

Project Title: API Testing on Cisco IOS XE Sandbox using cat8kv using Postman, cURL script.

Description: This project automates network device monitoring and configuration using RESTCONF APIs on Cisco IOS XE on cat8kv. Here Postman is used to perform the CRUD operations. A bash script using cURL tool is used to fetch system health or operational data and other configurational data. The goal is to demonstrate practical network programmability using Restconf APIs and the pros of network automation in real life environment.

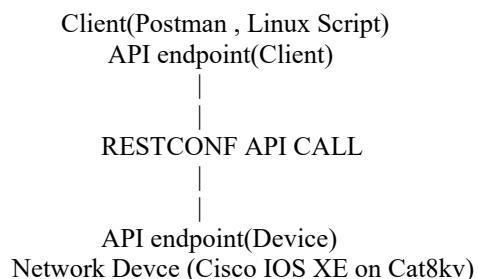
Tools and Technologies used:

- 1.Restconf API
- 2.Linux Scripting using cURL
3. Openconnect for VPN connection.
- 4.Postman
- 5.Cisco Yangsuite for analyzing yang modules
- 7.SSH for remote login and manual verification
- 8.Cisco IOS XE on cat8kv sandbox
- 9.JSON data format

Yang Modules Used:

- 1.. Cisco-IOS-XE-processes-cpu-oper
- 2.ietf-interfaces
- 3.Cisco-IOS-XE-interfaces-oper

Project Blueprint :



1. The user initiates a Postman API call or run the Linux script
2. The client sends RESTCONF API call via HTTP
3. The Device checks for user authorization.
4. If the user is authorized, the device responds with valid outputs.
5. If the user is not authorized, the device ignores the call.

Project Workflow :

1. Reserve Cisco IOS XE on Cat8kv sandbox available on cisco sandbox .
2. After the environment is live , its time to create the VPN tunnel .
3. For VPN connection , openconnect tool is used .
4. After the VPN connection is set up , we need to setup our lab environment .
5. Login to Cisco Yangsuite , import the device and all its supported YANG modules to take reference .
6. Setup Cisco Yangsuite , by enabling Netconf , Restconf and SSH on the device .
7. Load all the required Yang Modules tharts going to be used , to analyse the modules .
8. In protocol section , under the Restconf section , load all the Yang modules and generate the API calls as per requirements .
9. Create the required Postman environment and variables.
10. Use base64 authorization in Postman , as base64 is only supported in cisco sandbox .
11. Take reference of all the required API call , from Yangsuite and use it in Postman.
12. After the calls are successfully made , we can save the response to a file .
13. Now to fetch data automatically we will create a Linux script using cURL.
14. For the URL we will again take reference from Yangsuite.
15. We can create our script as per our business requirements.

Folder structure (GitHub) :

```
-Automation Projects
  |_ Automation Project 1
    |_ Linux Script
      |_ automation.sh
      |_ demo_output_files_1
      |_ demo_output_file_2
      |_ demo_output_file_3
    |_ Screenshots
      |_ All the project insights
    |_ Video
      |_ MP4 Video
      |_ VideoNote.txt
```

```
|_ Note.txt  
|_ README.docs
```

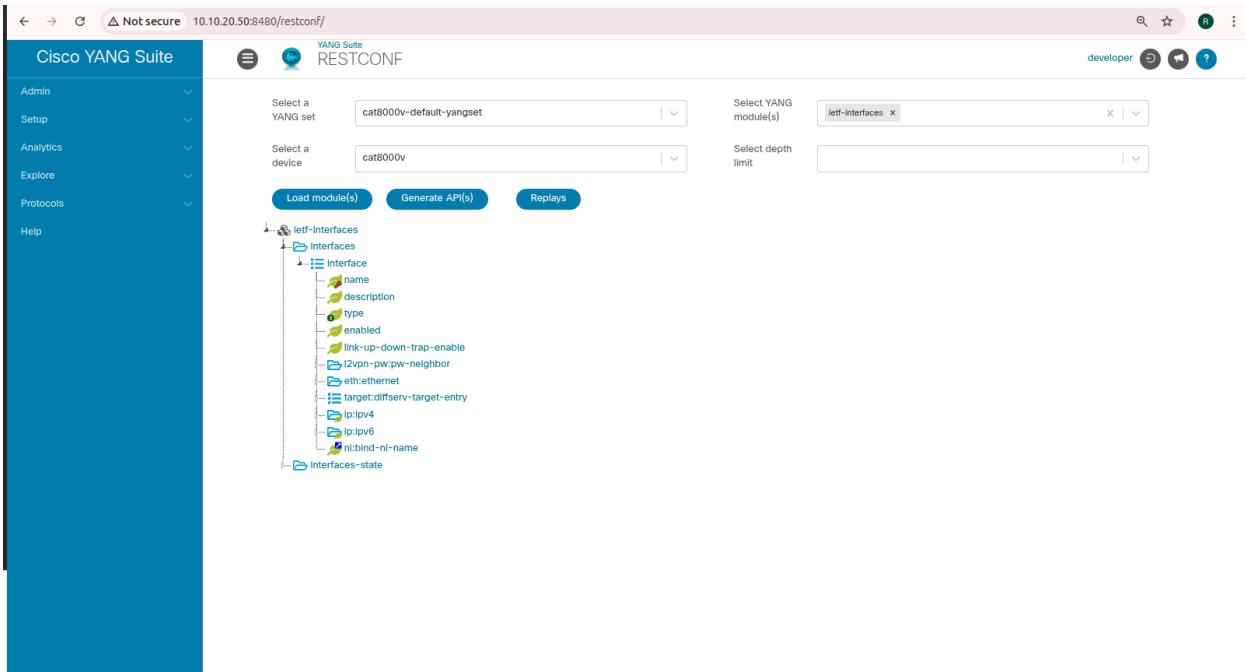
Project Insights :

1. Loading Yang models in Yangsuite

The screenshot shows the Cisco YANG Suite interface. The left sidebar has a dark blue background with white text. The main area has a light gray background with a blue header bar. The header bar contains the URL '10.10.20.50:8480/yangtree/explore/developer+cat8000v-default-yangset/ietf-interfaces', the title 'Cisco YANG Suite', and tabs for 'Explore YANG Models' and 'ready'. Below the header is a search bar with fields for 'Select a YANG set' (set to 'cat8000v-default-yangset'), 'Select YANG module(s)' (set to 'ietf-interfaces'), and 'Load module(s)'. There are also buttons for 'Icon legend', 'Search XPaths', 'Search nodes', and 'Expand all nodes'. To the right of the search bar are two radio buttons: 'Display schema nodes only' (selected) and 'Display all nodes'. The main content area shows a hierarchical tree of YANG modules. At the top level is 'cat8000v-default-yangset', which contains 'ietf-interfaces' and 'Interfaces-state'. 'ietf-interfaces' further contains 'interface' and 'l2vpn-pw-neighbor'. 'Interface' contains 'name', 'type', 'enabled', 'link-up-down-trap-enable', and 'l2vpn-pw-neighbor'. 'l2vpn-pw-neighbor' contains 'target-diffserv-target-entry'. 'Interfaces-state' contains 'interface' and 'l2vpn-pw-neighbor'. 'interface' contains 'name', 'type', 'admin-status', 'oper-status', 'last-change', 'if-index', 'phys-address', 'higher-layer-if', 'lower-layer-if', 'speed', 'statistics', and 'l2vpn-pw-pseudowire'. 'l2vpn-pw-pseudowire' contains 'target-diffserv-target-entry'. 'l2vpn-pw-neighbor' contains 'target-diffserv-target-entry'. The bottom of the tree shows 'ip:ipv4' and 'ip:ipv6'. On the right side of the interface, there is a 'Getting Started:' section with the following steps:

1. Select a YANG set from the dropdown menu at left.
2. Select one or more YANG modules from this set above, then click the "Load module(s)" button.
3. In the tree that appears to the left, you can explore the model(s) by expanding the tree.
4. Click on any of the nodes in the tree to view its properties and relevant RFC Information in this space.
5. You can also right-click on any node for a context menu with additional options.

2. Loading yang modules to generate API calls



3. Create the Linux Script

```

automation.sh
#!/usr/bin/bash

#set -x

read -p "Enter your username : " username
if [ "$username" != "developer" ]; then
    echo -e "\nIncorrect username , Please restart the script by pressing CTRL + C "
fi

read -s -p "Enter your password : " password
if [ "$password" != "Cisco12345" ]; then
    echo -e "\nIncorrect password, Please restart the script by pressing CTRL + C "
fi

echo -e "\n"
echo Please enter the server details :
read -p "Enter the URL (Server address) : " url
read -p "Enter the port number : " port
${!(port)}

read -p "Do you want to save the output (Enter yes or no): " save
if [[ "$save" == "yes" || "$save" == "y" ]]; then
    read -p "Please enter the output file name (without extension): " output
    read -p "Please specify the file type (json/xml) : " file
    echo "Saving output to $output.$file" ... #its just prints
curl -k -u "$username:$password" \
-H "Accept: application/yang-data+json" \
-X GET \
"https://$url:Sport/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:hostname" \
-o "${output}.hostname.$file"

curl -k -u "$username:$password" \
-H "Accept: application/yang-data+json" \
-X GET \
"https://$url:Sport/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-interfaces-oper:interfaces" \
-o "${output}.interfaces.$file"
curl -k -u "$username:$password" \
-H "Accept: application/yang-data+json" \
-X GET \
"https://$url:Sport/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-process-cpu:cpu-usage" \
-o "${output}.cpu.utilization.$file"

echo "... You can find the output files inside AutomationP1/LinuxScript directory ..."

```

```

elif [[ '$save' == "no" || '$save' == "n" ]]; then
    echo "Printing output directly..."
    echo "---- Hostname ----"
    curl -k -u "$username:$password" \
        -H "Accept: application/yang-data+json" \
        -X GET \
        "https://$url:$port/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-native:hostname"
    echo -e "\n---- Interfaces ----"
    curl -k -u "$username:$password" \
        -H "Accept: application/yang-data+json" \
        -X GET \
        "https://$url:$port/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-interfaces-oper:interfaces"
    echo -e "\n---- CPU UTILIZATION ----"
    curl -k -u "$username:$password" \
        -H "Accept: application/yang-data+json" \
        -X GET \
        "https://$url:$port/restconf/data/Cisco-IOS-XE-process-cpu-oper:cpu-usage"
else
    echo "Wrong input. Please re-run the script and enter yes or no."
fi

```

4. Script Output (When saved to an external file)

```

dekaraj22@dekaraj22-Lenovo-V310-14ISK:~/Desktop/Automation Pi/LinuxScript$ ./automation.sh
Enter your username : developer
Enter your password :

Please enter the server details :
Enter the url (Server address) : 10.10.20.48
Enter the port number : 443
Do you want to save the output (Enter yes or no): no
Printing output directly...
---- Hostname ----
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-native:hostname": "cat8000v"
}

---- Interfaces ----
{
  "Cisco-IOS-XE-interfaces-oper:interfaces": {
    "interface": [
      {
        "name": "GigabitEthernet1",
        "interface-type": "iana-iftype-ethernet-csmacd",
        "admin-status": "if-state-up",
        "oper-status": "if-oper-state-ready",
        "last-change": "2025-11-20T06:07:14.204+00:00",
        "if-index": 1,
        "phys-address": "00:50:56:bf:2f:78",
        "speed": "1000000000",
        "statistics": {
          "discontinuity-time": "2025-11-20T06:03:14+00:00"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

5. Script output (when not saved to an external file)

```

dekraj22@dekaraj22-Lenovo-V310-14ISK:~/Desktop/Automation_P1/LinuxScript$ ./automation.sh
Enter your username : developer
Enter your password :

Please enter the server details :
Enter the url (Server address) : 10.10.20.48
Enter the port number : 443
Do you want to save the output (Enter yes or no): y
Please enter the output file name (without extension): 20November
Please specify the file type (json/txt): txt
Saving output to 20November.txt ...
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time      Time  Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed
100  49     0  49     0       0  40      0 0:00:01 0:00:01 0:00:00 40
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time      Time  Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed
100 24810   0 24810   0       0 16240    0 0:00:01 0:00:01 0:00:00 16247
% Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time     Time      Time  Current
          Dload  Upload Total Spent   Left Speed
100 174k    0 174k    0       0 28652    0 0:00:06 0:00:06 0:00:00 34093
--- You can find the output files inside AutomationP1>LinuxScript directory --
dekraj22@dekaraj22-Lenovo-V310-14ISK:~/Desktop/Automation_P1/LinuxScript$ 

```

6. Reference and content format from Yangsuite :

POST /dataietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface={interface-name}ietf-ip:ipv4:address

Parameters

Name	Description
interface-name	interface-name

Request body required

The list of configured IPv4 addresses on the interface.

Example Value | Schema

```
{
  "address": [
    {
      "ip": "string",
      "subnet": "string"
    }
  ]
}
```

Responses

[Close](#)

default

PATCH /dataietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface={interface-name}ietf-ip:ipv4

PUT /dataietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface={interface-name}ietf-ip:ipv4

Parameters

Name	Description
interface-name	interface-name

Request body required

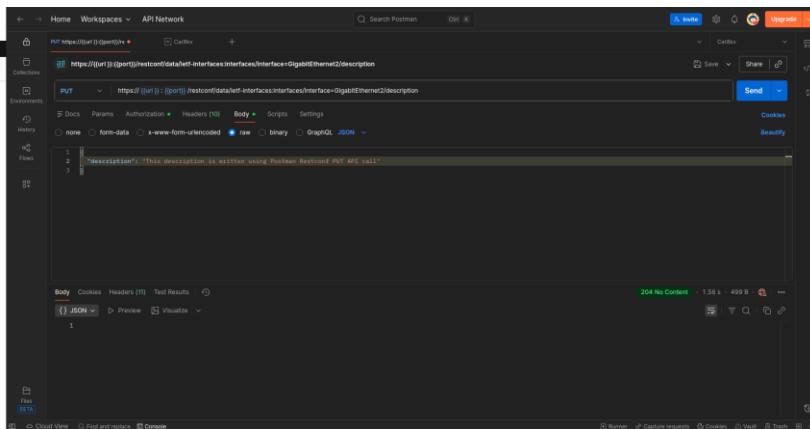
Parameters for the IPv4 address family.

Example Value | Schema

```
{
  "ipv4": {
    "address": {
      "ip": "string",
      "subnet": "string"
    },
    "bind-ni-name": "string"
  }
}
```

[Close](#)

7. POSTMAN PUT CALL

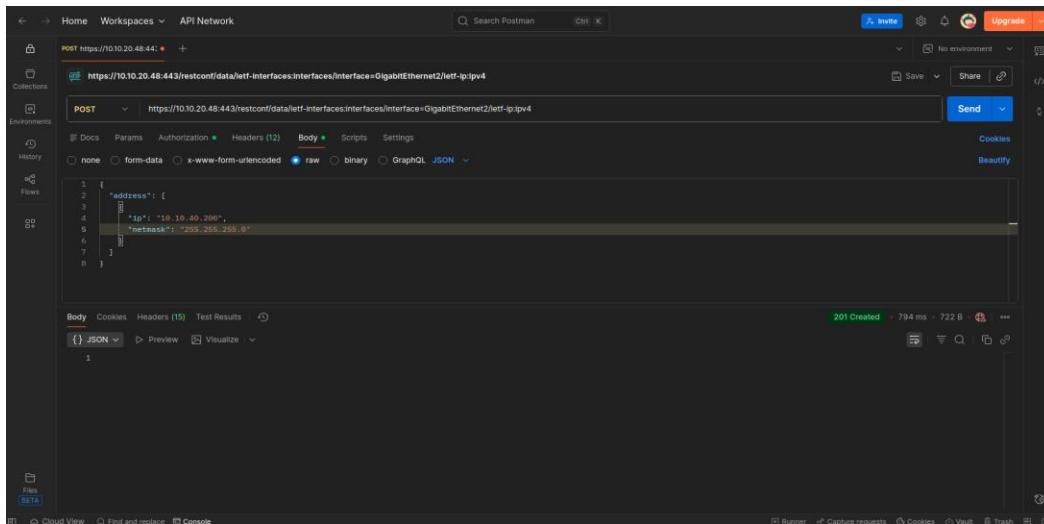


Postman screenshot showing a PUT request to `https://10.10.48.443/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet2/description`. The body contains the following JSON:

```
1 "description": "This description is written using Postman Restconf PUT API call"
```

The response status is 204 No Content.

8. POSTMAN POST CALL

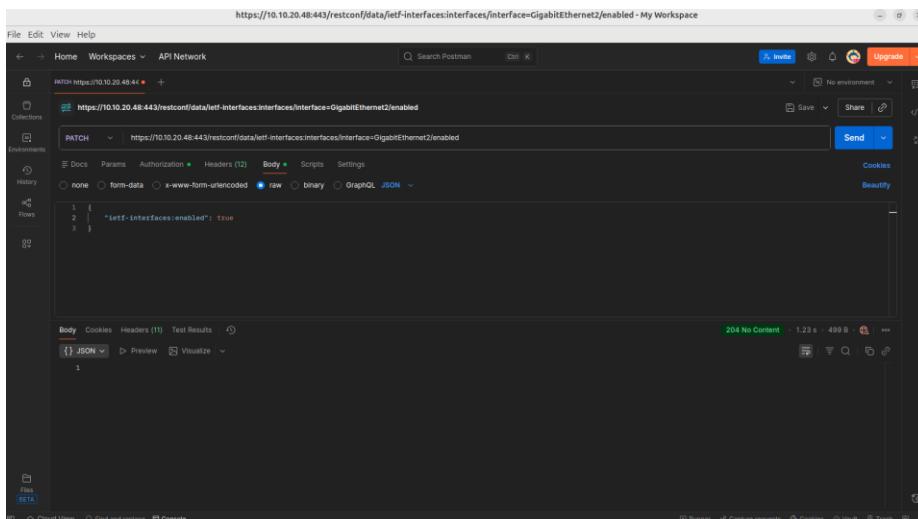


Postman screenshot showing a POST request to `https://10.10.48.443/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet2/ietf-ip:ipv4`. The body contains the following JSON:

```
1 {  
2   "address": {  
3     "ip": "10.10.49.206",  
4     "netmask": "255.255.255.0"  
5   }  
6 }  
7  
8 }
```

The response status is 201 Created.

9. POSTMAN PATCH CALL

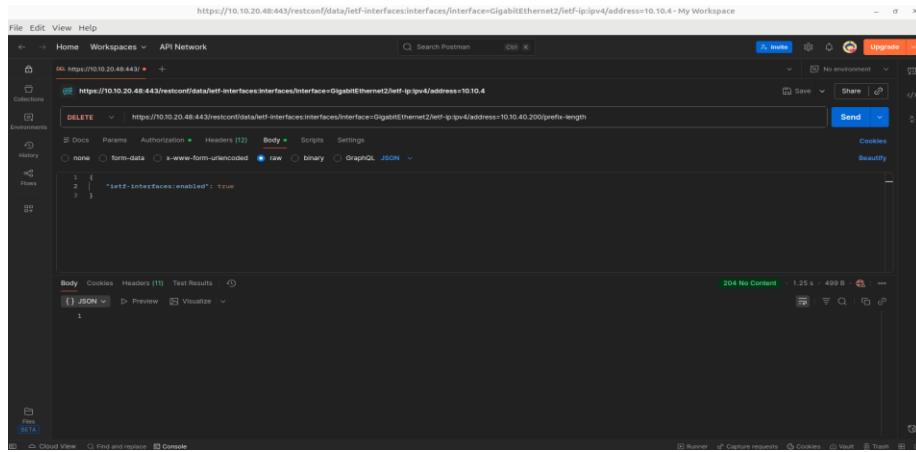


Postman screenshot showing a PATCH request to `https://10.10.48.443/restconf/data/ietf-interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet2/enabled`. The body contains the following JSON:

```
1 {  
2   "set-iface-enabled": true  
3 }
```

The response status is 204 No Content.

10. POSTMAN DELETE CALL



Challenges Faced:

1. Syntax issues with cURL , each line ends with “ \ ” and nothing else after it and no “ \ ” at the final line. Without this bash thinks each line is a new command and throws error.
2. While working with IETF yang modules, we can face some keyword issues which is not shown in yangsuite . For e.g. “subnet” in IETF modules is not accepted by Cisco IOS XE on cat8kv, instead can be replaced with the keyword “netmask”.
3. We should create fresh environments and variables in Postman , or else old environments and variables may override the new ones and cause connectivity issues.

Future Enhancements:

1. Integration of Python Scripts and Netconf can be done. Netconf is more modular and versatile than RESTCONF.
2. Grafana can be used for CPU utilization of the network devices.
3. Integration of Machine Learning can be done to create a predictive and responsive model.
4. Integration of several Python libraries can be done.