

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF THE PHILIPPINES

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COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

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FINAL CASE STUDY

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Network Automation

Objectives:

- Part 1: Launch the DEVASC V and CSR1kv
- Part 2: Configure VLAN for Yaml
- Part 3: Use ansible to utilize configured yaml file
- Part 4: Use the pyATS to test the network.

Background / Scenario

In this procedure, we will use ansible playbooks to automate the network implementation process. Ansible is an open source IT automation platform that automates manual IT activities including provisioning, configuration management, application deployment, orchestration, and more. After implementing the configurations, we will use pyATS to test the network.

Required Resources

- 1 PC with operating system of your choice
- DEVASC Virtual Machine
- CSR1kv Virtual Machine

Planned Automation: Implementation of VLANS

Initial Design of Network structure on Packet Tracer

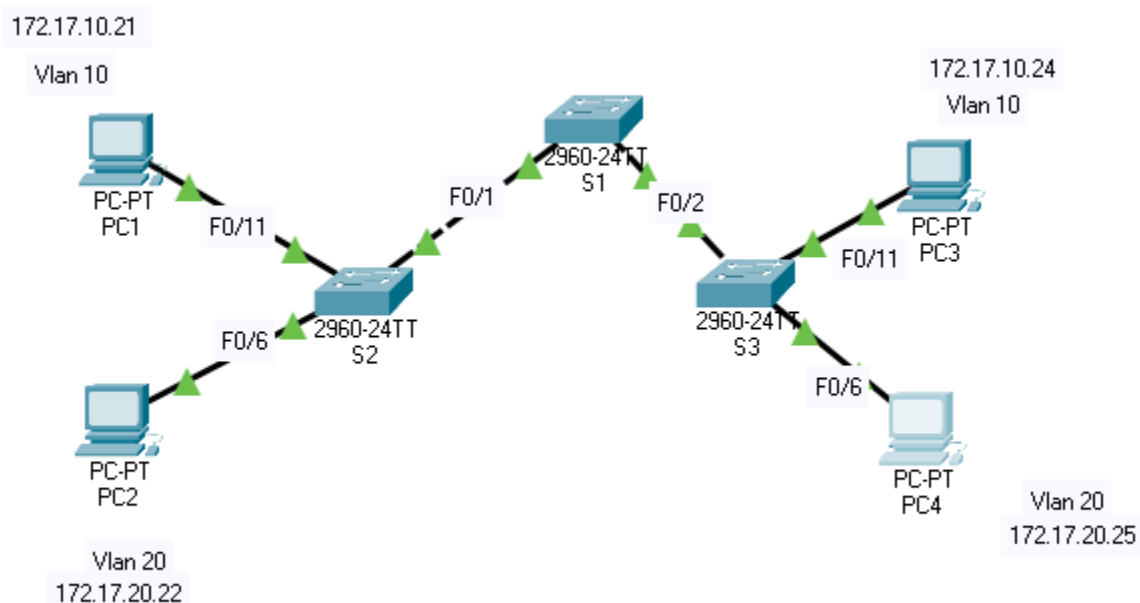


Figure 1.0 Initial Draft Design

This design was first tested in packet tracer to ensure that the planned system would work when it is finalized for use in the actual case study.

Table 1.0 Addressing Table

Device	Interface	Ip Address	Subnet Mask	Default Gateway
S1	VLAN 99	172.17.99.11	255.255.255.0	N/A
S2	VLAN 99	172.17.99.12	255.255.255.0	N/A
S3	VLAN 99	172.17.99.13	255.255.255.0	N/A
PC1	NIC	172.17.10.21	255.255.255.0	172.17.10.1
PC2	NIC	172.17.20.22	255.255.255.0	172.17.20.1
PC3	NIC	172.17.10.24	255.255.255.0	172.17.10.1
PC4	NIC	172.17.20.25	255.255.255.0	172.17.20.1

Table 1.1 Port Assignments

Ports Assignment Network	Ports Assignment Network	Ports Assignment Network
Fa0/1 – 0/5	802.1q Trunks (Native VLAN 99)	172.17.99.0 /24
Fa0/6 – 0/10	VLAN 20 – Students	172.17.20.0 /24
Fa0/11 – 0/17	VLAN 10 – Faculty	172.17.10.0 /24

Ansible Automation Code

- name: NETWORK AUTOMATION VLANS

hosts: CSR1kv

gather_facts: false

connection: local

tasks:

- name: create vlan 10

ios_config:

parents:

- vlan 10

lines:

- name Faculty

- name: create vlan 20

ios_config:

parents:

- vlan 20

lines:

- name Students

- name: create vlan 99

ios_config:

parents:

- vlan 99

lines:

- name Management

- name: show vlan brief

ios_command:

commands:

- show vlan brief

register: vlan_brief

- name: SAVE OUTPUT to ./backups/

copy:

content: "{{ config.stdout[0] }}"

dest: "backups/show_run_{{ inventory_hostname }}.txt"

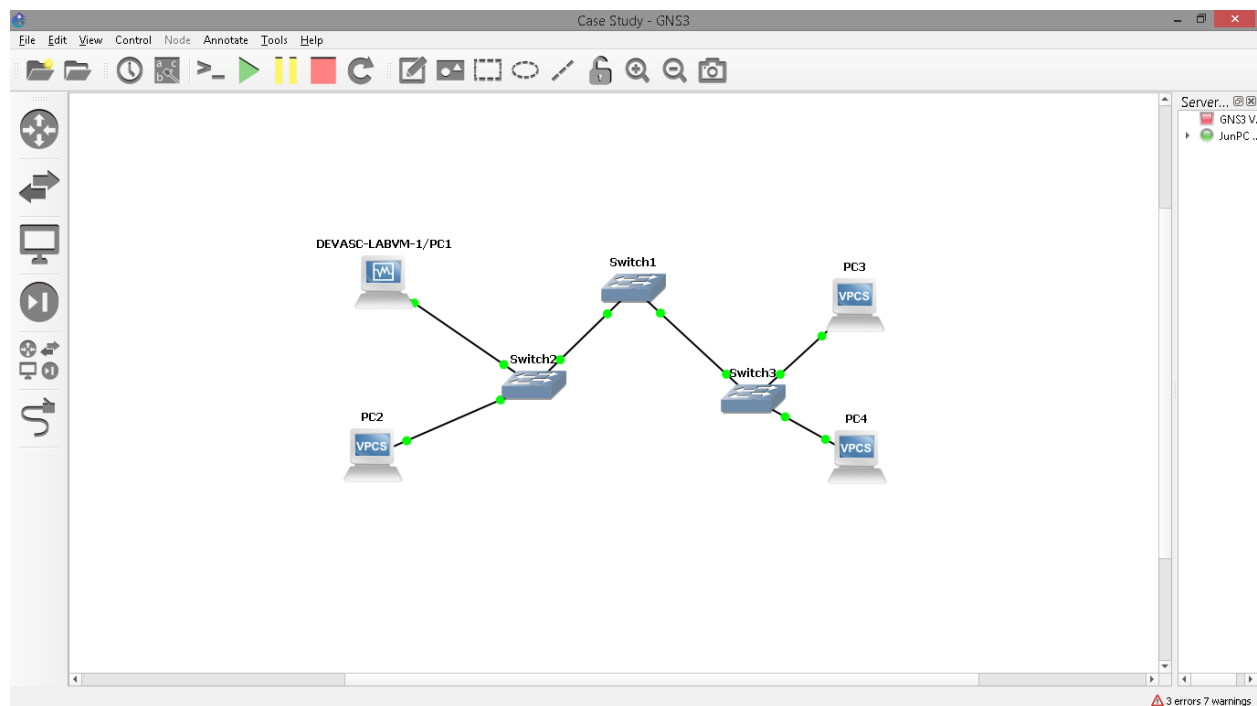


Figure 1.1 Implementing on GNS3

There are 4 PCs, with PC1 being the DEVASC Machine. With 3 switches connecting different sites. PC1 and PC3 are VLAN 10 while PC2 and PC4 are VLAN 20.

PART 1. IMPLEMENTING IP ADDRESS ON VPCs

PC2



The image shows a SolarWinds Solar-PuTTY terminal window with four tabs: R1, PC3, PC4, and PC2. The PC2 tab is active. The terminal displays the following text:

```
Welcome to Virtual PC Simulator, version 0.6.2
Dedicated to Daling.
Build time: Apr 10 2019 02:42:20
Copyright (c) 2007-2014, Paul Meng (mirnshi@gmail.com)
All rights reserved.

VPCS is free software, distributed under the terms of the "BSD" licence.
Source code and license can be found at vpcs.sf.net.
For more information, please visit wiki.freecode.com.cn.

Press '?' to get help.

Executing the startup file

PC2> ip 172.17.20.22 255.255.255.0 172.17.20.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 172.17.20.22 255.255.255.0 gateway 172.17.20.1

PC2> show ip

NAME       : PC2[1]
IP/MASK     : 172.17.20.22/24
GATEWAY     : 172.17.20.1
DNS         :
MAC         : 00:50:79:66:68:01
LPORT      : 10016
RHOST:PORT  : 127.0.0.1:10017
MTU         : 1500

PC2> █
```

The bottom of the window features the SolarWinds logo, the text "Solar-PuTTY free tool", and a copyright notice: "© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved."

Figure 1.2 Implementing address on PC2

PC3



The image shows a SolarWinds Solar-PuTTY terminal window with four tabs: R1, PC3 (active), PC4, and PC2. The terminal displays the following commands and output for PC3:

```
PC3> en
Bad command: "en". Use ? for help.

PC3> ip 172.17.10.24 255.255.255.0 172.17.10.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 172.17.10.24 255.255.255.0 gateway 172.17.10.1

PC3> show ip
NAME       : PC3[1]
IP/MASK     : 172.17.10.24/24
GATEWAY     : 172.17.10.1
DNS         :
MAC         : 00:50:79:66:68:02
LPORT      : 10022
RHOST:PORT  : 127.0.0.1:10023
MTU         : 1500

PC3> █
```

The bottom of the window shows the SolarWinds logo, "Solar-PuTTY free tool", and the copyright notice "© 2019 SolarWinds Worldwide, LLC. All rights reserved."

Figure 1.3 Implementing address on PC3

PC4

```
PC4> ip 172.17.20.25 255.255.255.0 172.17.20.1
Checking for duplicate address...
PC1 : 172.17.20.25 255.255.255.0 gateway 172.17.20.1

PC4> ip

ip ARG ... [OPTION]
Configure the current VPC's IP settings
ARG ...:
  address [mask] [gateway]
  address [gateway] [mask]
Set the VPC's ip, default gateway ip and network mask
Default IPv4 mask is /24, IPv6 is /64. Example:
ip 10.1.1.70/26 10.1.1.65 set the VPC's ip to 10.1.1.70,
the gateway to 10.1.1.65, the netmask to 255.255.255.192.
In tap mode, the ip of the tapx is the maximum host ID
of the subnet. In the example above the tapx ip would be
10.1.1.126
mask may be written as /26, 26 or 255.255.255.192
auto Attempt to obtain IPv6 address, mask and gateway using SLAAC
dhcp [OPTION] Attempt to obtain IPv4 address, mask, gateway, DNS via DHCP
  -d Show DHCP packet decode
  -r Renew DHCP lease
  -x Release DHCP lease
dns ip Set DNS server ip, delete if ip is '0'
domain NAME Set local domain name to NAME

PC4> show ip

NAME      : PC4[1]
IP/MASK    : 172.17.20.25/24
GATEWAY    : 172.17.20.1
DNS        :
MAC        : 00:50:79:66:68:00
LPORT      : 10018
RHOST:PORT : 127.0.0.1:10019
MTU        : 1500
```

Figure 1.4 Implementing address on PC4

PART 2. USE ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK TO IMPLEMENT THE YAML

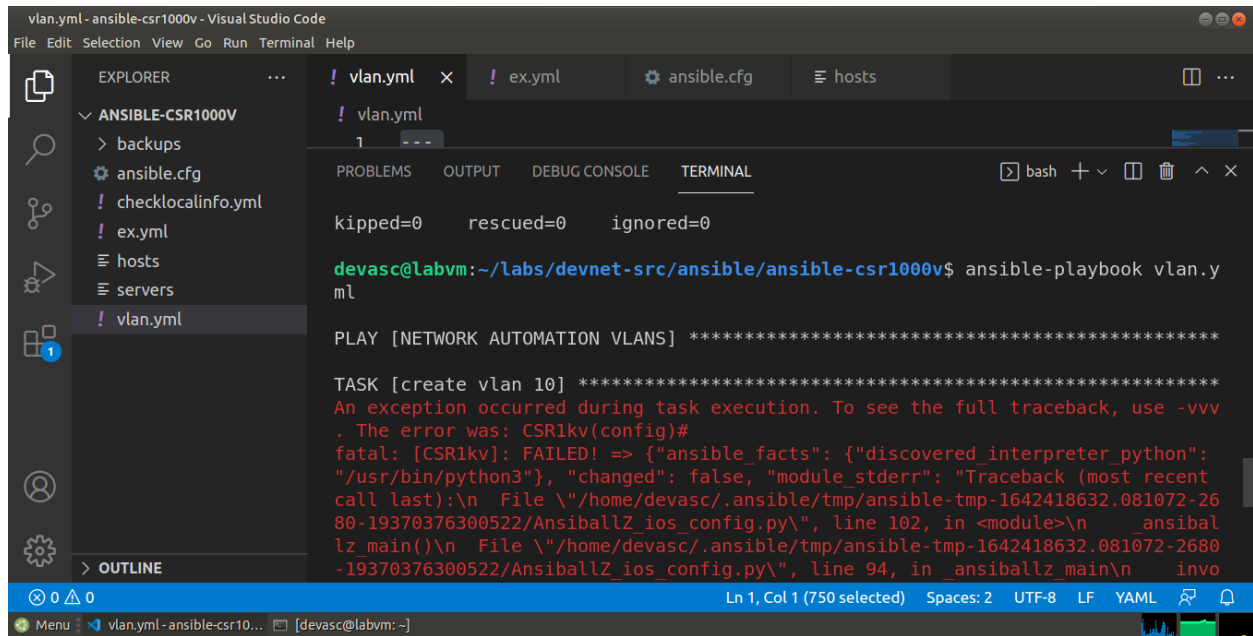
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a file explorer on the left displaying a project named 'ANSIBLE-CSR1000V'. The main editor window shows a terminal with the command 'ansible-playbook vlan.yml' executed. The output shows the start of a playbook for 'NETWORK AUTOMATION VLANS' and a task 'create vlan 10'. An error message is displayed: 'An exception occurred during task execution. To see the full traceback, use -vvv. The error was: CSR1kv(config)# fatal: [CSR1kv]: FAILED! => {"ansible_facts": {"discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"}, "changed": false, "module_stderr": "Traceback (most recent call last):\n File \"/home/devasc/.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-1642418632.081072-2680-19370376300522/AnsiballZ_ios_config.py\", line 102, in <module>\n ansibal\n lz_main()\n File \"/home/devasc/.ansible/tmp/ansible-tmp-1642418632.081072-2680-19370376300522/AnsiballZ_ios_config.py\", line 94, in ansiballz main\n invo'.

Figure 1.5 Implementing the yaml playbook.

Conclusion:

Unfortunately, implementing the playbook seems to have encountered an error in order to fix some of the issues, ansible documentation was tackled to read on proper vlan configuration and implementation but reached to no avail. Though I have understood how to use ansible playbook to implement network automation as it requires the same process to perform it. We also failed to utilize the pyATS as there are no network to test.

VIDEO LINK:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VM7Mgs6TytQB5XPbwpAF0LVjofyKUg0y/view?usp=sharing>

GITHUB LINK:

<https://github.com/JunaidBantuas/FINAL-CASE-STUDY.git>

HONOR PLEDGE:

“I affirm that I will not give or receive any unauthorized help on this exam, and that all work will be my own.”