

Mobile User To Cloud Application Connectivity

Overview

This quickstart guide will provide all the steps to create a secure service between a remote user and an application hosted in Azure Cloud using NetFoundry Overlay Fabric (NFOF).

Important

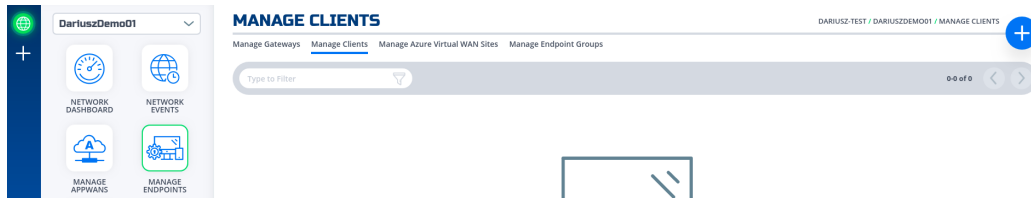
Assumption is that the NF Fabric is already up and the NF Client is installed.

Through NF Web Console UI

Create and install NF Client

This section will guide a user through the steps on how to create a client in the NF Console UI. Then, it will provide links to Guides on how to install the NetFoundry Client Software for Windows and MAC Clients, including the registration with the NF Network Fabric.

1. Navigate to Manage Clients Page



2. Click on + sign in the top right corner.

3. Fill in the required information and click on "Create"

CREATE A NEW CLIENT HELP ESC

Enter your client attributes

CLIENT NAME REQUIRED

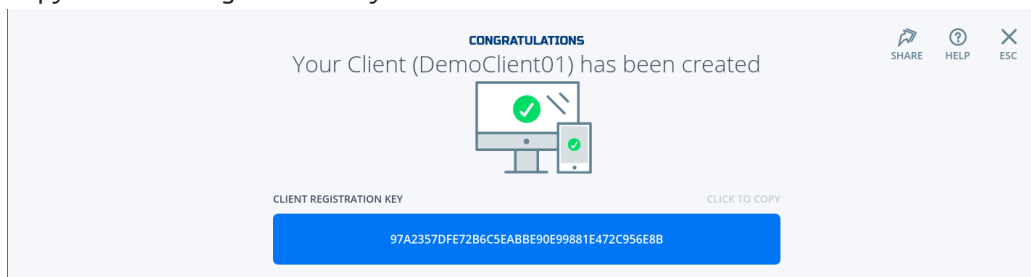
DemoClient01

LOCATION REQUIRED

US East

CREATE

4. Copy the Client Registration Key



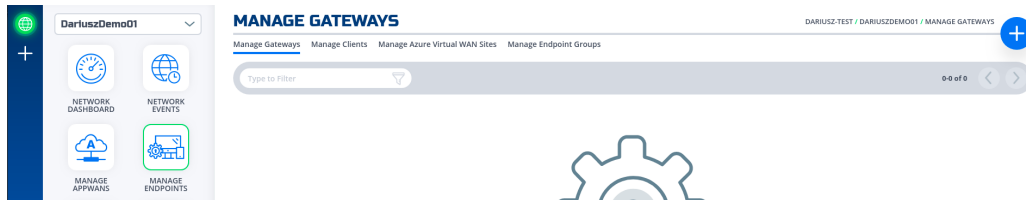
5. Install the NF Client Software by following the directions at the appropriate OS link

- a. Window
- b. Mac

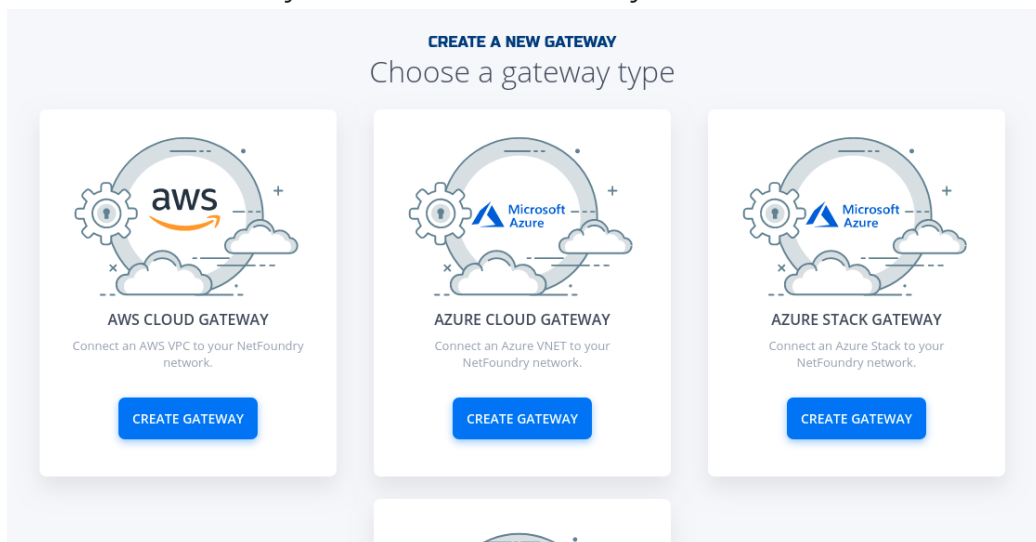
Create and Deploy NF Azure Gateway

This section will guide a user through the steps on how to create a NF Manage Gateway in the NF Console UI and install it in the Azure vNet.

1. Navigate to Manage Gateways Page
2. Click on + sign in the top right corner.

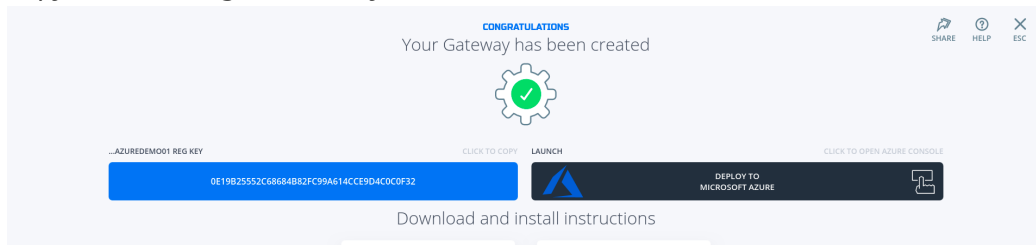


3. Click on "Create Gateway" on the Azure Cloud Gateway Card



4. Fill in the required information and click on "Create"

5. Copy the Client Registration Key



6. Click on "Deploy to Microsoft Azure". It will take you to the Azure Portal and ask you for your login credentials.

7. You will be presented with the template that needs to be filled. The first section is the Basics regarding your Subscription and Resource Group this gateway will be deployed in.

BASICS

Subscription *	NetFoundry Non-Prod	▼
Resource group *	nf-sandbox	▼
	Create new	
Location *	(US) East US	▼

8. The second section related to resources associated with this gateway. e.g. vm name, ip address space, security groups, etc. you will paste the registration key copied in step 5. You will also need the public ssh key to use for access to this gateway remotely.

SETTINGS

Location	westus
Network Interface Name	azuredemo01-if
Security Group Name	azuredemo01-sg
Virtual Network Name	azuredemo01-vnet
Address Prefix	10.0.8.0/24
Subnet Name	default
Subnet Prefix	10.0.8.0/24
Public Ip Address Name	azuredemo01-ip
Public Ip Address Type	Dynamic
Public Ip Address Sku	Basic
Virtual Machine Name	azuredemo01 ✓
Virtual Machine RG	nf-sandbox
Os Disk Type	Premium_LRS
Virtual Machine Size	Standard_B1ms
Nfreg Key * ⓘ ✓
Admin Username ⓘ	nfadmin
Ssh Key Data * ⓘ	ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQACjga67wcoISXaD1bswknLrejRYtZ... ✓

9. You will need to agree to Azure Marketplace Terms and Conditions and click to "Purchase" to continue.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

[Azure Marketplace Terms](#) | [Azure Marketplace](#)

By clicking "Purchase," I (a) agree to the applicable legal terms associated with the offering; (b) authorize Microsoft to charge or bill my current payment method for the fees associated the offering(s), including applicable taxes, with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription, until I discontinue use of the offering(s); and (c) agree that, if the deployment involves 3rd party offerings, Microsoft may share my contact information and other details of such deployment with the publisher of that offering.

☒ I agree to the terms and conditions stated above

Purchase

10. If the NF Gateway was deployed successfully. Here is the view of the Resource Group and NF Console UI.

The screenshot displays the Azure portal interface. On the left, the 'nf-sandbox' resource group is selected, showing a list of resources including 'azuredemo01-if', 'azuredemo01-ip', 'azuredemo01-sg', and 'azuredemo01-vnet'. The main pane shows the 'MANAGE GATEWAYS' section for 'DariuszDemo01'. It includes a table with columns for Gateway Label, Status, Type, Location, and Cloud Provider. The table shows one gateway, 'AzureDemo01', which is 'Online' and is an 'Azure Private Gateway' located in 'Oregon'.

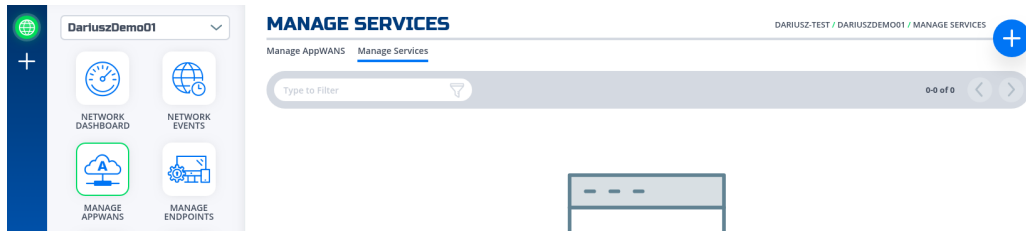
Gateway Label	Status	Type	Location	Cloud Provider
AzureDemo01	Online	Azure Private Gateway	Oregon	Azure

11. Done

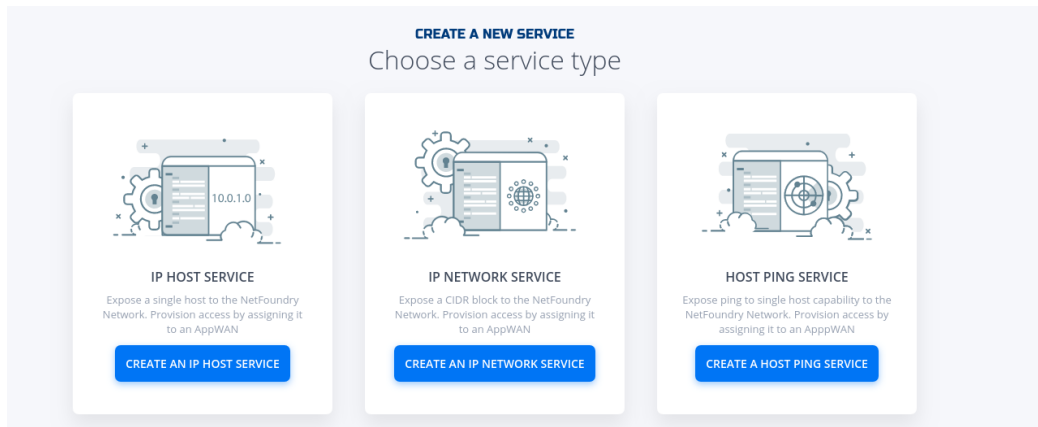
Create IP Host Service

This section will guide a user through the steps on how to create a NF Service.

1. Navigate to Manage Services Page under Manage Appwans
2. Click on + sign in the top right corner.



3. Click on "Create an IP Host Service"



4. Fill in the required information for SSH and click on "Create"

CREATE A NEW IP HOST SERVICE

Enter your service attributes

SERVICE NAME REQUIRED

DemoServiceSsh

GATEWAY REQUIRED

AzureDemo01

IP ADDRESS REQUIRED PORT/RANGE REQUIRED

10.0.8.5 22

INTERCEPT IP ADDRESS INTERCEPT PORT/RANGE

10.0.8.5 22

PROTOCOL TYPE REQUIRED

TCP

ADVANCED OPTIONS OPEN TO EDIT DETAILS

ADVANCED OPTIONS

CREATE

5. If successfully, the service is green.

The screenshot shows a web interface for managing services. On the left is a sidebar with a green status indicator and a plus sign, and four menu items: NETWORK DASHBOARD, NETWORK EVENTS, MANAGE APPWANS, and MANAGE ENDPOINTS. The main area is titled 'MANAGE SERVICES' and has a dropdown menu set to 'Demo01'. Below the title are tabs for 'Manage AppWANS' and 'Manage Services'. A search bar labeled 'Type to Filter' is present. Below the search bar is a table with columns: Service Name, Type, Protocol, IP Address, Intercept IP, and Port Range. The table contains one row for 'DemoServiceSsh' with a green status indicator, 'IP Host', 'TCP', '10.0.8.5', '10.0.8.5', and '22 - 22'. A blue plus icon is in the top right corner.

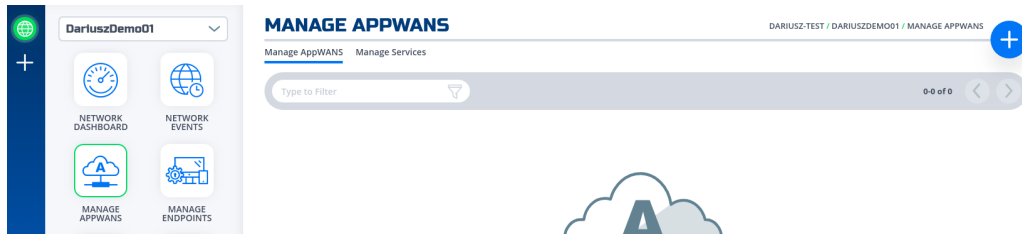
Service Name	Type	Protocol	IP Address	Intercept IP	Port Range
DemoServiceSsh	IP Host	TCP	10.0.8.5	10.0.8.5	22 - 22

6. Done

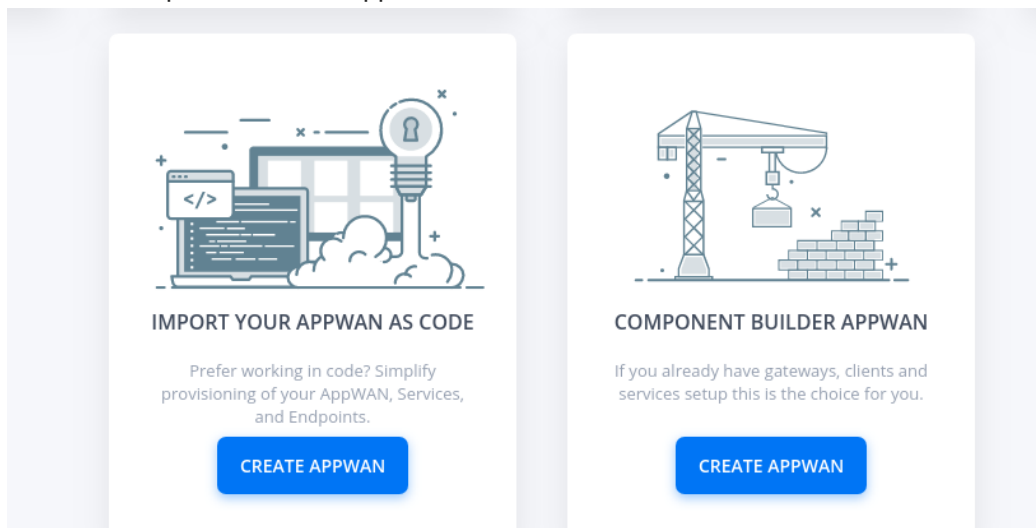
Create AppWan

This section will guide a user through the steps on how to enable service connectivity to users by creating an appwan.

1. Navigate to Manage AppWANS Page under Manage Appwans
2. Click on + sign in the top right corner.



3. Click on "Component Builder Appwan"



4. Move the desired client (e.g. DemoClient01) from "Available" Clients to "Selected" Endpoints. Move the desired service (e.g. DemoServiceSsh) from "Available" to "Selected"

Services.

CREATE A NEW APPWAN

Choose from existing components, or add new ones

1

APPWAN NAME

REQUIRED

DemoAppWan

2

ADD CLIENTS, GATEWAYS, OR ENDPOINT GROUPS

Search for Endpoints

AVAILABLE GROUPS

ADD NEW +

AVAILABLE CLIENTS

ADD NEW +

AVAILABLE GATEWAYS

ADD NEW +

AzureDemo01

SELECTED ENDPOINTS

DemoClient01

3

ADD SERVICES

Search for a Service

AVAILABLE SERVICES

ADD NEW +

SELECTED SERVICES

DemoServiceSsh

CREATE

5. Click on "Create".

YOUR APPWAN SUMMARY

Your AppWAN has been created! A network summary is below.

What's next? Finish connecting your network by registering new clients and gateways.

NEW CLIENTS
Share Client Registration Info

NEW GATEWAYS
Tap to Launch and Register

1 APPWAN NAME
DemoAppWan

2 ENDPOINTS
CLIENTS
DemoClient01

3 SERVICES
SERVICE DEFINITIONS
DemoServiceSsh

4 ENDPOINT GROUPS
GROUPS

SHARE NEW CLIENTS

REGISTER NEW GATEWAYS

Want to add another environment with the same services or endpoints?

TAP TO CLONE

6. Done

Test Connectivity to Application Server

To test connectivity, log in to the DemoClient01 and run `ssh username@privateIp`

```
nfadmin@azuredemoapp:~  
PS C:\>  
PS C:\>  
PS C:\> ssh nfadmin@10.0.8.5  
[nfadmin@azuredemoapp ~]$  
[nfadmin@azuredemoapp ~]$ ls  
[nfadmin@azuredemoapp ~]$ pwd  
/home/nfadmin  
[nfadmin@azuredemoapp ~]$  
[nfadmin@azuredemoapp ~]$
```

Programmatically

via Python and Terraform

Python Modules

For the code clarity, we have broken down the code into multiple Python modules

1. NF REST CRUD (Create,Read, Update and Delete) operations
2. Get MOP Session Token
3. Create NF Network
4. Create NF Gateway(s)
5. Create NF Service(s)
6. Create NF AppWan(s)
7. Wrapper Script to Create NF Resources based on Resource yaml file

Environment Setup Requirements

1. `~/env` to store NF Credentials in (e.g. `clientId`, `clientSecret`) to obtain a session token for NF API
2. Export Azure Credentials (e.g, `export ARM_TENANT_ID, ARM_CLIENT_ID, ARM_CLIENT_SECRET, ARM_SUBSCRIPTION_ID`) to enable resource gateway creation in Azure Resource Group via Terraform.
3. Terraform and Python3 installed in path.

Additional Information:

1. The new Resource Group in Azure is created based on then name provided in Resource yaml, if one does not exists already in the same region (e.g. `centralus`). The action delete gateway will delete the RG as well even if it was an existing RG. If one does not want to delete the RG, the command `terraform state rm "{tf resource name for RG}"` needs to be run before running the gateway delete step. This will ensure that the RG is not deleted.
2. A new vNet will be created and NF Gateway will be placed in it.
3. Environment means the NF Console Environment used (e.g. `production`), not Azure.

Steps

1. Clone this repo (git clone <https://github.com/netfoundry/mop.git>)
2. Update Resource yaml file with the desired options to feed into the wrapper script as described in the following code snippet. All Resource.yml Options
3. Run this from the root folder to create GW in NF Console UI and Azure.

```
python3 quickstarts/docs/python/nf_resources.py --file quickstarts/docs/python/nf_resources.yml
```

Required Configuration Parameters for Gateway Creation

```
environment: production
network_action: get
network_name: DemoNet01
gateway_list:
- action: create
  cloud: azure
  count: 1
  names: []
  region: westus
  regionalCidr: [10.20.10.0/24]
  regkeys: []
  resourceGroup:
    name: demoPythonTerraform01
    region: centralus
  tag: TerraformDemo
terraform:
  bin: terraform
  output: 'no'
  source: ./quickstarts/docs/terraform
  work_dir: .
```

4. After the script is run successfully, one can see that the gateway name and registration key were saved in Resource.yml file. The name is created automatically based on region and gateway type joined with x and gateway count (AZCPEGW means an azure type gateway in NF console). One can create more than one gateway in the same region by increasing the count to more than 1.

```
environment: production
gateway_list:
- action: create
  cloud: azure
  count: 1
  names:
  - AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS
  region: westus
  regionalCidr:
  - 10.20.10.0/24
  regkeys:
  - 21DB86724EC3F31C11C1C9D68CE5ECD6A06F057E
  resourceGroup:
    name: demoPythonTerraform01
```

```

region: centralus
tag: TerraformDemo
network_action: get
network_name: DemoNet01
terraform:
  bin: terraform
  output: 'no'
  source: ./quickstarts/docs/terraform
  work_dir: .

```

5. Create a test server vm on the same vNet if not already present.

6. Update the Resoure.yaml file to include the Service option to create the NF service on the gateway create in the previous step. Don't forget to change the action on the gateway to "get".

```

environment: production
gateway_list:
- action: get
  cloud: azure
  count: 1
  names:
  - AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS
  region: westus
  regionalCidr:
  - 10.20.10.0/24
  regkeys:
  - 21DB86724EC3F31C11C1C9D68CE5ECD6A06F057E
  resourceGroup:
    name: demoPythonTerraform01

```

```

    region: centralus
    tag: TerraformDemo
    network_action: get
    network_name: DemoNet01
    terraform:
      bin: terraform
      output: 'no'
      source: ./quickstarts/docs/terraform
      work_dir: .
    services:
      - action: create
        gateway: AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS
        ip: 10.20.10.5
        port: 22
        name:
        type: host

```

7. After the script run again successfully, the service section should have been populated with the service name as so.

```

services:
- action: create
  gateway: AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS
  ip: 10.20.10.5
  name: AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22
  port: 22
  type: host

```

MANAGE SERVICES / MANAGE SERVICES +

Manage AppWANS Manage Services

Type to Filter 1-1 of 1 < >

<input type="radio"/> Service Name	<input type="radio"/> Type	Protocol	IP Address	Intercept IP	Port Range	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5-22	IP Host	TCP	10.20.10.5	10.20.10.5	22 - 22	...

8. Create a client endpoint if not already done so.

MANAGE CLIENTS / MANAGE CLIENTS +

Manage Gateways Manage Clients Manage Azure Virtual WAN Sites Manage Endpoint Groups

Type to Filter 1-1 of 1 < >

<input type="radio"/> Client Name	<input type="radio"/> Status	Location	Client Type	Version	
<input type="radio"/> DemoClient01	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Online	US East	WIN64	3.6.6.11077	...

9. Update the Resoure.yaml file to include the AppWan option to create the NF AppWan tying the gateway, client and service created in the previous steps. Don't forget to change the action on the service option to "get".

```

environment: production
gateway_list:
- action: get
  cloud: azure
  count: 1
  names:
  - AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS
  region: westus
  regionalCidr:
  - 10.20.10.0/24
  regkeys:

```

```
- 21DB86724EC3F31C11C1C9D68CE5ECD6A06F057E
resourceGroup:
  name: demoPythonTerraform01
  region: centralus
tag: TerraformDemo
network_action: get
network_name: DemoNet01
services:
- action: get
  gateway: AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS
  ip: 10.20.10.5
  name: AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22
  port: 22
  type: host
terraform:
  bin: terraform
  output: 'no'
  source: ./quickstarts/docs/terraform
  work_dir: .
appwans:
- action: create
  endpoints:
  - BranchGatewayName
  - ClientName
  name: appwan-ssh-22
  services:
  - AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22
```

10. After the script ran again successfully, the connectivity should have been up.


YOUR APPWAN SUMMARY

Your AppWAN's details are below. Looking to make some changes?
Follow the hints below to edit your AppWAN, Endpoints, and or Services.

HINT

EDIT YOUR APPWAN


Tap the Edit icon to make changes



HINT


ENDPOINTS & SERVICES

Tap to Edit Advanced Options



1

APPWAN NAME


appwan-ssh-22 


2

ENDPOINTS

CLIENTS


●

ClientName 



GATEWAYS


●

BRANCHGATEWAYNAME 

3

SERVICES


SERVICE DEFINITIONS

AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5-22 

4


ENDPOINT GROUPS

GROUPS

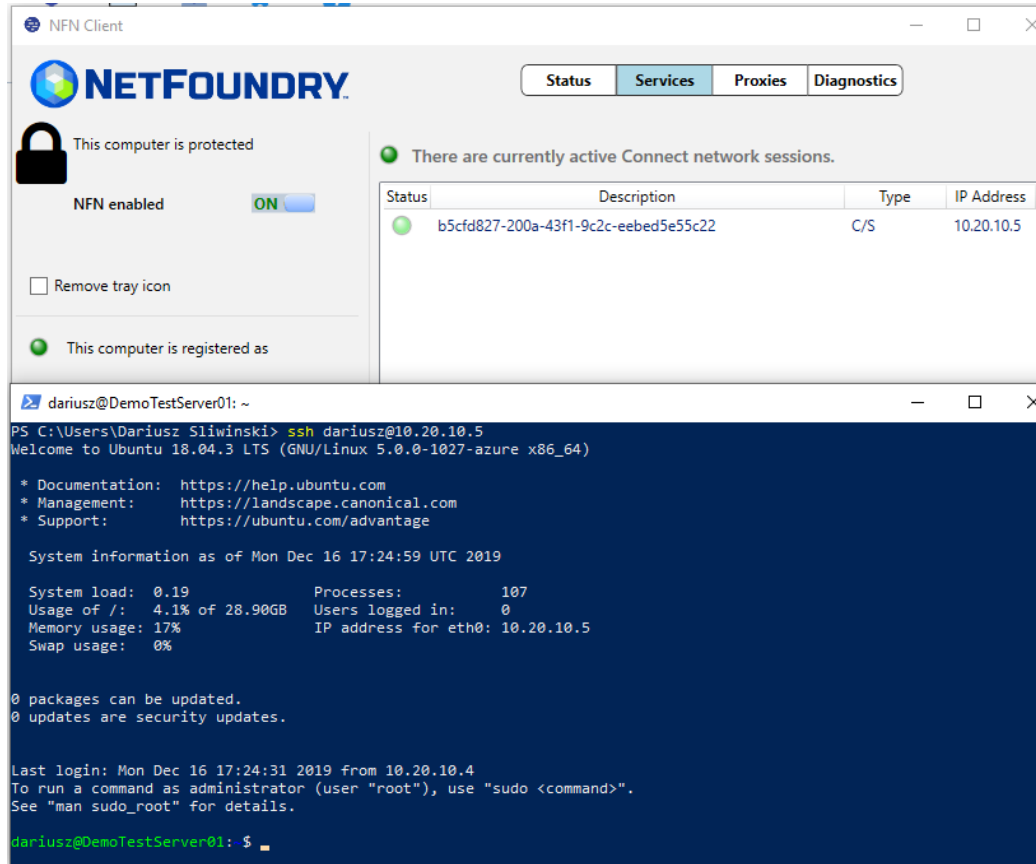


Want to add another environment
with the same services or endpoints?

TAP TO CLONE



11. To test connectivity, log in to the DemoClnet01 and run `ssh "username"@"privateip"`



12. To delete resources created, just follow the reverse order. Change the action to delete for AppWans first, then other resources as indicated in the code snippets.

```
appwans:
- action: delete
endpoints:
- BranchGatewayName
- ClientName
name: null
services:
- AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22
```

13. Services

```
services:
- action: delete
gateway: AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS
ip: 10.20.10.5
name: null
port: 22
type: host
```

14. Endpoints - will delete all resources in Azure as well.

- a. `terraform state rm "{tf resource name for RG}"` // run this before the python script if Resource Group needs to be preserved 1.

```
gateway_list:
- action: delete
  cloud: azure
  count: 1
  names: []
  region: westus
  regionalCidr:
- 10.20.10.0/24
  regkeys: []
  resourceGroup:
    name: demoPythonTerraform01
    region: centralus
  tag: TerraformDemo
```

15. Network

```
environment: production
network_action: delete
network_name: DemoNet01
```

16. Done

via Jenkins

In this section, we will use `Resource yml` along with `Jenkinsfile` to show how to automate the steps further by creating the Jenkins Job

Jenkins Requirements

1. java
2. docker

Then follow jenkins installation using docker to install Jenkins on the localhost and choose "Install suggested plugins". After successful installation, one should be able to reach the Jenkins Dashboard (8080 is default port).



The screenshot shows the Jenkins Dashboard in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays 'localhost:8080'. The Jenkins header includes the logo, a search bar, and links for 'Jenkins Admin' and 'log out'. A sidebar on the left contains links to 'New Item', 'People', 'Build History', 'Manage Jenkins', 'My Views', 'Open Blue Ocean', 'Credentials', 'Lockable Resources', and 'New View'. The main content area features two expandable sections: 'Build Queue' (showing 'No builds in the queue.') and 'Build Executor Status' (showing two 'Idle' executors). At the bottom right, there is a link to 'add description'. A large 'Welcome to Jenkins!' message is at the bottom, with a light blue box containing the text 'Please **create new jobs** to get started.'

Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

Build Executor Status

1 Idle
2 Idle

[add description](#)

Welcome to Jenkins!

Please **create new jobs** to get started.



Note

If one wants to add the gateway deployed in the Private DataCenter and/or NF Client, it must be created prior to running the next steps. Otherwise the options of APPWAN_PRIVATE_GATEWAY and APPWAN_PRIVATE_CLIENT can be left blank and added after the appwan is created using the steps described in the Console UI section above. GATEWAY_NAME and SERVICE_NAME are automatically generated by the scripts in this version. GATEWAY_NAME = "GW TYPE"+x0x+"LOCATION OF AZURE GW", e.g. AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS; SERVICE_NAME = "GW NAME"--"SERVICE IP"--"SERVICE PORT", e.g. AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22.

Setting Up Jenkins Pipeline

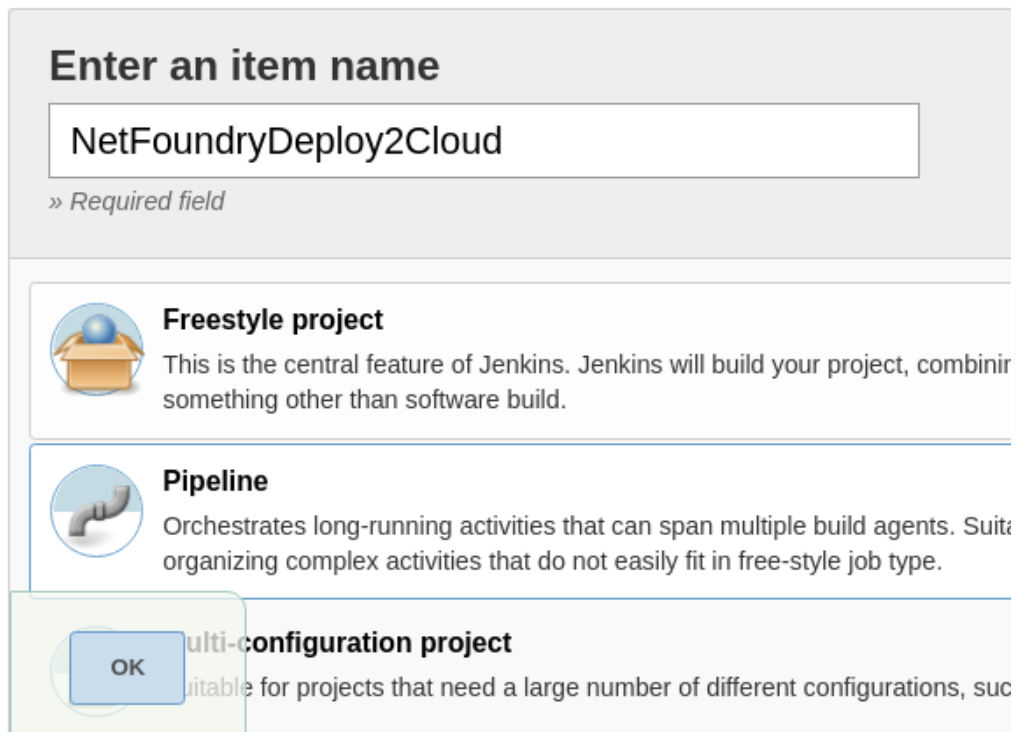
1. Login to Jenkins

2.



Click on "New Item"

3. Name your Project, select pipeline option and click "OK"

A screenshot of the Jenkins "Enter an item name" form. The form has a title "Enter an item name" in bold. Below the title is a text input field containing the text "NetFoundryDeploy2Cloud". Below the input field is a small text label "» Required field". Below the input field are three options, each with an icon and a description: 1. "Freestyle project" with a box icon and the description "This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining something other than software build." 2. "Pipeline" with a pipe icon and the description "Orchestrates long-running activities that can span multiple build agents. Suitable for organizing complex activities that do not easily fit in free-style job type." 3. "Multi-configuration project" with a box icon and the description "Suitable for projects that need a large number of different configurations, such as...". A green box with the text "OK" is overlaid on the bottom left of the form.

4. In the pipeline details, fill in the scm details as seen in the image below and click "Save". Everything default apart from:

a. Repository Url: <https://github.com/netfoundry/mop.git>

b. Script Path: pipeline/netfoundrydeploy2cloud.jenkinsfile

Pipeline

Definition: Pipeline script from SCM

SCM: Git

Repositories

Repository URL:

Credentials: [Add](#)

[Advanced...](#)

[Add Repository](#)

Branches to build

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any'):

[Add Branch](#)

Repository browser: (Auto)

Additional Behaviours: [Add](#)


Script Path:

Lightweight checkout: ☒

[Pipeline Syntax](#)

[Save](#) [Apply](#)

5. Set up users for Azure API and NF MOP API access -- More on Credentials setup



Jenkins

Jenkins > Credentials

New Item

People

Build History

Manage Jenkins

My Views

Open Blue Ocean

Lockable Resources

Credentials

System

New View

Credentials

T	P	Store	Domain	ID
		Jenkins	(global)	azure_user_creds 164b
		Jenkins	(global)	sandbox-mop-user QJ9K

Icon: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#)

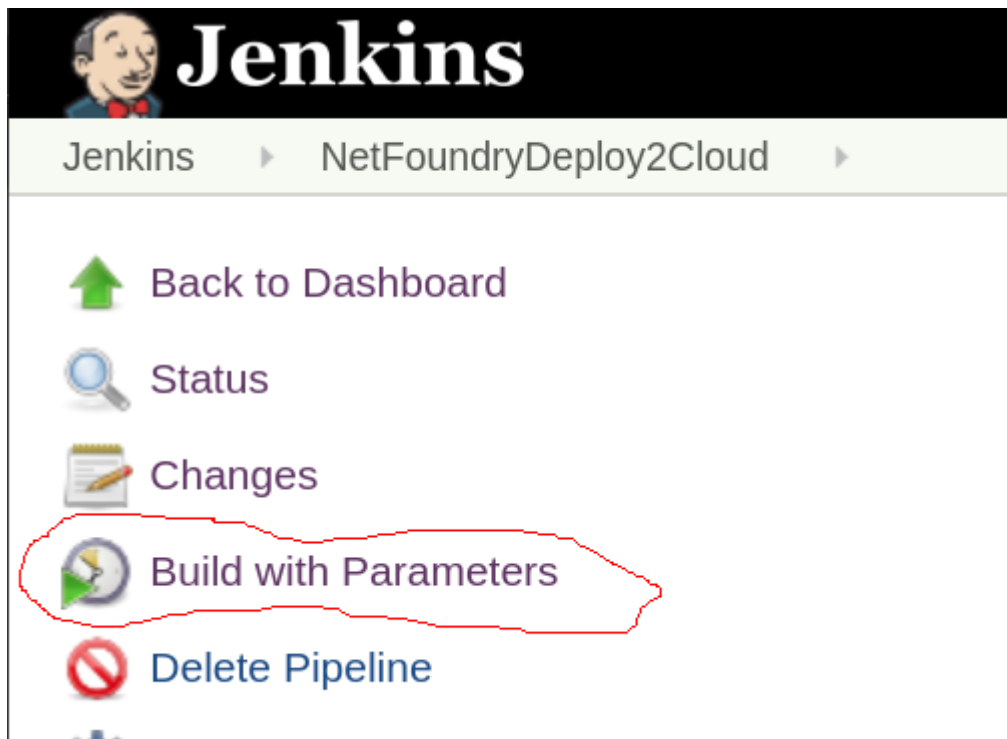
Stores scoped to [Jenkins](#)

P	Store
	Jenkins (global)

Build Queue

No builds in the queue.

6. Run Jenkinsjob by selecting on the pipeline created in the previous step. Click on "Build with Parameters"





To create the resources

1. Fill in the Azure Details (e.g. RG, Tenant Id, etc) and select the following:
 - a. NF Environment, e.g. production
 - b. NETWORK_ACTION - create
 - c. NETWORK_NAME, e.g. DEMONET
 - d. GATEWAY_ACTION - create
 - e. If Azure RG needs to be preserved, then KEEP_RG option must be left checked.
 - f. LOCATION, e.g. westus - location where the Azure GW will be deployed in
 - g. SUBNET_PREFIX, e.g. 10.20.10.0/24 - the subnet used for the vNet in the location of the Azure GW deployment.

← → ↻ ⓘ localhost:8080/job/NetFoundryDeploy2Cloud/build?delay=0sec

Jenkins » NetFoundryDeploy2Cloud »

Build with Parameters
Delete Pipeline
Configure
Full Stage View
Open Blue Ocean
Rename
Pipeline Syntax

Build History trend
Atom feed for all Atom feed for failures

AZURE_TENANT_ID	<input type="text" value="REDACTED"/>
AZURE_SUBSCRIPTION_ID	<input type="text" value="REDACTED"/>
RESOURCE_GROUP_NAME	<input type="text" value="REDACTED"/>
RESOURCE_GROUP_LOC	centralus
ENVIRONMENT	sandbox
NETWORK_ACTION	create
NETWORK_NAME	DEMONET
GATEWAY_ACTION	create
GATEWAY_NAME	<input type="text"/>
SERVICE_ACTION	get
SERVICE_NAME	<input type="text"/>
SERVICE_IP	<input type="text"/>
SERVICE_PORT	<input type="text"/>
APPWAN_ACTION	get
APPWAN_NAME	<input type="text"/>
APPWAN_PRIVATE_GATEWAY	<input type="text"/>
APPWAN_PRIVATE_CLIENT	<input type="text"/>
APPWAN_SERVICE	<input type="text"/>
LOCATION	westus
SUBNET_PREFIX	10.20.10.0/24

Build

2. Run Jenkins job again by selecting on the pipeline created in the previous step. Click on "Build with Parameters"

3. Fill in service and appwan details by selecting the following:

- a. KEEP_RG - not selected
- b. NF Environment, e.g. production
- c. SERVICE_ACTION - create
- d. APPWAN_ACTION - create
- e. GATEWAY_NAME, e.g. AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS (this is created in the previous step automatically)
- f. SERVICE_NAME, e.g. AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22 (this is created automatically during this step)
- g. SERVICE_IP, e.g. 10.20.10.5
- h. SERVICE_PORT, e.g. 22
- i. APPWAN_NAME, e.g. appwan-ssh-22
- j. APPWAN_PRIVATE_GATEWAY, e.g. private-gateway-name (this is created outside of the jenkins job, prior to running this step)
- k. APPWAN_PRIVATE_CLIENT, e.g. client-name (this is created outside of the jenkins job, prior to running this step)

I. APPWAN_SERVICE, e.g. AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22

Jenkins

localhost:8080/job/NetFoundryDeploy2Cloud/build?delay=0sec

Jenkins

NetFoundryDeploy2Cloud

Build with Parameters

Delete Pipeline

Configure

Full Stage View

Open Blue Ocean

Rename

Pipeline Syntax

Build History

trend

Atom feed for all

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AZURE_TENANT_ID

AZURE_SUBSCRIPTION_ID

RESOURCE_GROUP_NAME

RESOURCE_GROUP_LOC

ENVIRONMENT

NETWORK_ACTION

NETWORK_NAME

GATEWAY_ACTION

GATEWAY_NAME

SERVICE_ACTION

SERVICE_NAME

SERVICE_IP

SERVICE_PORT

APPWAN_ACTION

APPWAN_NAME

APPWAN_PRIVATE_GATEWAY

APPWAN_PRIVATE_CLIENT

APPWAN_SERVICE

LOCATION

SUBNET_PREFIX

Build

Tenant ID in Azure

Subscription ID in Azure

RG Name in Azure

RG Location in Azure

KEEP_RG

Not to check this if RG can be deleted

sandbox

Select NF Console Environment to spin the network and gateways in

get

Selection an action to perform on the network in NF

DEMONET

Name to be used to create a network with

get

Selection an action to perform on the gateway in NF Network

AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS

Name of NF Gateway generated in NF Console

create

Selection an action to perform on the service in NF Network

AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22

Name of NF Service generated in NF Console

10.20.10.5

IP of NF Service App

22

IP of NF Service App

create

Selection an action to perform on the appwan in NF Network

appwan-ssh-22

Name of NF APPWAN to be used in NF Console

private-gateway-name

Endpoint Name in Private Datacenter Gateway to be included in AppWan

client-name

Endpoint Name for Client to be included in AppWan

AZCPEGWx0xWESTUS--10.20.10.5--22

Service Name to be included in AppWan

westus

Azure Cloud DC Location where to deploy GW


10.20.10.0/24

Subnet CIDR in Azure Cloud DC Location where to deploy GW

To delete the resources

1. Run Jenkins job again by selecting on the pipeline created in the previous step. Click on "Build with Parameters"
2. Fill in the Azure Details (e.g. RG, Tenant Id, etc) and select the following:
 - a. NF Environment, e.g. production
 - b. NETWORK_ACTION - delete
 - c. NETWORK_NAME, e.g. DEMONET
 - d. GATEWAY_ACTION - delete

Pipeline View

**Jenkins**

Jenkins > NetFoundryDeploy2Cloud >

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Pipeline NetFoundryDeploy2Cloud

This build requires parameters:

AZURE_TENANT_ID	<input type="text"/>	Tenant ID in Azure
AZURE_SUBSCRIPTION_ID	<input type="text"/>	Subscription ID in Azure
RESOURCE_GROUP_NAME	<input type="text"/>	RG Name in Azure
RESOURCE_GROUP_LOC	<input type="text" value="centralus"/>	RG Location in Azure
	<input type="checkbox"/> KEEP_RG	Not to check this if RG can be deleted
ENVIRONMENT	<input type="text" value="sandbox"/>	Select NF Console Environment to spin the network and gateways in
NETWORK_ACTION	<input type="text" value="delete"/>	Selection an action to perform on the network in NF
NETWORK_NAME	<input type="text" value="DEMONET"/>	Name to be used to create a network with
GATEWAY_ACTION	<input type="text" value="delete"/>	Selection an action to perform on the gateway in NF Network
GATEWAY_NAME	<input type="text"/>	Name of NF Gateway generated in NF Console
SERVICE_ACTION	<input type="text" value="get"/>	Selection an action to perform on the service in NF Network
SERVICE_NAME	<input type="text"/>	Name of NF Service generated in NF Console
SERVICE_IP	<input type="text"/>	IP of NF Service App
SERVICE_PORT	<input type="text"/>	IP of NF Service App
APPWAN_ACTION	<input type="text" value="get"/>	Selection an action to perform on the appwan in NF Network
APPWAN_NAME	<input type="text"/>	Name of NF APPWAN to be used in NF Console
APPWAN_PRIVATE_GATEWAY	<input type="text"/>	Endpoint Name in Private Datacenter Gateway to be included in AppWan
APPWAN_PRIVATE_CLIENT	<input type="text"/>	Endpoint Name for Client to be included in AppWan
APPWAN_SERVICE	<input type="text"/>	Service Name to be included in AppWan
LOCATION	<input type="text" value="westus"/>	Azure Cloud DC Location where to deploy GW
SUBNET_PREFIX	<input type="text" value="10.20.10.0/24"/>	Subnet CIDR in Azure Cloud DC Location where to deploy GW

Build

3. Done