

# INTUITIVE

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# NetDevOps for the Network Dude

How to get started with API's, Ansible and Python

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@sdn\_dude

DEVNET-1002



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# Agenda

- Introduction
- Automation Motivation
- Ansible for CLI automation
- Better machine communication with APIs
- Configuration Abstraction
- Conclusion

# Cisco Webex Teams

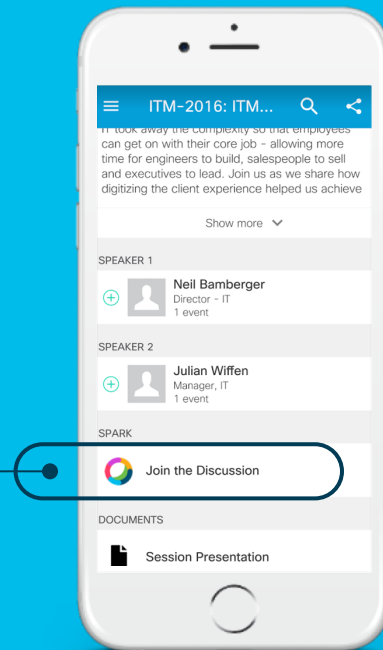
## Questions?

Use Cisco Webex Teams (formerly Cisco Spark) to chat with the speaker after the session

## How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Live Mobile App
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install Webex Teams or go directly to the team space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the team space

Webex Teams will be moderated by the speaker until June 18, 2018.



[cs.co/ciscolivebot#DEVNET-1002](https://cs.co/ciscolivebot#DEVNET-1002)

# Who are these guys?

...and should I listen or look at my phone?

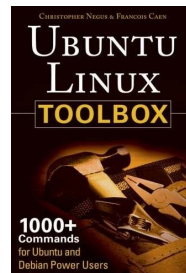
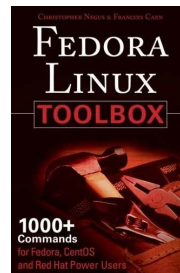
## Kevin Kuhls

- 1998 – Cisco Router
- 2002 – PIX Firewall
- BIG LULL
- 2012 – DC Technologies (UCS, Nexus, VMWare)
- 2014 – OpenStack, ACI
- 2015 – Network Programmability, SDN
- Old Dog learning new tricks

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## François Caen

- 1999 – Linux sysadmin
- 2001 – FLOSS advocate / author



- 2004 – Network Engineer
- 2015 – Cisco SE

# Motivators for Automation

## • Cloud-scale:

- Lots of Equipment:  
1000 Network Devices
- Multiple Operating Systems:
  - IOS, IOSXR, IOSXE, NXOS, ASA OS
  - Multivendor Security Appliances (WAF, DDoS, LB)
- Small team: 6 people
- Rapid Deployment
  - Several new Datacenters per year
  - Several Service Deployments requiring changes

## • Enterprise-scale:

- Daily repetitive tasks:
  - New device configuration
  - 3rd party NMS config
  - Change one config line on all your devices (NF collector,...)
- Monitoring:
  - Be alerted when a route goes away



# What is Ansible?



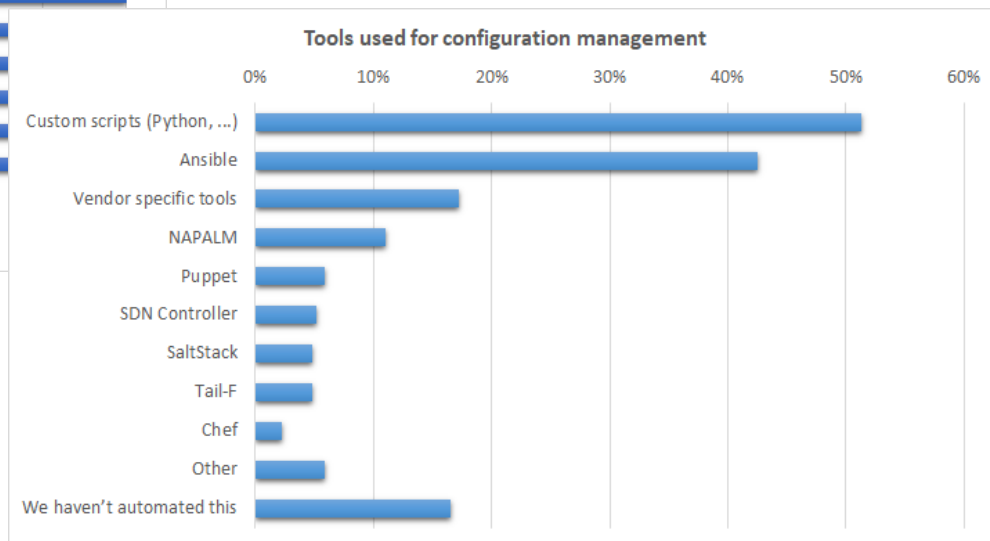
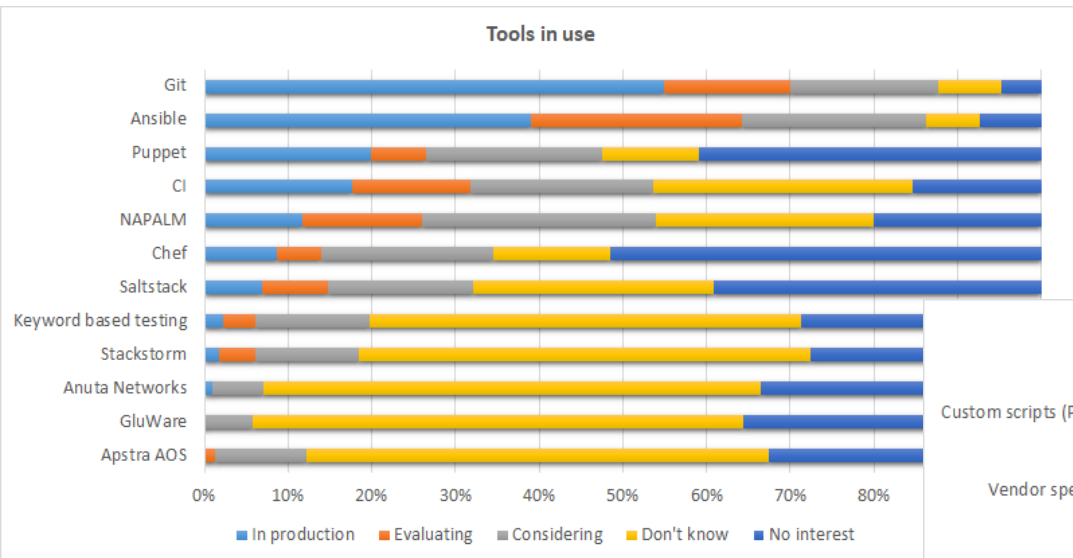
# Why choose Ansible?

- Agentless
- Server and support teams already using Ansible
- Infrastructure as code
- Simple to use and learn
- Community and vendor driven
- Modular framework, easily modified
- Leverage many common programming languages



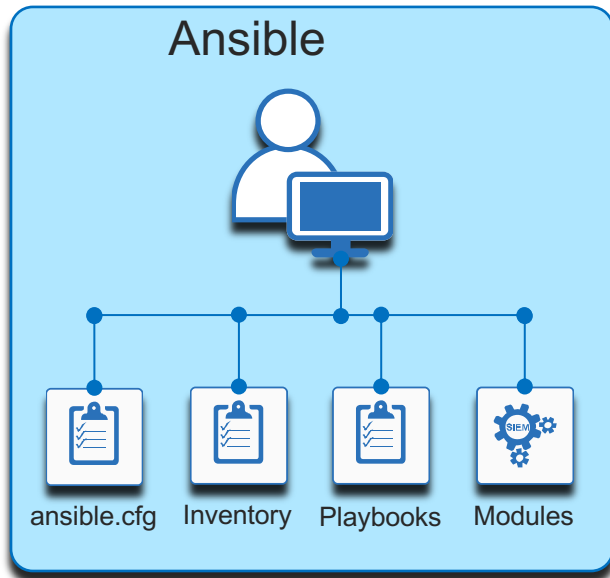


# NetDevOps Survey



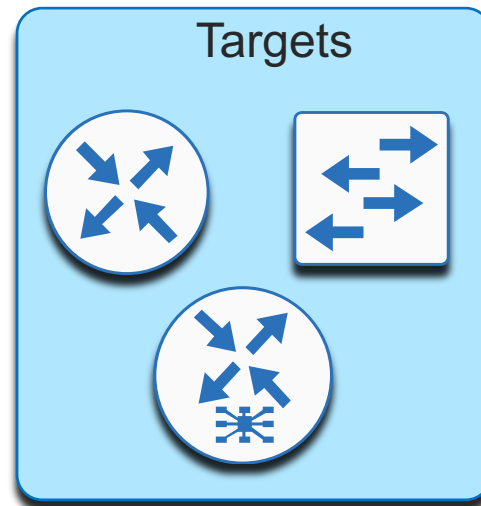
Source:  
<https://interestingtraffic.nl/2017/03/27/insights-from-the-netdevops-fall-2016-survey/>

# Ansible in a nutshell



SSH  
(user/pass, public key)

1. Push configuration
2. Get configuration/state
3. Execute commands



# What can I automate out of the box?

It might be faster to say what you can't...

- Cisco Network Devices
    - IOS
    - XR
    - NX-OS (CLI and NXAPI)
    - ASA
    - ACI
    - UCS
  - Other networking vendors
  - NETCONF
  - Generic network modules
  - NSO
  - Make your own – its open source
- RHEL
  - Ubuntu
  - Openstack
  - Containers
  - Files
  - Package Managers

# Ansible for Networking



- name: load new acl into device

ios\_config:

lines:

- 10 permit ip host 1.1.1.1 any log
- 20 permit ip host 2.2.2.2 any log
- 30 permit ip host 3.3.3.3 any log
- 40 permit ip host 4.4.4.4 any log
- 50 permit ip host 5.5.5.5 any log

parents: ip access-list extended test

before: no ip access-list extended test

match: exact

provider: "{{ cli }}"

# Jinja Template

Contains **variables** and/or **expressions** which get replaced with values when *rendered*

## # Simple Variable Replacment

```
hostname {{sitecode}}-fw
```

## # Variable Replacement based on Dictionary

```
route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 {{config['vlan101']['ip'][1]}}
```

## # Variable Replacement by Filter

```
route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 {{ external_net_cidr | ipaddr('1') | ipaddr('address') }}
```

## # Loop Through set of data to create multiple lines

```
{%for route in config['routes'] %}  
route oob-vpn {{config['routes'][route]['network']}} {{config['routes'][route]['mask']}} {{config['vlan90']['ip'][1]}}  
{% endfor %}
```

## # Conditional Statements

```
{% if config['vlan41'] is defined %}  
route dmzext {{config['vlan41']['ip'][0]}} {{config['vlan41']['ip'].netmask}} {{config['vlan102']['ip'][1]}}  
{endif %}
```

# Yaml

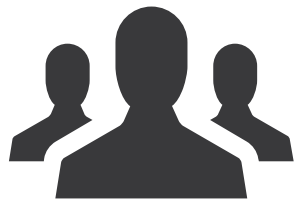
- Structure to define:
  - dictionary (unordered set of key value pairs, lists)
  - list of items
  - key value pair



```
# A sample employee record
name: Francois Caen
job: Systems Engineer
employed: True
languages:
    French: Native
    English: Fluent
    German: Novice
    python: Novice
education: Maitrise
favorite drinks:
    - beer
    - gin
```

# Ansible 2.x Exercise

# Configuration Management Today: CLI



Human  
Friendly

Task  
Oriented

Easy To  
Replay

No  
Special  
Tools



Syntax  
format  
changes

No  
Structured  
output

No Error  
Reporting

No  
Transactio  
n  
manageme  
nt



# Alternatives to CLI automation?

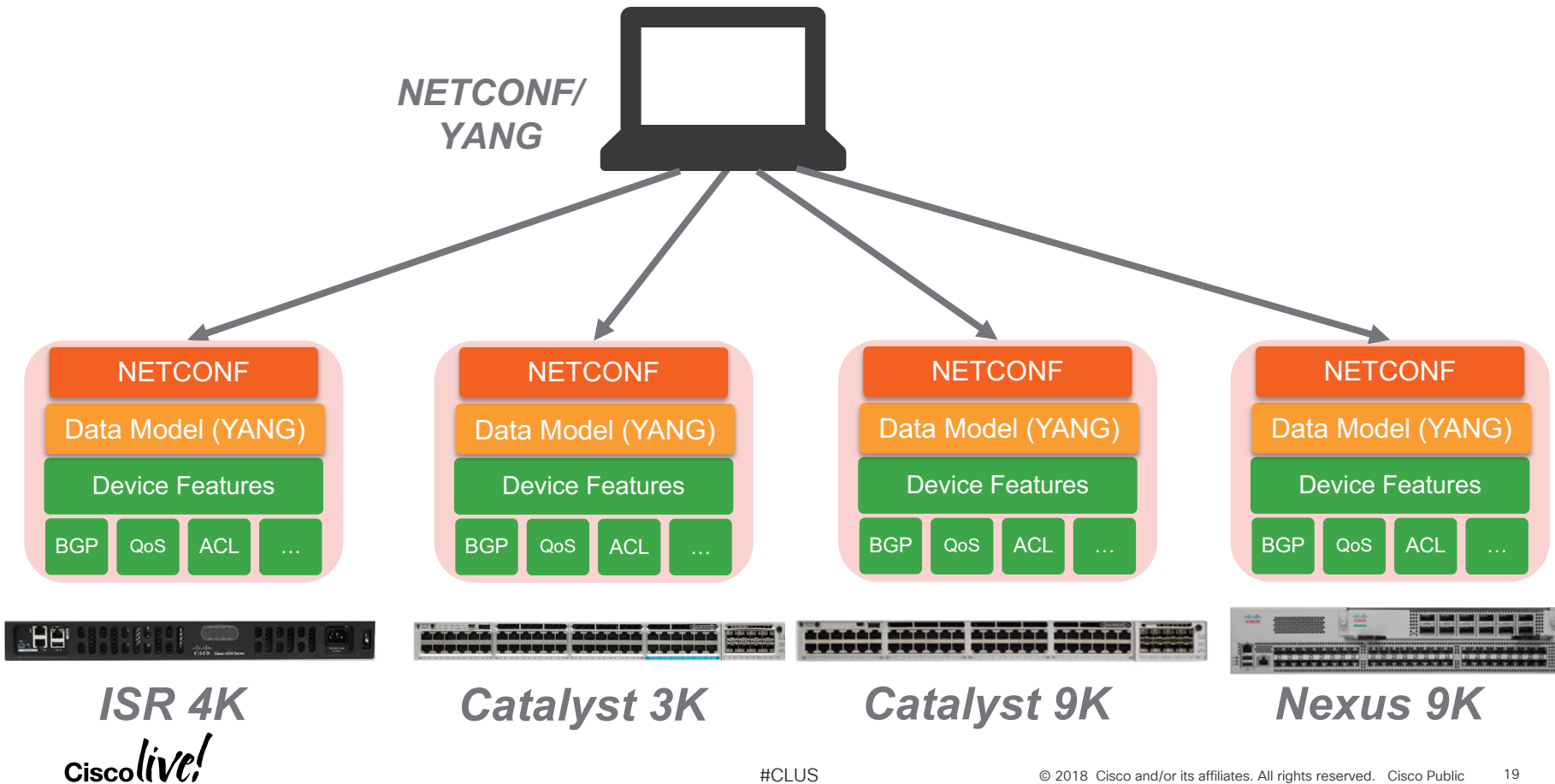
# APIs – Application Programming Interfaces

“A *set of Function Calls* that allow talking to a system”

- Programming Building block
- APIs can have various **Properties**
  - Transport (SSH, HTTP)
  - Encoding (XML, JSON, ProtoBuffer)
  - Data structure (Data Models)
- Some **Examples** of APIs
  - The Twitter API
  - The Java API



# NETCONF: Consistency across Cisco platforms



# NETCONF operations: <get-config>

```
<rpc message-id="101" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <get-config>
    <source>
      <running/>
    </source>
    <filter>
      <interfaces xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-interfaces">
        <interface>
          <name>GigabitEthernet0</name>
        </interface>
      </interfaces>
    </filter>
  </get-config>
</rpc>
```

# NETCONF ansible module



- name: configure new ntp server

netconf\_config:

xml: |

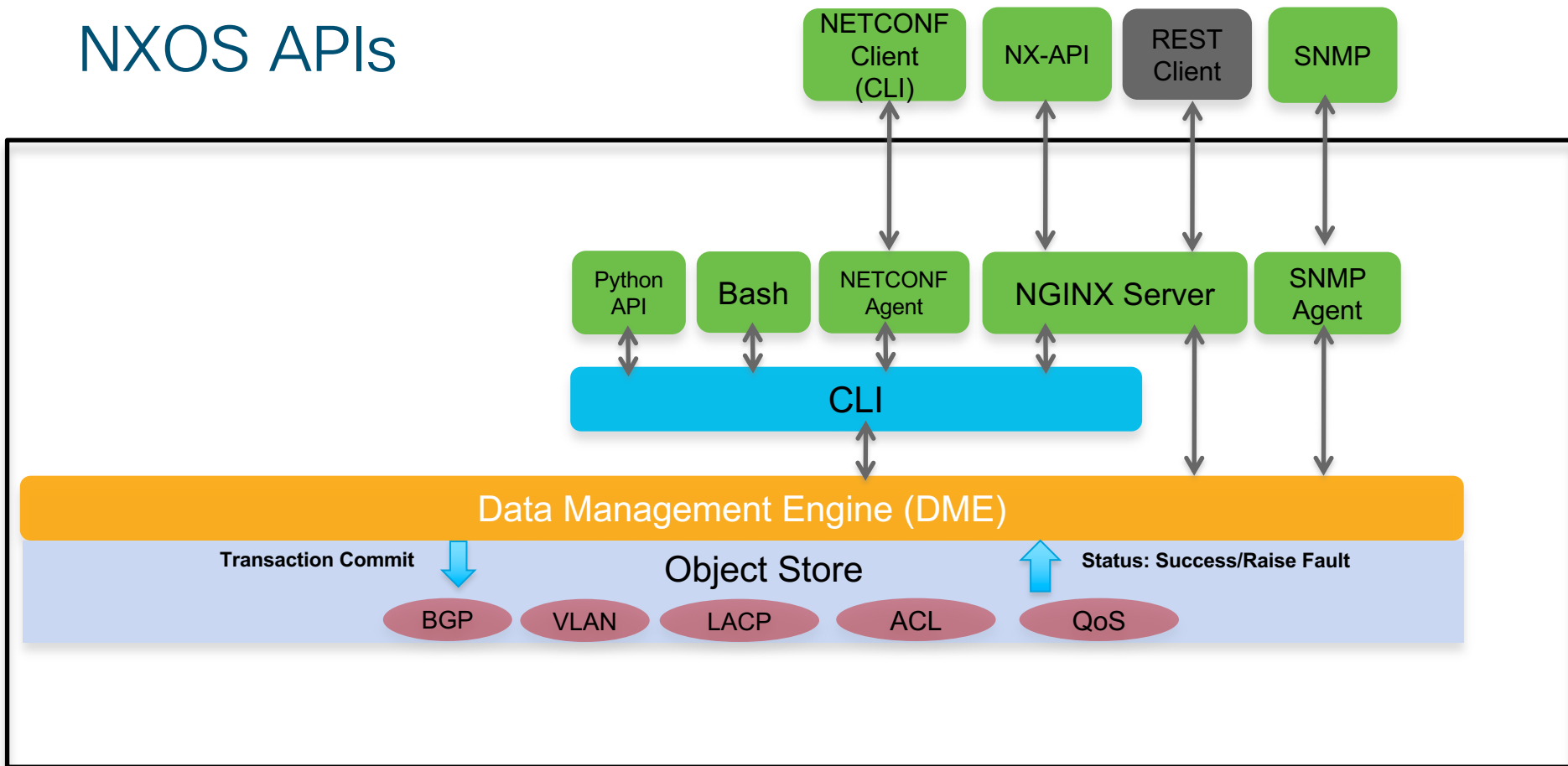
```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <system xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:yang:ietf-system">
    <ntp>
      <enabled>true</enabled>
      <server>
        <name>ntp1</name>
        <udp><address>127.0.0.1</address></udp>
      </server>
    </ntp>
  </system>
</config>
```

# ACI

- 31 modules making specific REST calls
- aci\_rest module to send JSON configuration over generic REST POST

```
. - name: Add Bridge Domain
.   aci_bd:
.     host: "{{apic_ip}}"
.     username: "{{username}}"
.     password: "{{password}}"
.     validate_certs: false
.     state: present
.     tenant: prod
.     bd: web_servers
.     vrf: prod_vrf
```

# NXOS APIs



# NXOS

```
# create a new neighbor  
- nxos_bgp_neighbor:  
  asn: 65535  
  neighbor: 3.3.3.3  
  local_as: 20  
  remote_as: 30  
  description: "just a description"  
  update_source: Ethernet1/3  
  state: present  
  transport: cli #or nxapi
```



# NETCONF & NX-OS Exercise

# Configuration Abstraction

# Infrastructure as Code Example

Variable structure to represent a multi-tenant fabric

fabric:

- tenant\_name: DEVELOPMENT

tenant\_id: 103

ints:

- vlan\_id: 3240

name: "10\_103\_240\_0-DATA"

subnet: " 10.103.240.0/24"

- tenant\_name: EMPLOYEE

tenant\_id: 101

ints:

- vlan\_id: 1240

name: "10\_101\_240\_0-DATA"

subnet: " 10.103.240.0/24"

- vlan\_id: 1241

name: "10\_101\_241\_0-VOICE"

subnet: " 10.101.241.0/24"

# Infrastructure as code Exercise

# Complete your online session evaluation

Give us your feedback to be entered into a Daily Survey Drawing.

Complete your session surveys through the Cisco Live mobile app or on [www.CiscoLive.com/us](http://www.CiscoLive.com/us).

Don't forget: Cisco Live sessions will be available for viewing on demand after the event at [www.CiscoLive.com/Online](http://www.CiscoLive.com/Online).



# References

Ansible – <http://www.Ansible.com>

Jinja – <https://kontrolissues.net/2016/01/14/intro-to-jinja2/>

YAML – <http://www.yaml.org/start.html>

Source code in Github:

- Clone exercises from session: `git clone https://github.com/kuhlskev/devnet1002`
- Ansible Networking – <https://github.com/ansible/ansible-modules-core/tree/stable-2.2/network>

Blogs:

- <https://pynet.twb-tech.com/>
- <http://jedelman.com>
- <https://networklore.com/>

# Continue Your Education

- Demos in the Cisco campus and DevNet Zone
- Walk-in Self-Paced Labs
- Lunch & Learn
- Meet the Engineer 1:1 meetings
- Related sessions

# Network Programmability Cisco Education Offerings

Course	Description	Cisco Certification
Developing with Cisco Network Programmability (NPDEV)	Provides Application Developers with comprehensive curriculum to develop infrastructure programming skills; Addresses needs of software engineers who automate network infrastructure and/or utilize APIs and toolkits to interface with SDN controllers and individual devices	Cisco Network Programmability Developer (NPDEV) Specialist Certification
Designing and Implementing Cisco Network Programmability (NPDESI)	Provides network engineers with comprehensive soup-to-nuts curriculum to develop and validate automation and programming skills; Directly addresses the evolving role of network engineers towards more programmability, automation and orchestration	Cisco Network Programmability Design and Implementation (NPDESI) Specialist Certification
Programming for Network Engineers (PRNE)	Learn the fundamentals of Python programming – within the context of performing functions relevant to network engineers. Use Network Programming to simplify or automate tasks	Recommended pre-requisite for NPDESI and NPDEV Specialist Certifications
Cisco Digital Network Architecture Implementation Essentials (DNAIE)	This training provides students with the guiding principles and core elements of Cisco's Digital Network Architecture (DNA) architecture and its solution components including; APIC-EM, NFV, Analytics, Security and Fabric.	None

For more details, please visit: <http://learningnetwork.cisco.com>

Questions? Visit the Learning@Cisco Booth



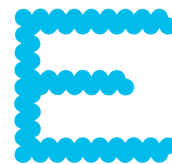
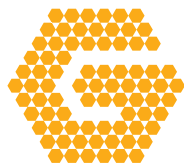




Thank you



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# Building the Environment

This is a rough guideline of how to bring up the CSR 1000v environment.

- Git client
- VirtualBox 5.2.6
- Vagrant 2.0.1
- Docker 17.12
- cdrtools (in particular mkisofs)
- a build environment (e.g. compiler, make, ...), suggest to use MacPorts or Brew if running on a Mac
- Clone the iso-xrv-x64-vbox repository [from GitHub](#)
- IOS XE image from Cisco.com (e.g. [here](#), then go to IOS XE Software and download the Everest-16.5.2 .iso file in the Latest tree branch, ~350MB in size)

# Building the Environment (cont)

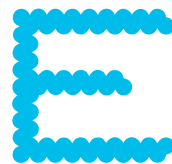
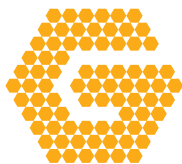
## Building the Vagrant Box

- Go to the directory where you cloned the iso-xrv-x64-vbox repository. Start the Vagrant box image build by running the following command:  
`iosxe_iso2vbox.py -v ~/Downloads/csr1000v-universalk9.16.05.02.iso`
- This will take a while. When done, you need to install the resulting box into Vagrant:  
`vagrant box add --name iosxe csr1000v-universalk9.16.05.02.box`  
(See the output at the end of the script. It has the exact location of the generated box file and also the command to add / replace the Vagrant box file).

# Configure and Start Routers

The next steps are required to prepare configuration disks for the routers

- Clone this repo from GitHub into a new directory:  
<https://github.com/kuhlskev/devnet1002>
- Make sure that the Vagrant box name matches the one configured in the Vagrant file
- Ensure you have the required tools installed
- run make to create the ISO files with the router configurations
- Bring up the routers using vagrant up (brings up both) or vagrant up rtr1 to only start rtr1



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