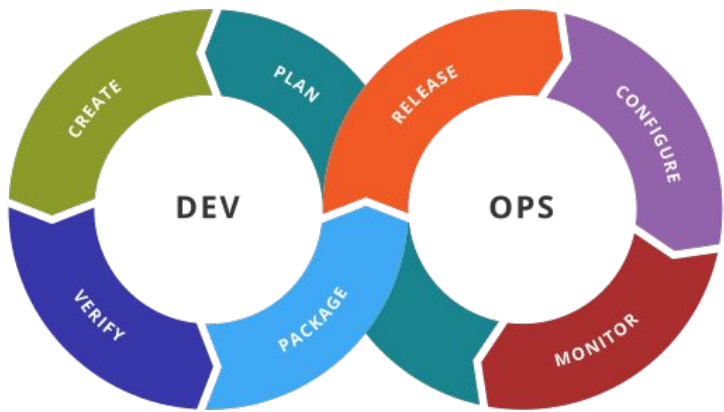




Network Operations as Code

September 2018

DevOps



Aim?

To reduce the time, cost and errors of software deployment, while maintaining compliance

Goal?

Of being more agile and responsive to business needs

How?

Defining state in code with configuration management and use automation to maintain state

NetOps



- NetOps has a similar aim to DevOps
 - i.e. being more responsive to business needs
- However, in networking, stability is critical
 - contradiction with the desire for agility
- For NetOps to be successful it must enable network management personnel to increase agility while ensuring compliance and reducing risk



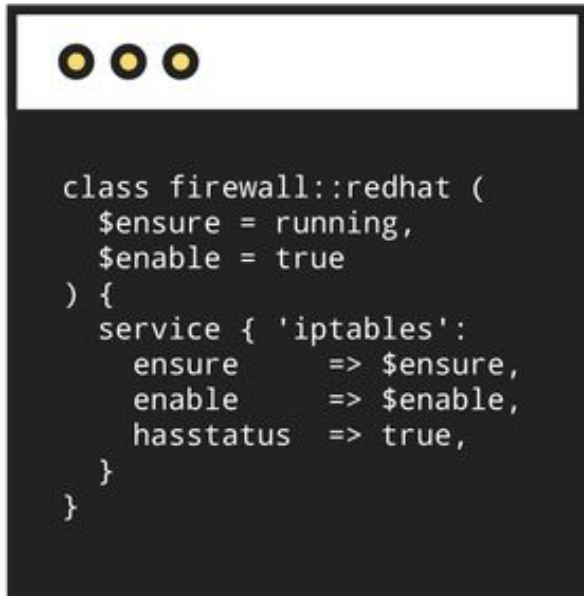
Puppet Overview

Who we are and what we do



Using a common language

Get a standard way to deliver & operate all of your software

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The code is a Puppet class definition for a firewall on Redhat systems. It includes a class 'firewall::redhat' with parameters for ensuring the service is running and enabled, and a service block for 'iptables' that inherits these parameters and sets the status to true.

```
class firewall::redhat (
  $ensure = running,
  $enable = true
) {
  service { 'iptables':
    ensure    => $ensure,
    enable    => $enable,
    hasstatus => true,
  }
}
```

- Define once with an easy-to-understand language
- Improve collaboration by unifying processes and tooling
- Get started quickly by choosing from existing modules, or create your own
- Open-source provides scale for building out content

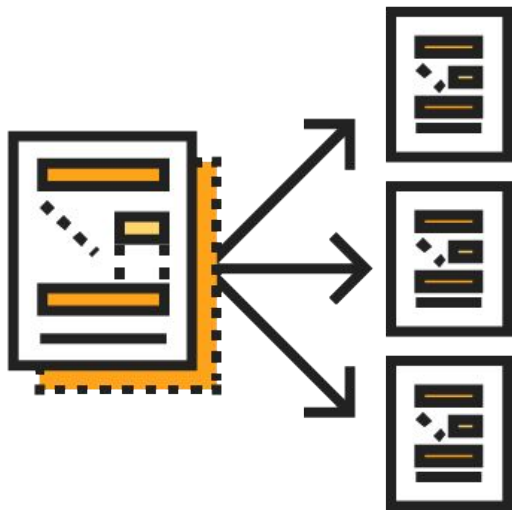
Infrastructure as Code

Describe the ideal environment with a simple, commonly understood language

```
building { 'home':  
  ensure      => 'clean',  
  front_door  => 'closed',  
  keys        => 'key_hook',  
  jacket      => 'closet',  
  floor       => 'vacuumed',  
  litter_box  => 'empty',  
  remote      => 'coffee_table',  
}
```

Control & enforce consistency across your devices

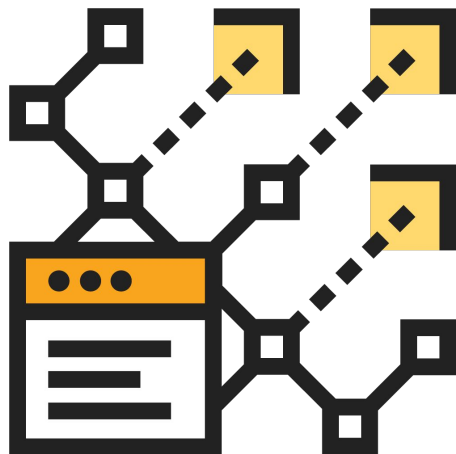
Make changes with confidence & deliver faster



- Orchestrate changes to infrastructure on-demand or on-schedule
- Simulate changes using no-op
- Continually enforce desired configurations
- Automatically remediate misconfigurations & unexpected changes
- Run ordered deployments based on dependencies you define

Simulation and no-op

Only change what you need to when you need to



- Puppet is idempotent
 - Config is only updated when it doesn't match the catalogue
- Simulation is possible and strongly advised
 - no-op: this is what will change if you run this command for real

Puppet Resources

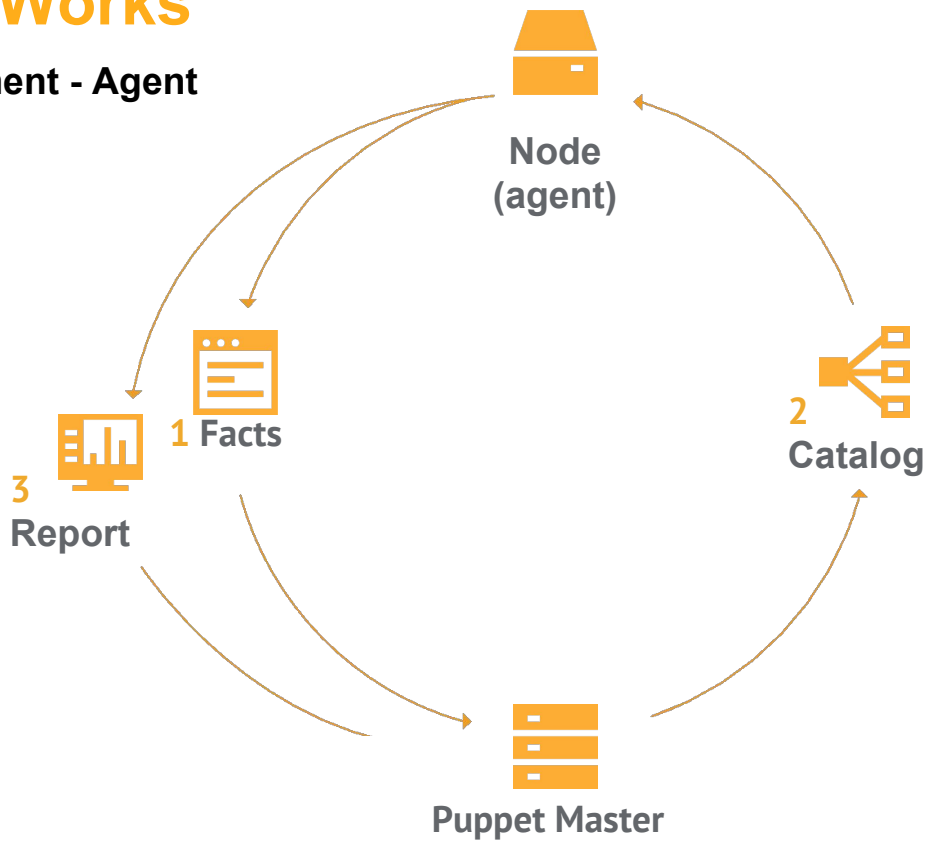
```
package { 'openssh-server':  
  ensure => installed,  
}  
  
file { '/etc/ssh/sshd_config':  
  source  => 'puppet:///modules/sshd/sshd_config',  
  owner   => 'root',  
  group   => 'root',  
  mode    => '0640',  
  notify  => Service['sshd'], # sshd restarts whenever this file is changed.  
  require => Package['openssh-server'],  
}  
  
service { 'sshd':  
  ensure  => running,  
  enable  => true,  
}
```

Puppet Resources: Cisco

```
banner { 'default':  
  motd => 'Hello, world!',  
}  
  
cisco_interface { 'ethernet1/1':  
  ensure          => 'present',  
  ipv4_address     => '192.168.1.1',  
  ipv4_netmask_length => '24',  
  mtu              => '1600',  
  shutdown         => false,  
  access_vlan      => 1,  
  switchport_mode  => disabled,  
}  
  
ios_config { $name:  
  command          => $command,  
  idempotent_regex => $regex,  
}
```

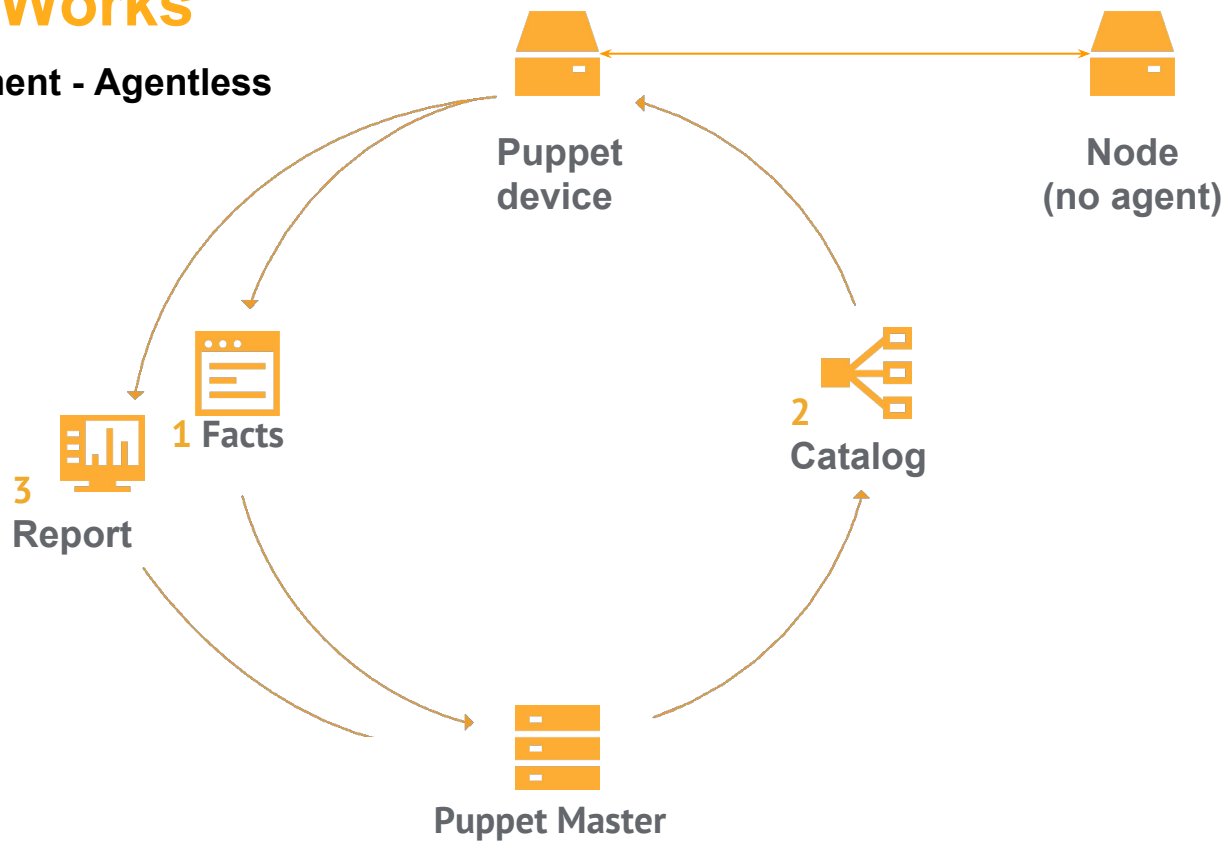
How Puppet Works

Continuous Enforcement - Agent



How Puppet Works

Continuous Enforcement - Agentless



Know the types of changes

Status values indicating what happened during a Puppet run



- Failure
- Corrective change
- Intentional change
- Corrective no-op
- Intentional no-op
- Skip

Puppet Enterprise Reports

Know when changes occur and why

nxos-local-1

 [View node graph](#)

 Run Puppet... [Why?](#)

Facts

Packages

Configuration

Variables

Reports

Groups

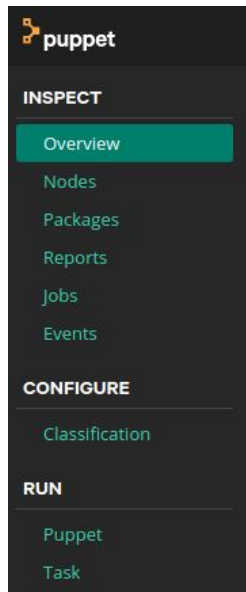
Activity

 [Export data](#)

	Reported at	No-op mode	Total resources	Correction applied	Failed	Changed	Unchanged	No-op	Skipped	Failed restarts	Config retrieval (sec)	Run time (sec)
✓	2018-01-05 00:08 Z	-	178	-	-	-	178	-	-	-	0.9	0.9
i	2018-01-05 00:07 Z	-	178	-	-	1	177	-	-	-	0.7	1.4
!	2018-01-05 00:04 Z	-	178	-	1	83	95	-	-	-	0.8	4.6
o	2018-01-03 23:36 Z	-	178	2	-	2	176	-	-	-	0.9	1.3
i	2018-01-03 23:34 Z	-	178	-	-	89	89	-	-	-	1.4	8.8




Know what you have

Gain situational awareness & understand exactly
what's happening across your software



350 [Nodes run in enforcement](#) ?

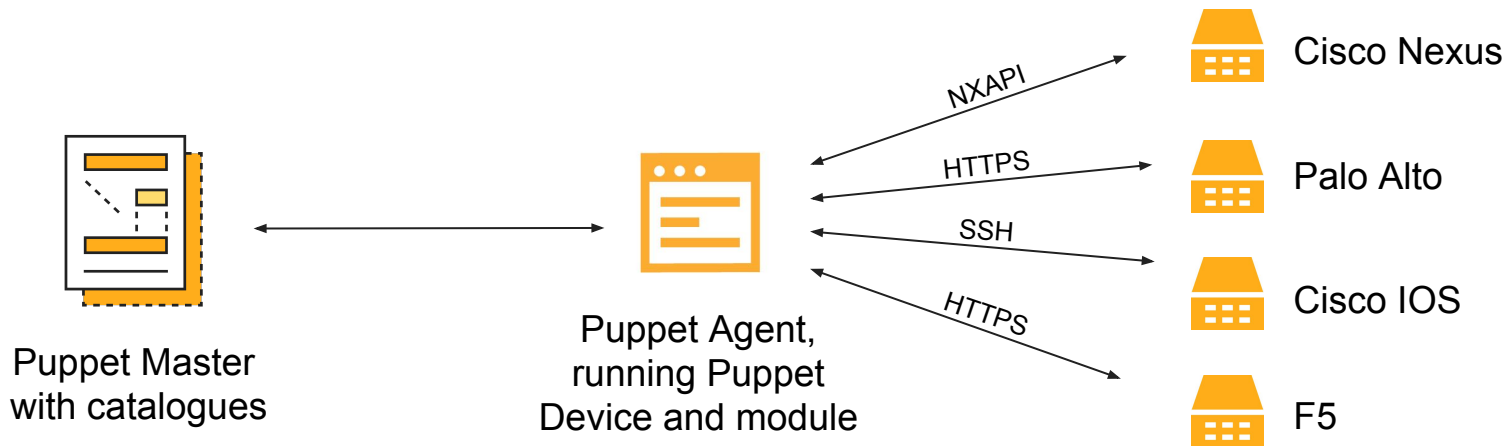
10 [with failures](#)
45 [with corrective changes](#)
115 [with intentional changes](#)
180 [unchanged](#)

Run status	Last report	No-op mode
	2018-01-03 23:41 Z	-
	2018-01-03 23:36 Z	-
	2018-01-03 23:26 Z	-
	2018-01-03 23:26 Z	-

- Monitor exactly what you have running across your data center & cloud
- View changes taking place in real-time and report on the cause of those changes
- Visualize dependencies across your infrastructure & apps to improve change success rate

Deployment Model

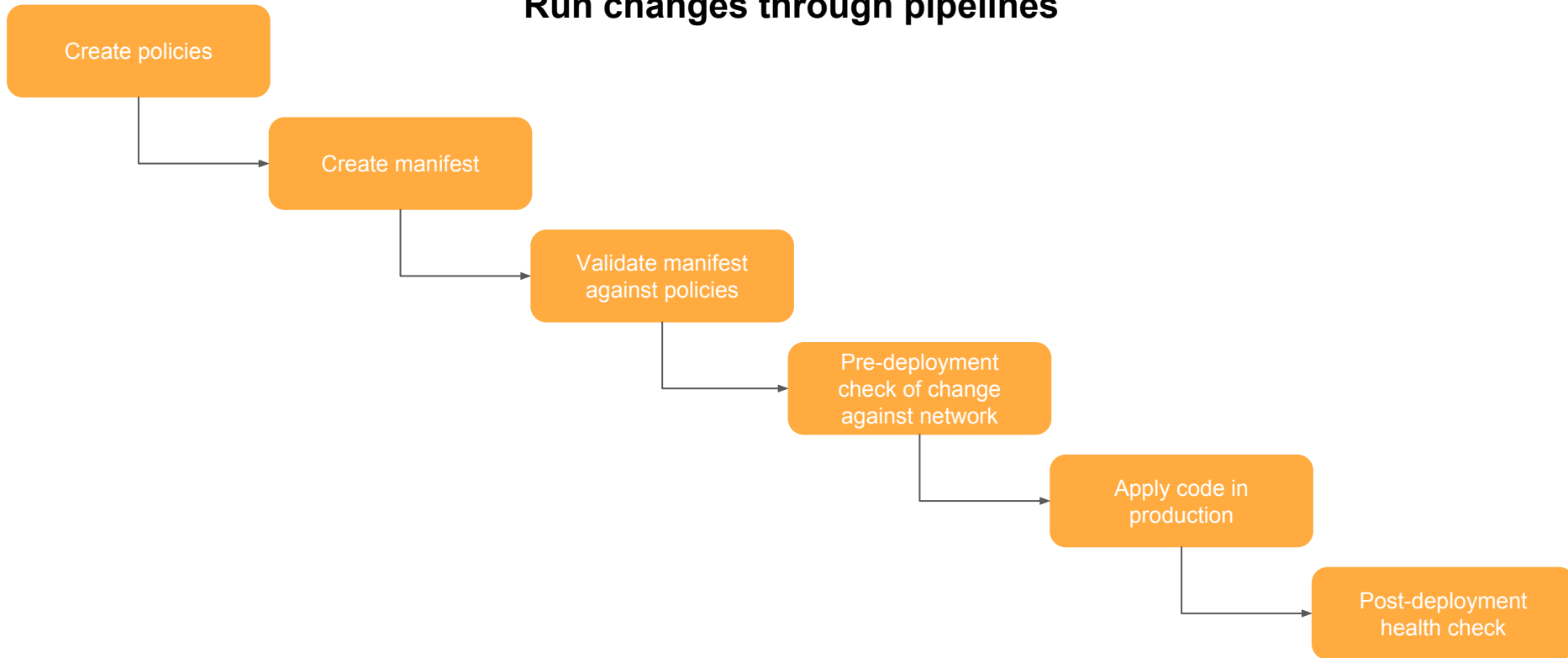
Perform multi-vendor device management at scale with a single language



Modules from: Cisco Nexus, Palo Alto, Cisco IOS, F5 Big-IP, Cisco ACI, Cisco Meraki, Netscaler, NetApp, Huawei, Arista, Cumulus, Lenovo CNOS

Pipeline concept: the future for network automation?

Run changes through pipelines





A repository of **5,831 modules** for Puppet
and Puppet Enterprise® IT automation software

[Publish a Module](#) [Sign Up](#) [Log In](#)

What do you want to automate?

Supported/Approved

Operating System

With Tasks?

Any ▾

Any ▾

Any ▾

Search

Time for a demo

Top S



Standard library of resources for Puppet modules.



catalog_preview

by: puppetlabs

Module providing catalog preview and migration features

[View all Supported modules](#)



conjur

by: cyberark

Register nodes as Conjur hosts and securely use secrets stored in Conjur

[View all Partner modules](#)

This module allows you to agentlessly manage Cisco Catalyst devices running IOS using Puppet. It provides a rich suite of types and providers to allow fine-grained control of your Catalyst devices with no agent required on the device. Check out the recent [blogpost](#) to learn how to quickly get up and running to manage your Catalyst devices.

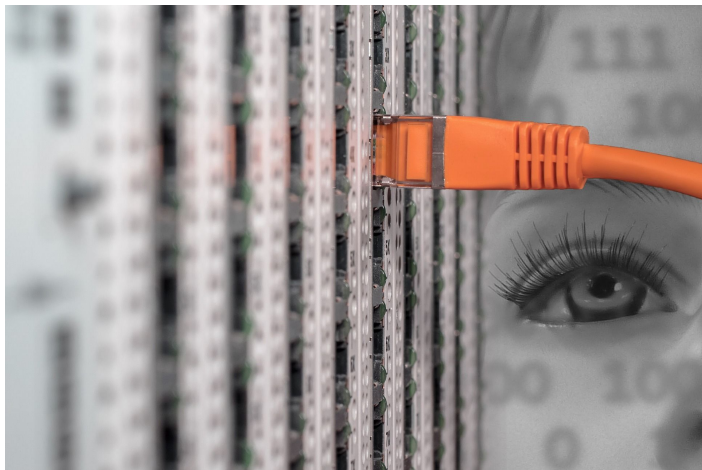
[Learn More](#)

NetOps Principles



- Automate - move away from the command line as much as possible
- Define state in code
- Manage compliance in code
- Use pipelines to run pre- and post-deployment checks
- Trust the tools
- Be open to change

Adopting NetOps



- Walk before running - take a single device type and try to automate common tasks
- Define policies and desired state in code
- Take a pipeline approach to test before deployment
- Use no-op to simulate before making the change
- Take an open-source approach
- Check out what other people are doing, like Netflix's Winston: <https://bit.ly/2phEgTe>

Thanks!

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