock
May 16 22:21:20.797: %SYS-5-CONFIG_P: Configured programmatically by process iosp_dmiauth_conn_1000002_vty_100001 from console as admin on vty63
May 16 22:21:20.798: %SYS-5-CONFIG_P: Configured programmatically by process iosp_dmiauth_conn_1000002_vty_100001 from console as admin on vty63
May 16 22:21:20.802: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: end
May 16 22:21:21.097: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: configure terminal lock
May 16 22:21:21.483: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no interface Vlan103
May 16 22:21:21.487: %SYS-5-CONFIG_P: Configured programmatically by process iosp_dmiauth_conn_1000002_vty_100001 from console as admin on vty63
May 16 22:21:21.491: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: end
May 16 22:21:21.785: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: configure terminal lock
May 16 22:21:22.212: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: interface Vlan102
May 16 22:21:22.212: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no ip address 100.119.102.1 255.255.255.0
May 16 22:21:22.213: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: exit
May 16 22:21:22.214: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no interface Vlan102
May 16 22:21:22.217: %SYS-5-CONFIG_P: Configured programmatically by process iosp_dmiauth_conn_1000002_vty_100001 from console as admin on vty63
May 16 22:21:22.220: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: end
May 16 22:21:22.597: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: configure terminal lock
May 16 22:21:22.597: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no interface Vlan104
May 16 22:21:22.892: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no interface Vlan104
May 16 22:21:22.896: %SYS-5-CONFIG_P: Configured programmatically by process iosp_dmiauth_conn_1000002_vty_100001 from console as admin on vty63
May 16 22:21:22.898: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: end
May 16 22:21:22.978: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: configure terminal lock
May 16 22:21:23.097: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: router bgp 65534
May 16 22:21:23.098: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no address-family ipv4 unicast vrf green
May 16 22:21:23.101: %SYS-5-CONFIG_P: Configured programmatically by process iosp_dmiauth_conn_1000002_vty_100001 from console as admin on vty63
May 16 22:21:23.117: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: end
May 16 22:21:23.118: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: show running-config brief
May 16 22:21:23.093: %DMI-5-SYNC_NEEDED: Switch 1 R0/0: dmiauth: Configuration change requiring running configuration sync detected - 'router bgp 65534'. The running configuration
ONF running data store.
May 16 22:21:23.327: %DMI-5-SYNC_START: Switch 1 R0/0: dmiauth: Synchronization of the running configuration to the NETCONF running data store has started.
May 16 22:21:33.259: %DMI-5-AUTH_PASSED: Switch 1 R0/0: dmiauth: User 'admin' authenticated successfully from 10.85.134.103:0 for rest over http. External groups: PRIV15
May 16 22:21:36.308: %DMI-5-SYNC_COMPLETE: Switch 1 R0/0: dmiauth: The running configuration has been synchronized to the NETCONF running data store.
May 16 22:21:37.812: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: configure terminal lock
May 16 22:21:38.039: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: vrf definition green
May 16 22:21:38.044: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: address-family ipv4
May 16 22:21:38.064: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no route-target export 1:1
May 16 22:21:38.066: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no route-target export 1:1 stitching
May 16 22:21:38.067: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no route-target import 1:1
May 16 22:21:38.068: %HA_EM-6-LOG: catchall: no route-target import 1:1 stitching
```

robertcsapo / terraform-provider-ciscoevpn Public

<> Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights

main 2 branches 1 tag

Go to file

Add file

Code

robertcsapo examples

ff4e304 3 hours ago 4 commits

docs

init

3 hours ago

examples

from dev to publish

2 hours ago

intern

danischm Initial commit

de545dd 6 hours ago 1 commit

tools

data

Initial commit

6 hours ago

README

.gitignore

Initial commit

6 hours ago

go.mod

README.md

Initial commit

6 hours ago

go.sum

main.tf

Initial commit

6 hours ago

main

terraform

Catalyst 9000 EVPN Terraform Example

This example demonstrates how the [IOS-XE Terraform Provider](#) can be used to build a Catalyst 9000 EVPN Fabric. It currently supports underlay and overlay configuration, but no access interfaces.

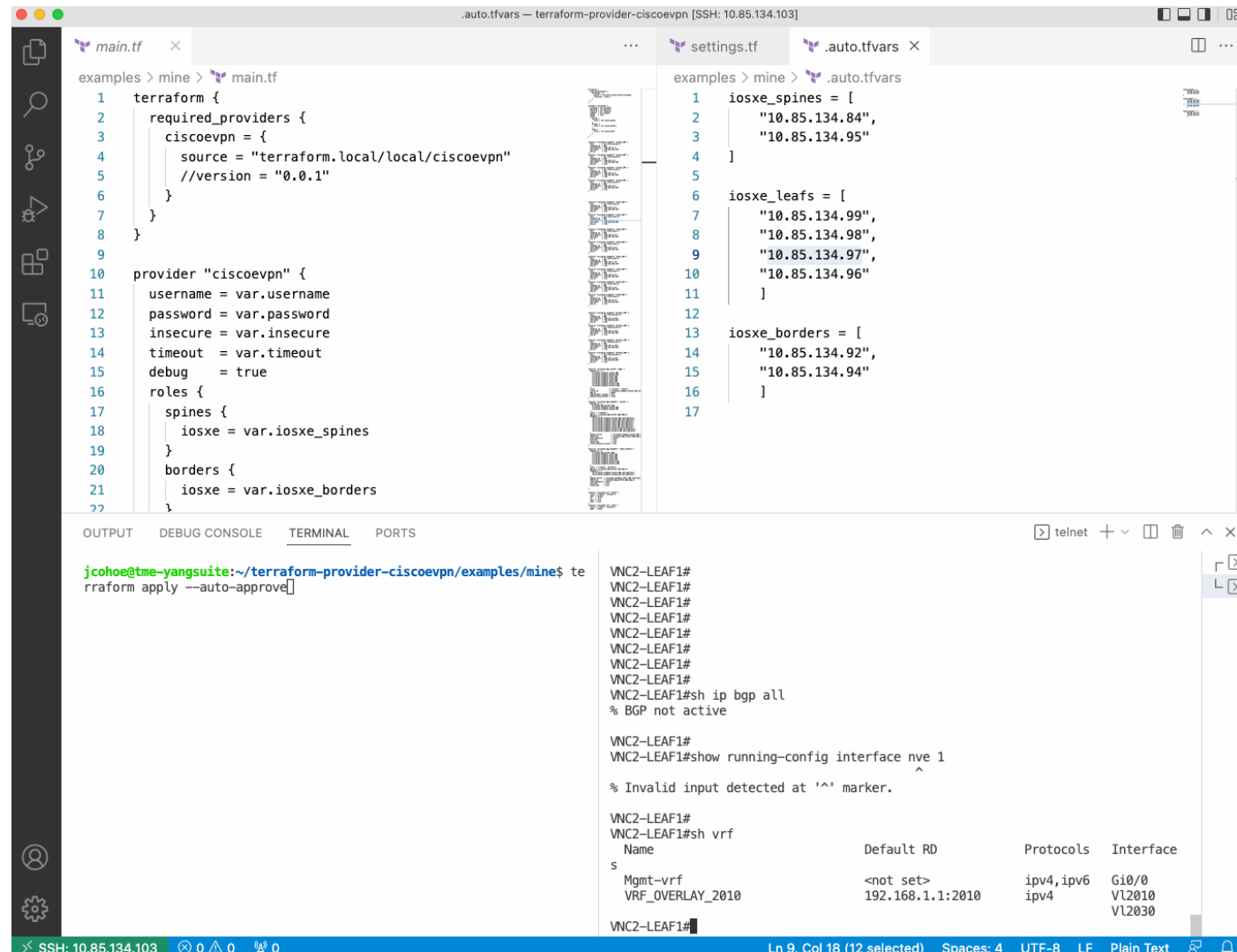
It uses the following Terraform Modules:

- [EVPN OSPF Underlay Module](#)
- [EVPN Overlay Module](#)

The configuration is derived from a set of yaml files in the [data](#) directory.

To point this to your own Cat9k fabric, update the [data/inventory.yaml](#) file accordingly.

EVPN with Terraform Demo



The screenshot displays a Terraform workspace with three files: `main.tf`, `settings.tf`, and `.auto.tfvars`. The `main.tf` file defines a Terraform configuration for a Cisco EVPN provider, including required providers, provider settings, and roles for spines and borders. The `settings.tf` file defines variables for the provider. The `.auto.tfvars` file provides values for the variables defined in `settings.tf`.

```
examples > mine > main.tf
1 terraform {
2   required_providers {
3     ciscoevpn = {
4       source = "terraform.local/local/ciscoevpn"
5       //version = "0.0.1"
6     }
7   }
8 }
9
10 provider "ciscoevpn" {
11   username = var.username
12   password = var.password
13   insecure = var.insecure
14   timeout = var.timeout
15   debug = true
16   roles {
17     spines {
18       iosxe = var.iosxe_spines
19     }
20     borders {
21       iosxe = var.iosxe_borders
22     }
23   }
24 }
```

```
examples > mine > settings.tf
1 username = "admin"
2 password = "admin"
3 insecure = true
4 timeout = 30
5 debug = true
6 roles {
7   spines {
8     iosxe = ["10.85.134.99", "10.85.134.98", "10.85.134.97", "10.85.134.96"]
9   }
10  borders {
11    iosxe = ["10.85.134.92", "10.85.134.94"]
12  }
13 }
```

```
examples > mine > .auto.tfvars
1 iosxe_spines = [
2   "10.85.134.84",
3   "10.85.134.95"
4 ]
5
6 iosxe_leafs = [
7   "10.85.134.99",
8   "10.85.134.98",
9   "10.85.134.97",
10  "10.85.134.96"
11 ]
12
13 iosxe_borders = [
14  "10.85.134.92",
15  "10.85.134.94"
16 ]
17
```

The terminal output shows the command `terraform apply --auto-approve` being executed. The output displays the configuration of the `WNC2-LEAF1` device, including the `show running-config interface nve 1` command and the `show vrf` command. The `show vrf` command output shows the configuration of the `Mgmt-vrf` and `VRF_OVERLAY_2010` VRFs.

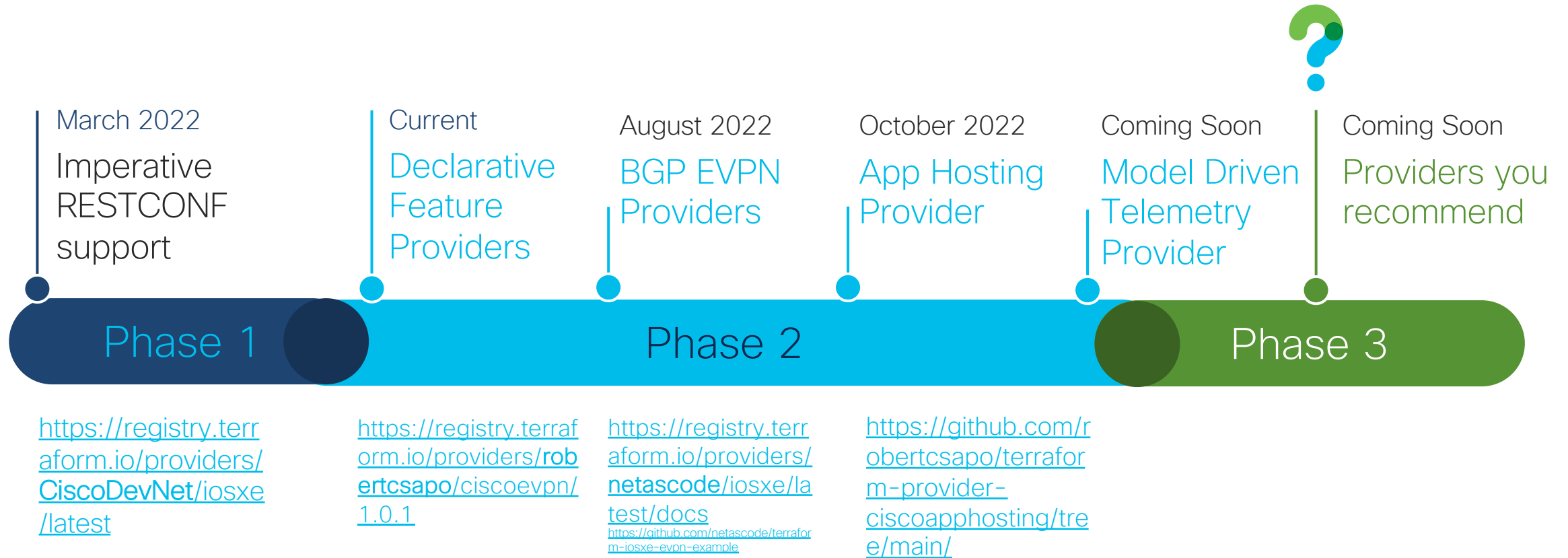
```
WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#sh ip bgp all
% BGP not active

WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#show running-config interface nve 1
^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

WNC2-LEAF1#
WNC2-LEAF1#sh vrf
Name                                Default RD          Protocols    Interface
-----
Mgmt-vrf                            <not set>          ipv4,ipv6    Gi0/0
VRF_OVERLAY_2010                    192.168.1.1:2010   ipv4         V12010
V12030
```

Evolution & Adoption

Evolution of Terraform Provider





Declarative providers leverage the SDK from the Phase 1 imperative provider


Terraform use and adoption

We continue to see increased adoption of the IOS XE terraform resources

Providers / CiscoDevNet / iosxe / Version 0.1.1 ▾ Latest Version


iosxe 




iosxe
 by: [CiscoDevNet](#)

Networking

VERSION
0.1.1

 PUBLISHED
9 months ago

 SOURCE CODE
[CiscoDevNet/terraform-provider-iosxe](#)

Provider Downloads All versions ▾

Downloads this week	109
Downloads this month	472
Downloads this year	16,013
Downloads over all time	16,013

* As of 11/30/22

<https://registry.terraform.io/providers/CiscoDevNet/iosxe/0.1.1>

Troubleshooting & Resources

Troubleshooting

If the following error is found, it may be caused by the device not having restconf enabled

```
Error: not-found: /data/Cisco-IOS-XE-mdt-cfg:mdt-config-data/mdt-subscription

with iosxe_rest.create_subscription,
on terraform.tf line 22, in resource "iosxe_rest" "create_subscription":
22: resource "iosxe_rest" "create_subscription" {

PS C:\Users\Student\Desktop\terraform> 
```

To fix this, simply add restconf in global config mode

```
Device(config)# restconf
```

Cisco DEVNET



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developer.cisco.com

<https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/terraform-provider-iosxe/>

Blog and Resources: Terraform

<https://github.com/CiscoDevNet/terraform-provider-iosxe/>
<https://registry.terraform.io/search/providers?namespace=CiscoDevNet>

Questions? Join the Ask
IOS XE Terraform Provider
Webex space:

<https://eurl.io/#PtsT8eJFI>



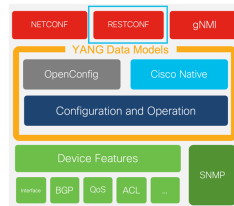
Terraform is...



Open-source Infrastructure as Code (IaC) Software Tool providing a consistent CLI workflow to manage hundreds of cloud services. Terraform codifies cloud APIs into declarative configuration files.

- Cloud Native Tooling circa 2014 from HashiCorp
- Agentless, single binary file
- Zero server-side dependencies

Terraform uses the RESTCONF API



<https://salesconnect.cisco.com/#/content-detail/fa072157-b099-494b-8ec5-2522c6ab2bf6>

```
Initializing provider plugins...
- Reusing previous version of cisco/devnet/iosxe from the dependency lock file
- Using previously-installed cisco/devnet/iosxe v0.1.1

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

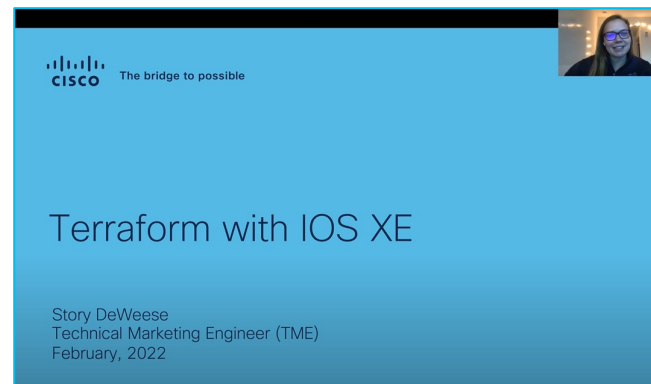
You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see
any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands
should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for Terraform,
rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other
commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.
auto@pod29-xelab:~/terraform/new-tunnel$ terraform apply -auto-approve
```



Demo Create a Crypto Tunnel Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bPS0bhPacDw>



Intro to IOS XE Terraform Provider Video:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GEY_hyXimbA

Questions? Join the Ask IOS XE
Terraform Provider Webex space:
<https://eurl.io/#PtsT8eJFI>



Developer

Automation with Any Tooling on Any
Interface

Story DeWeese

Terraform expands into the extensive Cisco IOS XE
programmability and automation ecosystem



IOS XE's vast, programmable feature set

The Cisco IOS XE ecosystem is programmatically managed and supports a variety of tooling. This includes Ansible to YANG Suite, pyATS over NETCONF, RESTCONF, gNMI, and even with legacy CLIs. With the addition of the new Cisco IOS XE Terraform provider, we add an additional tool into the IOS XE configuration management toolbox.

<https://blogs.cisco.com/developer/terraformiosxe01>



The bridge to possible