



The bridge to possible

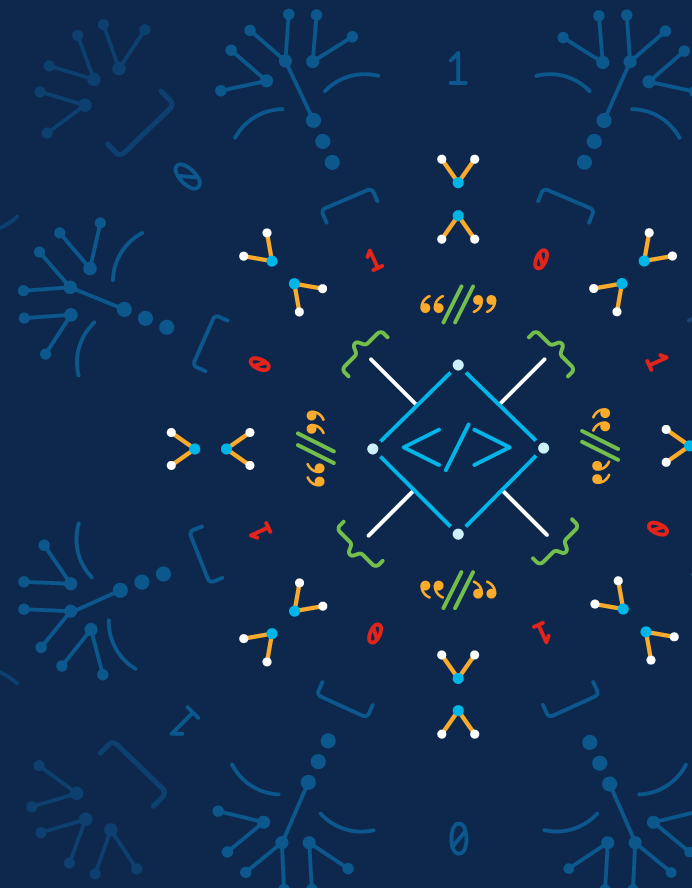


Taming your data networks with the power of NetDevOps

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DevOpsPro Europe 2025



@ponchotitlan



Who is this?

Senior Software Consulting Engineer

SAO (Software & Automation Team) Lisbon **PT**



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Data networks still matter!

... and it's still tricky to keep them happy





Google Traffic misrouting (2018)



Verizon BGP Route Leak (2019)



Facebook DNS error (2021)

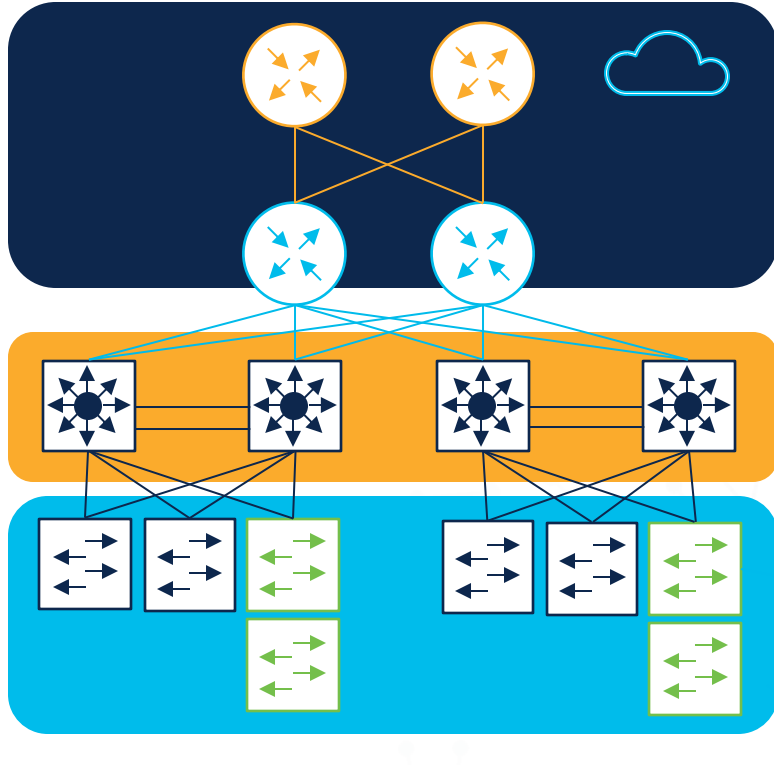


Slack outage (2021)



Akamai CDN outage (2021)

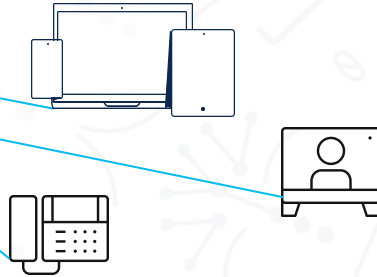
Keeping the data network happy



Configurations (where, how, when)

Observability

Integration & tooling



What if ...?



Treat my data network like if it was code



Manage my data network (almost)
like an app deployment



Apply the DevOps
principles that I know and love

Agenda

Today's Data Networks provisioning

The NetDevOps mantras

Model-Driven Programmability

A NetDevOps toolbox

Demo

Wrap-up

This session is about

- NetDevOps 10, best practices & tooling
- Use Case examples and demo

This session is NOT about

- Networking provisioning
- Networking protocols in-depth



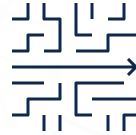
Today's Data Networks Provisioning

Current challenges in our data networks



95%

of the changes in the network are done manually



70%

of the OpEx is invested on troubleshooting and visibility of the network



80%

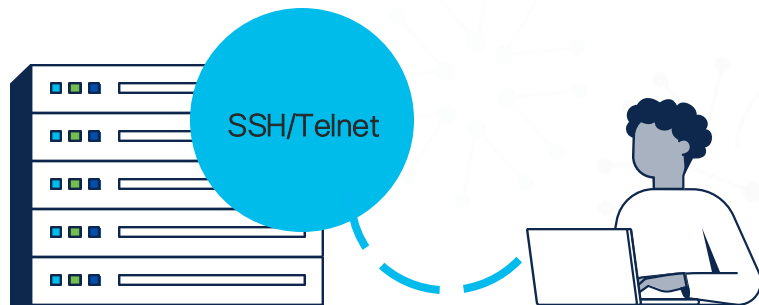
of issues that raise downtime are caused by human intervention

*EMA (Enterprise Management Associates) studies conducted between 2021 and 2022

The good old Ctrl+C, Ctrl-V

>50%

of the time of data network admins time is spent on repetitive, manual tasks ...



Key challenges behind manual configuration

Legacy infrastructure

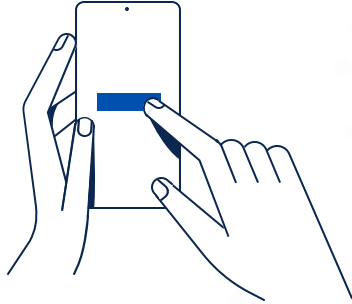
Skill gaps

Fragmented tooling

Change resistance

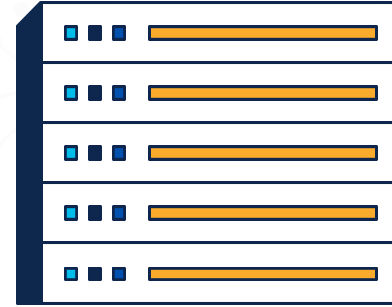
*EMA (Enterprise Management Associates) studies conducted between 2021 and 2022

Networks are a different kind of creature



Dynamic apps

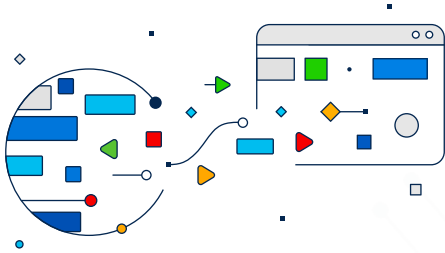
- Deployed in VMs or containers
- Hosted locally, cloud, hybrid
- APIs availability
- Deployment methods



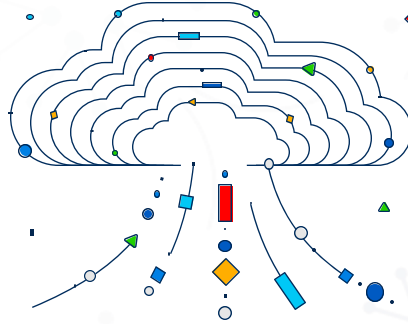
Static networks

- Infrastructure changes tightly coupled
- Often maintained manually
- Access methods created exclusively for humans

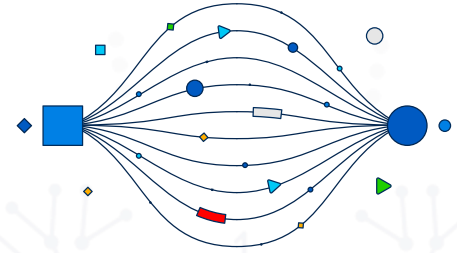
The push for Data Networks Automation



Rise of **SDN (Software-Defined Networking)** and **Intent-Based Networking**



Increasing complexity of modern networks, including **multi-cloud** and **hybrid**

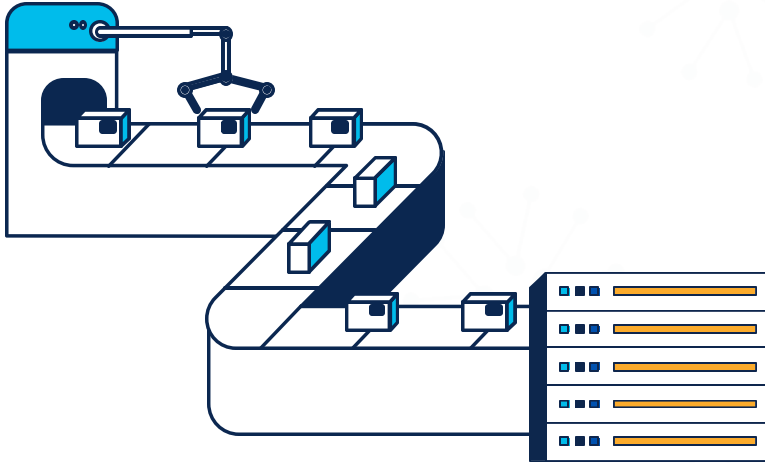


Need for faster **deployment cycles** and **reduced maintenance downtime**



The NetDevOps mantras

The NetDevOps mantras



Manage **network configurations as code** with automated workflows

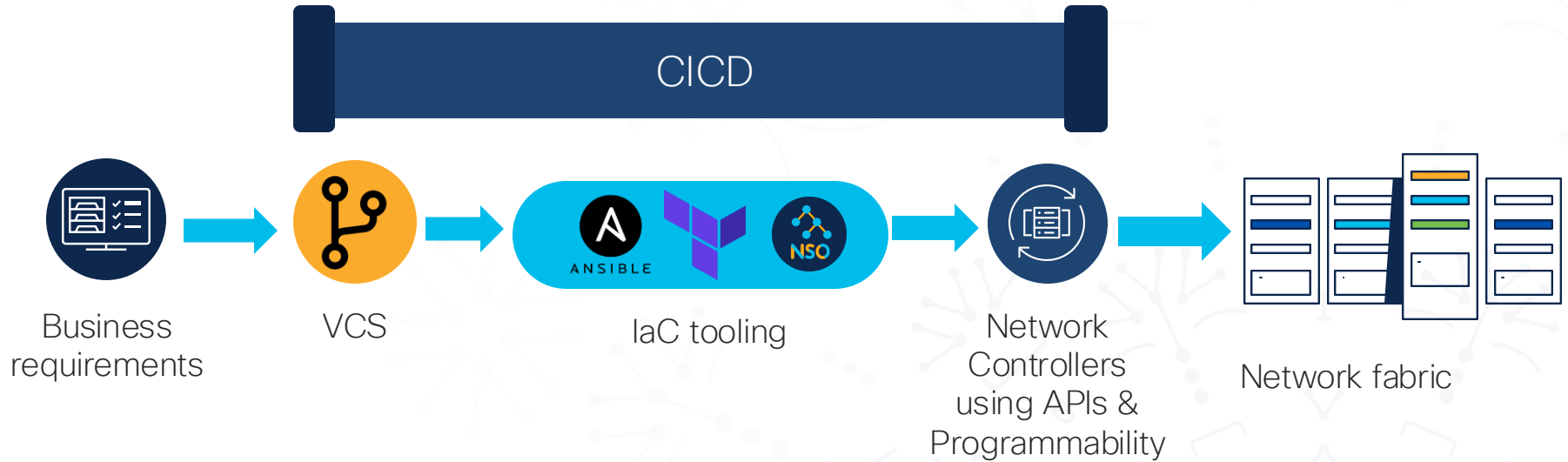


Validate and deploy **network changes** using **pipelines**

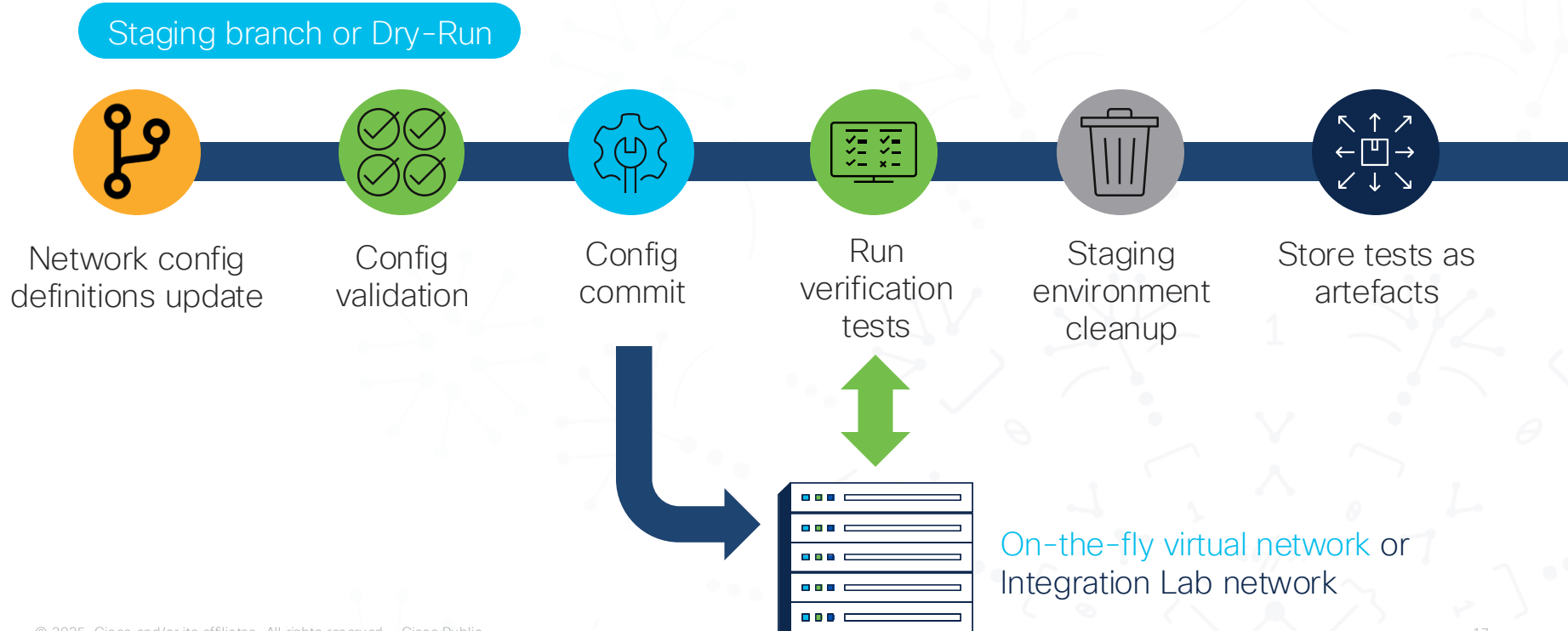


Enable dynamic, business-integrated networks using **APIs and programmability**

A NetDevOps deployment overview



NetDevOps CI/CD pipeline under the hood



What & How to test

Control Plane

How user traffic should be routed
(Routing protocols like OSPF, BGP, EIGRP; Routing tables, etc)

Test protocol establishment and interface status

Digital twin of network segments, or an integration lab with real devices



CONTAINERlab



Powered by
Cisco Modeling Labs

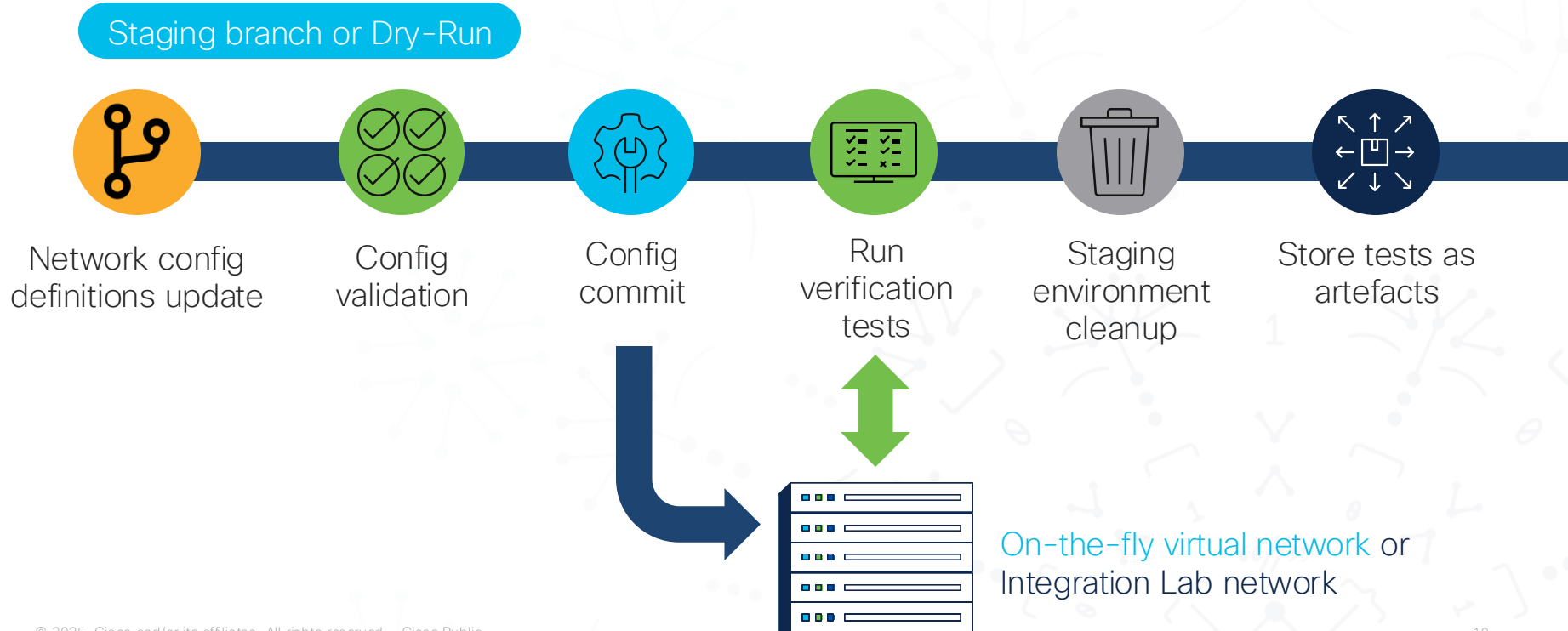
Data Plane

Actual user traffic forwarding
(ACLs, QoS, NAT)

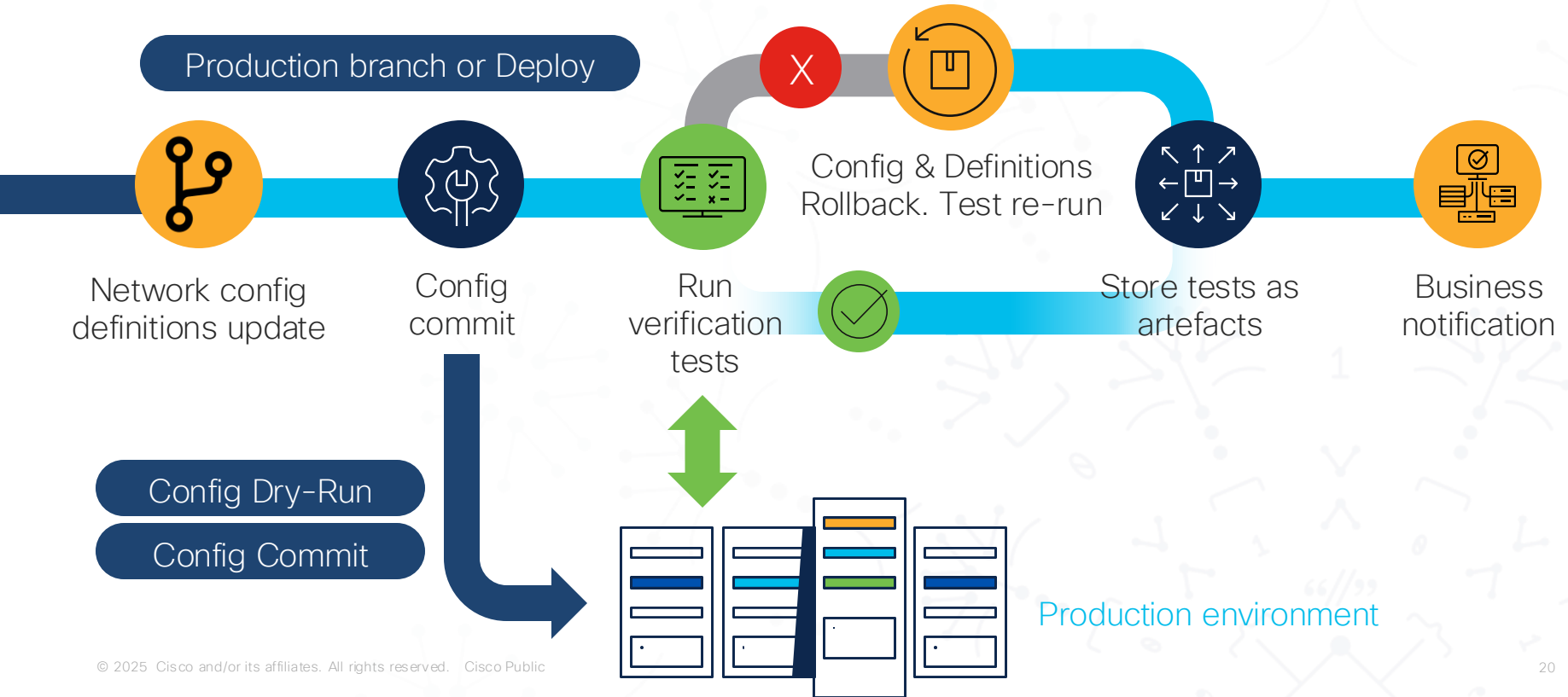
Test network configurations and data payloads

On-the-go virtual devices based on device images. Deployed as containers on simple topologies

NetDevOps CI/CD pipeline under the hood



NetDevOps CI/CD pipeline under the hood





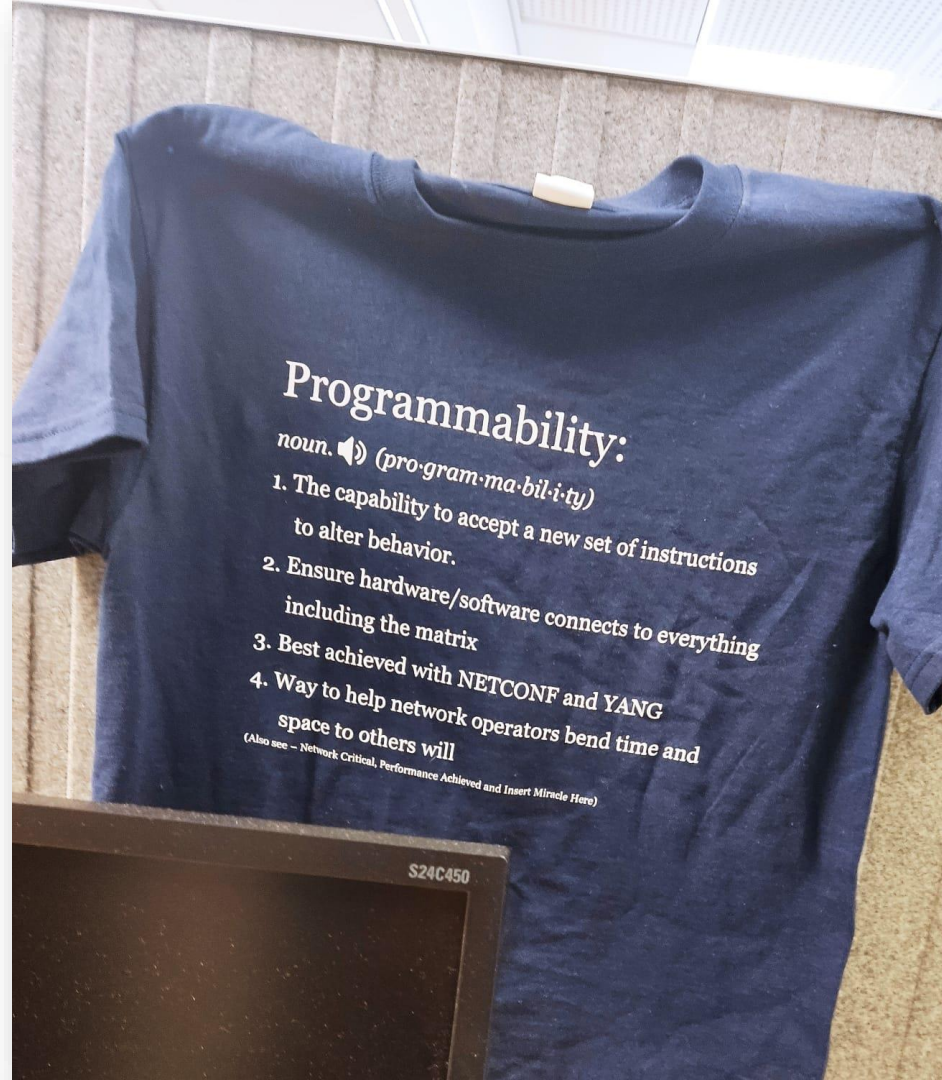
Model-driven programmability

Model-driven programmability

Going **beyond mimicking CLI** or operating with SNMP

In-built mechanisms for **altering network devices behavior** using protocols and standards

IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) RFCs



YANG data models

Data modelling language

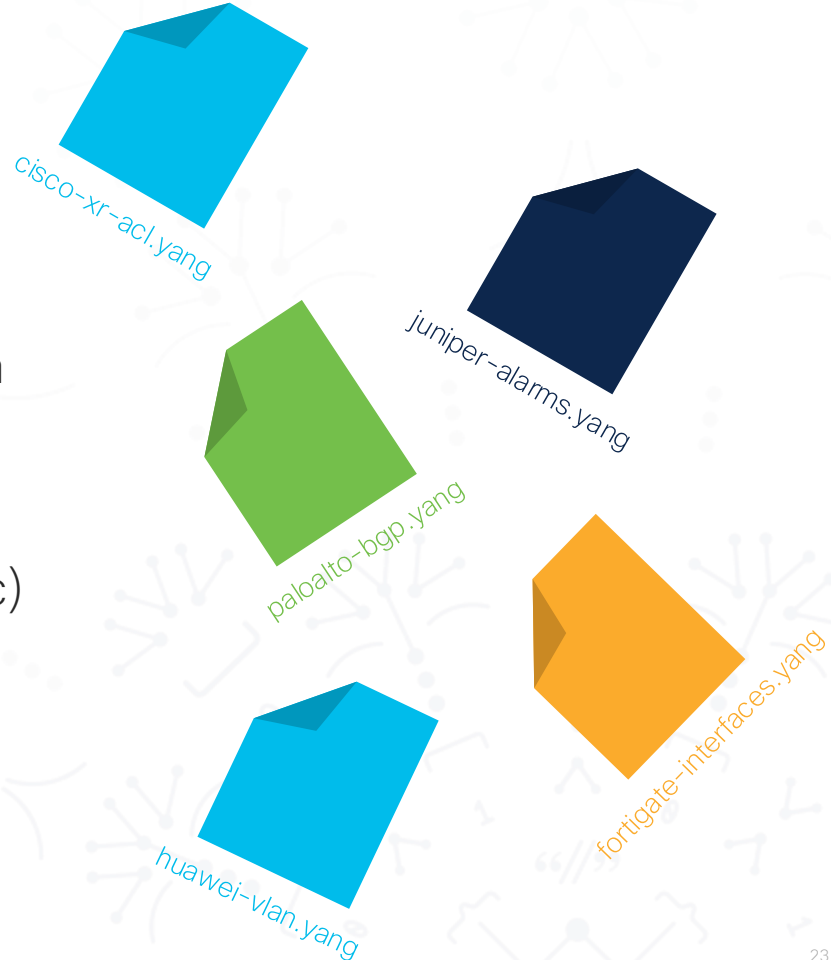
Models **configurations and state data** of a device or service

Organized in nodes with data types

Device Data Models (Interface, VLAN, etc)

Service Data Models (L3VPN, VRF, etc)

Industry Standard vs. Vendor Specific



```
module Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg {  
  namespace "http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg";  
  prefix ifmgr-cfg;
```

```
  container interface-config {  
    leaf interface-name {  
      type string;  
    }  
    leaf shutdown {  
      type boolean;  
    }  
    . . .
```

```
  container ipv4-network {  
    container addresses {  
      list primary {  
        key "address netmask";
```

```
        leaf address {  
          type inet:ipv4-address;  
        }  
        leaf netmask {  
          type uint32;
```

```
        . . .
```



Example: Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg.yang

NETCONF protocol RFC 6241

Based on **RPCs** (Remote Procedure Calls)

XML for encoding

SSH based, port **830** as default

YANG models are used to operate the device's config

```
<config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
  <interface-configurations
    xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg">
    <interface-configuration>
      <interface-name>GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0</interface-name>
      <ipv4-network>
        <addresses>
          <primary>
            <address>192.168.1.1</address>
            <netmask>255.255.255.0</netmask>
          </primary>
        </addresses>
      </ipv4-network>
      <shutdown xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"
        xc:operation="remove"/>
    </interface-configuration>
  </interface-configurations>
</config>
```

RESTCONF protocol RFC 8040

XML or JSON for encoding

HTTPS based

REST operations: GET, PUT,
POST, PATCH, DELETE

RESTful-style interaction with
network devices

Also based on YANG data
models

```
curl -k -X PUT \  
  https://<device-ip>:443/restconf/data/ietf-  
  interfaces:interfaces/interface=GigabitEthernet1 \  
  -H "Content-Type: application/yang-data+json" \  
  -H "Accept: application/yang-data+json" \  
  -H "Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46Y2lzY28xMjM=" \  
  -d '{  
    "ietf-interfaces:interface": {  
      "name": "GigabitEthernet1/0/1",  
      "enabled": true,  
      "ietf-ip:ipv4": {  
        "address": [  
          {  
            "ip": "192.168.1.1",  
            "netmask": "255.255.255.0"  
          }  
          . . .  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  }'
```



A NetDevOps toolbox

From North to South



Imperative approach with Ansible

```
---  
- name: Configure interfaces on Cisco IOS XR  
  hosts: iosxr  
  gather_facts: no  
  
  tasks:  
    - name: Configure GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0  
      iosxr_netconf:  
        config: |  
          <config xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">  
            <interface-configurations  
              xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XR-ifmgr-cfg">  
              <interface-configuration>  
                <interface-name>GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0</interface-name>  
                <ipv4-network>  
                  <addresses>  
                    <primary>  
                      <address>192.168.1.1</address>  
                      <netmask>255.255.255.0</netmask>  
                    </primary>  
                  </addresses>  
                </ipv4-network>  
                <shutdown xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"  
                  xc:operation="remove"/>  
              </interface-configuration>  
            </interface-configurations>  
          </config>
```

config_interfaces_playbook.yml

```
all:  
  hosts:  
    iosxr:  
      ansible_host: 192.168.1.100  
      ansible_user: admin  
      ansible_password: cisco123  
      ansible_connection: ansible.netcommon.netconf  
      ansible_network_os: iosxr  
      ansible_port: 830
```

inventory.yml



Generic NETCONF
connection

Declarative approach with Terraform

```
provider "iosxr" {  
  address = "192.168.1.100"  
  port    = 830  
  username = "admin"  
  password = "cisco123"  
  insecure = true  
}
```

resource.tf

```
resource "iosxr_interface" "GigabitEthernet0_0_0_0" {  
  name      = "GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0"  
  enabled   = true  
  ipv4 {  
    address = "192.168.1.1"  
    mask    = 24  
  }  
}
```

provider.tf

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    iosxr = {  
      source = "CiscoDevNet/iosxr"  
      version = ">=0.1.0"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

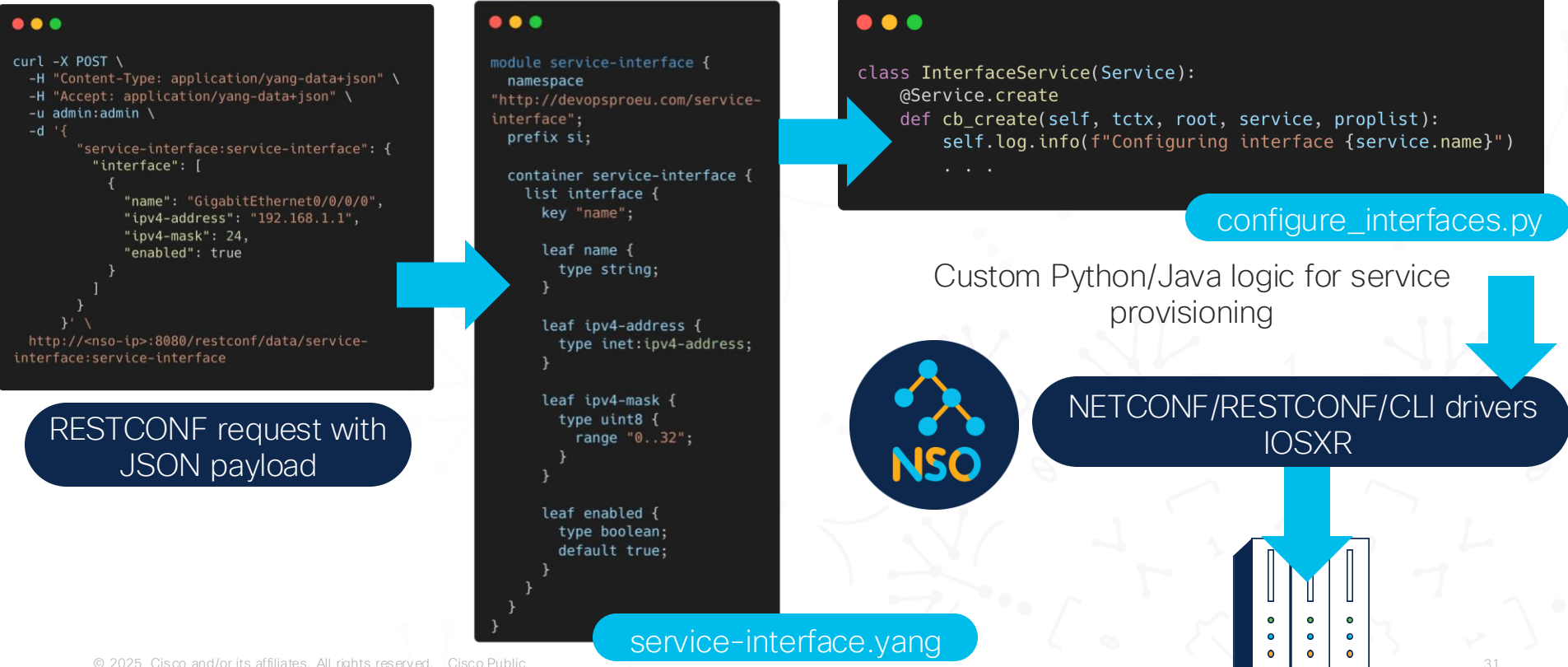


NETCONF Terraform
provider for IOSXR



Sorts out all the steps needed to setup
the device with the desired configuration

Declarative approach with NSO

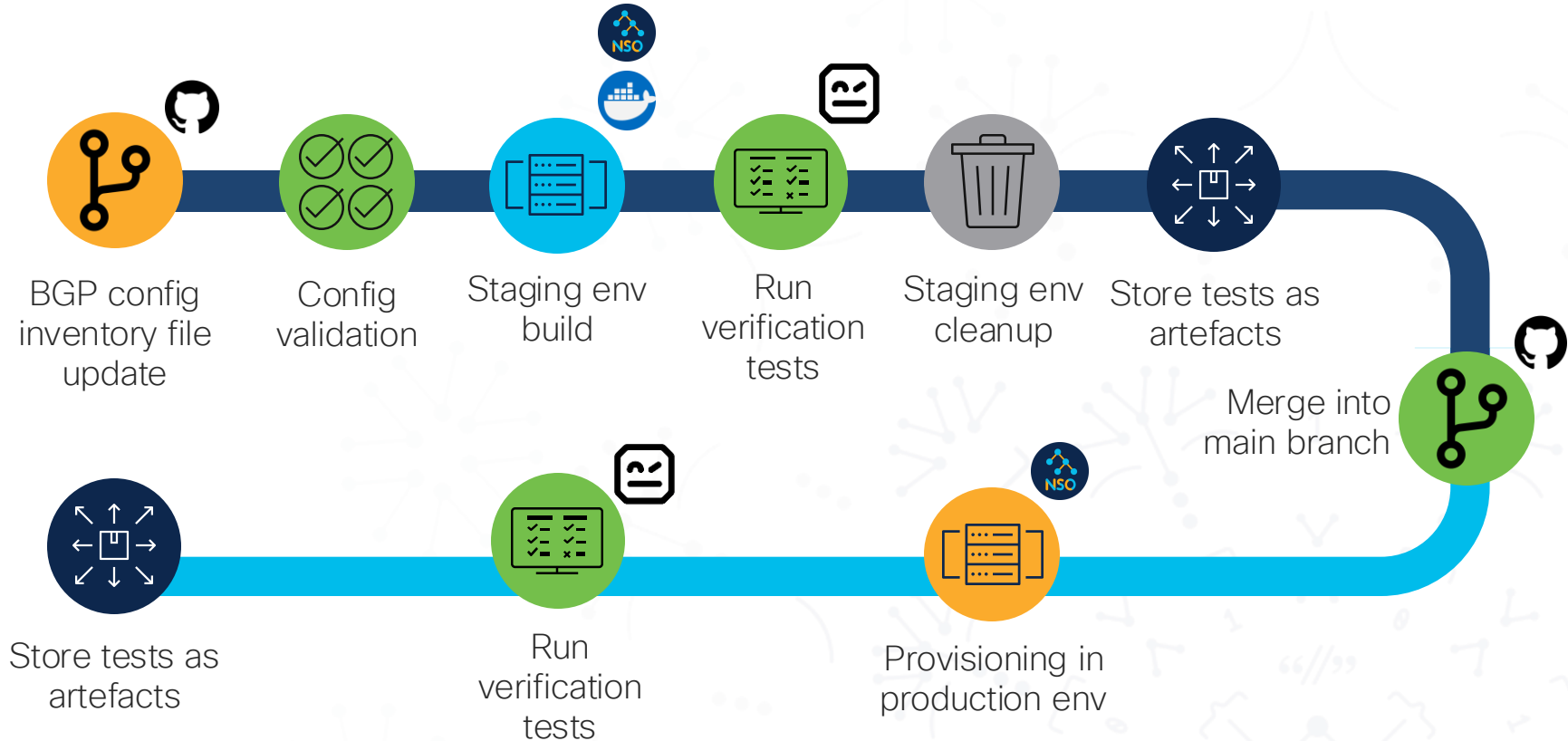




Demo

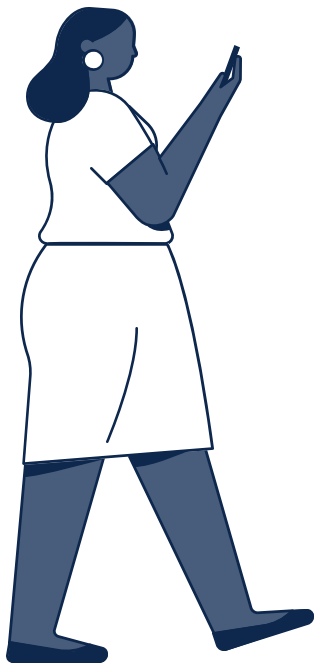
BGP provisioning with a GitHub Actions pipeline and Cisco NSO

Our demo layout





Wrap-up



Start small! Automate little repetitive tasks in your network provisioning



Networking gurus **always nearby** (we cannot automate something that we don't understand)



Have a clear scope of the **desired configurations** and all **possible corner cases**



Keep your **tests as small and clear as possible**. Errors must be very descriptive



“How automation is driving network engineer skills transformation”

www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/executive-perspectives/technology-perspectives/automation-driving-network-eng-skills-trans.pdf

DevNet NetDevOps resources

developer.cisco.com/netdevops/

Infrastructure as Code for Data Networking

developer.cisco.com/iac/

Our demo repo: NetDevOps NSO demo

github.com/ponchotitlan/devopsproeu-netdevops-demo





The bridge to possible