

Network Automation and Programmability

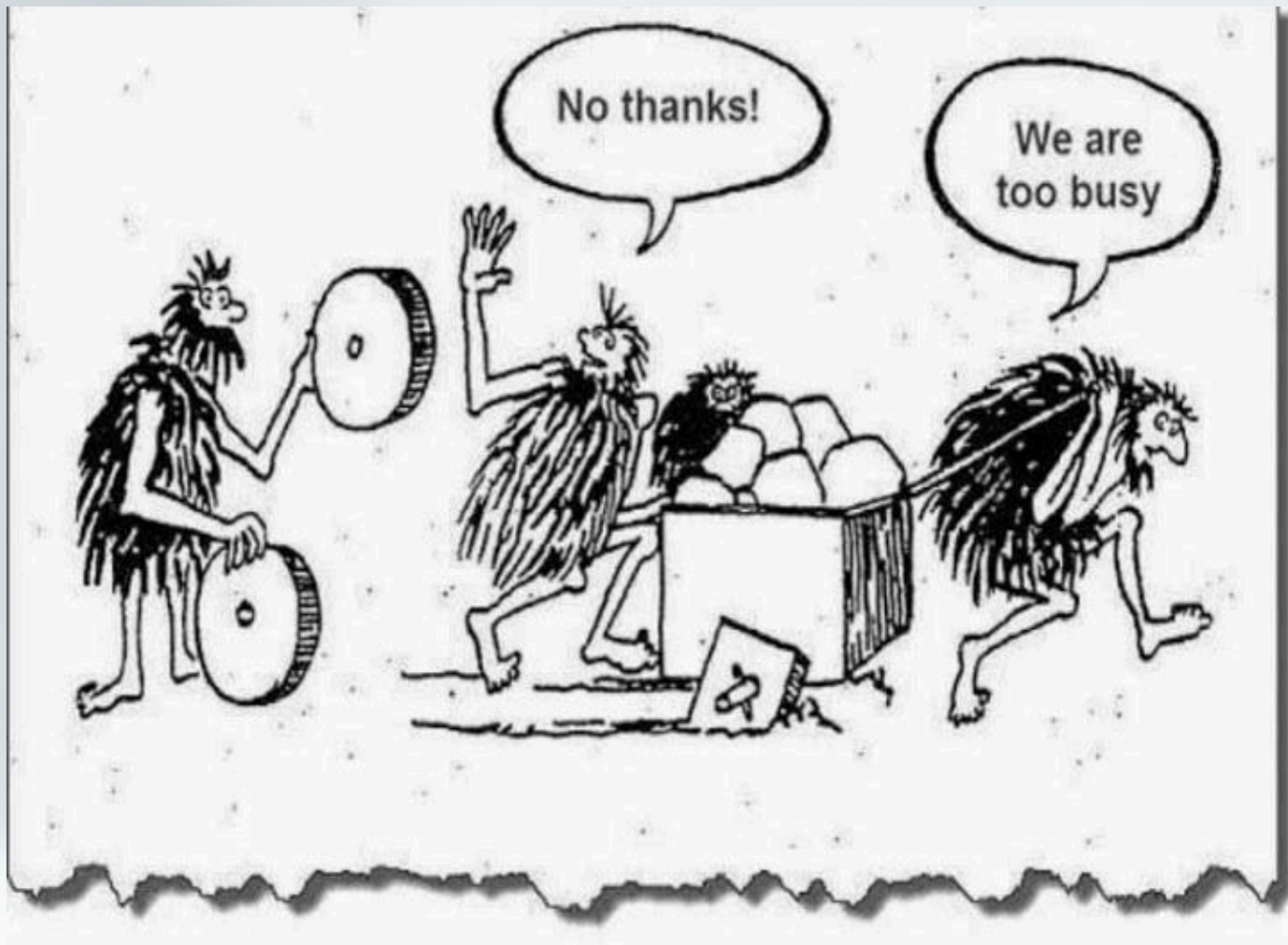
DENOG7

Peter Sievers

AGENDA

- ⚙ Intro
- ⚙ Automation
 - Junos Stack
 - Tools
- ⚙ NETCONF & YANG
- ⚙ IT Frameworks
- ⚙ Building Blocks
- ⚙ Examples
- ⚙ Key Takeaways

Why should we care?



Networking industry is “stuck in the past”
(performance improvement taken for granted)

Networks seen as unique, complex and slow to evolve

Network engineers still value their “CLI” expertise
(xCIE)
(culture + politics issues)

Little to no automation in place for a vast of customers
(complex infrastructure, multi-vendor, legacy)

Minutes to deliver a VM, weeks to attach it to the infra:
“Networking is in the way”

Automation and Programmability

Automation:

Provide the ability for users to ***optimize workflows***, and bring a **coherent view** of operational resources.

Programmability #1:

Provide a ***core system*** that enables every function to be controlled

Programmability #2:

Provide ***programmatic interfaces*** to access core programmability features.

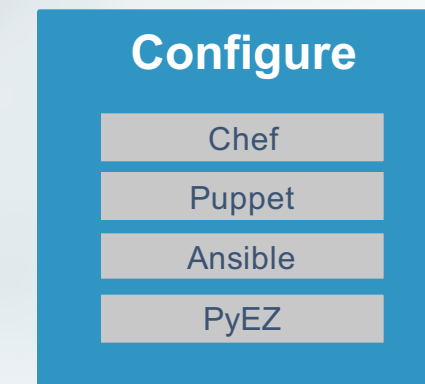
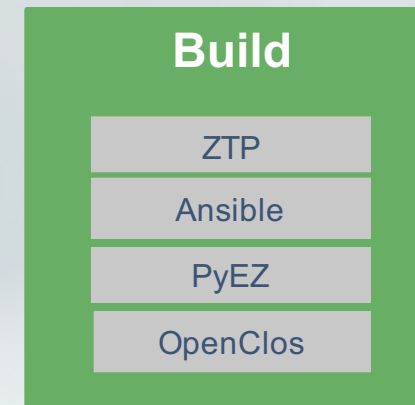
Programmability #3:

Provide users the ability to ***extend the platform*** to meet their unique needs.

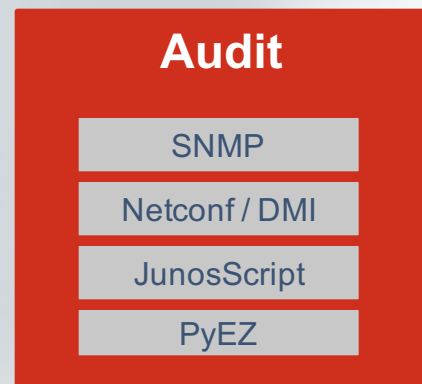
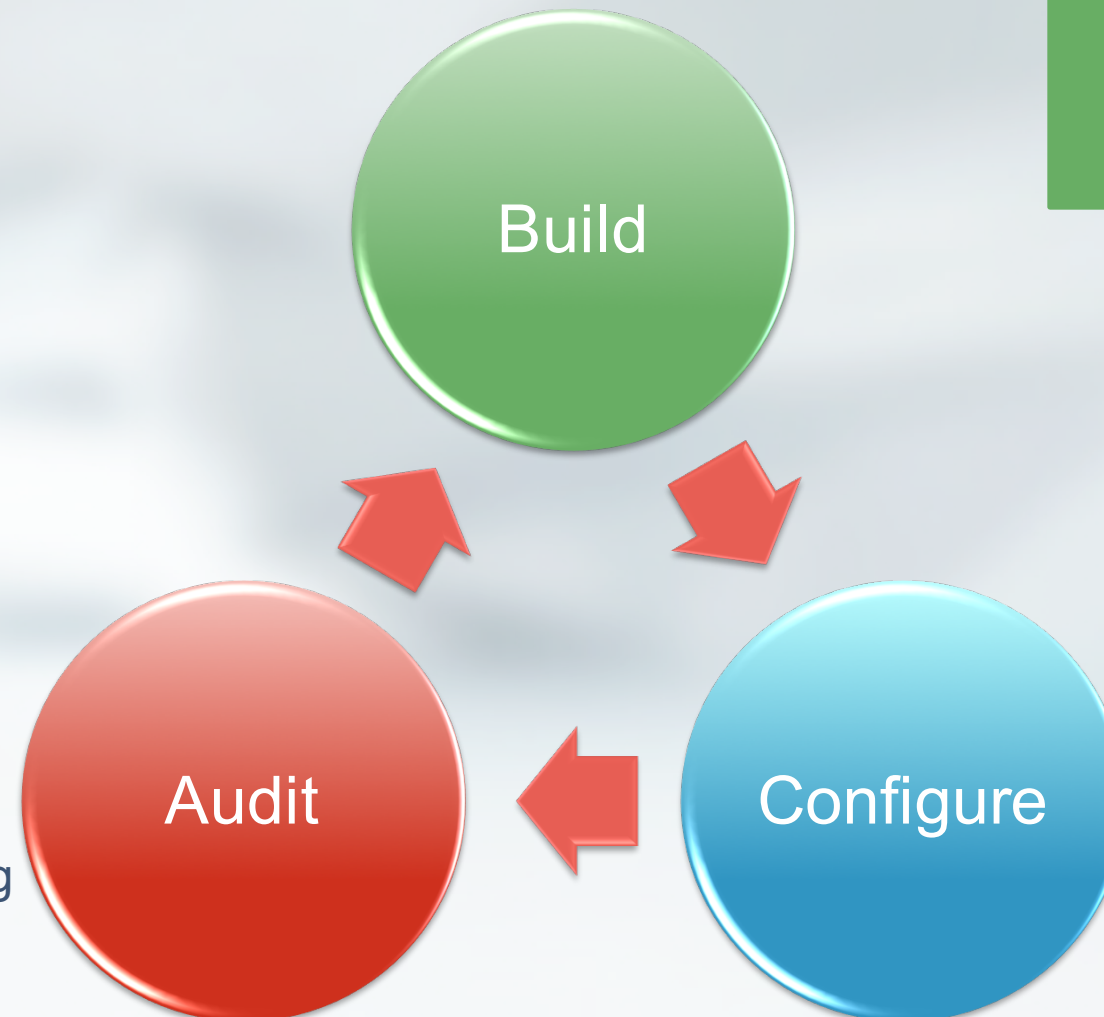
Programmability enables Automation

Classification of (opened) Automation Tools

The **Build** phase centers around the initial design and installation of a network component.

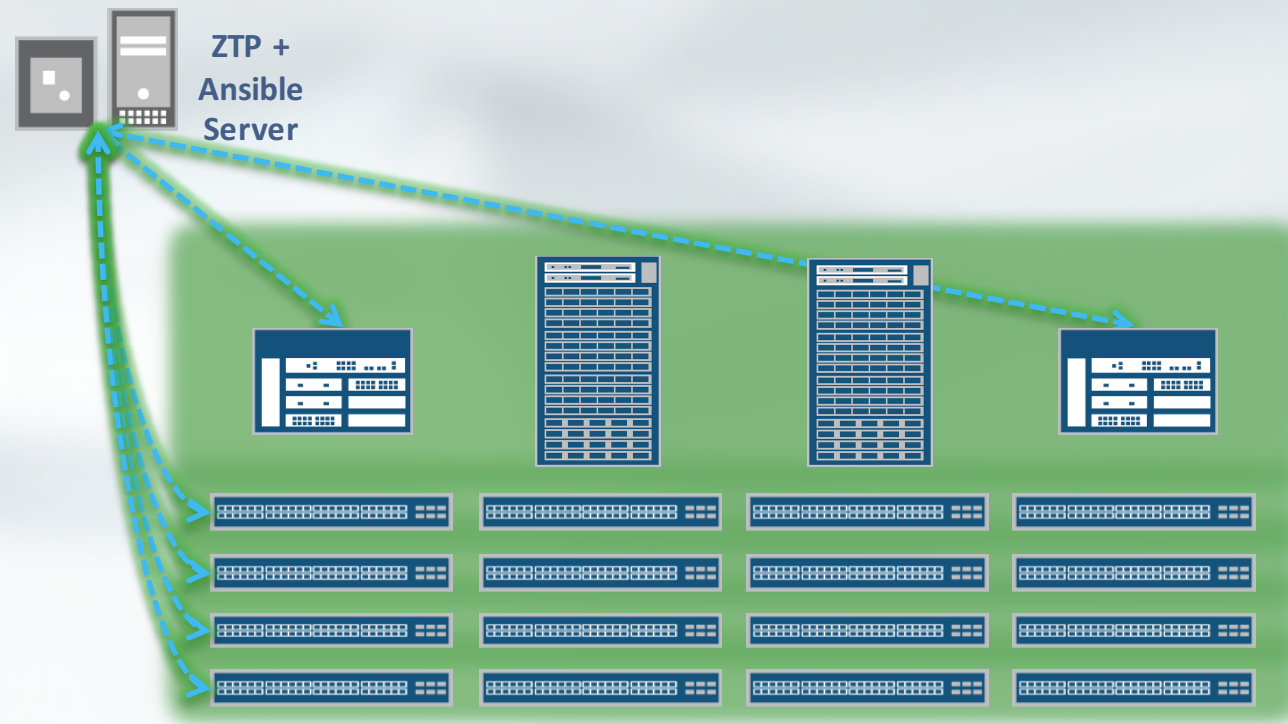


The **Configure** phase covers methods to deploy on demand configuration and software changes to the platform.



The **Audit** phase deals with automating the process of monitoring operational state of the platform and reacting on state conditions.

Use case – Automate the DC Build



1. New Equipment Gets Connected
2. All configurations downloaded
3. All equipment online and operational

BENEFITS

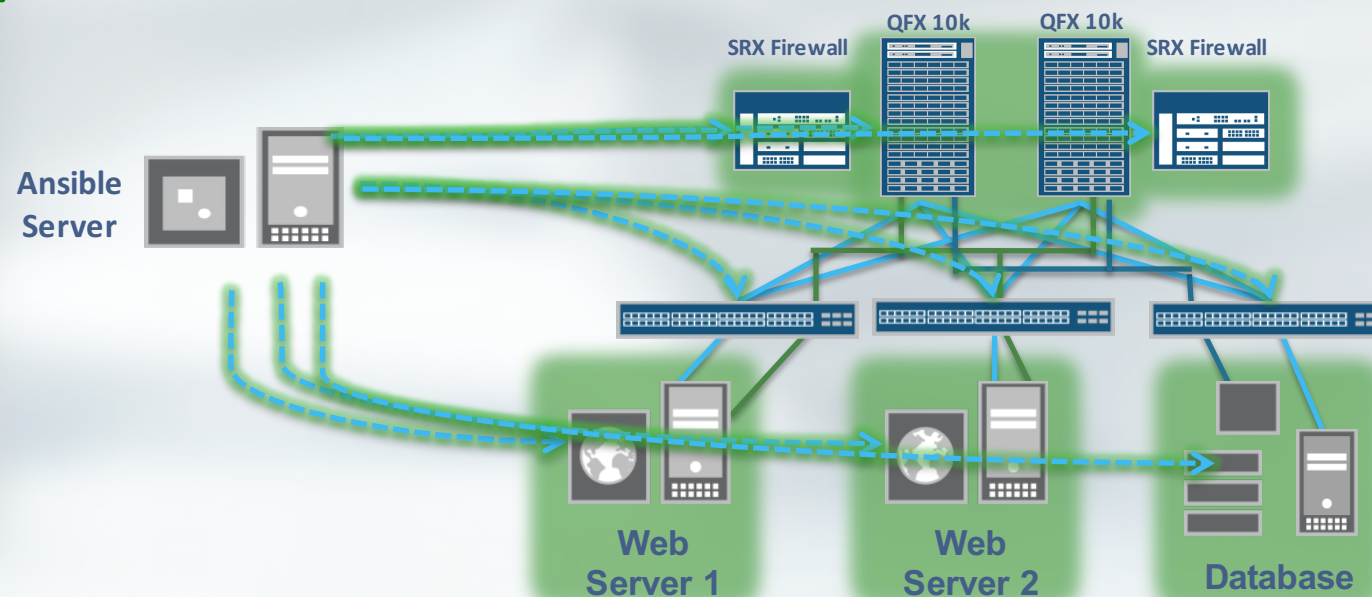
- Minimal skill required by onsite deployment team
- Ensure Consistent deployment in line with company policies
- Reduces Data Center Build out from days to minutes

Use case – Configuration Management

Build

Configure

Operate



1. User runs a Playbook that describes actions across multiple nodes
2. Ansible Server then uses a *push* method via SSH or NETCONF to make changes across nodes
3. Changes are orchestrated in order across the network and compute infrastructure

BENEFITS

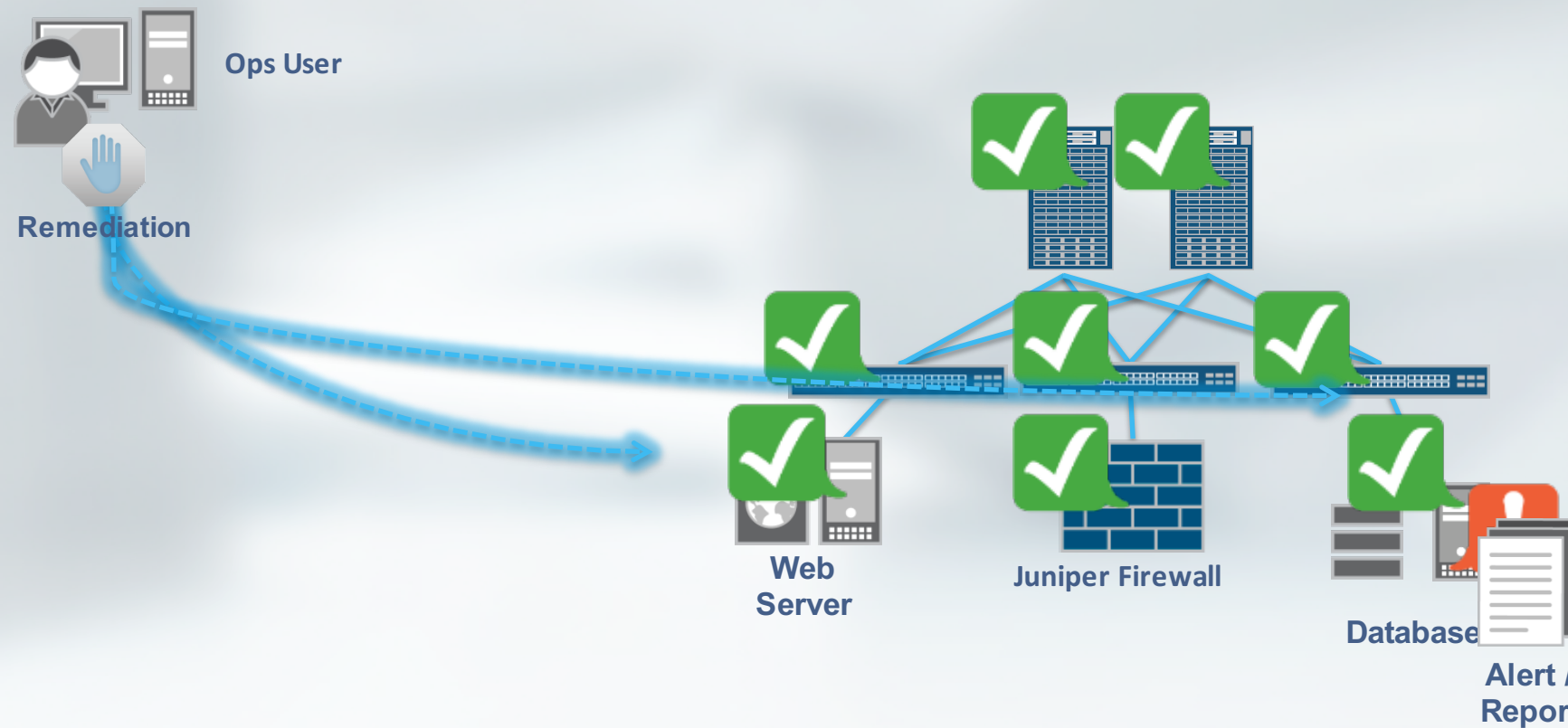
- Agentless Interaction via SSH, Telnet/Console or NETCONF
- Workflow Engine allows ordered and coordinated changes between nodes
- Available across Junos product families – EX and QFX Switches, MX and PTX Routers, and SRX Firewalls

Use case – Network Troubleshooting

Build

Configure

Operate



1. Administrators create scripts for data collection to check network health
2. In the event of error in automated tests, an alert / report is generated for the administrator
3. Administrator creates automated remediation to fix errors on detection

BENEFITS

- Operational Workflow Automation allows operations staff to schedule tasks
- Create reports based on “Out of Profile” events
- Ability to automate “Remediation Actions” based on report data to improve network availability and reduce MTTR



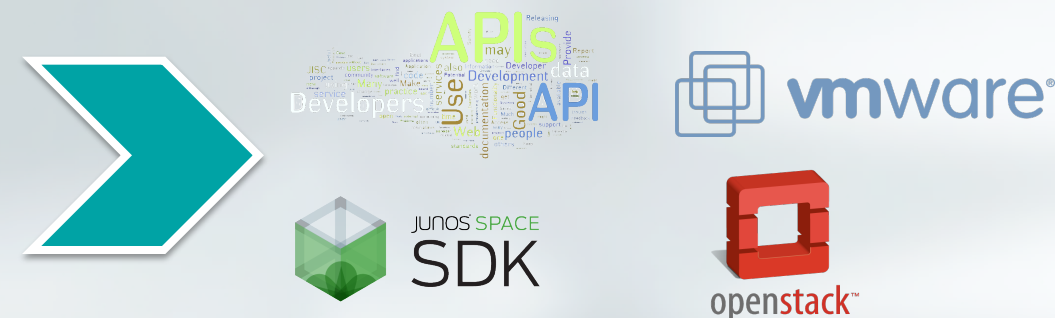
Automation

AUTOMATION

Solving real customer technical and business problems at every level

Domain

Domain Automation takes the concepts of NaaS, and extends it to an entire domain, including network, compute and storage to deliver end services at a rapid pace and high scale.



Network

Network Automation aims to abstract the individual platforms, and operate as a “Network As A Service (NaaS)” model. As such, the network is treated as a single entity.



Platform

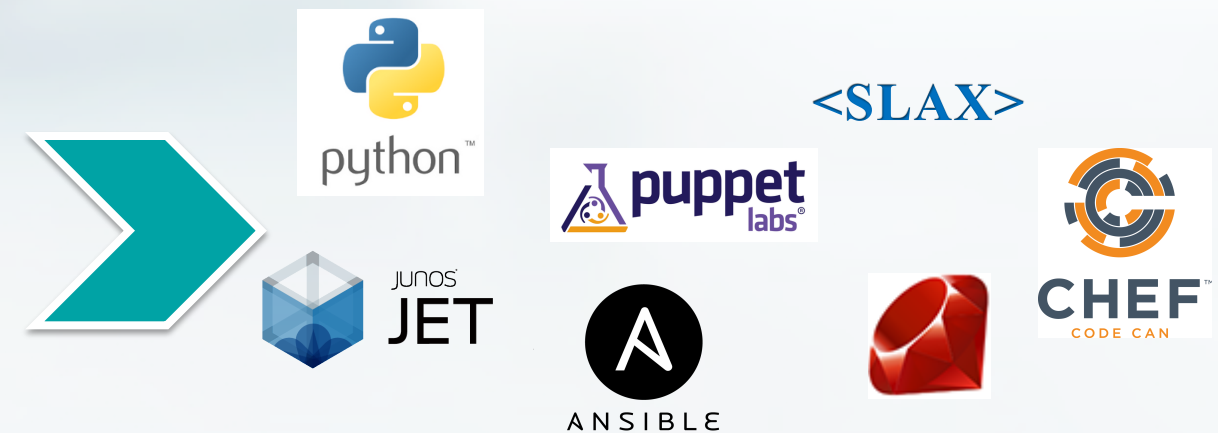
Platform Automation focuses on delivering programmatic access to individual components in the network to automate day to day activities and reduce response times..



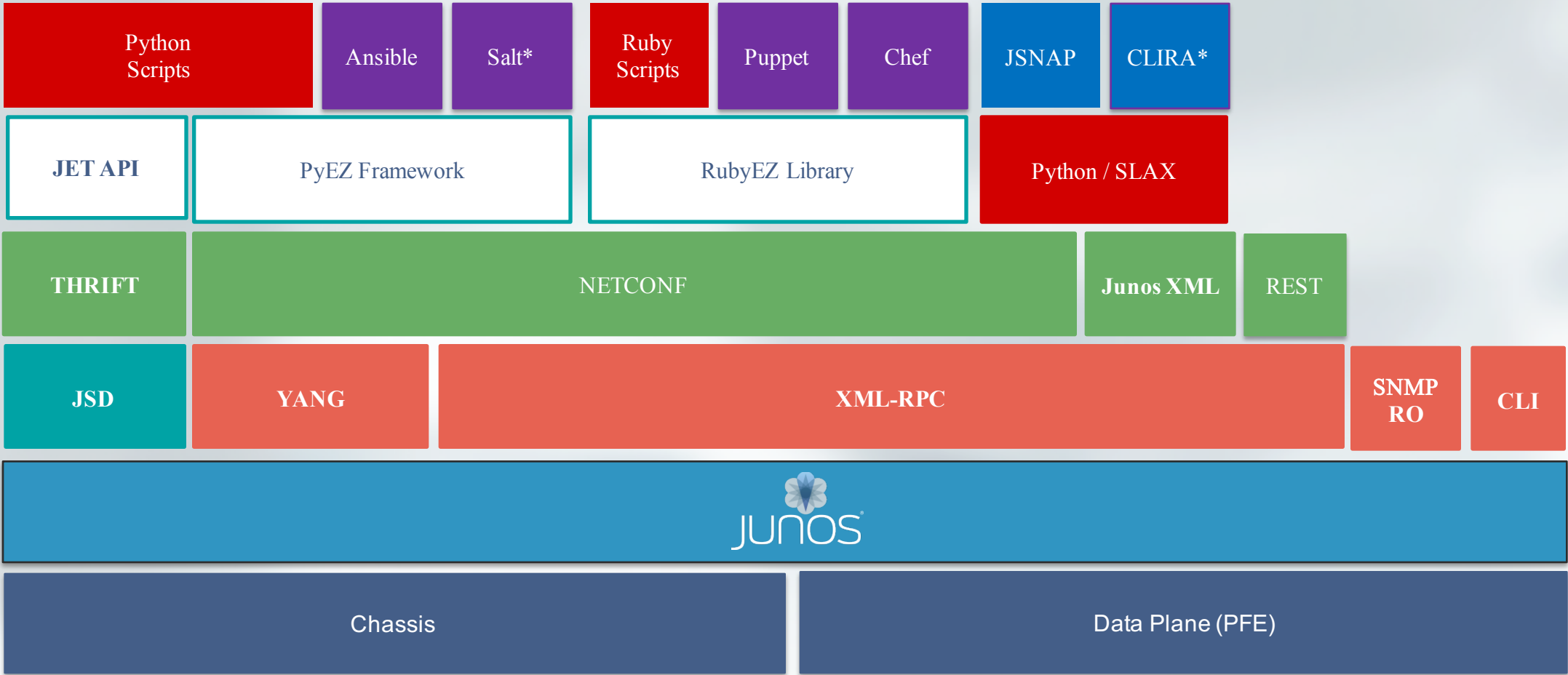
AUTOMATION

Platform

Platform Automation focuses on delivering programmatic access to individual components in the network to automate day to day activities and reduce response times..



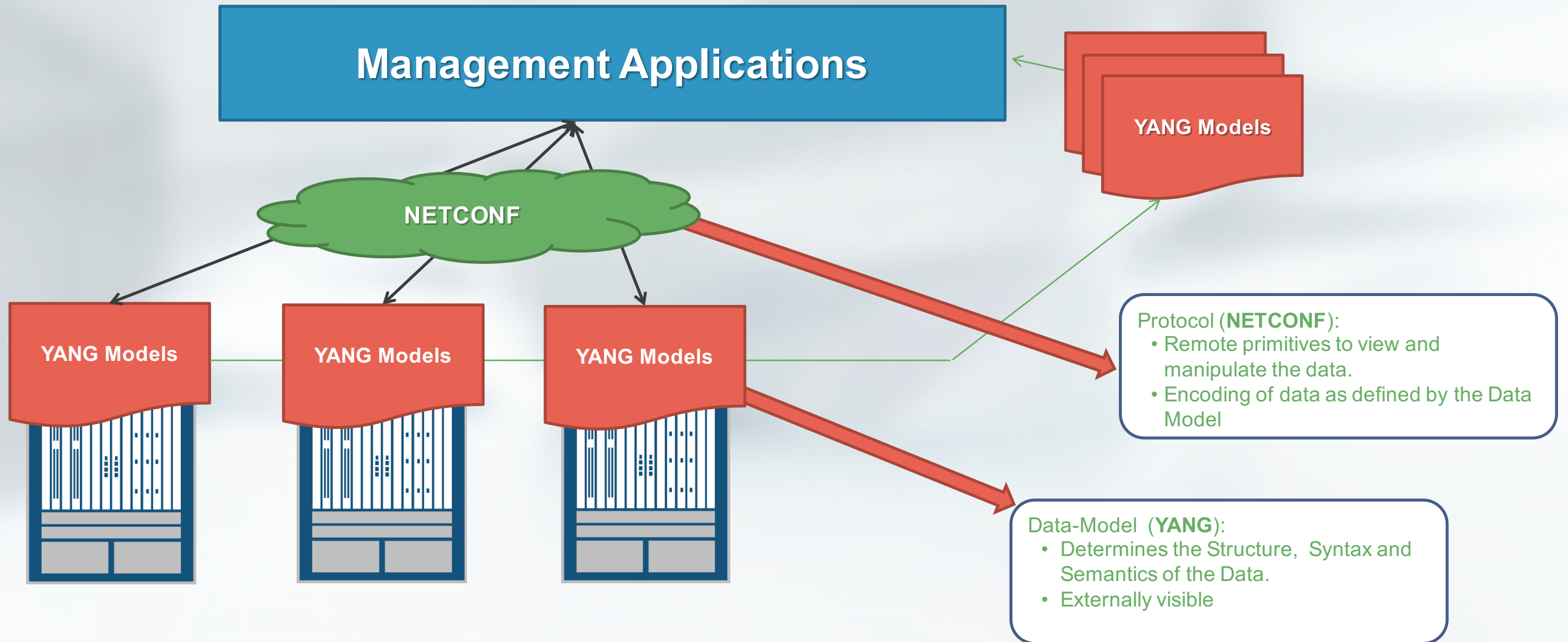
Junos Automation stack



Junos Platform Automation Stack

NETCONF & YANG

NETCONF and YANG



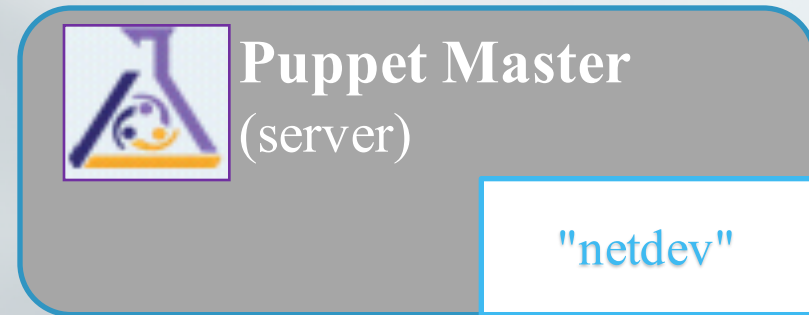
What does junos have

- NETCONF ([RFC 6241](#))
 - Releases - All Junos releases support NETCONF
 - Platforms - All Junos Platforms support NETCONF
 - As the NETCONF RFC is amended, we keep adding the support on Junos
- YANG ([RFC 6020](#))
 - Releases
 - 14.2 (partial support - configuration schema in yang)
 - 15.2+ (full support - configuration and operational schema in yang)
 - Platforms - All



IT Frameworks

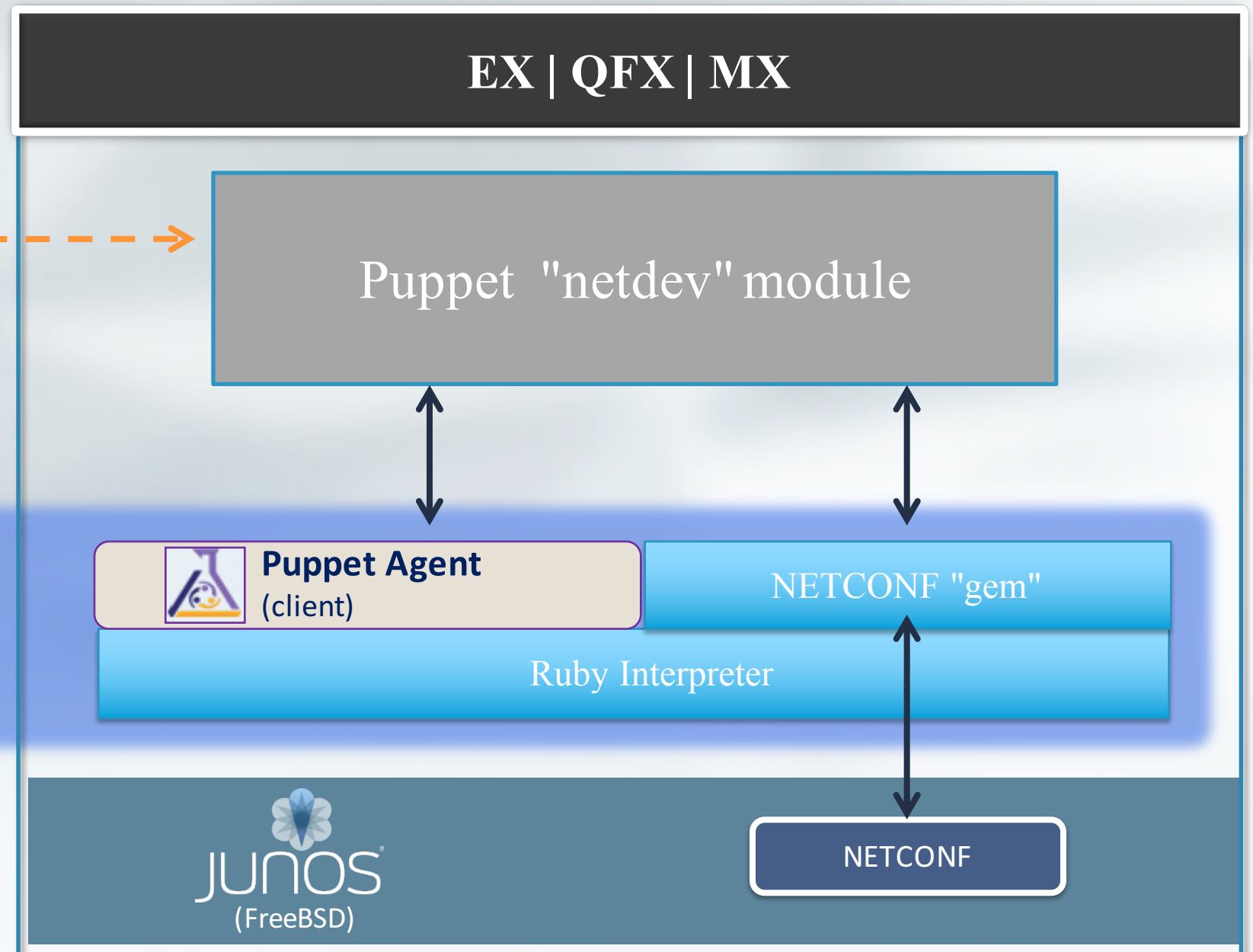
PUPPET



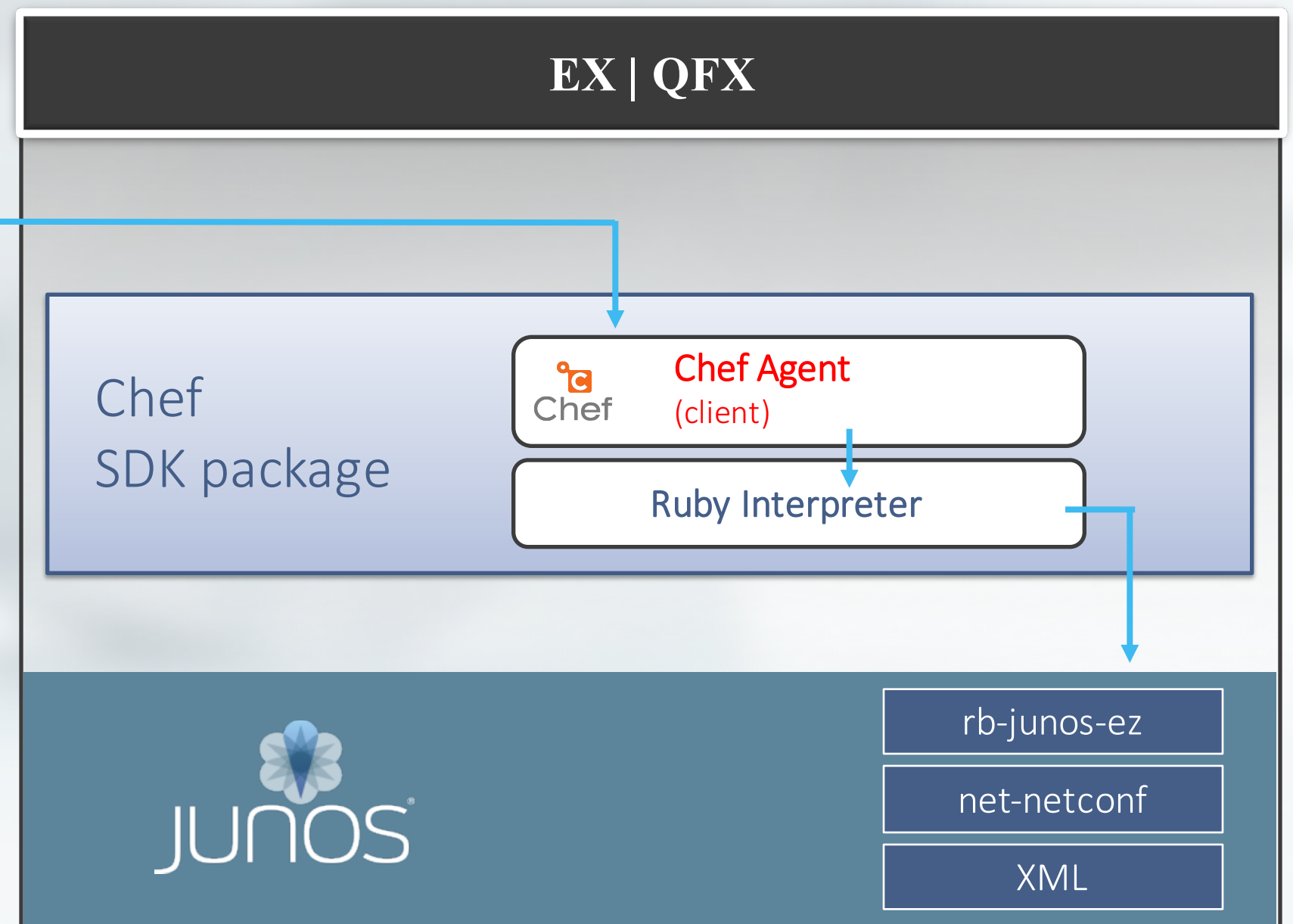
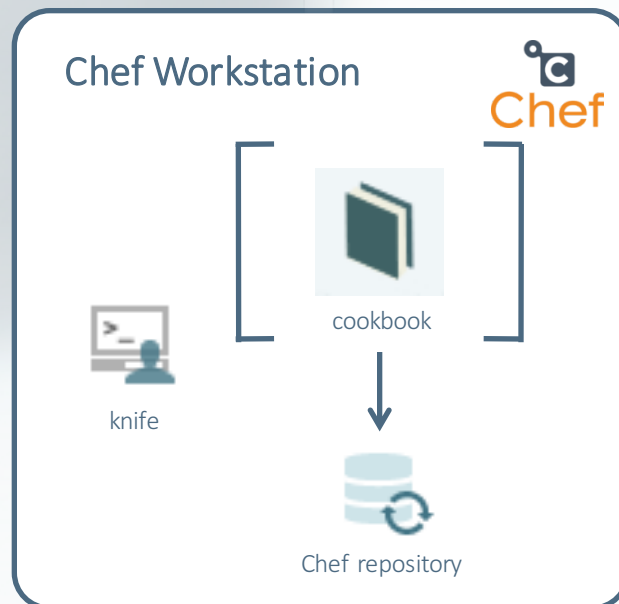
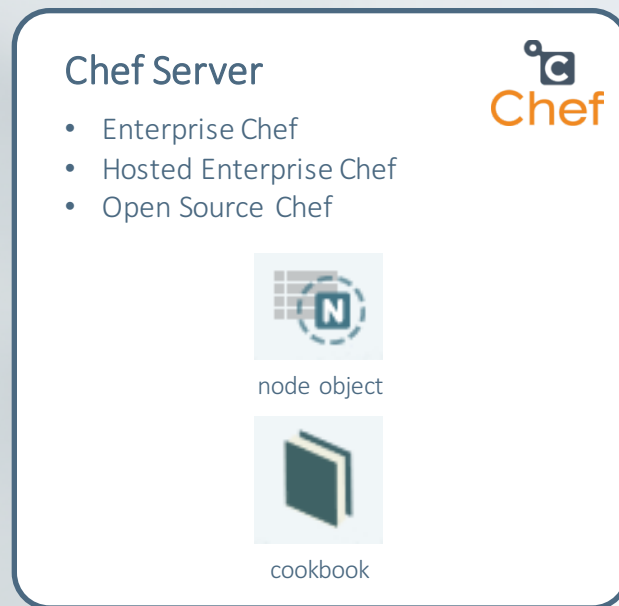
"netdev" is a Puppet module stored on the Puppet master. The device running the Puppet agent downloads this code via SSL



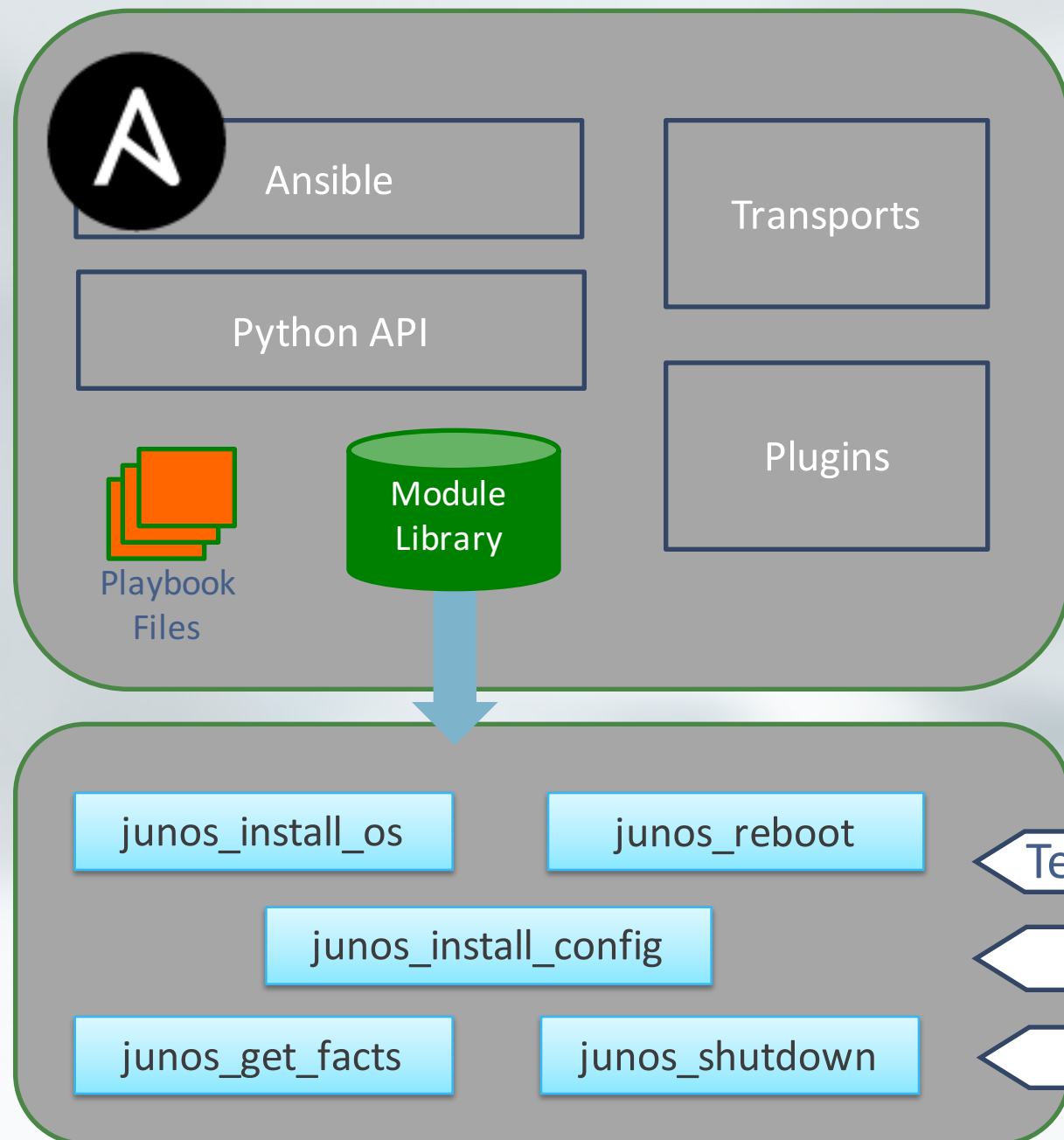
Junos products are equipped with a NETCONF API that enables programmatic configuration changes and operational management via secure XML RPC



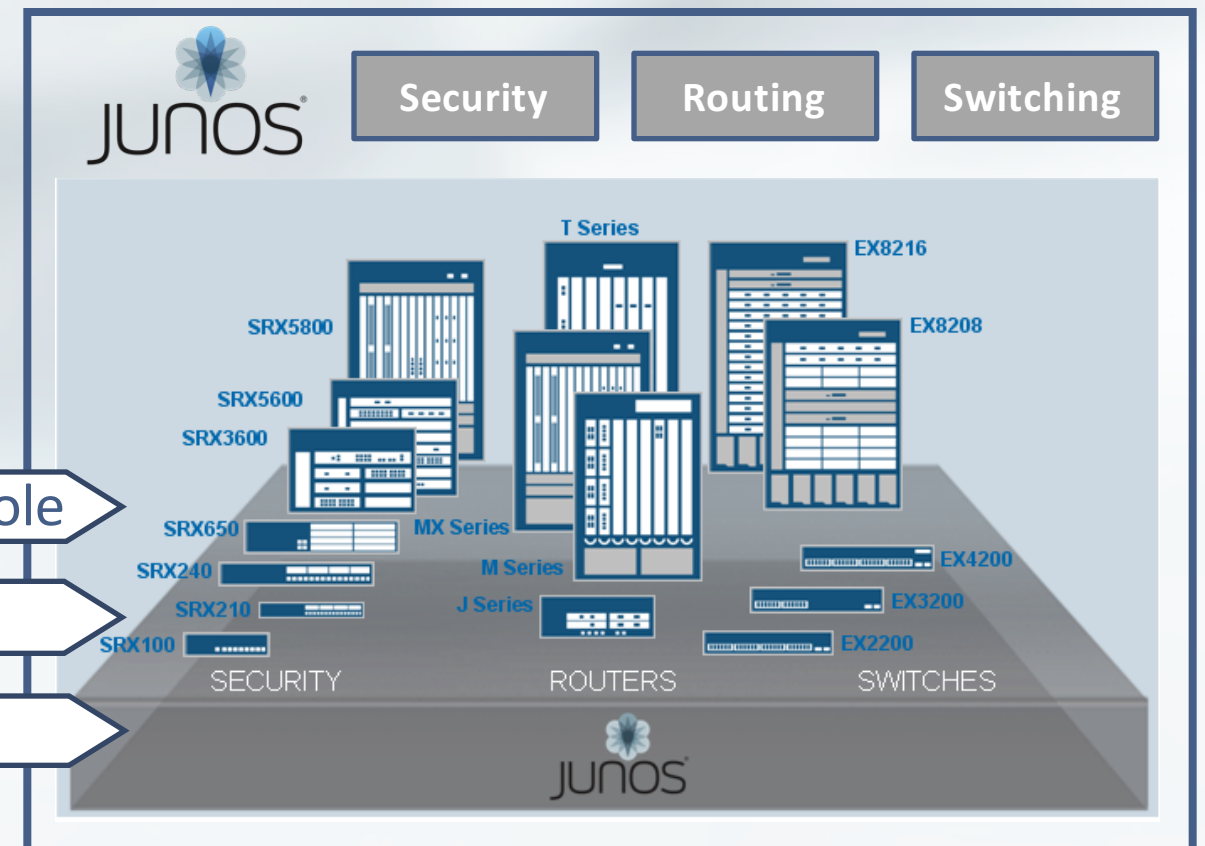
CHEF



Ansible



- Agentless and simple approach
- Does not require coding skills (YAML)
- Work flow Engine

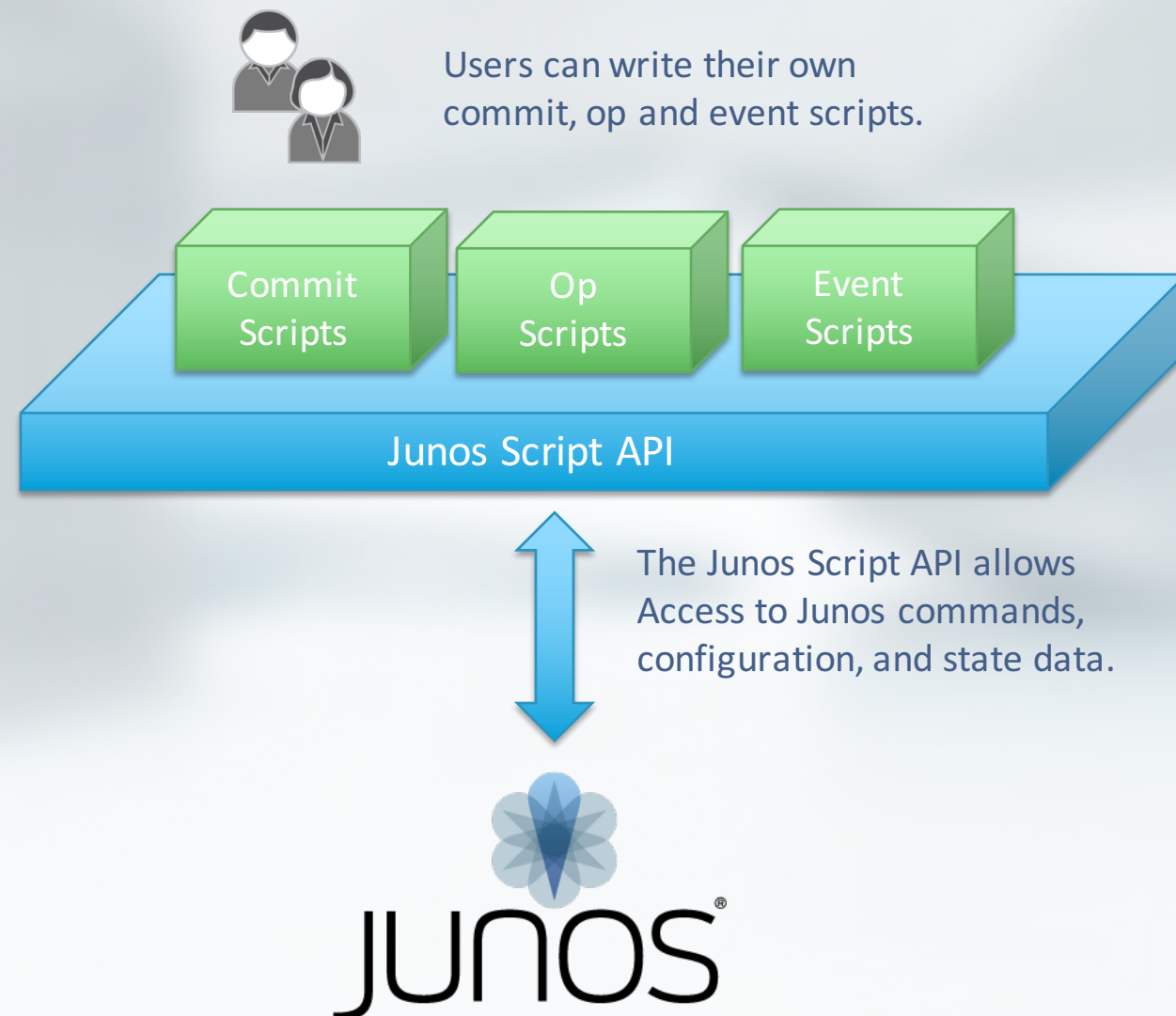




Building Blocks

ON BOX AUTOMATION

Think globally, automate locally



Commit Script

Run every time a user commits the configuration, can help with automation and consistency

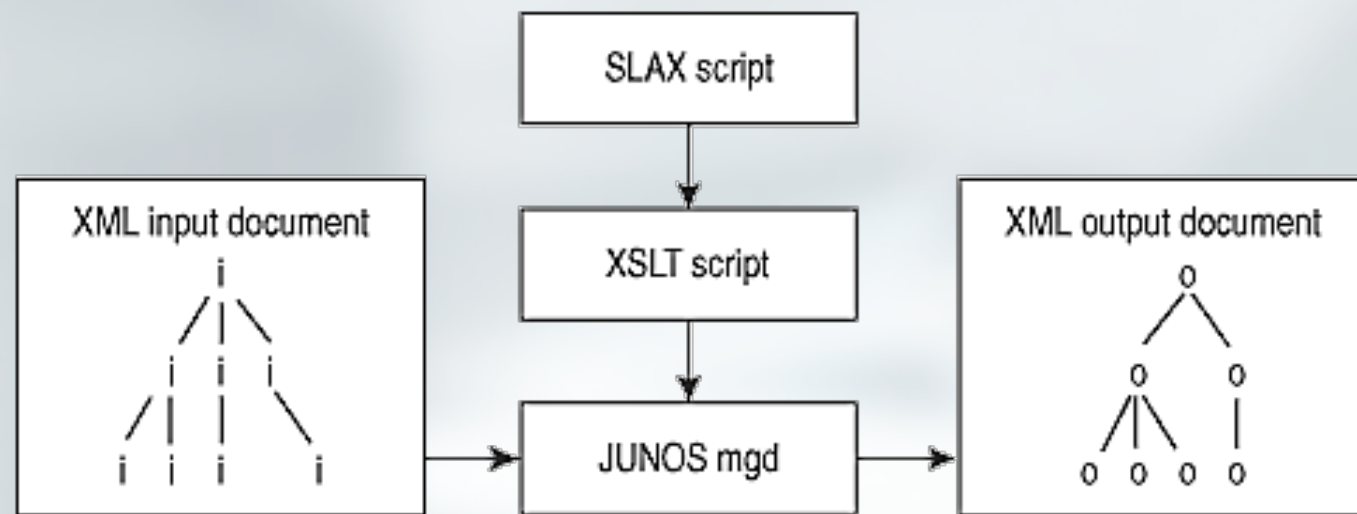
Op Script

Initiated by an operator, help in troubleshooting, configuration, monitoring

Event Script

Initiated by an event policy and allow automation and troubleshooting

SLAX



- Supports both On and Off-box automation
- Syntax overlay for XSLT programming language
- On-box scripting for op, event and commit
- Off-box scripting for op and pre-emptive commit

PyEZ

- Python framework with easy learning curve
- Works with any Junos device running 11.4 or later
- Operational and Configuration Data/Management
- Generalized utilities for file-system, software-upgrade, scp
- Community supported



So why is it called “PyEZ” anyway?

```
netconf_example.py  ncclient_example.py  pyez.py  temp.py
1  import paramiko
2  import socket
3  import time
4  import sys
5
6  ssh = paramiko.SSHClient()
7  ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(
8      paramiko.AutoAddPolicy())
9
10 CLOSE = """
11 <rpc>
12   <close-session/>
13 </rpc>"""
14
15 SOFT_ADD = """
16 <rpc>
17   <get-software-information/>
18 </rpc>"""
19
20 socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
21 socket.connect(("10.10.11.129", 830))
22
23 trans = paramiko.Transport(socket)
24 trans.connect(username="apiuser", password="juniper123")
25
26 #CREATE CHANNEL FOR DATA COMM
27 ch = trans.open_session()
28 name = ch.set_name('netconf')
29
30 #Invoke NETCONF
31 ch.invoke_subsystem('netconf')
32
33 #SEND COMMAND
34 ch.send(SOFT_ADD)
35
36 #Recieve data returned
37 data = ch.recv(2048)
38 while data:
39     data = ch.recv(1024)
40     print data,
41     if data.find('</rpc-reply>') == 0:
42         #We have reached the end of reply
43         ch.send(CLOSE)
44
45 ch.close()
46 trans.close()
47 socket.close()
48
49
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51
```


So why is it called “PyEZ” anyway?

Raw Python – 48 lines

```
netconf_example.py  ncclient_example.py  pyez.py  temp.py
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```

```
netconf_example.py  ncclient_example.py  pyez.py  temp.py
1 from ncclient import manager
2
3 def connect(host, port, user, password):
4     conn = manager.connect(host=host,
5                             port=port,
6                             username=user,
7                             password=password,
8                             timeout=10,
9                             device_params = {'name': 'junos'},
10                             hostkey_verify=False)
11
12     print 'show version'
13     print '*' * 30
14     result = conn.command('show version', format='text')
15     print result.xpath('output')[0].text
16
17 if __name__ == '__main__':
18     connect('10.10.11.129', '22', 'apiuser', 'juniper123')
19
20
21
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ncclient – 19 lines

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30
31
32
33
34
```

So why is it called “PyEZ” anyway?

PyEZ – 7 lines (and gathers more info)

Raw Python – 48 lines

```
1 import paramiko
2 import socket
3 import time
4 import sys
5
6 ssh = paramiko.SSHClient()
7 ssh.set_missing_host_key_policy(
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```

```
netconf_example.py x ncclient_example.py o pyez.py o temp.py x
1 from jnpr.junos import Device
2
3 dev = Device(host='10.10.11.129', user='apiuser', password='juniper123' )
4 dev.open()
5 print(dev.facts)
6 dev.close()
7
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```

All 3 scripts gather 'show version' info from the same device

YAML & Jinja2

- Yet Another Markup Language
- simplified language structure
- Ansible Playbooks
 - Name
 - The name of the running playbook
 - Hosts
 - Hosts to apply the tasks to
 - Tasks
 - Tasks to apply to the hosts
 - (Optionally) Variables
 - Variables allow for the customization of a running task
- `# ansible-galaxy install Juniper.junos`
- Jinja2 is a templating language for Python
- sticking to Python's principles
- Example:
 - Loop in Jinja2 template
 - `{% for domain in domains %}"{{ domain }}"},{% endfor %}`



Examples

SLAX – Check Backbone MTU

```
sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT
Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 117x19
psievers@R01# show ge-0/0/1
description "CORE to R02 ge-0/0/1";
unit 0 {
  description "core to R02 ge-0/0/1.0";
  family inet {
    address 172.27.0.1/30;
  }
}

[edit interfaces]
psievers@R01# set ge-0/0/1 mtu 1900

[edit interfaces]
psievers@R01# commit
warning: MTU on backbone interfacege-0/0/1.0 is not set to 2000 (1900)
commit complete

[edit interfaces]
psievers@R01#
```

```
backbone-mtu.slax
1 version 1.0;
2
3 ns junos = "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/*/junos";
4 ns xnm = "http://xml.juniper.net/xnm/1.1/xnm";
5 ns jcs = "http://xml.juniper.net/junos/commit-scripts/1.0";
6 ns ext = "http://xmlsoft.org/XSLT/namespace";
7
8 import "../import/junos.xsl";
9
10 /*
11  * This commit script checks that any interfaces with "CORE" or "core"
12  * in the description is configured with an MTU of 2000.
13  * The search criteria and MTU should be changed to fit the environment
14  * and requirements.
15  */
16
17 match configuration {
18   for-each (interfaces/interface) {
19     var $int = name;
20     var $unit = unit/name;
21     var $desc = unit/description;
22     var $mtu = mtu;
23     if (contains($desc, "CORE") || contains($desc, "core")) {
24       if (not ($mtu == 2000)) {
25         <xnm:warning> {
26           <message> {
27             expr "MTU on backbone interface";
28             expr $int;
29             expr ".";
30             expr $unit;
31             expr " is not set to 2000";
32             expr " (";
33             expr $mtu;
34             expr ")";
35           }
36         }
37       }
38     }
39   }
}
```

Line 20, Column 39


Spaces: 8 Plain Text

Ansible – Deploy Playbook

```
deploy.yml x
1 ---
2 ### -----
3 ### deploy.yml
4 ### -----
5 ###
6 ### 1. check reachability via NETCONF
7 ### 2. upgrade Junos OS if necessary; reboot & wait for restart
8 ### 3. template build device specific Junos configuration
9 ### 4. load/override the Junos configuration file
10 ###
11 ### -----
12
13 ### -----
14 ### First ensure the hosts are reachable via the NETCONF protocol
15 ### -----
16
17 - include: junos/nc_ready.yml timeout=1
18
19 ### -----
20 ### Install Junos OS on devices that need it
21 ### -----
22
23 - include: junos/install_os.yml
24
25 ### -----
26 ### Now generate the target specific junos.conf initial config
27 ### and install it on the target
28 ### -----
29
30 - include: config/make.yml
31 - include: config/install.yml
32
```

Ansible – Playbook to load Junos Software

```
install_os.yml x
1 ### -----
2 ### Install Junos OS image as specified by the host's
3 ### junos_os_tag variable
4 ### -----
5
6 - hosts: all
7   name: Junos OS image installation
8   connection: local
9   gather_facts: no
10  vars_files:
11    - /usr/local/junos/packages/catalog.yml
12
13  tasks:
14    - name: Junos OS install, please wait, this could take a bit ...
15      junos_install_os: >
16        host={{ inventory_hostname }}
17        version={{ PACKAGE_TAGS[junos_os_tag].version }}
18        package={{ PACKAGE_DIR }}/{{ PACKAGE_TAGS[junos_os_tag].package }}
19        reboot=True
20      notify:
21        - Junos reboot
22        - Junos wait for restart
23
24  handlers:
25    - name: Junos reboot
26      pause: seconds={{ reboot_wait_time }}
27    - name: Junos wait for restart
28      wait_for: host={{ inventory_hostname }} port=830
```



junos_install_os
performs installation
of Junos OS only if
the device does not
have it already installed

handlers only called
if OS is changed

PyEZ – BGP Config Example

The screenshot displays the JAUT environment with three terminal windows at the top and a code editor at the bottom.

- Router R01 (73x25):** The terminal shows the user 'psievers' at the 'R01#' prompt, repeatedly entering '[edit]'.
- Router R02 (74x25):** The terminal shows the user 'psievers' at the 'R02#' prompt, repeatedly entering '[edit]'.
- Router R03 (68x25):** The terminal shows the user 'psievers' at the 'R03#' prompt, repeatedly entering '[edit]'.
- Code Editor:**
 - The left pane shows a configuration file for R02 and R03. R02 is configured with an internal BGP group and neighbors 172.27.255.1, 172.27.255.2, and 172.27.255.3. R03 is configured with an internal BGP group and neighbors 172.27.255.1 and 172.27.255.2.
 - The right pane shows a file named 'datavars.yml' with the following content:


```
---
R01_lo0: 172.27.255.1
R02_lo0: 172.27.255.2
R03_lo0: 172.27.255.3

LoopBack:
  - 172.27.255.1
  - 172.27.255.2
  - 172.27.255.3
```

PyEZ – NETCONF Session

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise

```

Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 73x25
ritable-running:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:params:netconf:capabil
ity:rollback-on-error:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:params:netconf:c
apability:validate:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:params:netconf:capa
bility:confirmed-commit:1.0 capability capability "urn:ietf:params:netcon
f:capability:url:1.0?scheme=http,ftp,file,https,sftp" capability capabili
ty urn:ietf:params:netconf:base:1.0 capability capability urn:liberouter:
params:netconf:capability:power-control:1.0 capability capability urn:iet
f:params:netconf:capability:candidate:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:
params:netconf:capability:xpath:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:params
:netconf:capability:startup:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:params:net
conf:capability:interleave:1.0 capability capabilities hello rpc get-chas
sis-inventory rpc rpc get-virtual-chassis-information rpc rpc ge
Oct 27 18:43:37 R01 file[3185]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETC
ONF client to run command 'all-routing-engines'
Oct 27 18:43:37 R01 file[3185]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETC
ONF client to run command 'get-software-information'
Oct 27 18:43:37 R01 file[3185]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETC
ONF client to run command 'get-configuration inherit="inherit"'
Oct 27 18:43:38 R01 file[3185]: UI_CMDS_READ_LINE: User 'ansible', co
mmand 'command rpc rpc get-configuration configuration system domain-name
system configuration get-configuration rpc rpc command show cli director
y'
Oct 27 18:43:38 R01 file[3185]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETC
ONF client to run command 'show cli directory'

```

```
Router
siewers@gemini: ~/JAUT/
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02> monitor start interactive-commands
psievers@R02> █
```

```
Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 67x25
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03> monitor start interactive-commands
psievers@R03> 
```

```
sievers@gemini:~/JAUT/community-NCE/bgp-full-mesh$ python2.7
Python 2.7.9 (default, Mar 1 2015, 12:57:24)
[GCC 4.9.2] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from jnpr.junos import Device
>>> dev = Device(host='r01', user='ansible', password='Ansible01')
>>> dev.open()
Device(192.168.178.231)
>>> dev.facts['version']
'12.1X47-D20.7'
>>>
```

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

```
1 ##
2 # R01 CONFIGURAITON
3 ##
4 protocols {
5     bgp {
6         group iBGP {
7             type internal;
8             neighbor {{ R02_lo0 }};
9             neighbor {{ R03_lo0 }};
10         }
11     }
12 }
13 ##
14 # R02 CONFIGURAITON
15 ##
16 protocols {
17     bgp {
18         group iBGP {
19             type internal;
20             {%- for neighbor in LoopBack %}
21             neighbor {{ neighbor }};
22             {%- endfor %}
23         }
24     }
25 }
26 ##
27 # R03 CONFIGURATION
28 ##
29 protocols {
30     bgp {
31         group iBGP {
```

```

1  ---
2  R01_lo0: 172.27.255.1
3  R02_lo0: 172.27.255.2
4  R03_lo0: 172.27.255.3
5
6  LoopBack:
7      - 172.27.255.1
8      - 172.27.255.2
9      - 172.27.255.3
10

```

Line 1, Column 1

Tab Size: 4

YAML

PyEZ – Load YAML File

The screenshot displays a PyEZ environment with three terminal windows and a code editor.

Terminal 1 (Left): sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 73x25. It shows a series of commands and outputs related to the NetCONF client, including file paths and user actions.

Terminal 2 (Middle): sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 76x25. It shows the command `monitor start interactive-commands` being executed.

Terminal 3 (Right): sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 67x25. It shows the command `monitor start interactive-commands` being executed.

Code Editor (Bottom): The editor shows two files: `bgp-full-mesh.j2` and `datavars.yml`.

bgp-full-mesh.j2:

```
1 ##
2 # R01 CONFIGURAITON
3 ##
4 protocols {
5     bgp {
6         group iBGP {
7             type internal;
8             neighbor {{ R02_lo0 }};
9             neighbor {{ R03_lo0 }};
10        }
11    }
12 }
13 ##
14 # R02 CONFIGURAITON
15 ##
16 protocols {
17     bgp {
18         group iBGP {
19             type internal;
20             {% for neighbor in LoopBack %}
21             neighbor {{ neighbor }};
22             {% endfor %}
23         }
24     }
25 }
26 ##
27 # R03 CONFIGURATION
28 ##
29 protocols {
30     bgp {
31         group iBGP {
32             type internal;
```

datavars.yml:

```
1 ---
2 R01_lo0: 172.27.255.1
3 R02_lo0: 172.27.255.2
4 R03_lo0: 172.27.255.3
5
6 LoopBack:
7   - 172.27.255.1
8   - 172.27.255.2
9   - 172.27.255.3
10
```

Terminal 4 (Bottom Left): sievers@gemini:~/JAUT/community-NCE/bgp-full-mesh\$ python2.7. It shows the execution of a Python script that loads the `datavars.yml` file and prints the loaded data.

```
Python 2.7.9 (default, Mar 1 2015, 12:57:24)
[GCC 4.9.2] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from jnpr.junos import Device
>>> dev = Device(host='r01', user='ansible', password='Ansible01')
>>> dev.open()
Device(192.168.178.231)
>>> dev.facts['version']
'12.1X47-D20.7'
>>> import yaml
>>> mydata = yaml.load(open('datavars.yml').read())
>>> from pprint import pprint as pp
>>> pp(mydata)
{'LoopBack': ['172.27.255.1', '172.27.255.2', '172.27.255.3'],
 'R01_lo0': '172.27.255.1',
 'R02_lo0': '172.27.255.2',
 'R03_lo0': '172.27.255.3'}
>>>
```

PyEZ – Merge Jinja2 with YAML Template

[illegible]

PyEZ – Diff

The image displays a multi-panel development environment with the following components:

- Top Row (Terminals):**
 - Router (73x25):** Shows a series of log messages from a NetCONF client (User 'ansible') interacting with a network device. The messages include commands like 'all-routing-engines', 'get-software-information', 'get-configuration inherit="inherit"', 'load-configuration action="replace" format="text"', and 'get-configuration compare="rollback" rollback="0" format="text"'. The timestamps range from Oct 27 18:43:37 to Oct 27 18:56:22.
 - Router (76x25):** Shows a prompt 'psievers@R02>' followed by the command 'monitor start interactive-commands'.
 - Router (67x25):** Shows a prompt 'psievers@R03>' followed by the command 'monitor start interactive-commands'.
- Bottom Left (Jupyter Notebook):**

```
>>> mydata = yaml.load(open('datavars.yml').read())
>>> from pprint import pprint as pp
>>> pp(mydata)
{'LoopBack': ['172.27.255.1', '172.27.255.2', '172.27.255.3'],
 'R01_lo0': '172.27.255.1',
 'R02_lo0': '172.27.255.2',
 'R03_lo0': '172.27.255.3'}
>>> from jnpr.junos.utils.config import Config
>>> dev.bind(cfg=Config)
>>> dev.cfg
jnpr.junos.utils.Config(192.168.178.231)
>>> dev.cfg.load(template_path='bgp-full-mesh.j2', template_vars=mydata, format='text')
<Element load-configuration-results at 0x7f97bcb43320>
>>> dev.cfg.pdiff()

[edit]
+ # R03 CONFIGURATION
+ protocols { ... }
[edit protocols]
+ bgp {
+   group iBGP {
+     type internal;
+     neighbor 172.27.255.2;
+     neighbor 172.27.255.3;
+     neighbor 172.27.255.1;
+   }
+ }
```

The Jupyter Notebook also shows the output of the configuration load operation:

```
<Element load-configuration-results at 0x7f97bcb43320>
```

- Bottom Right (Code Editor):** Displays Jinja2 templates for BGP configuration on three routers (R01, R02, R03). The templates use the 'mydata' variable to dynamically generate IP addresses for loopback interfaces and neighbors.
 - bgp-full-mesh.j2:** Contains three sections for R01, R02, and R03. R01 and R03 have static configurations, while R02 uses a loop for neighbors based on the 'LoopBack' list in the data.

```
1 ##
2 # R01 CONFIGURAITON
3 ##
4 protocols {
5     bgp {
6         group iBGP {
7             type internal;
8             neighbor {{ R02_lo0 }};
9             neighbor {{ R03_lo0 }};
10        }
11    }
12 }
13 ##
14 # R02 CONFIGURAITON
15 ##
16 protocols {
17     bgp {
18         group iBGP {
19             type internal;
20             {%- for neighbor in LoopBack %}
21             neighbor {{ neighbor }};
22             {%- endfor %}
23         }
24     }
25 }
26 ##
27 # R03 CONFIGURATION
28 ##
29 protocols {
30     bgp {
31         group iBGP {
32             type internal;
```
 - datavars.yml:** Contains the data used in the templates.

```
1 ---
2 R01_lo0: 172.27.255.1
3 R02_lo0: 172.27.255.2
4 R03_lo0: 172.27.255.3
5
6 LoopBack:
7   - 172.27.255.1
8   - 172.27.255.2
9   - 172.27.255.3
10
```

PyEZ – Activate Configuration

The screenshot displays the PyEZ environment with three terminal windows and a code editor.

Terminal 1 (Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 73x25):

```
progress: Multicast Snooping process checking new configuration
Oct 27 18:59:08 R01 file[3185]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/mcsnospd'
Oct 27 18:59:08 R01 file[3185]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/mcsnospd', PID 3213, status 0
Oct 27 18:59:08 R01 file[3185]: UI_CHILD_START: Starting child '/usr/sbin/ffp'
Oct 27 18:59:08 R01 file[3185]: UI_CHILD_STATUS: Cleanup child '/usr/sbin/ffp', PID 3214, status 0
Oct 27 18:59:08 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: signaling 'Alarm control process', pid 1165, signal 30, status 0 with notification errors enabled
Oct 27 18:59:24 R01 file[3185]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCONF client to run command 'commit-configuration'
Oct 27 18:59:24 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT: User 'ansible' requested 'commit' operation (comment: none)
Oct 27 18:59:24 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: start loading commit script changes
Oct 27 18:59:24 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: no commit script changes
Oct 27 18:59:24 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: no transient commit script changes
Oct 27 18:59:24 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: finished loading commit script changes
Oct 27 18:59:24 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in progress: finished loading commit script changes
```

Terminal 2 (Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 76x25):

```
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02> monitor start interactive-commands
psievers@R02>
```

Terminal 3 (Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 67x25):

```
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03> monitor start interactive-commands
psievers@R03>
```

Code Editor (Left Panel):

```
'R01_lo0': '172.27.255.1',
'R02_lo0': '172.27.255.2',
'R03_lo0': '172.27.255.3'
>>> from jnpr.junos.utils.config import Config
>>> dev.bind(cfg=Config)
>>> dev.cfg
jnpr.junos.utils.Config(192.168.178.231)
>>> dev.cfg.load(template_path='bgp-full-mesh.j2', template_vars=mydata, format='text')
<Element load-configuration-results at 0x7f97bcb43320>
>>> dev.cfg.pdiff()

[edit]
+ # R03 CONFIGURATION
+ protocols { ... }
[edit protocols]
+ bgp {
+   group iBGP {
+     type internal;
+     neighbor 172.27.255.2;
+     neighbor 172.27.255.3;
+     neighbor 172.27.255.1;
+   }
+ }

>>> dev.cfg.commit_check()
True
>>> dev.cfg.commit()
True
>>>
```

Code Editor (Right Panel):

bgp-full-mesh.j2

```
1 ##
2 # R01 CONFIGURAITON
3 ##
4 protocols {
5     bgp {
6         group iBGP {
7             type internal;
8             neighbor {{ R02_lo0 }};
9             neighbor {{ R03_lo0 }};
10        }
11    }
12 }
13 ##
14 # R02 CONFIGURAITON
15 ##
16 protocols {
17     bgp {
18         group iBGP {
19             type internal;
20             {% for neighbor in LoopBack %}
21                 neighbor {{ neighbor }};
22             {% endfor %}
23         }
24     }
25 }
26 ##
27 # R03 CONFIGURATION
28 ##
29 protocols {
30     bgp {
31         group iBGP {
32             type internal;
```

datavars.yml

```
1 ---
2 R01_lo0: 172.27.255.1
3 R02_lo0: 172.27.255.2
4 R03_lo0: 172.27.255.3
5
6 LoopBack:
7   - 172.27.255.1
8   - 172.27.255.2
9   - 172.27.255.3
10
```

PyEZ – Result & Help

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise

Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 73x25

Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 76x25

Router sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 67x25

```
progress: commit complete
Oct 27 18:59:27 R01 file[3185]: UI_COMMIT_PROGRESS: Commit operation in
progress: signaling 'Alarm control process', pid 1165, signal 30, status
0 with notification errors enabled

psievers@R01>
psievers@R01>
psievers@R01>
psievers@R01> show configuration protocols bgp
group iBGP {
  type internal;
  neighbor 172.27.255.2;
  neighbor 172.27.255.3;
  neighbor 172.27.255.1;
}

psievers@R01> Oct 27 19:04:30 R01 mgd[2034]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User
'psievers', command 'show configuration protocols bgp '

psievers@R01>
```

```
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02> monitor start interactive-commands
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02>
psievers@R02> show configuration protocols bgp
*** interactive-commands ***
Oct 27 19:04:30 R02 mgd[1868]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'psievers', comma
nd 'show configuration protocols bgp '

psievers@R02>
```

```
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03> monitor start interactive-commands
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03>
psievers@R03> show configuration protocols bgp
*** interactive-commands ***
Oct 27 19:04:30 R03 mgd[1724]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'psiever
s', command 'show configuration protocols bgp '

psievers@R03>
```

Help on Config in module jnpr.junos.utils.config object:

```
class Config(jnpr.junos.utils.util.Util)
| Overview of Configuration Utilities:
|
| * :meth:`commit`: commit changes
| * :meth:`commit_check`: perform the commit check operation
| * :meth:`diff`: return the diff string between running and candidate config
| * :meth:`load`: load changes into the candidate config
| * :meth:`lock`: take an exclusive lock on the candidate config
| * :meth:`pdiff`: prints the diff string (debug/helper)
| * :meth:`rescue`: controls "rescue configuration"
| * :meth:`rollback`: perform the load rollback command
| * :meth:`unlock`: release the exclusive lock
|
| Method resolution order:
|   Config
|   jnpr.junos.utils.util.Util
|   __builtin__.object
|
| Methods defined here:
|
| commit(self, **kwargs)
|     Commit a configuration.
|
|     :param str comment: If provided logs this comment with the commit.
|     :param int confirm: If provided activates confirm safeguard with
|         provided value as timeout (minutes).
```

File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

bgrp-full-mesh.j2 x

datavars.yml x

```
1 ##
2 # R01 CONFIGURAITON
3 ##
4 protocols {
5     bgp {
6         group iBGP {
7             type internal;
8             neighbor {{ R02_lo0 }};
9             neighbor {{ R03_lo0 }};
10        }
11    }
12 }
13 ##
14 # R02 CONFIGURAITON
15 ##
16 protocols {
17     bgp {
18         group iBGP {
19             type internal;
20             {% for neighbor in LoopBack %}
21             neighbor {{ neighbor }};
22             {% endfor %}
23         }
24     }
25 }
26 ##
27 # R03 CONFIGURATION
28 ##
29 protocols {
30     bgp {
31         group iBGP {
32             type internal;
```

```
1 ---
2 R01_lo0: 172.27.255.1
3 R02_lo0: 172.27.255.2
4 R03_lo0: 172.27.255.3
5
6 LoopBack:
7   - 172.27.255.1
8   - 172.27.255.2
9   - 172.27.255.3
10
```

Line 1, Column 1 Tab Size: 4 YAML

39

Ansible – get facts

Router

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 77x19

bility capability urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:startup:1.0 capability c
apability urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:interleave:1.0 capability capabi
lities hello rpc get-chassis-inventory rpc rpc get-virtual-chassis-informatio
n rpc rpc get
Oct 28 11:17:38 R01 file[6345]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCONF
client to run command 'all-routing-engines'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R01 file[6345]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCONF
client to run command 'get-software-information'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R01 file[6345]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCONF
client to run command 'get-configuration inherit="inherit"'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R01 file[6345]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'ansible', comman
d 'command rpc rpc get-configuration configuration system domain-name system
configuration get-configuration rpc rpc command show cli directory '
Oct 28 11:17:38 R01 file[6345]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCONF
client to run command 'show cli directory'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R01 file[6345]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCONF
client to run command 'close-session'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R01 file[6345]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'ansible' logout

Router

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 75x19

ility:xpath:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:st
artup:1.0 capability capability urn:ietf:params:netconf:capability:interlea
ve:1.0 capability capabilities hello rpc get-chassis-inventory rpc rpc get-
virtual-chassis-information rpc rpc ge
Oct 28 11:17:38 R02 file[4091]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCON
F client to run command 'all-routing-engines'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R02 file[4091]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCON
F client to run command 'get-software-information'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R02 file[4091]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCON
F client to run command 'get-configuration inherit="inherit"'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R02 file[4091]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'ansible', comm
and 'command rpc rpc get-configuration configuration system domain-name sys
tem configuration get-configuration rpc rpc command show cli directory '
Oct 28 11:17:38 R02 file[4091]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCON
F client to run command 'show cli directory'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R02 file[4091]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' used NETCON
F client to run command 'close-session'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R02 file[4091]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'ansible' logout

Router

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 66x19

-information rpc rpc ge
Oct 28 11:17:38 R03 file[3689]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' us
ed NETCONF client to run command 'all-routing-engines'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R03 file[3689]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' us
ed NETCONF client to run command 'get-software-information'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R03 file[3689]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' us
ed NETCONF client to run command 'get-configuration inherit="inher
it"'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R03 file[3689]: UI_CMDLINE_READ_LINE: User 'ansib
le', command 'command rpc rpc get-configuration configuration syst
em domain-name system configuration get-configuration rpc rpc comm
and show cli directory '
Oct 28 11:17:38 R03 file[3689]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' us
ed NETCONF client to run command 'show cli directory'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R03 file[3689]: UI_NETCONF_CMD: User 'ansible' us
ed NETCONF client to run command 'close-session'
Oct 28 11:17:38 R03 file[3689]: UI_LOGOUT_EVENT: User 'ansible' l
ogout

Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Suchen Terminal Hilfe

sievers@gemini:~/JAUT/ansible-bgp-full-mesh\$ ansible-playbook get_facts.pb.yml
Login Credentials: ansible
Login Password:

PLAY [Facts:Netconf] *****

TASK: [gathering info from device] *****
ok: [r01]
ok: [r02]
ok: [r03]

TASK: [version] *****
ok: [r01] => {
 "msg": "12.1X47-D20.7"
}
ok: [r03] => {
 "msg": "12.1X47-D20.7"
}
ok: [r02] => {
 "msg": "12.1X47-D20.7"
}

TASK: [serial-number] *****
ok: [r01] => {
 "msg": "925eedcb453c"
}
ok: [r03] => {
 "msg": "a3cbfa34ce0b"
}
ok: [r02] => {
 "msg": "e98860d48db4"
}

PLAY RECAP *****
r01 : ok=3 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0
r02 : ok=3 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0
r03 : ok=3 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0

sievers@gemini:~/JAUT/ansible-bgp-full-mesh\$

get_facts.pb.yml

1 ---
2 - name: "Facts:Netconf"
3 hosts: router
4 roles:
5 - Juniper.junos
6 connection: local
7 gather_facts: no
8
9 vars_prompt:
10 - name: USERNAME
11 prompt: Login Credentials
12 private: no
13 - name: PASSWORD
14 prompt: Login Password
15 private: yes
16
17 tasks:
18 - name: gathering info from device
19 junos_get_facts:
20 host={{ inventory_hostname }}
21 user={{ USERNAME }}
22 passwd={{ PASSWORD }}
23 register: junos
24 - name: version
25 debug: msg={{ junos.facts.version }}
26 - name: serial-number
27 debug: msg={{ junos.facts.serialnumber }}
28
29

Line 28, Column 1

Spaces: 2

YAML

Ansible – deploy BGP

Router

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 77x19

[edit]
psievers@R01#

[edit]
psievers@R01# show protocols bgp
group iBGP {
 type internal;
 local-address 172.27.255.1;
 log-updown;
 family inet {
 unicast;
 }
 neighbor 172.27.255.3;
 neighbor 172.27.255.2;
}

[edit]
psievers@R01#

Router

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 75x19

psievers@R02#

[edit]
psievers@R02#

[edit]
psievers@R02#

[edit]
psievers@R02#

[edit]
psievers@R02# show protocols bgp

[edit]
psievers@R02#

Router

sievers@gemini: ~/JAUT/juise 66x19

psievers@R03#

[edit]
psievers@R03#

[edit]
psievers@R03#

[edit]
psievers@R03#

[edit]
psievers@R03# show protocols bgp

[edit]
psievers@R03#

sievers@gemini:~/JAUT/ansible-bgp-full-mesh\$ ansible-playbook merge_bgp_config.yml
Login Credentials: ansible
Login Password:

PLAY [Config:BGP] *****

TASK: [Retrive information from device running junos] *****
ok: [r01]

TASK: [Create Junos configuration from Jinja2] *****
ok: [r01] => (item={'r01': {'neighbors': {'r03': '172.27.255.3', 'r02': '172.27.255.2'}, 'bgp_group_name': 'iBGP', 'local_address': '172.27.255.1'}})

TASK: [load-merge BGP config] *****
changed: [r01]

PLAY RECAP *****
r01 : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0

sievers@gemini:~/JAUT/ansible-bgp-full-mesh\$

merge_bgp_config.yml x

10 - name: USERNAME
11 prompt: Login Credentials
12 private: no
13 - name: PASSWORD
14 prompt: Login Password
15 private: yes
16
17 vars:
18 - junos_jinja_template: "bgp_
19 path: "junos_configs"
20
21 vars_files:
22 - "deploy_bgp.yml"
23
24 tasks:
25 - name: Retrive information f
26 junos_get_facts:
27 host={{ inventory_hostname
28 user={{ USERNAME }}
29 passwd={{ PASSWORD }}
30 register: junos
31
32 - name: Create Junos configur
33 template: src={{ junos_jinj
34 with_items: bgp_data
35
36 - name: load-merge BGP config
37 junos_install_config:
38 host={{ inventory_hostname
39 user={{ USERNAME }}
40 passwd={{ PASSWORD }}
41 file="{{ path }}/{{ junos
42 logfile={{ inventory_host
43

deploy_bgp.yml x

1 ---
2 bgp_data:
3 - r01:
4 bgp_group_name: iBGP
5 local_address: 172.
6 neighbors:
7 r02: 172.27.255.
8 r03: 172.27.255.

bgp_jinja_template.j2 x

1 {% for bgp_vars in item.
2 intervalues() %}
3 protocols {
4 bgp {
5 group {{ bgp_vars.
6 bgp_group_name }} {
7 type internal;
8 local-address
9 {{ bgp_vars.
10 local_address
11 }};
12 log-updown;
13 family inet {
14 unicast;
15 }
16 {% for host, ip in bgp_vars
17 .neighbors.iteritems()
18 %}
19 neighbor {{ ip
20 }};
21 }
22 }
23 }
24 }
25 }
26 }
27 }
28 }
29 }
30 }
31 }
32 }
33 }
34 }
35 }
36 }
37 }
38 }
39 }
40 }
41 }
42 }
43 }

Line 18, Column 1

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JUNOS FOR NETWORK AUTOMATION

Key takeaways

- Automation is a core part of Junos, not a “bolt on” or external API
- Current IETF standards are based on Juniper invented technologies
- Extensible, open-source frameworks
- Multiple access protocols supported for integration into OSS/BSS systems
- Enabling use of modern programming languages
- Integrations with DevOps frameworks for abstracted automation
- YANG models

Thank You!

