

Automating Juniper Devices

The Later Years

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Who is
sipgate?



- ❖ VoIP Provider since 2006
- ❖ MVNO since 2012
- ❖ ~220 colleagues
- ❖ Düsseldorf, Germany

**Why Are
We Doing This?**

Our Environment

- ❖ ~830 servers
- ❖ ~300 hardware boxes
- ❖ Debian Linux all the way
- ❖ Multiple sites
- ❖ AS15594
- ❖ Public and private BGP peerings
- ❖ Ansible all the things!

Our Network Environment



MX204



QFX5100



EX4300



Y tho?

- ❖ VoIP needs a stable network
- ❖ Some Juniper devices are slow
- ❖ Manual testing is tedious
- ❖ Automation should *save* time

Network Automation Toolbox

- ❖ Git Repository
- ❖ Ansible (junos_config module)
- ❖ AWX
- ❖ Jinja2 templates
- ❖ python-yamale (YAML schema validation)
- ❖ pytest + ruby-junoser (template testing)



How We Play the Automation Game

How We Play the Automation Game

- ❖ jinja2 template != Junos configuration
- ❖ Share code between your devices
- ❖ Build Ansible roles for device usecases, not for device types

How We Play the Automation Game

```
1 ---
2 interfaces:
3 - type: "xe"
4   fpc: 0
5   id: 0
6   mode: "layer3"
7   ip4: 192.168.0.1/24
8 - type: "ge"
9   fpc: 0
10  id: 1
11  mode: "trunk"
12  tagged_vlans:
13    - 100
14    - 200
15    - 300
```

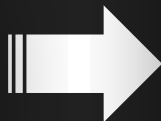


```
1 interfaces {
2     {%~ for int in interfaces %}
3     replace:
4     {{ int.type|default("xe") }}-0/{{ int.fpc|default("0") }}/{{ int.id }} {
5     unit 0 {
6     {% if int.mode == "layer3" %}
7         {% if int.ip4 is defined %}
8         family inet {
9             address {{ int.ip4 }};
10        }
11        {% endif %}
12    {% elif int.mode == "trunk" %}
13        family ethernet-switching {
14            interface-mode trunk;
15            vlan {
16                members [ {{ int.tagged_vlans|join(" ") }} ];
17            }
18        }
19    [...]
```

How We Play the Automation Game



```
1 ---
2 transit_name: "Best Transit Corp. [ID-123]"
3 transit_transfer_ip4: "192.168.0.1/30"
4 transit_transfer_ip6: "fc00::1/64"
```



```
1 interfaces {
2   replace:
3   xe-0/1/1 {
4     description {{ transit_name }};
5     mtu 1538;
6     unit 0 {
7       family inet {
8         address {{ transit_transfer_ip4 }};
9       }
10      family inet6 {
11        address {{ transit_transfer_ip6 }};
12      }
13    }
14  }
15 }
```

Ask Your Network How It's Doing

Ask Your Network How It's Doing

- ❖ Juniper devices support command results in plaintext, XML or JSON
- ❖ `junos_command` converts JSON to python data structures
- ❖ detect system alerts, interface or MC-LAG/VRRP/OSPF errors etc.

Ask Your Network How It's Doing



```
- name: Fetch system alarms
  junos_command:
    commands: show system alarms
    display: json
    register: system_alarms

- name: Check system alarms
  assert:
    that:
      - system_alarms.stdout[0]["alarm-information"][0]["alarm-summary"][0]["no-active-alarms"] is defined
    success_msg: No system alarms detected
    fail_msg: "System alarms count is not 0! Please check the output of 'show system alarms'"
    quiet: yes
```

Ask Your Network How It's Doing

- ❖ Gain more confidence in everyday-deployments
- ❖ Validate a network operating system update
- ❖ Run entire testsuite against lab

Test Driven Template Development

Test Driven Template Development

❖ Test Driven...what?

- Write your unit test first and let it fail
- Adapt your software until the test passes
- Change your test to reflect a new requirement and let it fail
- Adapt your software until the test passes
- Repeat

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {
2     {%~ for int in interfaces %}
3     replace:
4     {{ int.type|default("xe") }}-0/{{ int.fpc|default("0") }}/{{ int.id }} {
5     unit 0 {
6     {% if int.mode == "layer3" %}
7     {% if int.ip4 is defined %}
8     family inet {
9         address {{ int.ip4 }};
10    }
11    {% endif %}
12    {% elif int.mode == "trunk" %}
13    family ethernet-switching {
14        interface-mode trunk;
15        vlan {
16            members [ {{ int.tagged_vlans|join(" ") }} ];
17        }
18    }
19    [...]
```



Changing larger Junos/Jinja2 templates is not easy

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {
2     xe-0/0/0 {
3         unit 0 {
4             family inet {
5                 address 192.168.0.1/24;
6             }
7         }
8     }
9     ge-0/0/1 {
10        unit 0 {
11            family ethernet-switching {
12                interface-mode trunk;
13                vlan {
14                    members [ 100 200 300 ];
15                }
16            }
17        }
18    }
19    [...]
```

Step One: build your configuration (e.g. on a lab device)

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {
2 {%~ for int in interfaces %}
3   replace:
4     {{ int.type|default("xe") }}-0/{{ int.fpc|default("0") }}/{{ int.id }} {
5     unit 0 {
6       {% if int.mode == "layer3" %}
7         {% if int.ip4 is defined %}
8           family inet {
9             address {{ int.ip4 }};
10          }
11        {% endif %}
12      {% elif int.mode == "trunk" %}
13        family ethernet-switching {
14          interface-mode trunk;
15          vlan {
16            members [ {{ int.tagged_vlans|join(" ") }} ];
17          }
18        }
19      [...]
```

Step Two: build your template

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 ---
2 interfaces:
3 - type: "xe"
4   fpc: 0
5   id: 0
6   mode: "layer3"
7   ip4: 192.168.0.1/24
8 - type: "ge"
9   fpc: 0
10  id: 1
11  mode: "trunk"
12  tagged_vlans:
13    - 100
14    - 200
15    - 300
```

Step Three: generate sample data

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {
2     xe-0/0/0 {
3         unit 0 {
4             family inet {
5                 address 192.168.0.1/24;
6             }
7         }
8     }
9     ge-0/0/1 {
10        unit 0 {
11            family ethernet-switching {
12                interface-mode trunk;
13                vlan {
14                    members [ 100 200 300 ];
15                }
16            }
17        }
18    }
19    [...]
```



Step Four: render template and compare

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {
2     xe-0/0/0 {
3         mtu 9000;
4         unit 0 {
5             family inet {
6                 address 192.168.0.1/24;
7             }
8         }
9     }
10    ge-0/0/1 {
11        unit 0 {
12            family ethernet-switching {
13                interface-mode trunk;
14                vlan {
15                    members [ 100 200 300 ];
16                }
17            }
18        }
19    }
20    [...]
```

Rinse and repeat: Build/change your desired config, break the test, fix the template (& sample data)

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {
2 {%- for int in interfaces %}
3   replace:
4   {{ int.type|default("xe") }}-0/{{ int.fpc|default("0") }}/{{ int.id }} {
5   unit 0 {
6     {% if int.mode == "layer3" %}
7     {% if int.ip4 is defined %}
8     family inet {
9       address {{ int.ip4 }};
10    }
11    {% endif %}
12    {% elif int.mode == "trunk" %}
13    family ethernet-switching {
14      interface-mode trunk;
15      vlan {
16        members [ {{ int.tagged_vlans|join(" ") }} ];
17      }
18    }
19    [...]
```

Jinja2 Template



```
1 ---
2 interfaces:
3 - type: "xe"
4   fpc: 0
5   id: 0
6   mode: "layer3"
7   ip4: 192.168.0.1/24
8 - type: "ge"
9   fpc: 0
10  id: 1
11  mode: "trunk"
12  tagged_vlans:
13    - 100
14    - 200
15    - 300
```

Test Data



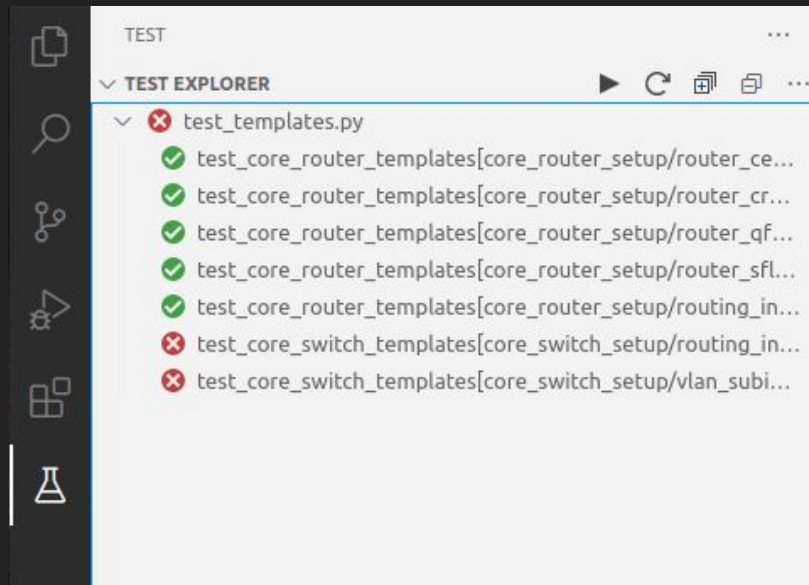
```
1 interfaces {
2   xe-0/0/0 {
3     unit 0 {
4       family inet {
5         address 192.168.0.1/24;
6       }
7     }
8   }
9   ge-0/0/1 {
10    unit 0 {
11      family ethernet-switching {
12        interface-mode trunk;
13        vlan {
14          members [ 100 200 300 ];
15        }
16      }
17    }
18  }
19  [...]
```

Result

Test Driven Template Development

❖ pytest

- Python-native testing framework
- Magic glue for all components
- Easy integration of YAML/Jinja2
- Visual support in IDEs



Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {
2   xe-0/0/0 {      unit 0 {
3     family inet {  address 192.168
4   } }
5 }
6 ge-0/0/1 {      unit 0 {
7   family ethernet-switching {
8     vlan {         members [ 100 200
9   } }
10 }
11 }
12 [...]
```



**config
syntax**



**set
syntax**

```
interfaces {
  xe-0/0/0 {
    unit 0 {
      family inet {
        address 192.168.0.1/24;
      }
    }
  }
  ge-0/0/1 {
    unit 0 {
      family ethernet-switching {
        interface-mode trunk;
        vlan {
          members [ 100 200 300 ];
        }
      }
    }
  }
  [...]
}
```

Test Driven Template Development

```
1 interfaces {  
2   xe-0/0/0 {  
3     unit 0 {  
4       family inet {  
5         address 192.168.0.1/24;  
6       }  
7     }  
8   }  
9   ge-0/0/1 {  
10    unit 0 {  
11      family ethernet-switching {  
12        interface-mode trunk;  
13        vlan {  
14          members [ 100 200 300 ];  
15        }  
16      }  
17    }  
18  }  
19  [...]
```



```
1 set interfaces xe-0/0/0 unit 0 family inet address 192.168.0.1/24  
2 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching interface-mode trunk  
3 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members 100  
4 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members 200  
5 set interfaces ge-0/0/1 unit 0 family ethernet-switching vlan members 300
```

Test Driven Template Development

❖ What is *junoser*?

- Parses any given Junos configuration
- Syntax validation
- **translates between config and set syntax**
- <http://xml.juniper.net/junos/18.3R3/junos> or ask your device

Test Driven Template Development

❖ The abstract of this talk said something about Docker?

- Disclaimer: we are not a ruby shop
- Hide magic in docker container
- Integrate it with python-docker into pytest-based testsuite

```
1 def convert_junos_config_to_set(docker_client, config_path):  
2     set_syntax_result = docker_client.containers.run('junos-config-validator',  
3                                                     command="/junoser/exe/junoser -d /generated.txt",  
4                                                     volumes={config_path: {'bind': '/generated.txt', 'mode': 'ro'}})
```

Test Driven Template Development

- ❖ For each template, store sample data (YAML) and the expected result
- ❖ Read the sample data
- ❖ Render the template
- ❖ Convert to *set* syntax and compare
- ❖ Fail or move on to the next template

Validate Your YAML Files

Validate Your YAML Files

- ❖ Someone introduces a new variable
- ❖ Someone forgets to remove a variable
- ❖ What the heck are the possible values for *this* variable?!
- ❖ Ansible templates choke on missing variables

Validate Your YAML Files

- ❖ Basic types: integer, float, string, boolean, null, lists
- ❖ optional/required variables
- ❖ defined sets of values
- ❖ content like IPv4, IPv6 addresses or dates
- ❖ custom strings through regexes

Validate Your YAML Files

❖ How to use python-yamale?

- integrated in pytest
- integrated in Ansible

```
1 - name: Test schema of host_vars
2   sipgate.yamale.yamale_validate:
3     schema_path: "schema/hostvars_core-router.yml"
4     data_path: "host_vars/{{ inventory_hostname }}"
```

github.com/sipgate/ansible-module-yamale

Validate Your YAML Files

```
1 ---
2 interfaces:
3 - type: "xe"
4   fpc: 0
5   id: 0
6   mode: "layer3"
7   ip4: 192.168.0.1/24
8 - type: "ge"
9   fpc: 0
10  id: 1
11  mode: "trunk"
12  tagged_vlans:
13    - 100
14    - 200
15    - 300
```

```
1 ---
2 interfaces: list(include("interface_l3"),include("interface_trunk"))
3
4 # define include types in a separate YAML document:
5 ---
6 interface_l3:
7   type: enum("ge","xe")
8   fpc: int()
9   id: int()
10  mode: str("layer3")
11  ip4: ip(version=4)
12
13 interface_trunk:
14   type: enum("ge","xe")
15   fpc: int()
16   id: int()
17   mode: str("trunk")
18   tagged_vlans: list(int())
```

Wrap Up

Wrap Up

- ❖ Structure your Ansible playbooks / roles
- ❖ Avoid code duplication with abstract Ansible roles
- ❖ Avoid complicated templates
- ❖ Split into different Ansible roles before things get messy/complicated
- ❖ Use Ansible to get instant feedback from your network
- ❖ Use tests to validate templates before deploying them
- ❖ Use YAML schema validation to avoid extra/missing variables or illegal values



Get Your Hands Dirty

github.com/sipgate/ansible-juniper-cookbook

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