

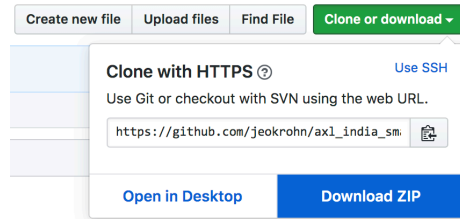
## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b><i>Download the GitHub repository .....</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>
<b>2</b>	<b><i>Python/PyCharm vs. Docker .....</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>
<b>3</b>	<b><i>Install Docker .....</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>
<b>4</b>	<b><i>Installing Python .....</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b>5</b>	<b><i>Installing PyCharm .....</i></b>	<b><i>4</i></b>
<b>6</b>	<b><i>Installing the project requirements.....</i></b>	<b><i>5</i></b>
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Open the Project in PyCharm .....</i></b>	<b><i>5</i></b>
<b>8</b>	<b><i>Running Python Code.....</i></b>	<b><i>5</i></b>
8.1	Runnnng Code in PyCharm .....	5
8.2	Using the Docker image .....	6
<b>9</b>	<b><i>Accessing the Lab .....</i></b>	<b><i>6</i></b>
<b>10</b>	<b><i>Lab Topology.....</i></b>	<b><i>7</i></b>
<b>11</b>	<b><i>AXL Introduction .....</i></b>	<b><i>7</i></b>
<b>12</b>	<b><i>Using zeep.....</i></b>	<b><i>7</i></b>
<b>13</b>	<b><i>Solving a real world problem: Mexican numbering plan.....</i></b>	<b><i>7</i></b>

## 1 Download the GitHub repository

Browse to [https://github.com/jeokrohn/axl\\_india\\_smart\\_cities](https://github.com/jeokrohn/axl_india_smart_cities)

At the right hand side click on „Clone or download“ and then select „Download ZIP“.



Save the ZIP file to your computer.

Extract the ZIP file to a working directory of your choice; take note of the directory you extracted the ZIP file to.

## 2 Python/PyCharm vs. Docker

To be able to follow the AXL demos and execute own Python code during the lab you either have to install Python and PyCharm as IDE on your machine or at least install Docker.

If you install Python and PyCharm you will be able to use breakpoints in your code, inspect variables, and you will benefit from all the other features of the IDE.

To avoid the complexities of installing Python and the IDE locally you can use prepared Jupyter notebooks running in a Docker container instead. For this you only need to install Docker and then run the prepared Docker container. You will then use your web browser to access the Jupyter notebooks and execute Python code.

To install Docker follow the description in section 3, Install Docker.

To install Python and Pycharm follow the steps in sections 4, Installing Python to 7, Open the Project in PyCharm.

## 3 Install Docker

Download the Community Edition (Docker CE) of Docker Desktop for Mac or Windows from <https://hub.docker.com/search/?type=edition&offering=community>

The download is for free but requires creation of a free account (Docker ID).

Install the downloaded software.

Verify the operation by executing this command from the CLI:  
**docker run hello-world**

The output should be similar to:

```
JKROHN-M-106P:~ jkrohn$ docker run hello-world
Unable to find image 'hello-world:latest' locally
latest: Pulling from library/hello-world
1b930d010525: Pull complete
Digest:
sha256:92695bc579f31df7a63da6922075d0666e565ceccad16b59c3374d2cf4e8e50e
Status: Downloaded newer image for hello-world:latest
```

Hello from Docker!  
This message shows that your installation appears to be working correctly.

To generate this message, Docker took the following steps:

1. The Docker client contacted the Docker daemon.
2. The Docker daemon pulled the "hello-world" image from the Docker Hub.  
(amd64)
3. The Docker daemon created a new container from that image which runs the executable that produces the output you are currently reading.
4. The Docker daemon streamed that output to the Docker client, which sent it to your terminal.

To try something more ambitious, you can run an Ubuntu container with:  
\$ docker run -it ubuntu bash

Share images, automate workflows, and more with a free Docker ID:  
<https://hub.docker.com/>

For more examples and ideas, visit:  
<https://docs.docker.com/get-started/>

## 4 Installing Python

Installing Python (and PyCharm) is recommended (but not necessarily required). If you don't want to install Python and PyCharm you can also simply install Docker (see section 3) and use the pre-built Docker image to run a Jupyter environment with the demos.

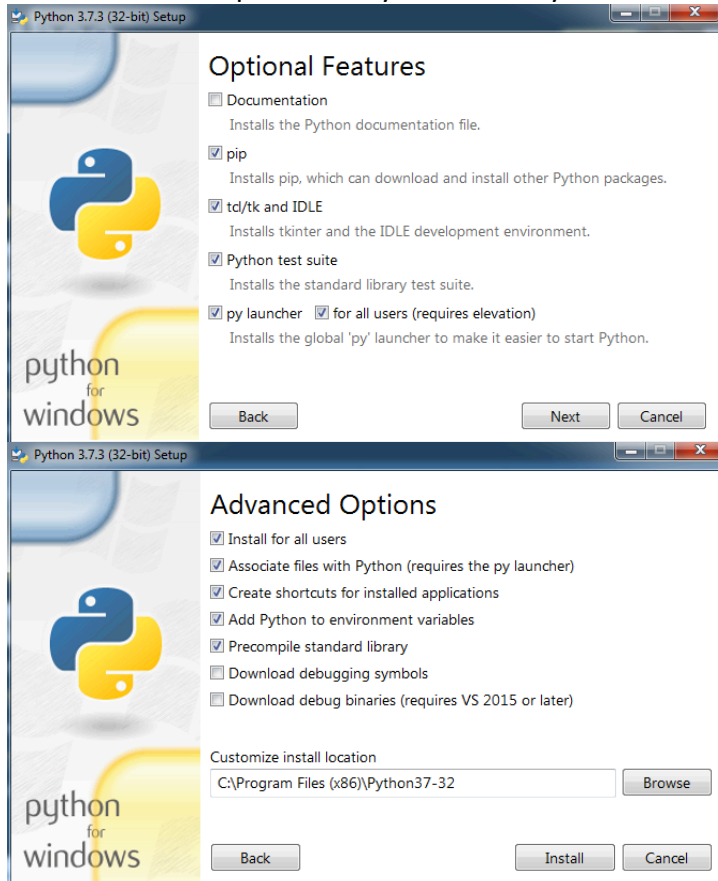
Download the latest stable Python release from <https://www.python.org/> (currently release 3.7.3)



Run the installer

# !! Important: on Windows you have to perform an all-user installation !!

This installation option is only available if you select the “Customize installation” option.



Verify the release on the CLI (Terminal on OS-X, Command Prompt on Windows) by typing „python3“ on the CLI. The output should show the installed version:

```
JKROHN-M-106P:~ jkrohn$ python3  
Python 3.7.3 (v3.7.3:ef4ec6ed12, Mar 25 2019, 16:52:21)  
[Clang 6.0 (clang-600.0.57)] on darwin  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.  
>>>
```

```
C:\Users\jkrohn>python  
Python 3.7.3 (v3.7.3:ef4ec6ed12, Mar 25 2019, 21:26:53) [MSC v.1916 32 bit (Intel)] on win32  
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.  
>>>
```

## 5 Installing PyCharm

Installing Python (and PyCharm) is recommended (but not necessarily required). If you don't want to use PyCharm you can also simply install Docker (see section 3) and use the pre-built Docker image to run a Jupyter environment with the demos.

Download the installer for the “Community” edition from  
<https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/download>

Run the Installer

## 6 Installing the project requirements

This step is only required if you installed Python and plan to use Python and not the prepared Docker image with the Jupyter environment.

To install the requirements open a CLI (Terminal on OS-X or command prompt on Windows).

Navigate to the project directory created by unzipping the GitHub repository on your machine.

Then execute the following command:

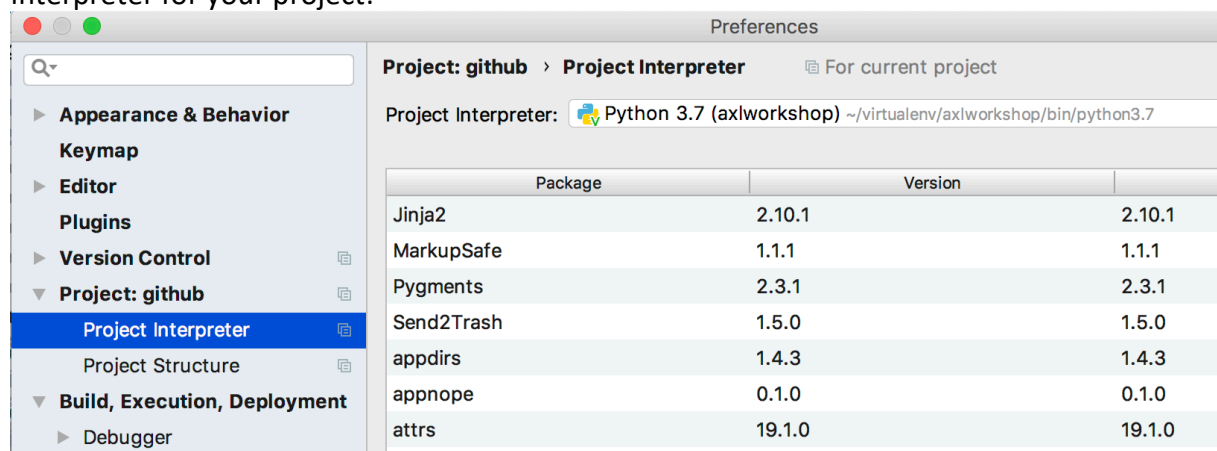
- On Windows: `pip install -r requirements.txt`
- On Mac: `pip3 install -r requirements.txt`

With this the requirements defined for the project will be installed.

## 7 Open the Project in PyCharm

In PyCharm using “File/Open” open the project directory you created by unzipping the archive downloaded from GitHub.

In the PyCharm preferences you then need to make sure to select Python 3.7 as the interpreter for your project:



After opening the preference, navigate to the “Project Interpreter” section under your project. To add a new project interpreter you can select the gear icon at the right.

## 8 Running Python Code

### 8.1 Running Code in PyCharm

If you installed PyCharm then you can open a Python file in the project directory and execute that file from within PyCharm using the “Run” menu. In that menu you have the option to “Run” or “Debug” file. If you choose to “Debug” a file then the execution stops at breakpoints you can set in the Python source file by clicking on the grey area next to a line in the Python source code. As soon as code execution stops at a breakpoint you can inspect variable values and step through your code.

## 8.2 Using the Docker image

If you chose to use the predefined Docker container then you can start the container using this command:

```
docker run -it --rm -p 8888:8888 jeokrohn/axl_india
```

The image is downloaded when the docker container is executed for the first time. Subsequent executions don't require an image download.

After the Docker container is started you can connect to the container by pointing your web browser to <http://localhost:8888>

**The password to access the Jupyter server is: axl**

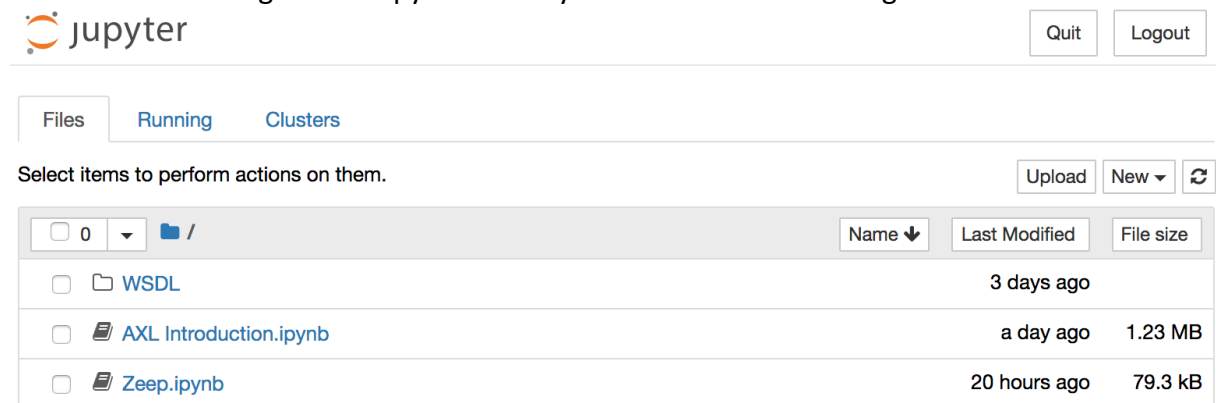
**Note: any changes you make to notebooks using this method are lost as soon as the container is stopped!!**

If you want to be able to modify the project files from within the Jupyter notebook you need to run this command instead to start the container:

```
docker run -it --rm -p 8888:8888 -v "$(pwd)":/home/jovyan/jeokrohn/axl_india
```

**On Windows instead of \$(pwd) you'll need to insert the absolute path of your project directory.**

After authenticating to the Jupyter server you should see something like this:



To open a Jupyter notebook you can select any IPYNB file.

Within the notebook you can execute code cells by hitting Shift+Enter.

## 9 Accessing the Lab

To connect to your lab use the procedure described here: [https://dcloud-cms.cisco.com/help/install\\_anyconnect\\_pc\\_mac](https://dcloud-cms.cisco.com/help/install_anyconnect_pc_mac)

Refer to the lab sheets provided to you for the connection parameters (host, user, password) to use for AnyConnect.

The connection to the lab needs to be established before trying to send AXL requests to Unified CM.

## 10 Lab Topology

For this lab we are using the “Cisco Preferred Architecture for Enterprise Collaboration 11.6 Lab v1” hosted on Cisco dCloud. For the lab Topology, users, and passwords pls. refer to the extract of the lab guide of that lab appended at the end of this document.

After your VPN connection is up you can then connect to all lab systems. The main host you will need is:

UCM at 198.18.133.3

User: administrator

Password: dCloud123!

These credentials can be used to login and also to authenticate AXL requests.

## 11 AXL Introduction

From the Docker image open “01 AXL Introduction.ipynb”.

In PyCharm use “01 AXL Introduction.py”

You can always also open the Jupyter notebook on GitHub in read-only mode to follow the steps.

## 12 Using zeep

From the Docker image open “02 Zeep.ipynb”.

In PyCharm use “02 zeep.py”

You can always also open the Jupyter notebook on GitHub in read-only mode to follow the steps.

## 13 Solving a real world problem: Mexican numbering plan

From the Docker image open “03 Mexico numbering plan.ipynb”.

In PyCharm use “03 mxnumplan.py”

You can always also open the Jupyter notebook on GitHub in read-only mode to follow the steps.