



Network Automation Tools

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Revision history

2016-09-13 Added information about Puppet support on various data center switches

Who is Ivan Pepelnjak (@ioshints)

Past

- Kernel programmer, network OS and web developer
- Sysadmin, database admin, network engineer, CCIE
- Trainer, course developer, curriculum architect
- Team lead, CTO, business owner



Present

- Network architect, consultant, blogger, webinar and book author

Focus

- Network automation and SDN
- Large-scale data centers, clouds and network virtualization
- Scalable application design
- Core IP routing/MPLS, IPv6, VPN



Traditional Network Automation Tools



SSH-based API



Configuration management



IPAM and configuration templates

What Others Are Using

Configuration/state management tools

- Puppet
- Chef
- Salt

Automation framework

- Ansible

Source code control tools

- Git
- Subversion (SVN)
- RCS, CVS, SCCS

Reviews

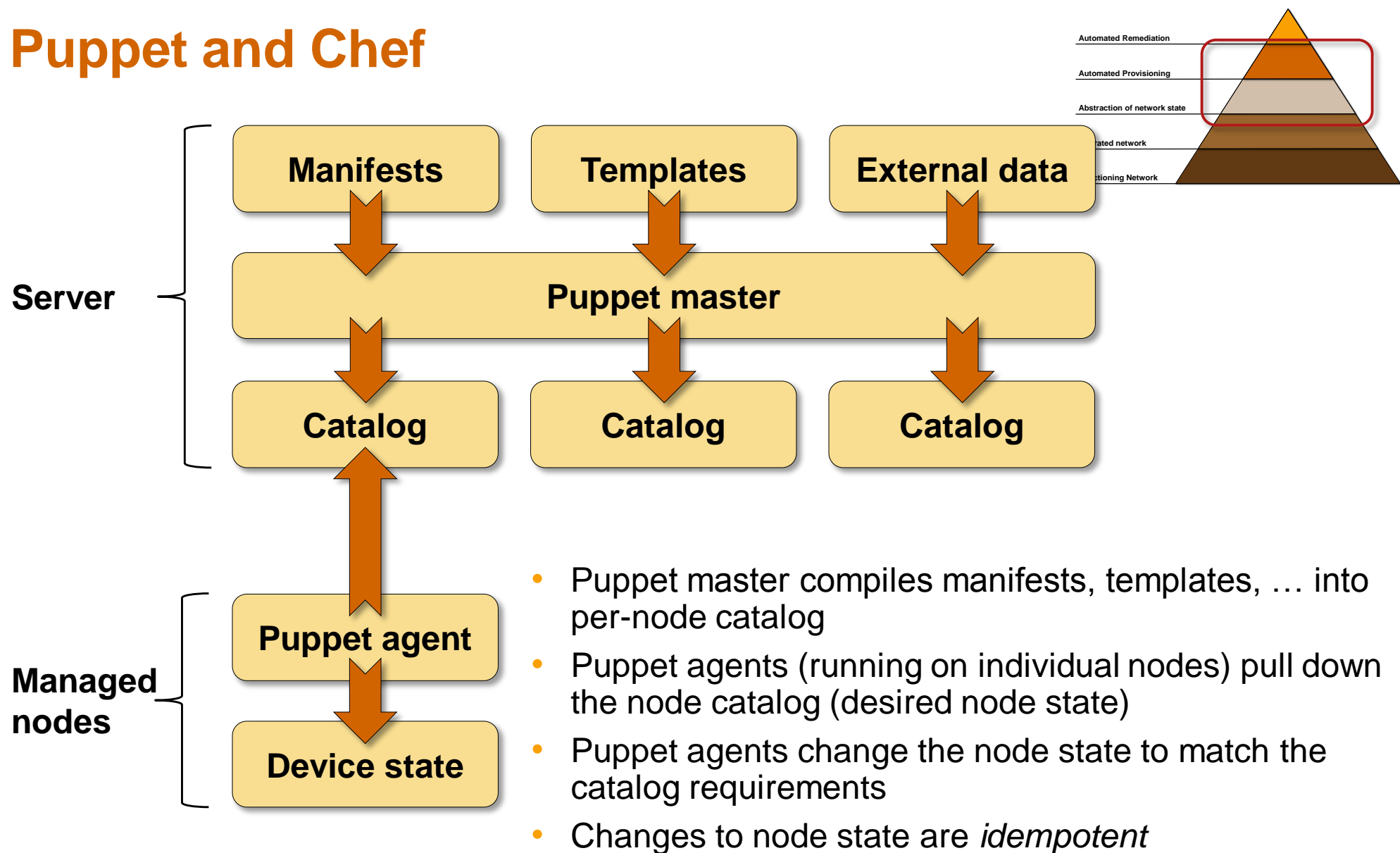
- Gerrit

Continuous integration

- Jenkins

Configuration and State Management

Puppet and Chef



- Puppet master compiles manifests, templates, ... into per-node catalog
- Puppet agents (running on individual nodes) pull down the node catalog (desired node state)
- Puppet agents change the node state to match the catalog requirements
- Changes to node state are *idempotent*

Puppet and Chef on Network Devices

Puppet/Chef agent must be running on the managed node

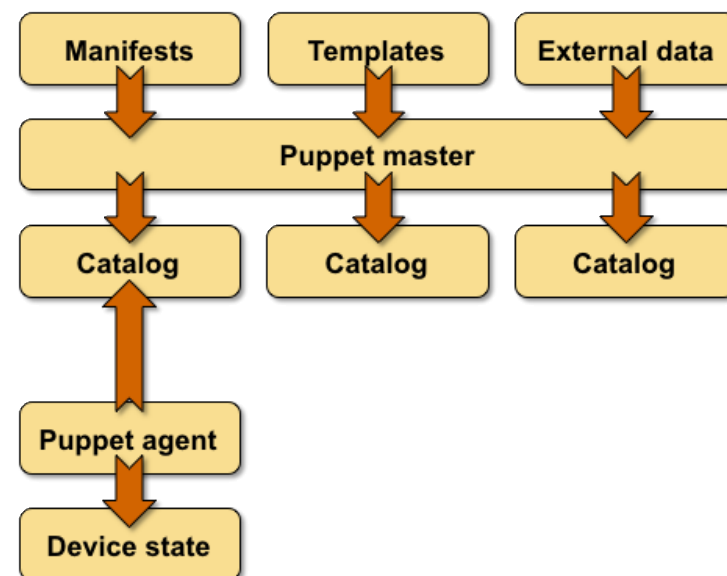
- The features you can manage on a node are limited by the capabilities of the node agent
- Most data center vendors support VLAN- and basic interface management
- Changes made by Puppet/Chef agent should be limited by RBAC

netdev framework

- Proxy agent on a Linux server
- Vendor-neutral network abstraction framework
- Usually VLAN, interface and LAG management

Junos implementation

- ERB templates for user-defined functionality
- Any aspect of Junos configuration can be managed with ERB template



Networking Vendor Puppet and Chef Support

| | Puppet/Chef |
|---------------|-------------|
| Arista | ✓ |
| Brocade VDX | ✓ |
| Cisco IOS | x |
| Cisco IOS-XR | ✓ |
| Cisco NX-OS | ✓ |
| Cumulus Linux | ✓ |
| Dell FTOS | x |
| HP Comware | x |
| Juniper Junos | ✓ |

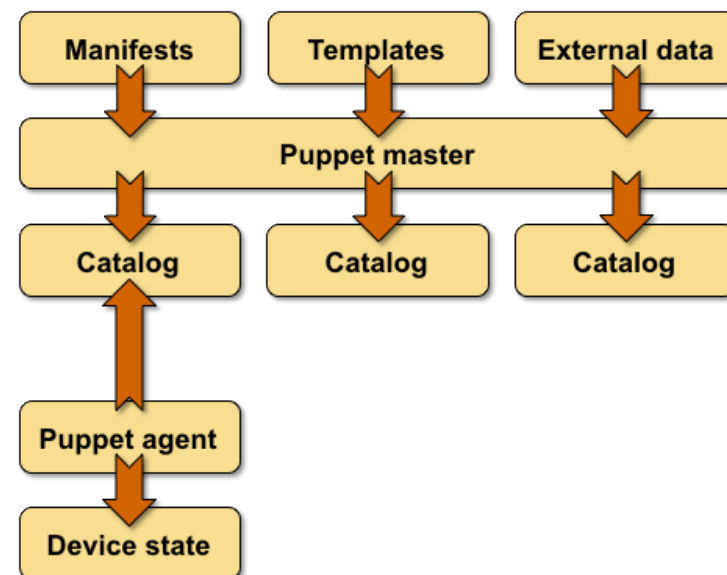
Puppet Support with Brocade NOS 7.0

Puppet agent for NOS 7.0

- Uses standard *netdev* model
- Puppet agent with Brocade provider runs on an external server
- NETCONF is used to manage VCS fabric configuration
- One manifest per VCS cluster

Supported objects

- Device (VCS ID, Rbridge ID)
- Interface (port) and LAG
- VLAN and L2 interface (VLAN-to-port mapping)



Puppet Support on Nexus OS

- Puppet agent running as a Linux container
- Nexus 3000, 5x00, 6000, 7000 and 9000

Standard resource types (netdev)

- DNS, NTP, RADIUS, SNMP, TACACS
- Interfaces, VLANs and port channels

Cisco-specific resource types

- BGP, OSPF, Multicast and STP
- Interfaces, Port Channel, vPC, FabricPath
- VLANs, VRFs, VNIs, VXLAN, EVPN
- AAA, RADIUS, TACACS
- DNS, NTP, SNMP, SYSLOG
- ACLs

| <div>  = Supported  = Not Applicable </div> | N9k | N3k | N5k | N6k | N7k | Caveats |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| cisco_aaa_authentication_login | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_aaa_authorization_login_cfg_svc | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_aaa_authorization_login_exec_svc | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_aaa_group_tacacs | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_acl | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_ace | ✓ | ✓ | ✓* | ✓* | ✓* | *caveats |
| cisco_command_config | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_bgp | ✓ | ✓ | ✓* | ✓* | ✓* | *caveats |
| cisco_bgp_af | ✓* | ✓* | ✓ | ✓* | ✓ | *caveats |
| cisco_bgp_neighbor | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_bgp_neighbor_af | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_bridge_domain | — | — | — | — | ✓ | |
| cisco_bridge_domain_vni | — | — | — | — | ✓ | |
| cisco_encapsulation | — | — | — | — | ✓ | |
| cisco_evpn_vni | ✓ | — | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | *caveats |
| cisco_fabricpath_global | — | — | ✓ | ✓ | ✓* | *caveats |
| cisco_fabricpath_topology | — | — | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_interface | ✓ | ✓ | ✓* | ✓* | ✓ | *caveats |
| cisco_interface_channel_group | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_interface_ospf | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| cisco_interface_portchannel | ✓* | ✓* | ✓* | ✓* | ✓* | *caveats |

Automation Frameworks



Ansible

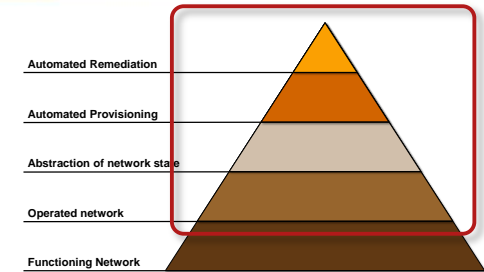
Playbook

Play

Hosts (+ username, connection...)

Tasks

Action(s)



Ansible is a generic automation framework

- Plays in a playbook are executed in sequence every time a playbook is run
- Actions are executed by Ansible *modules* (plugins)
- No agent is running on the managed nodes
- Ansible modules download code to managed node and execute it, or use some other mechanism (API) to communicate with the managed node
- Each module might be idempotent... or not

Network Automation with Ansible

Playbook

Play

Hosts (+ username, connection...)

Tasks

Action(s)

Use cases

- Scripting (gather facts → upgrade software → reboot → gather & verify facts)
- Configuration build from per-node variables and templates
- Configuration deployment
- Workflow automation (change → approval → version control → deployment)
- Automated tests
- Automated troubleshooting

Typical Ansible Network Automation Scenario

Playbook

Play

Hosts (+ username, connection...)

Tasks

Action(s)

Build new or modified configurations (standard Ansible modules)

Deploy configurations on network devices

- Vendor-supplied modules (Arista, Cumulus, Juniper, Palo Alto...)
- Community modules (NX-OS, Cisco IOS, Fortinet...)
- NAPALM (open-source framework)

Networking Vendor Ansible Support

| | Ansible core | Third party | NAPALM |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| Arista | 2.1 | Vendor | ✓ |
| Brocade | | User | |
| Cisco IOS | 2.1 | User | ✓ |
| Cisco IOS-XR | 2.1 | | ✓ |
| Cisco NX-OS | 2.1 | Vendor | ✓ |
| Cumulus Linux | | Vendor | |
| Dell FTOS | | | |
| HP Comware | | | |
| Juniper Junos | 2.1 | Vendor | ✓ |

Simple Jinja2 Template

```
interface Loopback0
  ip address {{loopback.ip}} 255.255.255.255
  !
  !
interface {{LAN.interface}}
  ip address {{LAN.ip}} 255.255.255.0
  !
  !
interface {{WAN.0.interface}}
  description WAN uplink
  ip vrf forwarding Internet
  ip address {{WAN.0.ip}} {{WAN.0.subnet}}
  encapsulation ppp
  no peer neighbor-route
  serial restart-delay 0
```

Slightly More Complex Jinja2 Template

```
{% for intf in WAN %}
interface {{WAN[intf].interface}}
  description WAN uplink
  ip vrf forwarding Internet
{% if WAN[intf].ip == 'DHCP' %}
  ip address dhcp
{% else %}
  ip address {{WAN[intf].ip}} {{WAN[intf].subnet|default(...) }}
{% endif %}
{% if WAN[intf].interface > 'Serial' %}
  encapsulation ppp
  no peer neighbor-route
  serial restart-delay 0
{% endif %}
{% endfor %}
```

Sample Ansible Playbook

```
---  
- name: Creating configurations for spoke routers  
  hosts: spokes  
  connection: local  
  tasks:  
    - name: build configurations  
      template: src=spokes/main.conf dest={{inventory_hostname}}.conf  
  
- name: Creating configurations for hub routers  
  hosts: hubs  
  connection: local  
  tasks:  
    - name: build configurations  
      template: src=hubs/main.conf dest={{inventory_hostname}}.conf
```

Version Control and Reviews



Git: Code Repository

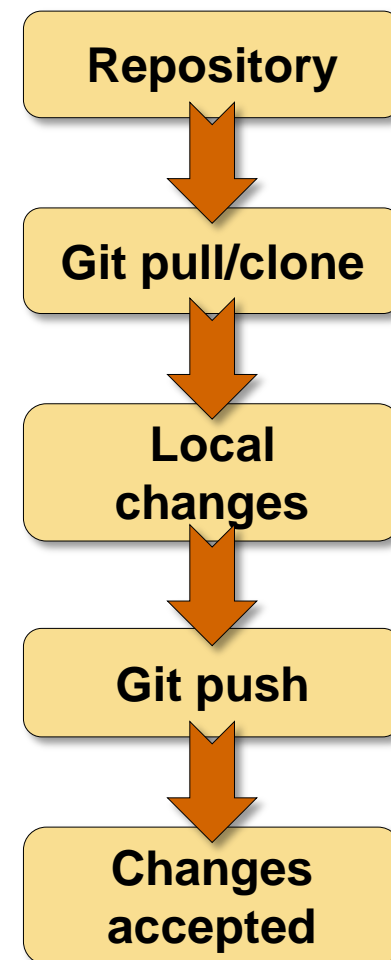
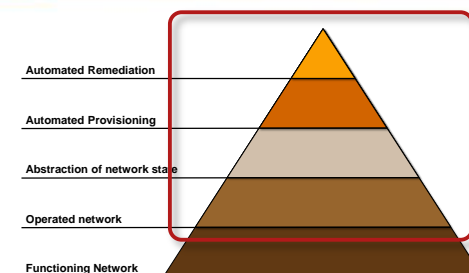
Git = Distributed revision control system

GitHub = Web-based Git repository hosting service

- Similar to SCCS, RCS, CVS, SVN
- Designed for Linux kernel development
- Widely used for all sorts of version control tasks
- **It doesn't matter which tool you use**

Use Git (or a similar tool) to:

- Track history of changes to device configurations
- Manage all text files related to your network
- Correlate file changes to requests, tickets, outages...

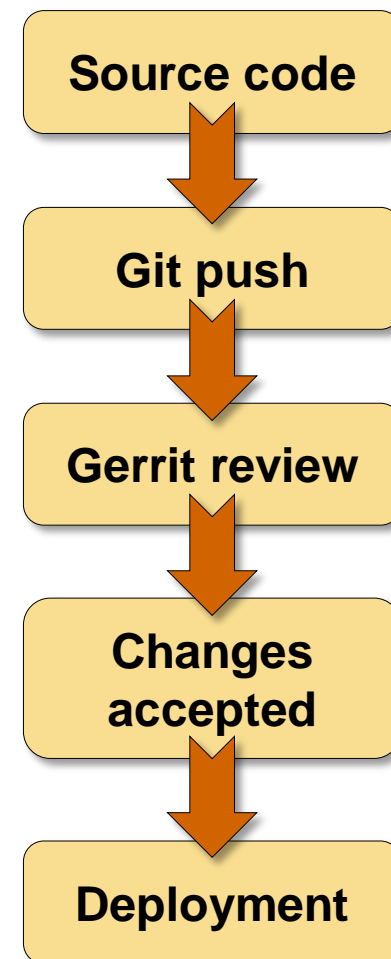
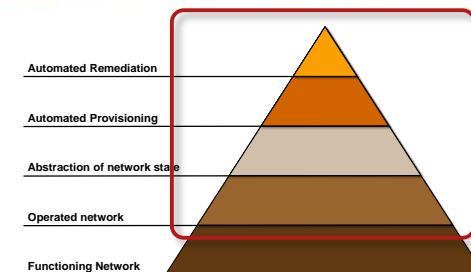


Gerrit: Code Review Framework

- Network configuration source code is modified (Ansible templates, node parameters, device configurations...)
- Changes are submitted to version control system
- **Gerrit** is used to automate the code review workflow
- Changes are accepted and incorporated into the version control system

The new code version is deployed

- Ansible playbook builds new device configurations
- Changes between old and new configurations are reviewed and approved
- New configurations are deployed



Other Tools

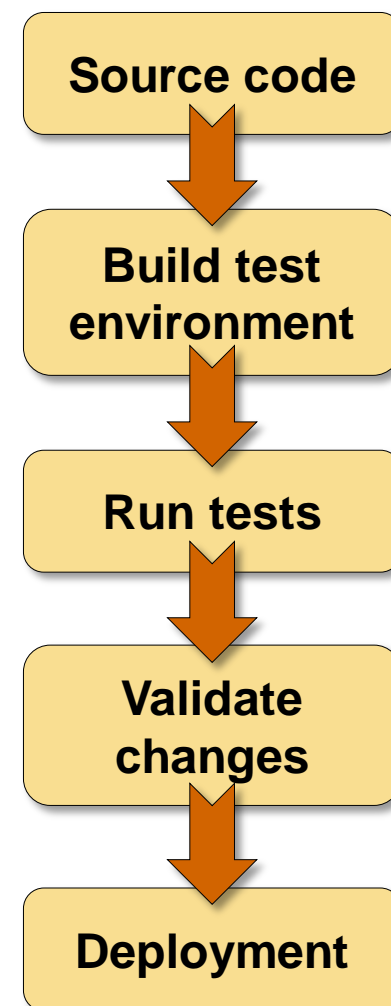
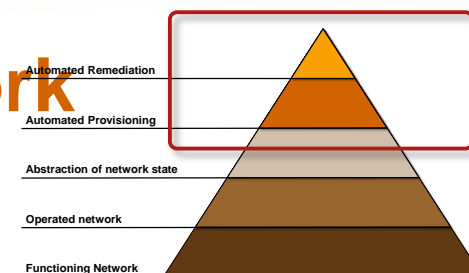
Jenkins: Continuous Integration Framework

Validate changes to the source code by

- Building a test environment from the source code
- Run integration/deployment tests
- Validate tests results

Network-focused usage

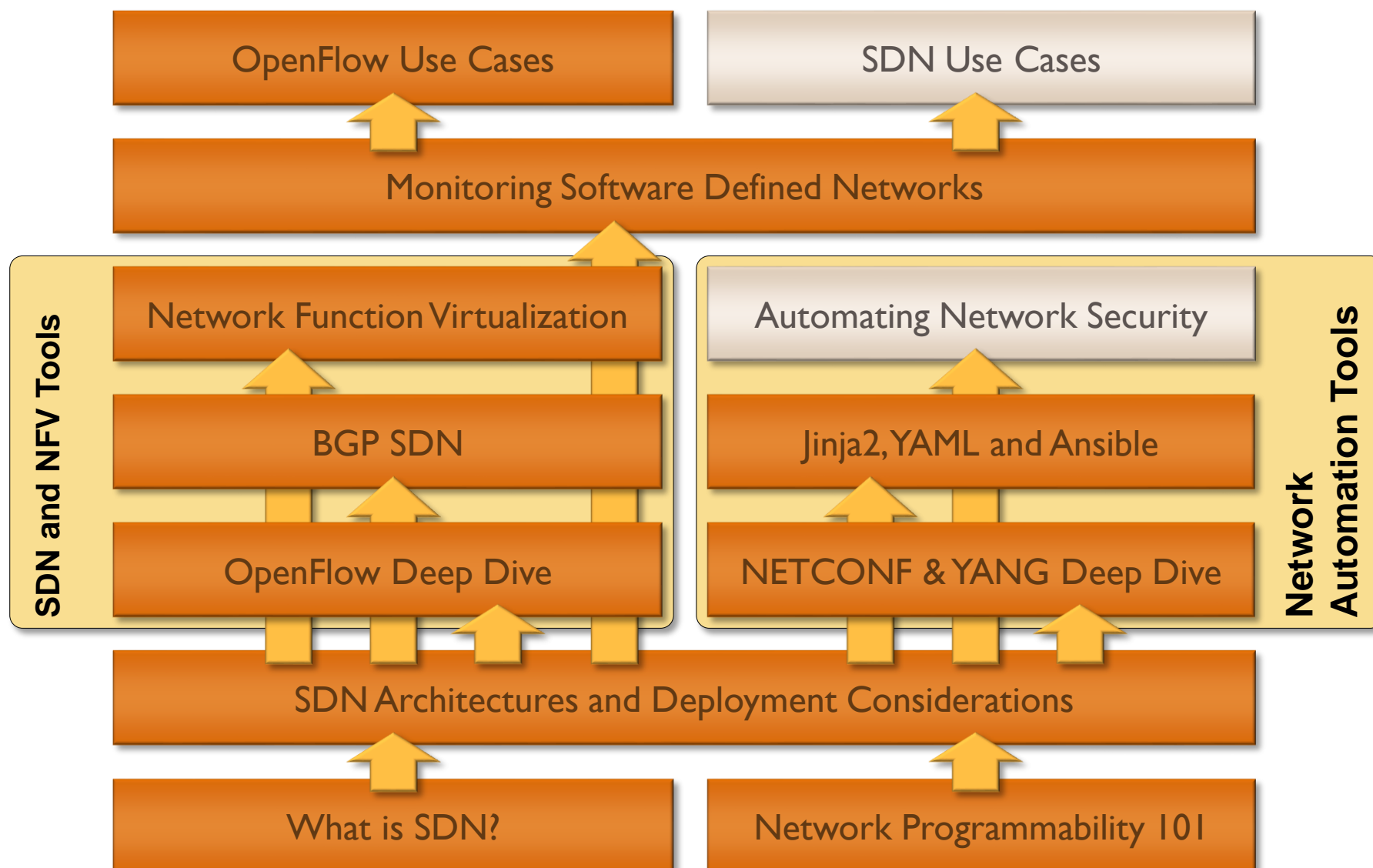
- Minimal: load new configuration on an actual device to verify its correctness
- Optimal: build a test environment using virtual devices and verify end-to-end connectivity



More Information



Advanced SDN and Network Automation Track





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SDN, OPENFLOW AND NFV RESOURCES ON IPSPACE.NET

Software-defined networking (SDN) can mean anything, from programmable network elements to architectures in which control- and forwarding planes reside on different devices.

The resources listed on this page will help you understand SDN, its implications and its applicability in your environment.

SDN TRAINING AND CONSULTING



- [On-site and online consulting](#)
- [SDN, OpenFlow and NFV Workshop](#)
- [Software Defined Data Centers \(SDDC\) Workshop](#)
- [Advanced SDN Training](#)
- [Introduction to SDN](#)
- [Customized webinars and workshops](#)

INDIVIDUAL SDN WEBINARS

- [NETCONF and YANG](#)
- [Network Programmability 101](#)
- [SDN Architectures and Deployment Considerations](#)
- [VMware NSX Architecture](#)

[MORE SDN WEBINARS](#)

SDN-RELATED BOOKS



- [Overlay Virtual Networks in Software-Defined Data Centers](#)

[BUY NOW](#)

- [SDN and OpenFlow](#)

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PRESENTATIONS

- [SDN - 4 Years Later \(video\)](#)
- [What is SDN?](#)
- [Should I program my network? \(video\)](#)
- [Virtual Routers](#)
- [From Traditional Silos to SDDC \(video\)](#)
- [What Matters is Your Business \(video\)](#)
- [Automating Network Security, Troopers 15](#)

[MORE SDN PRESENTATIONS](#)

[MORE SDDC PRESENTATIONS](#)

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A young child stands in the center of a large, stylized map of Europe painted on a grey tiled floor. The map is white with black outlines and labels for 'Paris', 'London', and 'Brussels'. A black dot is placed on the map near London. Three black network switches or routers are connected to a complex web of colorful Ethernet cables (red, yellow, green, blue, black) that snake across the floor. One switch is near Paris, another near London, and a third is near Brussels. The child is wearing a white t-shirt with red sleeves and dark pants, looking up at the camera.

Questions?

Send them to ip@ipSpace.net or [@ioshints](https://twitter.com/ioshints)