

# Peering Automation using OpenConfig

DENO 13

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# On a side note: MANRS Equipment Vendor



+ ARISTA

MANRS

“For Arista, security is a key attribute of our overall solution, starting at the routing perimeter for worldwide internet resiliency. As a global industry leader in cloud networking, we want to take part in the efforts to secure the internet as well,” said Ashwin Kohli, Senior Vice President, Customer Engineering for Arista Networks. “MANRS is providing great guidelines to achieve that goal and Arista Networks is proud to be a founding participant of the MANRS Vendor Program.”

Arista is proud to support MANRS efforts to secure the Internet Edge as a Founding Member!

# What is OpenConfig?



Vendor-neutral, model-driven network management designed by users

## What is OpenConfig?

OpenConfig is an informal working group of network operators sharing the goal of moving our networks toward a more dynamic, programmable infrastructure by adopting software-defined networking principles such as declarative configuration and model-driven management and operations.

## Common data models

Our initial focus in OpenConfig is on compiling a consistent set of vendor-neutral data models (written in YANG) based on actual operational needs from use cases and requirements from multiple network operators.

## Streaming telemetry

Streaming telemetry is a new paradigm for network monitoring in which data is streamed from devices continuously with efficient, incremental updates. Operators can subscribe to the specific data items they need, using OpenConfig data models as the common interface.

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- <https://www.openconfig.net>
- <https://github.com/openconfig/public>

# Advantages of OpenConfig

- Vendor-agnostic abstraction model
- Mainly driven by network ‘users’ (in conjunction with networking vendors)
- Makes some level of automation easy to achieve due to the standardized approach

# Disadvantages of OpenConfig

- Besides OpenConfig models, there are also vendor-specific YANG models
- Incomplete coverage of available functionality and services

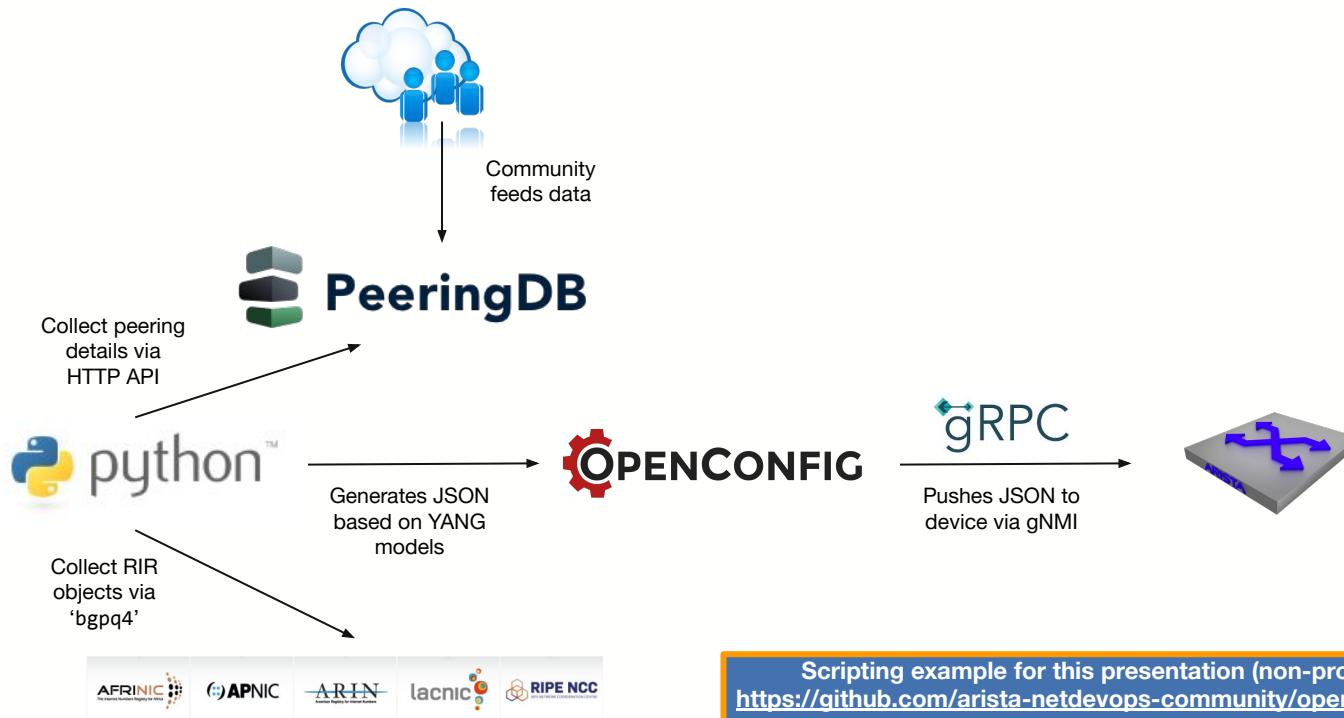
# gNMI (gRPC Network Management Interface)

- Service definitions and message formats are specified in Protobuf IDL (v3)
- Minimal service interface defined for simplicity
  - Capabilities
  - Get
  - Set
  - Subscribe
- Supports config get/set, state get and bi-directional streaming telemetry
- Various authentication methods (user/pass to certificate-based)
- Tooling:
  - <https://gnmic.kmrd.dev/>

# gNOI (gRPC Network Operations Interface)

- Defines a set of RPC services and message formats in Protobuf IDL
- Example service interfaces:
  - System (reboot, upgrade, etc.)
  - Operations (ping, traceroute)
  - Certificate provisioning
  - File operations
- Tooling:
  - <https://github.com/openconfig/gnoi>
  - <https://github.com/fullstorydev/grpcurl>

# Leveraging public APIs for Peering information



Script written for this workflow has ~150 lines of code (non-optimized)

# Checking the device for OpenConfig capabilities

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass capabilities | grep bgp
```

- arista-bgp-deviations, Arista Networks, Inc., 1.3.0
- arista-bgp-augments, Arista Networks, Inc., 2.6.0
- openconfig-bgp-policy, OpenConfig working group, 6.0.2
- openconfig-bgp-types, OpenConfig working group, 5.3.0
- openconfig-rib-bgp-types, OpenConfig working group, 0.5.0
- openconfig-bgp, OpenConfig working group, 0.6.1
- openconfig-rib-bgp, OpenConfig working group, 0.7.0
- arista-bgp-notsupported-deviations, Arista Networks, Inc.,

Vendor-specific YANG model and version

OpenConfig YANG model and version

This example just checks for BGP capabilities. Those are defined by the OpenConfig working group and/or a vendor.

YANG models of the capabilities are usually published either on the OpenConfig GitHub repo or the vendor website.

# How to generate OpenConfig JSON files (example)

```
#####
## Generate OpenConfig interface config
#####
interface = "Ethernet1"
ipv4 = "193.178.185.250"
ipv4_prefix_length = 24
ipv6 = "2001:7f8:19:1::250:1"
ipv6_prefix_length = 64

oc = openconfig_interfaces()
oc.interfaces.interface.add(interface)
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].config.description = 'IXP Port'
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].config.enabled = True

oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface.add(0)
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv4.addresses.address.add(ip=ipv4)
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv4.config.enabled = True
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv4.addresses.address[ipv4].config.ip = ipv4
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv4.addresses.address[ipv4].config.prefix_length = ipv4_prefix_length
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0].ipv4.addresses.address[ipv4].config.addr_type = 'PRIMARY'
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv6.addresses.address.add(ip=ipv6)
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv6.config.enabled = True
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv6.addresses.address[ipv6].config.ip = ipv6
oc.interfaces.interface[interface].subinterfaces.subinterface[0]. ipv6.addresses.address[ipv6].config.prefix_length = ipv6_prefix_length

with open("json/interfaces.json", "w") as f:
    f.write(pybindJSON.dumps(oc.interfaces, mode="ietf"))
```

Add interface  
‘Ethernet1’

Configure interface

Add subinterface

Configure IPv4 address

Configure IPv6 address

Write JSON

# Configure Peering Interface - Part 1

```
florian@florian ~ % cat interface.json
```

```
{  
    "openconfig-interfaces:interface": [  
        {  
            "name": "Ethernet1",  
            "config": {  
                "description": "IXP Port"  
            },  
            "subinterfaces": {  
                "subinterface": [  
                    {  
                        "index": "0",  
                        "openconfig-if-ip:ipv4": {  
                            "addresses": {  
                                "address": [  
                                    {  
                                        "ip": "193.178.185.250",  
                                        "config": {  
                                            "ip": "193.178.185.250",  
                                            "prefix-length": 24,  
                                            "arista-intf-augments:addr-type": "PRIMARY"  
                                        }  
                                    }  
                                ]  
                            }  
                        }  
                    }  
                ]  
            }  
        },  
        (...)
```

The diagram illustrates the hierarchical structure of the JSON configuration. It highlights several key components:

- OpenConfig context**: Points to the top-level `interface` object.
- Identifier for sub-context**: Points to the `subinterface` object.
- Actual IP config**: Points to the `config` object under `openconfig-if-ip:ipv4`.
- Vendor-specific attribute**: Points to the `arista-intf-augments:addr-type` field.

# Configure Peering Interface - Part 2

Push config to device via gNMI as JSON

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass set \
--update-path '/interfaces/' \
--update-file interface.json
```

```
{
  "timestamp": 1629397270421549055,
  "time": "2021-08-19T20:21:10.421549055+02:00",
  "results": [
    {
      "operation": "UPDATE",
      "path": "interfaces"
    }
  ]
}
```

OpenConfig path

Operation performed

## Device configuration

```
vEOS# show run int Ethernet1

interface Ethernet1
  description IXP Port
  ip address 193.178.185.250/24
  ipv6 address 2001:7f8:19:1::250:1/64
```

# PeeringDB API (example)

```
#####
## Peer information from PeeringDB
#####

url = "https://www.peeringdb.com/api/net?asn= 44194&depth=2&="
payload={}
headers = {}
response = requests.request("GET", url, headers=headers, data=payload)

data = json.loads(response.text)
name = data['data'][0][ 'name']
irr_as_set = data['data'][0][ 'irr_as_set']
for i in data['data'][0]['netixlan_set']:
    if i[ 'ix_id'] == 87:
        ipaddr4 = i[ 'ipaddr4']
        ipaddr6 = i[ 'ipaddr6']
print (name)
print(f"ASN: {asn} \nIPv4: {ipaddr4} \nIPv6: {ipaddr6}")
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of data retrieval from the PeeringDB API. It highlights specific code snippets with arrows pointing to callout boxes:

- An arrow points from the text `44194` in the URL to a blue box labeled **Specify ASN**.
- An arrow points from the variable `name` in the JSON response to a blue box labeled **Obtain peer name (clear text)**.
- An arrow points from the variable `irr_as_set` in the JSON response to a blue box labeled **Obtain AS-SET**.
- An arrow points from the condition `i[ 'ix_id'] == 87` to a blue box labeled **Specify IX**.
- An arrow points from the assignment statements `ipaddr4 = i[ 'ipaddr4']` and `ipaddr6 = i[ 'ipaddr6']` to a blue box labeled **Obtain peer IPs**.

# Testing connectivity to neighbor via gNOI

```
florian@florian ~ % grpcurl -H 'username: user' -H 'password: pass' \
-d '{"destination": "192.168.3.1", "count": 2, "do_not_resolve":true }' \
-import-path ${GOPATH}/src \
-proto github.com/openconfig/gnoi/system/system.proto \
-plaintext \
device:6030 gnoi.system.System/Ping
{
  "source": "192.168.3.1",
  "time": "295000",
  "bytes": 64,
  "sequence": 1,
  "ttl": 64
}
{
  "source": "192.168.3.1",
  "time": "441000",
  "bytes": 64,
  "sequence": 2,
  "ttl": 64
}
{
  "source": "192.168.3.1",
  "time": "1032000000",
  "sent": 2,
  "received": 2,
  "minTime": "295000",
  "avgTime": "368000",
  "maxTime": "441000",
  "stdDev": "73000"
}
```

gNOI call

JSONized Ping

# Obtaining IP prefixes from IRR (example)

```
#####
## Prefix list from IRR
#####
cwd = os.getcwd()
fullCmd4 = cwd + "/tools/bgpq4/bgpq4 -4 -A -j -l temp {}".format(irr_as_set)
fullCmd6 = cwd + "/tools/bgpq4/bgpq4 -6 -A -j -l temp {}".format(irr_as_set)
output4 = subprocess.check_output(fullCmd4, shell=True)
bgpq4 = json.loads(output4)          Call 'bgpq4' for IPv4 and IPv6
output6 = subprocess.check_output(fullCmd6, shell=True)
bgpq6 = json.loads(output6)          Output is JSON

#####
## Generate OpenConfig prefix-lists
#####
oc = openconfig_routing_policy()
pfxname4 = 'PFX_AS' + str(asn) + '-v4'          Create prefix list
oc.routing_policy.defined_sets.prefix_sets. prefix_set.add(pfxname4)
oc.routing_policy.defined_sets.prefix_sets.prefix_set[pfxname4].config.name = pfxname4
for pfxlist in bgpq4['temp']:
    print(f"prefix: {pfxlist['prefix']}")
    oc.routing_policy.defined_sets.prefix_sets.prefix_set[pfxname4].prefixes.prefix.add(ip_prefix=pfxlist['prefix'],
masklength_range='exact')
    oc.routing_policy.defined_sets.prefix_sets.prefix_set[pfxname4].prefixes.prefix[(pfxlist['prefix'] + ' exact')].config. ip_prefix =
pfxlist['prefix']
    oc.routing_policy.defined_sets.prefix_sets.prefix_set[pfxname4].prefixes.prefix[(pfxlist['prefix'] + ' exact')].config. masklength_range = 'exact'
(...)

Add prefix to prefix list
```

# Generate IP prefix list - Part 1

```
florian@florian ~ % cat routing_policy.json
```

```
{  
  "openconfig-routing-policy:defined-sets": {  
    "prefix-sets": {  
      "prefix-set": [  
        {  
          "name": "PFX_AS44194-v4",  
          "config": {  
            "name": "PFX_AS44194-v4"  
          },  
          "prefixes": {  
            "prefix": [  
              {  
                "ip-prefix": "77.87.48.0/21",  
                "masklength-range": "exact",  
                "config": {  
                  "ip-prefix": "77.87.48.0/21",  
                  "masklength-range": "exact"  
                }  
              },  
            ]  
          }  
        },  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}  
(...)
```

Multiple key identifier  
for sub-context

Actual prefix list entry

# Generate IP prefix list - Part 2

Push config to device via gNMI as JSON

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass set \
--update-path '/routing-policy/' \
--update-file routing_policy.json

{
  "timestamp": 1629454607205758500,
  "time": "2021-08-20T12:16:47.2057585+02:00",
  "results": [
    {
      "operation": "UPDATE",
      "path": "routing-policy"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Device configuration

```
vEOS# show ip prefix-list PFX_AS44194-v4

ip prefix-list PFX_AS44194-v4
  seq 10 permit 77.87.48.0/21
  seq 20 permit 77.87.48.0/23
(...)
```

# Generate route-map - Part 1

```
florian@florian ~ % cat routing_policy.json
{
    "openconfig-routing-policy:policy-definitions": {
        "policy-definition": [
            {
                "name": "RM_AS44194-in",
                "config": {
                    "name": "RM_AS44194-in"
                },
                "statements": {
                    "statement": [
                        {
                            "name": "10",
                            "config": {
                                "name": "10"
                            },
                            "conditions": {
                                "match-prefix-set": {
                                    "config": {
                                        "prefix-set": "PFX_AS44194-v4"
                                    }
                                }
                            },
                            "actions": {
                                "config": {
                                    "policy-result": "ACCEPT_ROUTE"
                                }
                            }
                        }
                    ],
                    "(...)"
                }
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of a routing policy statement. It starts with a blue box labeled 'Define match' containing the JSON code for defining a prefix set ('PFX\_AS44194-v4'). An orange arrow points from this box to another blue box labeled 'Match action' containing the JSON code for accepting the route ('ACCEPT\_ROUTE'). The JSON code itself shows the structure of the policy definition, including statements, conditions (like match-prefix-set), and actions (like policy-result).

# Generate route-map - Part 2

Push config to device via gNMI as JSON

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass set \
--update-path '/routing-policy/' \
--update-file routing_policy.json

{
  "timestamp": 1629455394299035287,
  "time": "2021-08-20T12:29:54.299035287+02:00",
  "results": [
    {
      "operation": "UPDATE",
      "path": "routing-policy"
    }
  ]
}
```

## Device configuration

```
vEOS# show route-map RM_AS44194-in

route-map RM_AS44194-in permit 10
  Match clauses:
    match ip address prefix-list PFX_AS44194-v4
(....)
```

# Configure BGP neighbor - Part 1

```
florian@florian ~ % cat bgp.json
(...)

    "bgp": {
        "neighbors": {
            "neighbor": [
                {
                    "neighbor-address": "193.178.185.82",
                    "config": {
                        "neighbor-address": "193.178.185.82",
                        "peer-as": 44194,
                        "description": "freifunk.net"
                    },
                    "apply-policy": {
                        "config": {
                            "import-policy": [
                                "RM_AS44194-in"
                            ],
                            "export-policy": [
                                "RM_Outbound"
                            ]
                        }
                    }
                },
                ...
            ]
        }
    }
}
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of the BGP configuration JSON. It features several blue boxes with white text and orange arrows pointing to specific parts of the code:

- A box labeled "Identifier for sub-context" points to the "neighbor" key under the "neighbors" section.
- A box labeled "Actual BGP neighbor config from PeeringDB" points to the "config" block within the "neighbor" object.
- A box labeled "Apply previously generated inbound route-map" points to the "import-policy" block within the "apply-policy" section.
- A box labeled "Apply outbound route-map" points to the "export-policy" block within the "apply-policy" section.

# Configure BGP neighbor - Part 2

## Push config to device via gNMI as JSON

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass set \
--update-path '/network-instances/' \
--update-file bgp.json

{
  "timestamp": 1629457094884568058,
  "time": "2021-08-20T12:58:14.884568058+02:00",
  "results": [
    {
      "operation": "UPDATE",
      "path": "network-instances"
    }
  ]
}
```

NOTE: Apply will FAIL, if  
route-maps are not existing yet

## Device configuration

```
vEOS# show run | i 193.178.185.82

neighbor 193.178.185.82 remote-as 44194
neighbor 193.178.185.82 description freifunk.net
neighbor 193.178.185.82 route-map RM_AS44194-in in
neighbor 193.178.185.82 route-map RM_Outbound out
```

# Remove BGP neighbor

## Specify deletion path via gNMI

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass set \
--delete \
'/network-instances/network-instance[name=default]/protocols/protocol[name=BGP]/bgp/neighbors/neighbor[neighbor-address=193.178.185.82]' \
{
  "timestamp": 1629457345449461967,
  "time": "2021-08-20T13:02:25.449461967+02:00",
  "results": [
    {
      "operation": "DELETE",
      "path": "/network-instances/network-instance[name=default]/protocols/protocol[name=BGP]/bgp/neighbors/neighbor[neighbor-address=193.178.185.82]"
    }
  ]
}
```

VRF identifier

Protocol identifier

Neighbor identifier

## Device configuration

```
vEOS# show run | i 193.178.185.82
vEOS#
```

# Get BGP neighbor state

## Check BGP session state

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass get \
--path \
'/network-instances/network-instance[name=default]/protocols/protocol[name=BGP]/bgp/neighbors/neighbor[neighbor-address=193.178.185.82]/state'
(
  ...
    "Path": 
"network-instances/network-instance[name=default]/protocols/protocol[name=BGP][identifier=BGP]/bgp/neighbors/neighbor[neighbor-address=19
3.178.185.82]/state",
    "values": {
      "network-instances/network-instance/protocols/protocol/bgp/neighbors/neighbor/state": {
        "openconfig-network-instance:description": "freifunk.net", 
        "openconfig-network-instance:established-transitions": "1", 
        "openconfig-network-instance:last-established": "1632938473661492992", 
        "openconfig-network-instance:messages": {
          "received": {
            "UPDATE": "0"
          },
          "sent": {
            "UPDATE": "0"
          }
        },
        "openconfig-network-instance:neighbor-address": "193.178.185.82",
        "openconfig-network-instance:peer-as": 44194,
        "openconfig-network-instance:session-state": "ESTABLISHED"
      }
    }
  ...
}
```

The diagram shows two orange arrows pointing from specific text elements in the JSON output to blue callout boxes. The first arrow points from the text "openconfig-network-instance:description": "freifunk.net" to a callout box labeled "Neighbor description". The second arrow points from the text "openconfig-network-instance:session-state": "ESTABLISHED" to a callout box labeled "Session state".

# Get BGP neighbor state

## Get BGP AFI/SAFI details

```
florian@florian ~ % gnmic -a device:6030 -u user -p pass get \
--path \
'/network-instances/network-instance[name=default]/protocols/protocol[name=BGP]/bgp/neighbors/neighbor[neighbor-address=193.178.185.82]/afi-safis/afi-safi[afi-safi-name=IPV4_UNICAST]'
( ... )
  "values": {
    "network-instances/network-instance/protocols/protocol/bgp/neighbors/neighbor/afi-safis/afi-safi": {
      "openconfig-network-instance:afi-safi-name": "openconfig-bgp-types:IPV4_UNICAST",
      "openconfig-network-instance:config": {
        "afi-safi-name": "openconfig-bgp-types:IPV4_UNICAST",
        "enabled": true
      },
      "openconfig-network-instance:state": {
        "afi-safi-name": "openconfig-bgp-types:IPV4_UNICAST",
        "enabled": true,
        "prefixes": {
          "arista-bgp-augments:best-ecmp-paths": 0,
          "arista-bgp-augments:best-paths": 0,
          "installed": 0,
          "received": 0,
          "sent": 0
        }
      }
    }
  }
( ... )
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of the BGP AFI/SAFI details returned by the gnmic command. It highlights three key components:

- Address family**: Points to the "openconfig-network-instance:afi-safi-name" field.
- Vendor specific details**: Points to the "openconfig-network-instance:config" and "openconfig-network-instance:state" fields.
- Prefix statistics**: Points to the "prefixes" field under "openconfig-network-instance:state".

# gNMI to Prometheus

- To provide gNMI state to other ingest systems a ‘gNMI Gateway’ can be used
- Those gateways can act as exporters (providing endpoints or push data)

```
[root@prometheus gnmi-gateway]# ./gnmi-gateway -EnableGNMIServer -ServerTLCert=server.crt -ServerTLSKey=server.key -TargetLoaders=json  
-TargetJSONFile=targets.json -Exporters=prometheus -OpenConfigDirectory=./oc-models/  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Starting GNMI Gateway."}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Clustering is NOT enabled. No locking or cluster coordination will happen."}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Starting connection manager."}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Starting gNMI server on 0.0.0.0:9339"}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Starting Prometheus exporter."}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Connection manager received a target control message: 1 inserts 0 removes"}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Initializing target vEOS ([192.168.3.3:6030]) map[NotLSVerify:yes]."}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Target vEOS: Connecting"}  
{"level":"info","time":"2021-11-09T11:11:25Z","message":"Target vEOS: Subscribing"}  
Define gNMI targets {"level": "info", "time": "2021-11-09T11:11:25Z", "message": "Target vEOS: Connected"}  
{"level": "info", "time": "2021-11-09T11:11:25Z", "message": "Target vEOS: Synced"}  
{"level": "info", "time": "2021-11-09T11:11:25Z", "message": "Starting Prometheus HTTP server."}
```

Enable Prometheus Exporter

Define gNMI targets

Gateway subscribed to gNMI and synced

gNMI Gateway on GitHub:  
<https://github.com/openconfig/gnmi-gateway>

# gNMI to Prometheus

```
[root@prometheus gnmi-gateway]# cat targets.json
( ... )
    "subscription": [
        {
            "path": {
                "elem": [
                    {
                        "name": "network-instances"
                    }
                ]
            }
        ]
    ...
    "target": {
        "vEOS": {
            "addresses": [
                "192.168.3.3:6030"
            ],
            "credentials": {
                "username": "openconfig",
                "password": "openconfig"
            },
            "request": "default",
        }
    ...
}
```

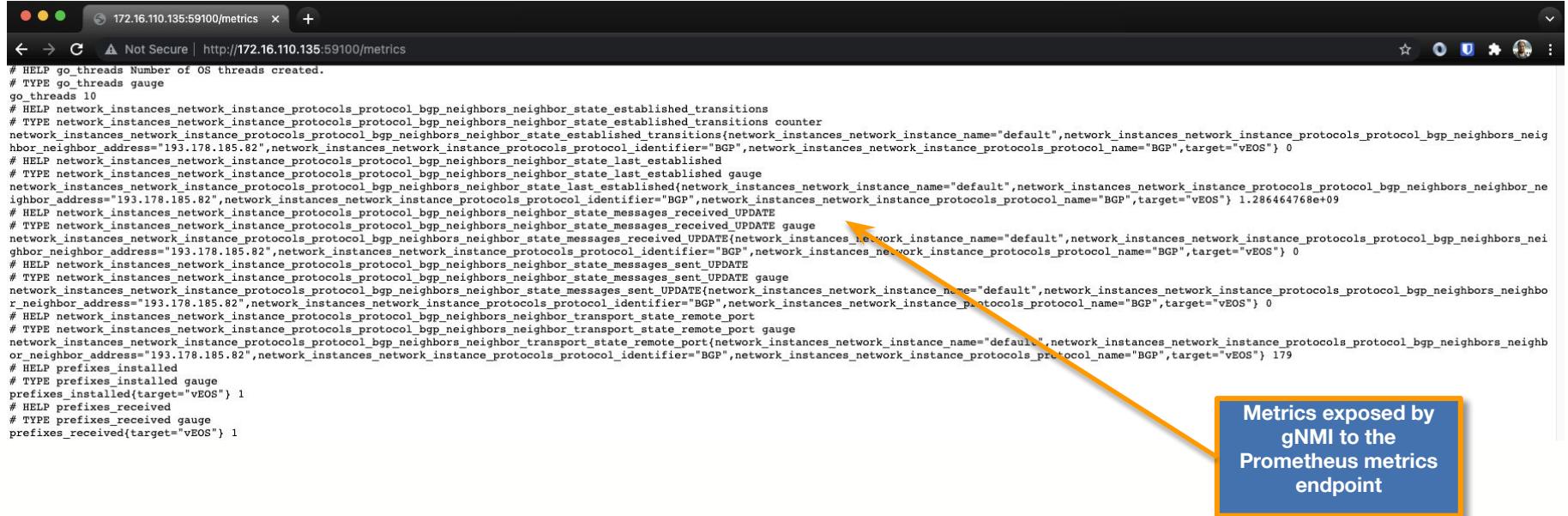
Defining which paths shall be subscribed to

Target name

Defining routers to connect to

Credentials for gNMI authentication

# Metrics endpoint for Prometheus



```
# HELP go_threads Number of OS threads created.
# TYPE go_threads gauge
go_threads 10
# HELP network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_established_transitions
# TYPE network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_established_transitions counter
network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_established_transitions{network_instances_number_instance_name="default",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_identifier="BGP",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_name="BGP",target="vEOS"} 0
# HELP network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_last_established
# TYPE network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_last_established gauge
network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_last_established{network_instances_number_instance_name="default",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_identifier="BGP",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_name="BGP",target="vEOS"} 1.286464768e+09
# HELP network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_messages_received_UPDATE
# TYPE network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_messages_received_UPDATE gauge
network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_messages_received_UPDATE{network_instances_number_instance_name="default",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_identifier="BGP",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_name="BGP",target="vEOS"} 0
# HELP network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_messages_sent_UPDATE
# TYPE network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_messages_sent_UPDATE gauge
network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_state_messages_sent_UPDATE{network_instances_number_instance_name="default",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_identifier="BGP",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_name="BGP",target="vEOS"} 0
# HELP network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_transport_state_remote_port
# TYPE network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_transport_state_remote_port gauge
network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_bgp_neighbors_neighbor_transport_state_remote_port{network_instances_number_instance_name="default",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_identifier="BGP",network_instances_number_instance_protocols_protocol_name="BGP",target="vEOS"} 179
# HELP prefixes_installed
# TYPE prefixes_installed gauge
prefixes_installed{target="vEOS"} 1
# HELP prefixes_received
# TYPE prefixes_received gauge
prefixes_received{target="vEOS"} 1
```

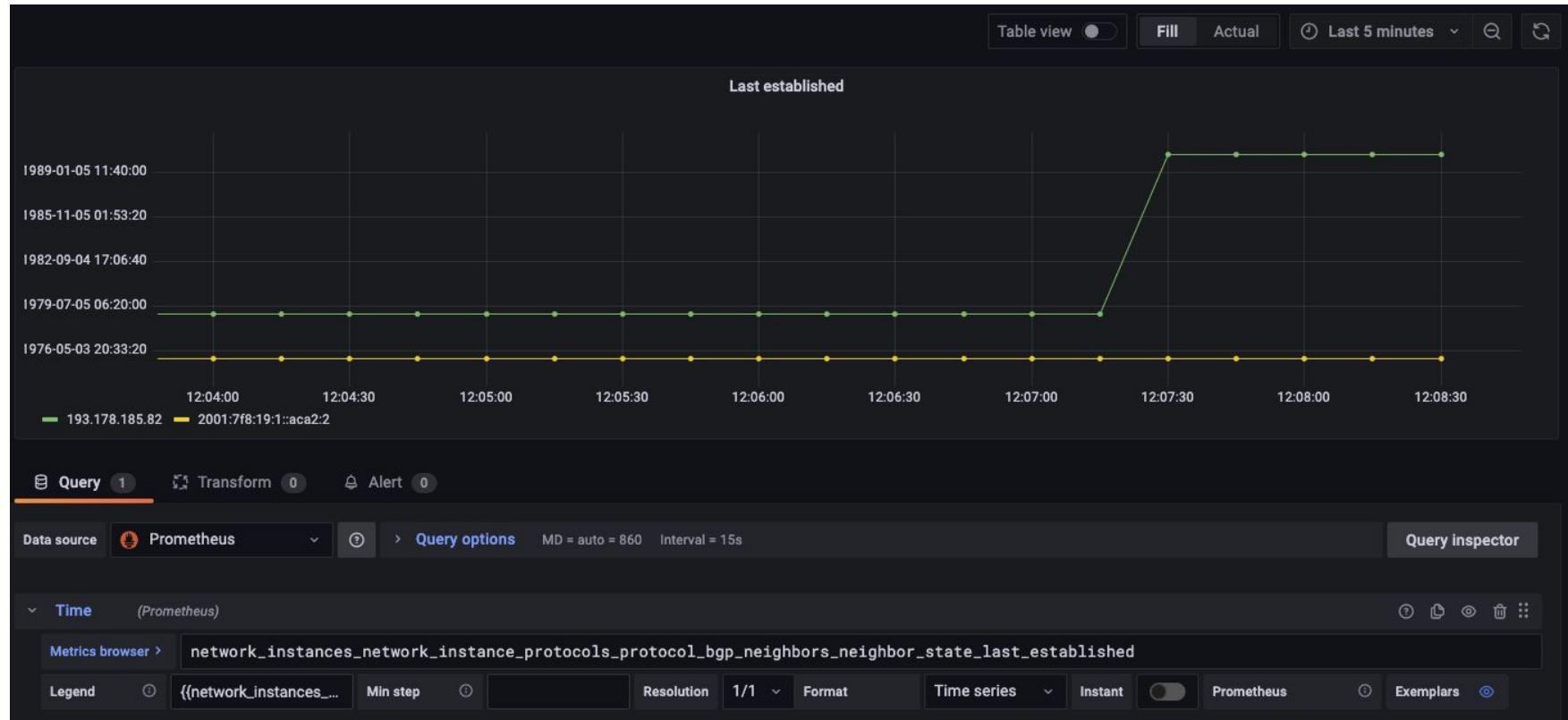
Metrics exposed by gNMI to the Prometheus metrics endpoint

# Deploying Prometheus / Grafana

- This demo uses a ‘ready-to-go’ Prometheus/Grafana docker stack
- Only need to edit ‘**prometheus/prometheus.yml**’

```
$ git clone https://github.com/vegasbrianc/prometheus.git
(...)
$ cd prometheus
$ vi prometheus/prometheus.yml
(...
$ docker swarm init
(...
$ HOSTNAME=$(hostname) docker stack deploy -c docker-compose.yml prom
(...
$ docker stack ps prom | grep Run
ybxe20abekqd  prom_cadvisor.bpo4ex9k1pgdlknkkxvwh6qv0      google/cadvisor:latest    labvm   Running      Running 2 hours ago
q6x35kj8wuy9  prom_node-exporter.bpo4ex9k1pgdlknkkxvwh6qv0  prom/node-exporter:latest  labvm   Running      Running 2 hours ago
hoag8nj3gncv  prom_prometheus.1                            prom/prometheus:v2.1.0    labvm   Running      Running 2 hours ago
lcxocx172v2i  prom_alertmanager.1                         prom/alertmanager:latest  labvm   Running      Running 2 hours ago
sikfj95q1hmc  prom_grafana.1                            grafana/grafana:latest    labvm   Running      Running 2 hours ago
$ docker ps
CONTAINER ID        IMAGE               COMMAND
CREATED            STATUS              PORTS
888d3bd183f2      prom/prometheus@sha256:7b987901dbc44d17a88e7bda42dbbbb743c161e3152662959acd9f35aeeefb9a3   "/bin/prometheus -..."
2 hours ago        Up 2 hours         9090/tcp          prom_prometheus.1.hoag8nj3gncv3lohrfqmdtrhb
(...)
```

# Visualization in Grafana



# Want to learn more?

Check out the Arista Open Management documentation on GitHub:

- <https://aristanetworks.github.io/openmgmt/>

This is still work in progress, but already contains a lot of valuable information around Open Management mechanisms leveraging OpenConfig YANG models.

Most of the details and examples here are vendor-agnostic (but yet subject to the vendor's OpenConfig implementation).

# Conclusions

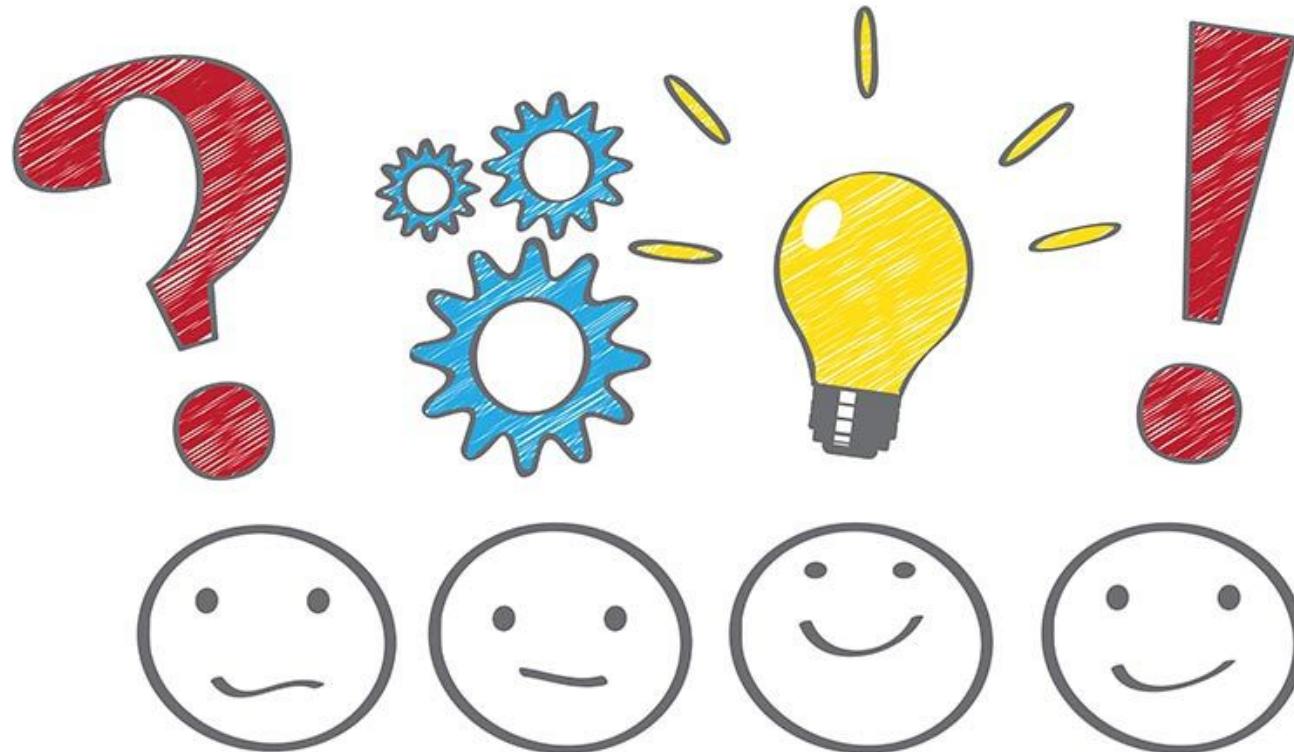
**OpenConfig is a mighty framework, also for monitoring and data collection, which I haven't even covered yet!**

- It might be a good starting point to look at
- Not everything can be achieved as of today
- Vendors are still improving compatibility with OpenConfig YANG models and are also implementing their own YANG models



# Demo

# Questions?



# Thank you for your attention!

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