

Lab – NETCONF w/Python: List Capabilities

Objectives

Part 1: Install the ncclient Python module

Part 2: Connect to IOS XE's NETCONF service using ncclient

Part 3: List the IOS XE's capabilities – supported YANG models

Background / Scenario

Working with NETCONF does not require working with raw NETCONF RPC messages and XML. In this lab you will learn how to use the ncclient Python module to easily interact with network devices using NETCONF. You will learn how to identify which YANG models are supported by the device. This information is helpful when building a production network automation system, that requires specific YANG models to be supported by the given network device.

Required Resources

- Access to a router with the IOS XE operating system version 16.6 or higher
- Python 3.x environment

Instructions

Part 1: Install the ncclient Python module


In this part, you will install ncclient module into your Python environment. ncclient is a python module that simplifies NETCONF operations with built in functions that deal with the XML messages and RPC calls.

Explore the ncclient module on the project GitHub repository: <https://github.com/ncclient/ncclient>

Step 1: Use pip to install ncclient.

- Start a new Windows command prompt (cmd).
- Install ncclient using pip in the Windows command prompt:

```
pip install ncclient
```



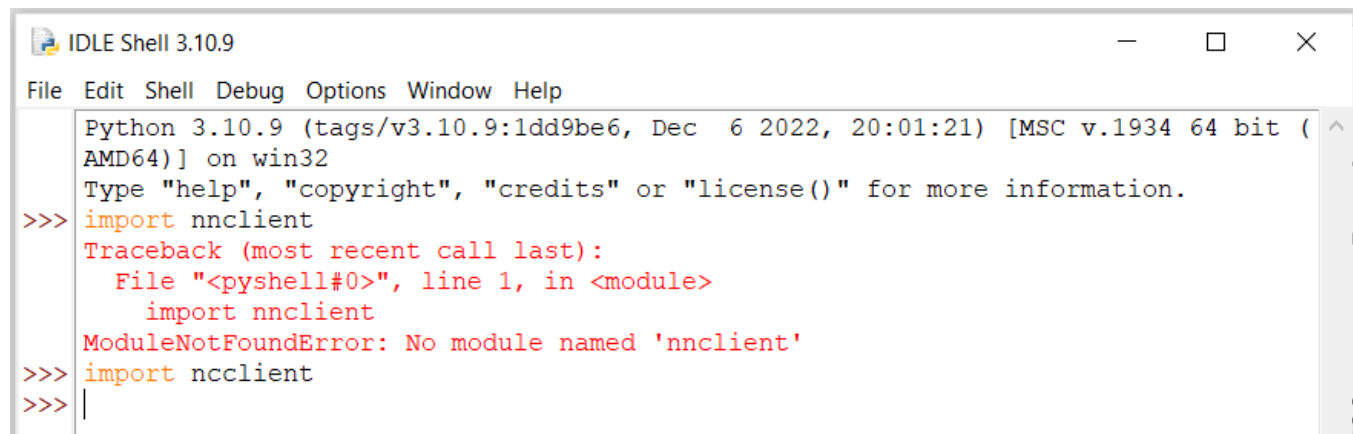
```

Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.19045.2251]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

C:\Users\usuario>pip install ncclient
Collecting ncclient
  Using cached ncclient-0.6.13.tar.gz (105 kB)
  Preparing metadata (setup.py) ... done
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools>=0.6 in c:\users\usuario\appdata\local\programs\python\python310\lib\site-packages (from ncclient) (65.5.0)
Collecting paramiko>=1.15.0
  Using cached paramiko-2.12.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (213 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: lxml>=3.3.0 in c:\users\usuario\appdata\local\programs\python\python310\lib\site-packages (from ncclient) (4.9.1)
Collecting six
  Using cached six-1.16.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)
Collecting pynacl>=1.0.1
  Using cached PyNaCl-1.5.0-cp36-abi3-win_amd64.whl (212 kB)
Collecting cryptography>=2.5
  Using cached cryptography-38.0.4-cp36-abi3-win_amd64.whl (2.4 MB)
Collecting bcrypt>=3.1.3
  Using cached bcrypt-4.0.1-cp36-abi3-win_amd64.whl (152 kB)
Collecting cffi>=1.12
  Downloading cffi-1.15.1-cp310-cp310-win_amd64.whl (179 kB)
----- 179.1/179.1 kB 981.5 kB/s eta 0:00:00
Collecting pycparser
  Using cached pycparser-2.21-py2.py3-none-any.whl (118 kB)
Installing collected packages: six, pycparser, bcrypt, cffi, pynacl, cryptography, paramiko, ncclient
  DEPRECATION: ncclient is being installed using the legacy 'setup.py install' method, because it does not have a 'pyproject.toml' and the 'wheel' package is not installed. pip 23.1 will enforce this behaviour change. A possible replacement is to enable the '--use-pep517' option. Discussion can be found at https://github.com/pypa/pip/issues/8559
  Running setup.py install for ncclient ... done
Successfully installed bcrypt-4.0.1 cffi-1.15.1 cryptography-38.0.4 ncclient-0.6.13 paramiko-2.12.0 pycparser-2.21 pynacl-1.5.0 six-1.16.0
C:\Users\usuario>
  
```

- c. Verify that ncclient has been successfully installed. Start Python IDLE and in the interactive shell try to import the ncclient module:

```
import ncclient
```



```
Python 3.10.9 (tags/v3.10.9:1dd9be6, Dec 6 2022, 20:01:21) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> import ncclient
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#0>", line 1, in <module>
    import ncclient
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'ncclient'
>>> import ncclient
>>> |
```


Part 2: Connect to IOS XE's NETCONF service using ncclient

Connect to IOS XE's NETCONF service using ncclient.

The ncclient module provides a “manager” class with “connect()” function to setup the remote NETCONF connection. After a successful connection, the returned object represents the NETCONF connection to the remote device.

- a. In Python IDLE, create a new Python script file:
- b. In the new Python script file editor, import the “manager” class from the ncclient module:

```
from ncclient import manager
```



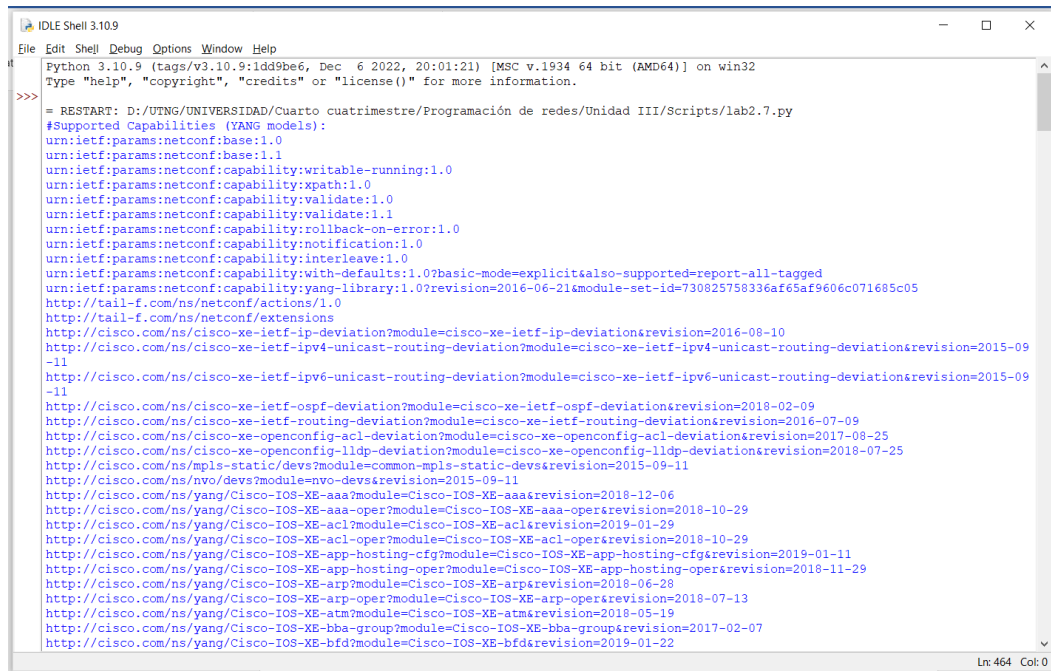
```
lab2.7.py - D:/UTNG/UNIVERSIDAD/Cuarto cuatrimestre/Programación de redes/Unidad III/...
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
from ncclient import manager

m = manager.connect(
    host="10.10.20.48",
    port=830,
    username="developer",
    password="C1sc012345",
    hostkey_verify=False
)

print("#Supported Capabilities (YANG models):")
for capability in m.server_capabilities:
    print(capability)
```

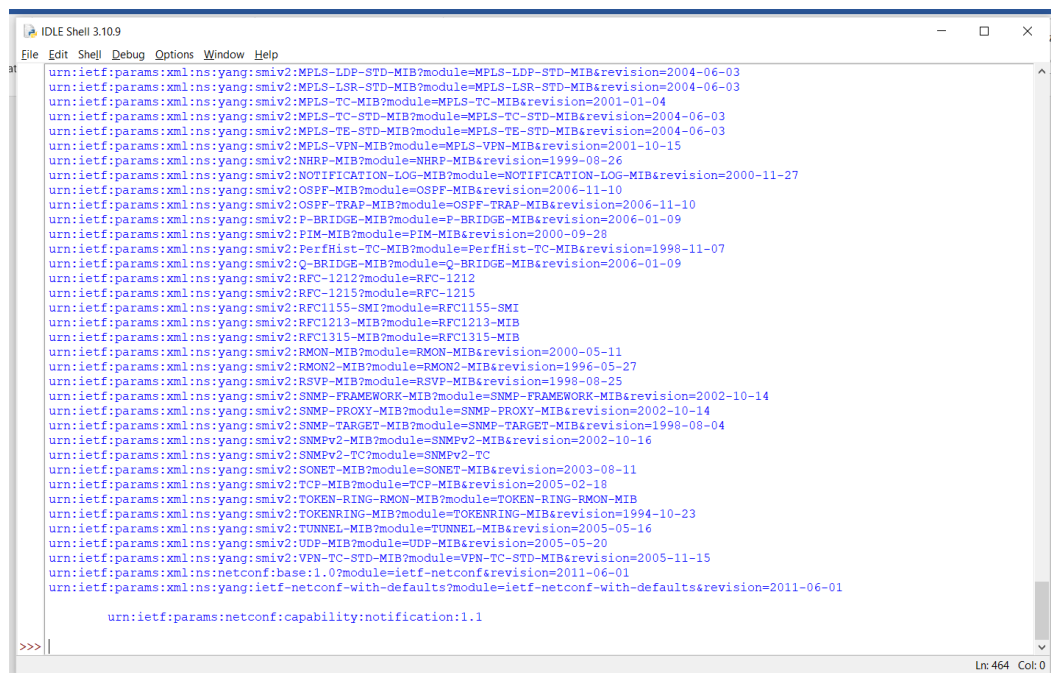
Part 3: List the IOS XE's capabilities – supported YANG models

Captura de pantalla del script ejecutado 2.7



```
Python 3.10.9 (tags/v3.10.9:1dd9be6, Dec 6 2022, 20:01:21) [MSC v.1934 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>
= RESTART: D:\UTNG\UNIVERSIDAD\Cuarto cuatrimestre/Programación de redes/Unidad III/Scripts/lab2.7.py
#Supported Capabilities (YANG models):
urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0
urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.1
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:writable-running:1.0
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:xpath:1.0
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.0
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:validate:1.1
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:rollback-on-error:1.0
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:notification:1.0
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:interleave:1.0
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:with-defaults:1.0?basic-mode=explicit&also-supported=report-all-tagged
urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:yang-library:1.0?revision=2016-06-21&module-set-id=730825758336af65af9606c071685c05
http://tail-f.com/ns/netconf/actions:1.0
http://tail-f.com/ns/netconf/extensions
http://cisco.com/ns/cisco-xe-ietf-ip-deviation?module=cisco-xe-ietf-ip-deviation&revision=2016-08-10
http://cisco.com/ns/cisco-xe-ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing-deviation?module=cisco-xe-ietf-ipv4-unicast-routing-deviation&revision=2015-09-11
http://cisco.com/ns/cisco-xe-ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing-deviation?module=cisco-xe-ietf-ipv6-unicast-routing-deviation&revision=2015-09-11
http://cisco.com/ns/cisco-xe-ietf-ospf-deviation?module=cisco-xe-ietf-ospf-deviation&revision=2018-02-09
http://cisco.com/ns/cisco-xe-ietf-routing-deviation?module=cisco-xe-ietf-routing-deviation&revision=2016-07-09
http://cisco.com/ns/cisco-xe-openconfig-acl-deviation?module=cisco-xe-openconfig-acl-deviation&revision=2017-08-25
http://cisco.com/ns/cisco-xe-openconfig-lldp-deviation?module=cisco-xe-openconfig-lldp-deviation&revision=2018-07-25
http://cisco.com/ns/mpls-static/devs?module=common-mpls-static-devs&revision=2015-09-11
http://cisco.com/ns/nvo/devs?module=nvo-devs&revision=2015-09-11
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa&revision=2018-12-06
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa-oper?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-aaa-oper&revision=2018-10-29
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-acl?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-acl&revision=2019-01-29
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-acl-oper?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-acl-oper&revision=2018-10-29
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-app-hosting-cfg?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-app-hosting-cfg&revision=2019-01-11
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-app-hosting-oper?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-app-hosting-oper&revision=2018-11-29
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-app?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-app&revision=2018-06-28
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-app-oper?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-app-oper&revision=2018-07-13
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-atm?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-atm&revision=2018-05-19
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bba-group?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-bba-group&revision=2017-02-07
http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bfd?module=Cisco-IOS-XE-bfd&revision=2019-01-22
```



```
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:MPLS-LDP-STD-MIB?module=MPLS-LDP-STD-MIB&revision=2004-06-03
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:MPLS-LSR-STD-MIB?module=MPLS-LSR-STD-MIB&revision=2004-06-03
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:MPLS-TC-MIB?module=MPLS-TC-MIB&revision=2001-01-04
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:MPLS-TC-STD-MIB?module=MPLS-TC-STD-MIB&revision=2004-06-03
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:MPLS-TE-STD-MIB?module=MPLS-TE-STD-MIB&revision=2004-06-03
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:MPLS-VPN-MIB?module=MPLS-VPN-MIB&revision=2001-10-15
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:NHRP-MIB?module=NHRP-MIB&revision=1999-08-26
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:NOTIFICATION-LOG-MIB?module=NOTIFICATION-LOG-MIB&revision=2000-11-27
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:OSPF-MIB?module=OSPF-MIB&revision=2006-11-10
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:OSPF-TRAP-MIB?module=OSPF-TRAP-MIB&revision=2006-11-10
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:P-BRIDGE-MIB?module=P-BRIDGE-MIB&revision=2006-01-09
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:PM-MIB?module=PM-MIB&revision=2000-09-28
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:PerfHist-TC-MIB?module=PerfHist-TC-MIB&revision=1998-11-07
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:Q-BRIDGE-MIB?module=Q-BRIDGE-MIB&revision=2006-01-09
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RFC-1212?module=RFC-1212
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RFC-1215?module=RFC-1215
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RFC1155-SMI?module=RFC1155-SMI
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RFC1213-MIB?module=RFC1213-MIB
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RFC1315-MIB?module=RFC1315-MIB
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RMON-MIB?module=RMON-MIB&revision=2000-05-11
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RMON2-MIB?module=RMON2-MIB&revision=1996-05-27
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:RSVP-MIB?module=RSVP-MIB&revision=1998-08-25
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB?module=SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB&revision=2002-10-14
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:SNMP-PROXY-MIB?module=SNMP-PROXY-MIB&revision=2002-10-14
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:SNMP-TARGET-MIB?module=SNMP-TARGET-MIB&revision=1998-08-04
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:SNMPv2-MIB?module=SNMPv2-MIB&revision=2002-10-16
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:SNMPv2-TC?module=SNMPv2-TC
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:SONET-MIB?module=SONET-MIB&revision=2003-08-11
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:TCP-MIB?module=TCP-MIB&revision=2005-02-18
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:TOKEN-RING-RMON-MIB?module=TOKEN-RING-RMON-MIB
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:TOKENRING-MIB?module=TOKENRING-MIB&revision=1994-10-23
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:TUNNEL-MIB?module=TUNNEL-MIB&revision=2005-05-16
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:UDP-MIB?module=UDP-MIB&revision=2005-05-20
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:smiv2:VPN-TC-STD-MIB?module=VPN-TC-STD-MIB&revision=2005-11-15
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0?module=ietf-netconf&revision=2011-06-01
urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-netconf-with-defaults?module=ietf-netconf-with-defaults&revision=2011-06-01

urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:notification:1.1

>>>
```

Conclusiones

nccliente de Python que simplifica la configuración / monitoreo de dispositivos de red que admite Netconf.

Su objetivo es proporcionar una API intuitiva que pueda mapear de manera inteligente la naturaleza de codificación de NETCONF XML facilita la construcción y modismos de Python y facilita la administración de aplicaciones con secuencias de comandos. la red.

Algunos de sus beneficios o características son:

- Utilizar la opción get para recuperar la configuración y los datos de estado.
- Utiliza un filtro para especificar la parte de la configuración y los datos de estado que se van a recuperar.
- Utilizar la operación get-config con un filtro para recuperar parte de la configuración.