



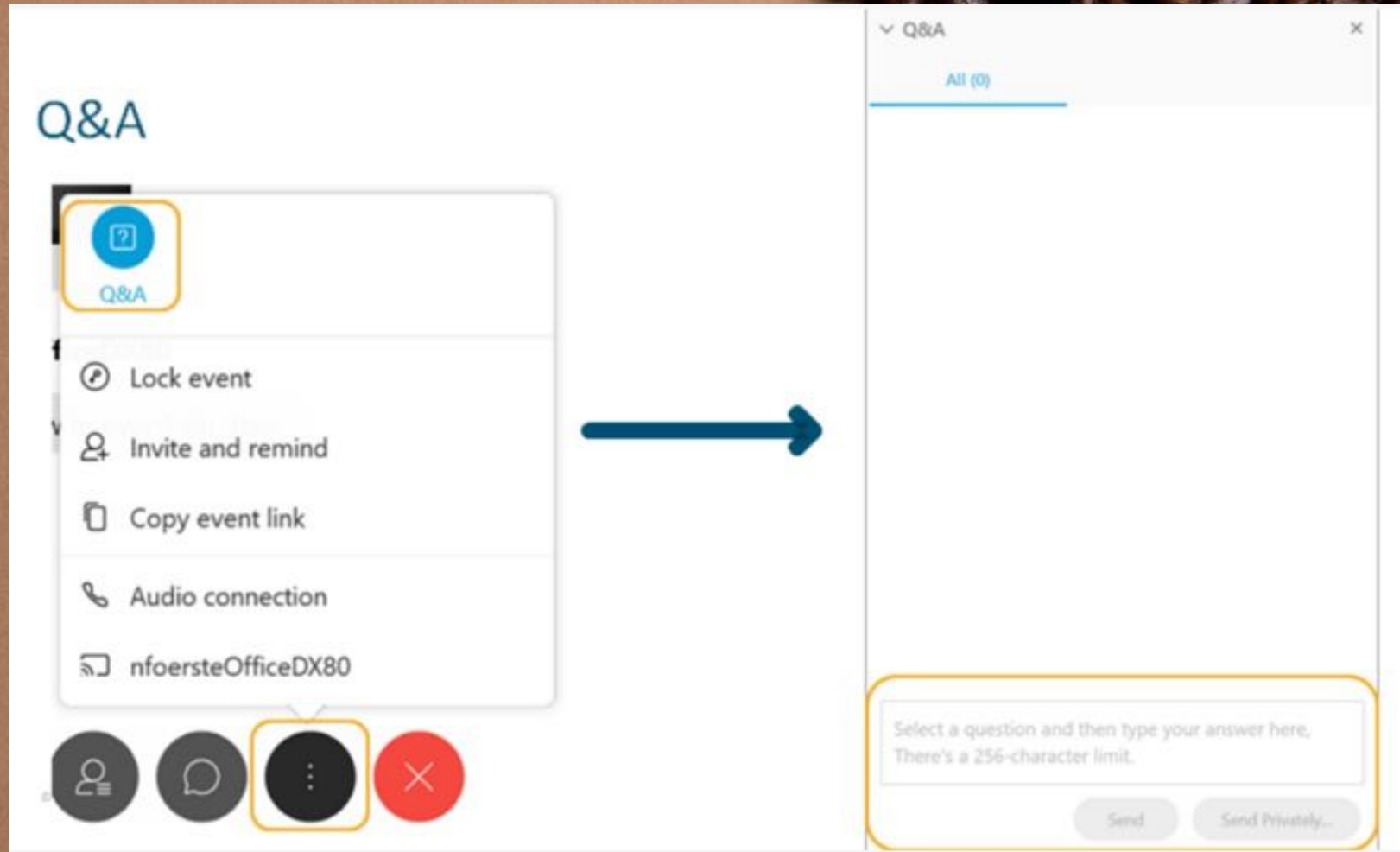
Wie funktioniert eigentlich NetDevOps?

Virtual Espresso Webinar

Mittwoch, 12. Januar 2022, 15:00 Uhr



👉 please utilise the Q&A function to get your question answered





The bridge to possible

Wie funktioniert eigentlich NetDevOps?

Marcel Neidinger

Software Solutions Engineer, EMEAR Systems Engineering

12th of January, 2022

A DevOps Recap

*“Progress is impossible
without change [...]”*



George Bernard Shaw
American Playwright

“Move fast and break things.”

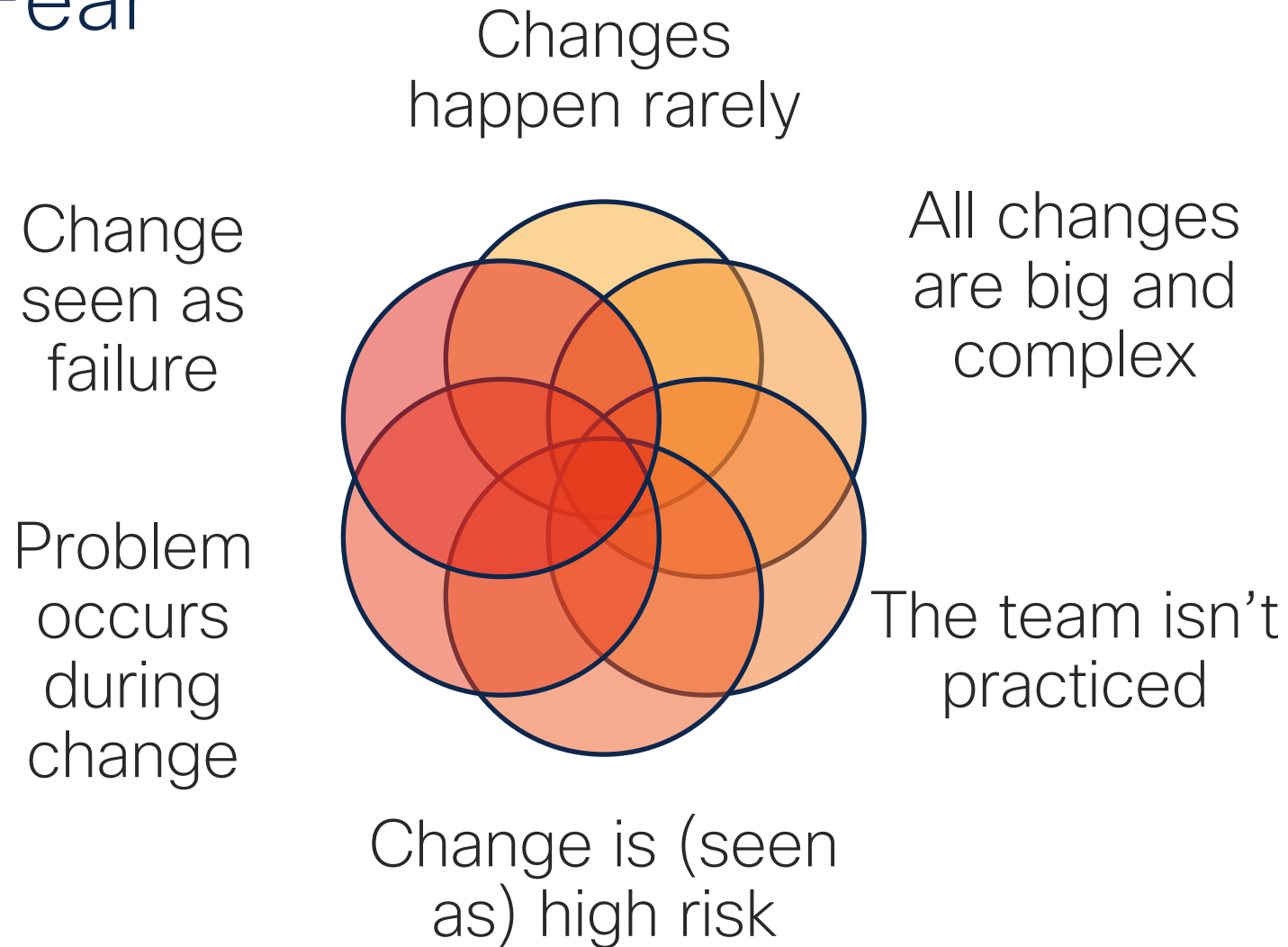


Mark Zuckerberg
Founder and CEO
Facebook Inc.

A person with a backpack stands on the edge of a rocky cliff, looking down at a device in their hands. The background features a vast, hazy landscape with distant mountains under a warm, golden sky, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall mood is contemplative and adventurous.

If you like your job
**Don't break
things.**

Culture of Fear





Are we the
first?

Software is the
same





*“A Software is a set of source code files
that together describe behaviour.*

*Changing a software means adding
changes to mission critical components
who's outage or failure can cost
millions”*

What problem does DevOps solve?



PLAN



CODE



BUILD



TEST



RELEASE



DEPLOY



OPERATE



MONITOR

The teams



Business



Development

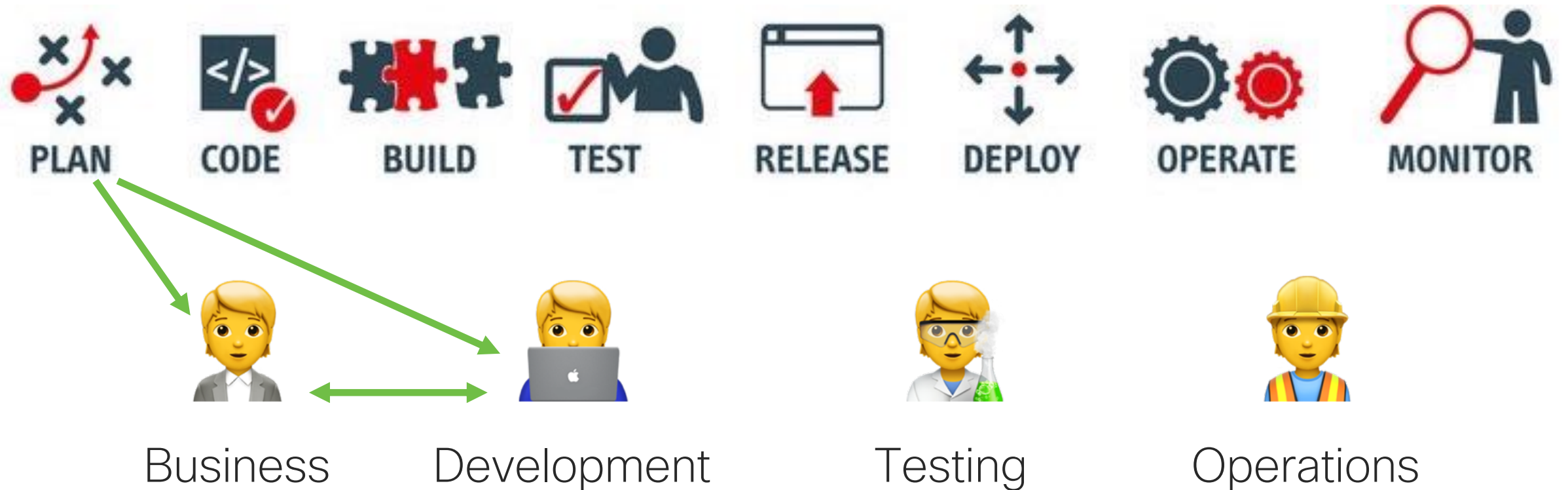


Testing

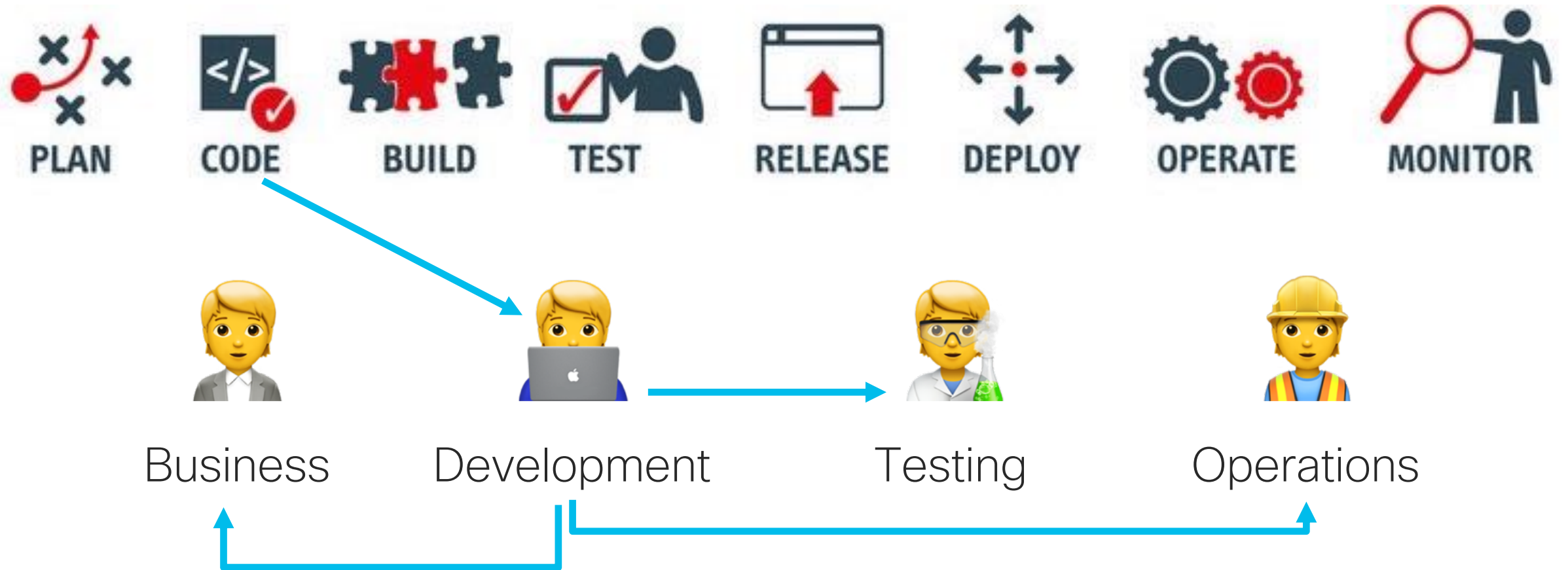


Operations

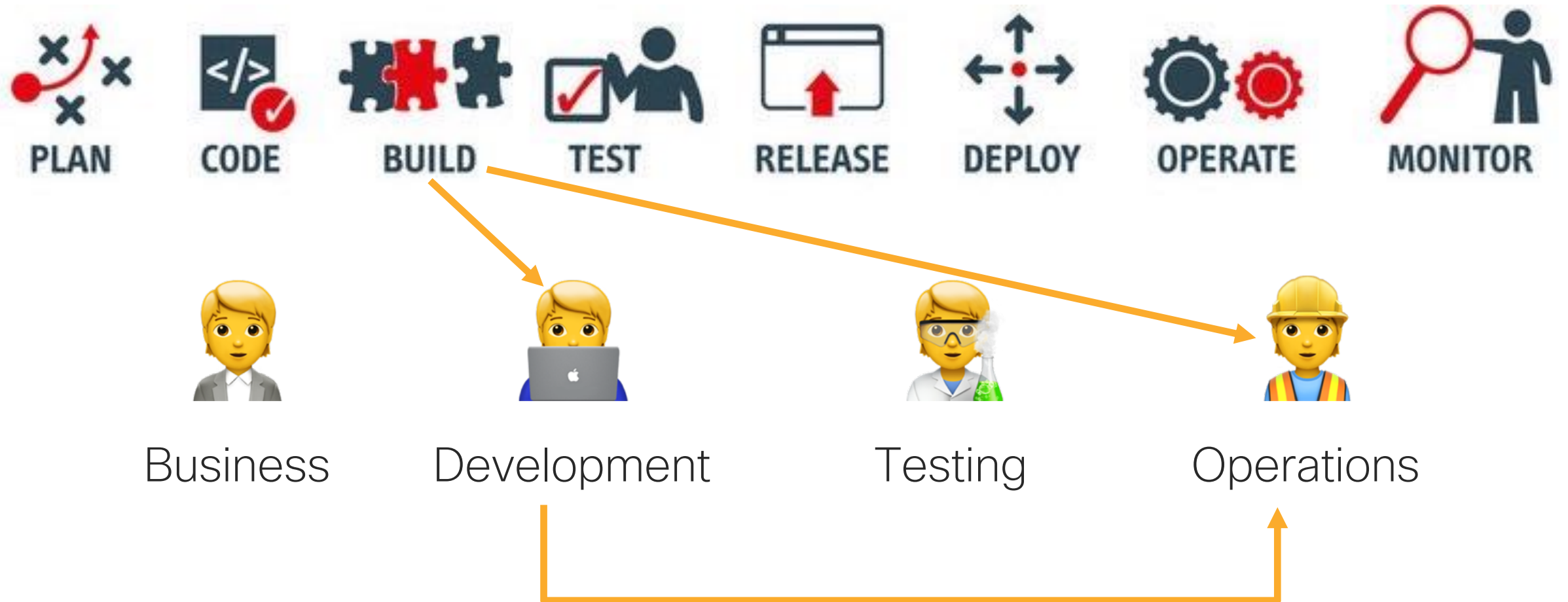
Plan



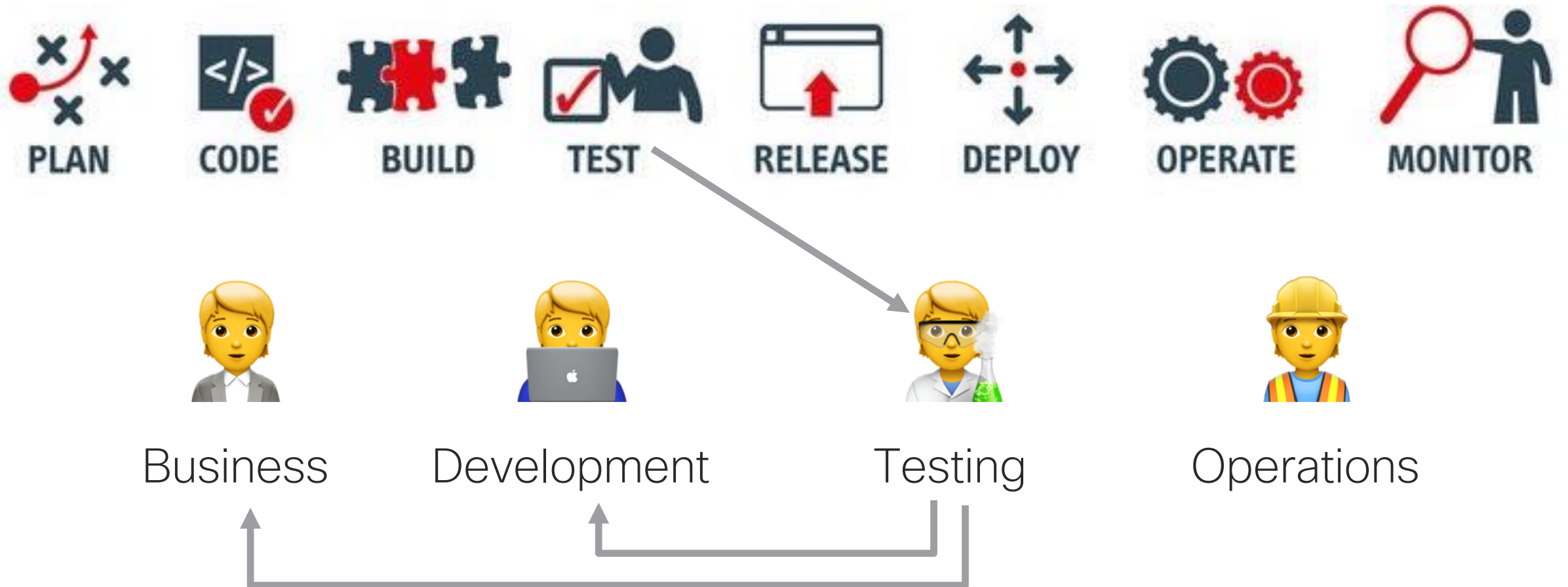
Development



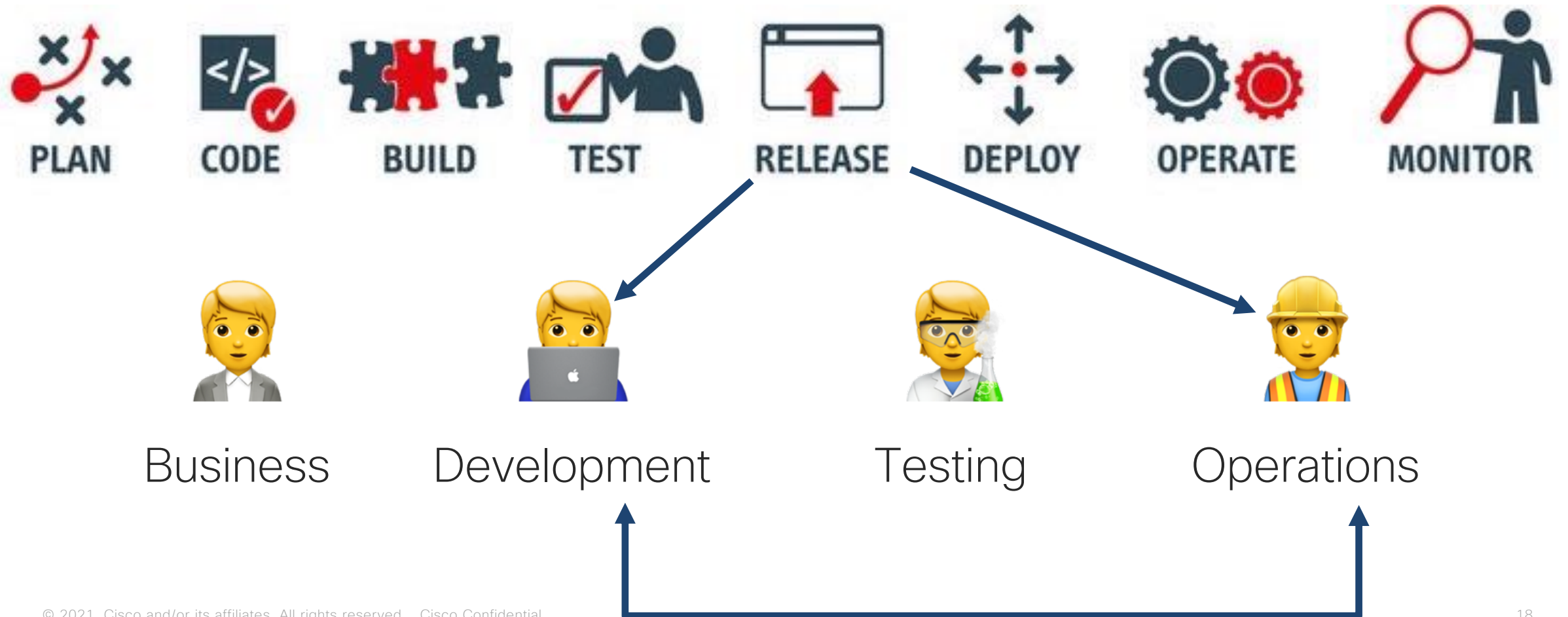
Build



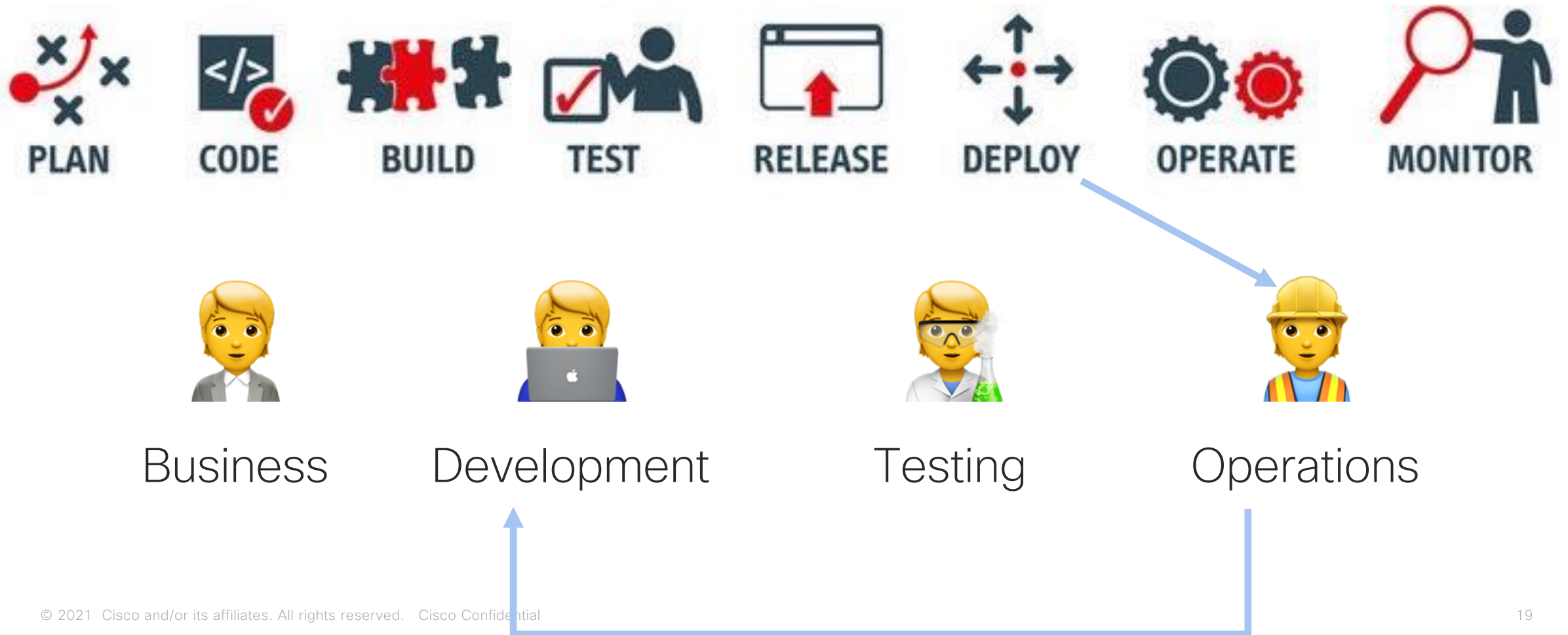
Test



Release



Deploy



Operate



Business



Development



Testing

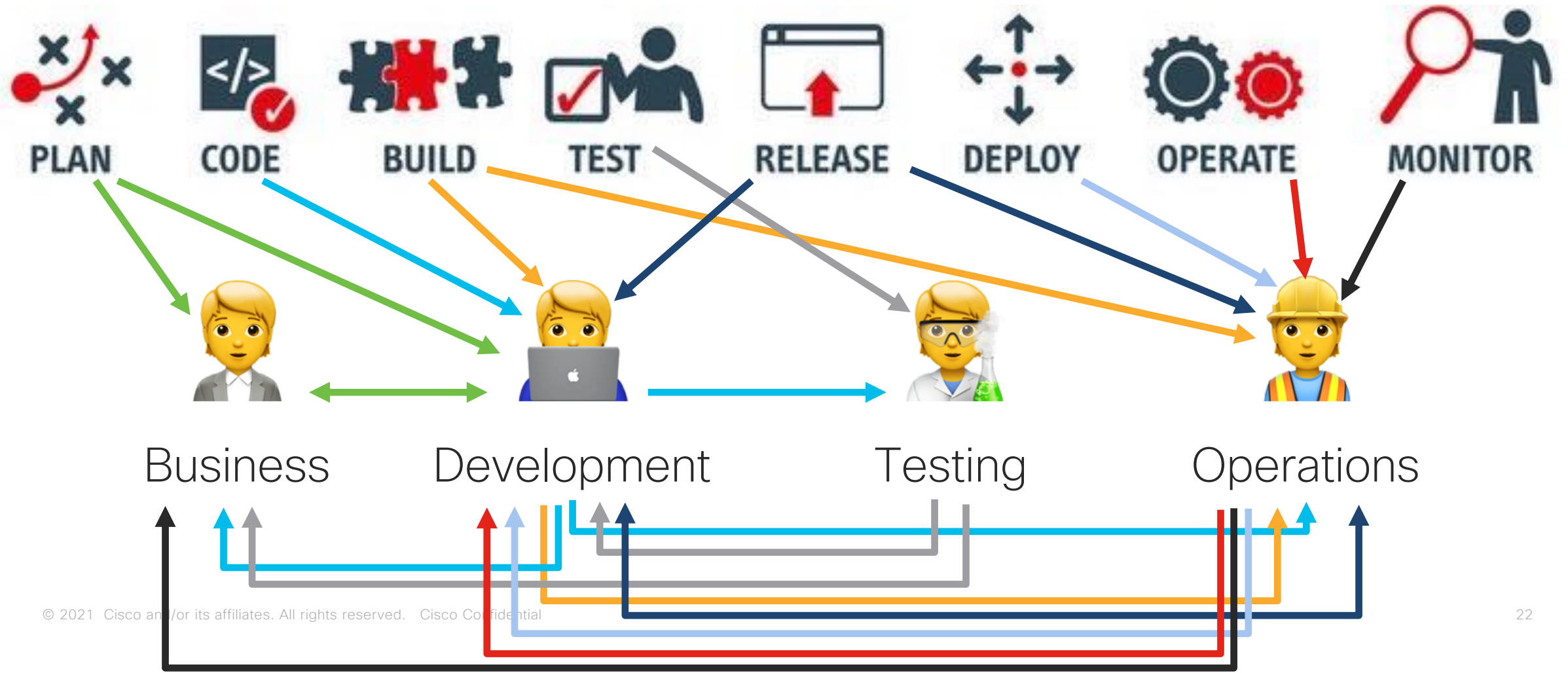


Operations

Monitor



Let's put all these connections together



Different team culture

Different workflows

Different 'language'

Different deliverables



Business



Development



Testing



Operations

Different tools

Different metrics

Different priorities

Different targets



50.000.000

deploys across all services *



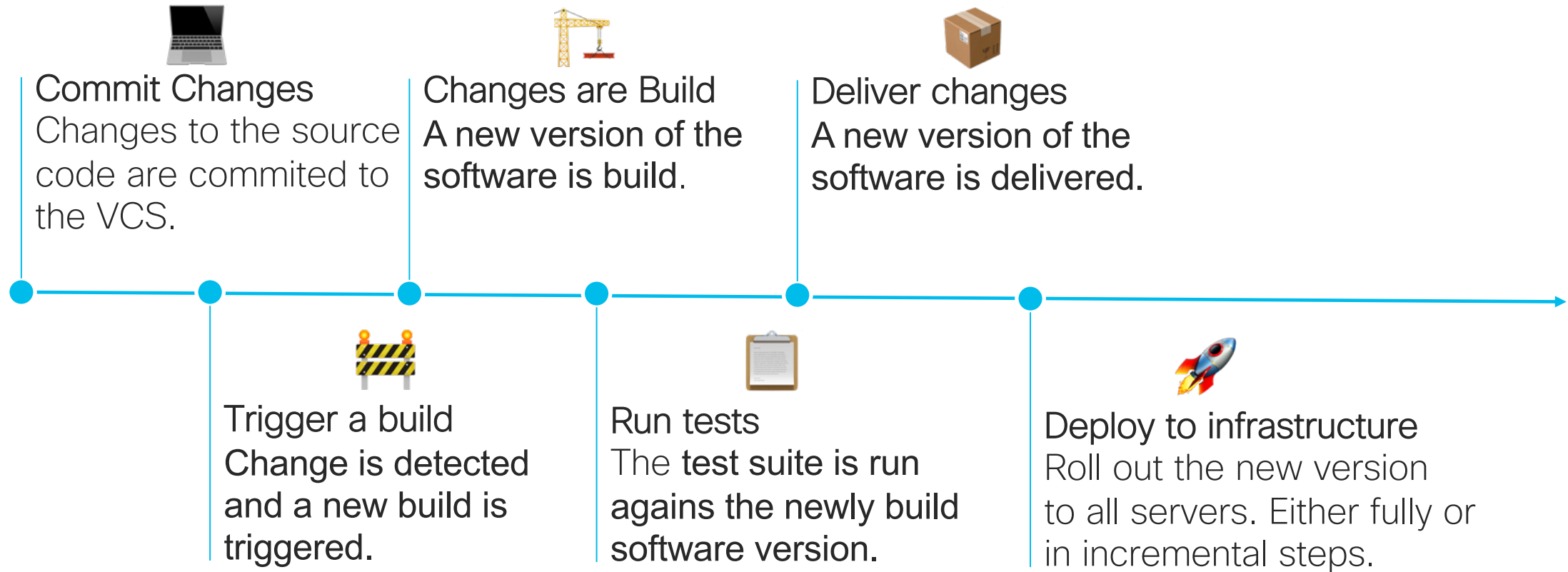
**1.5
per Second**

CI/CD

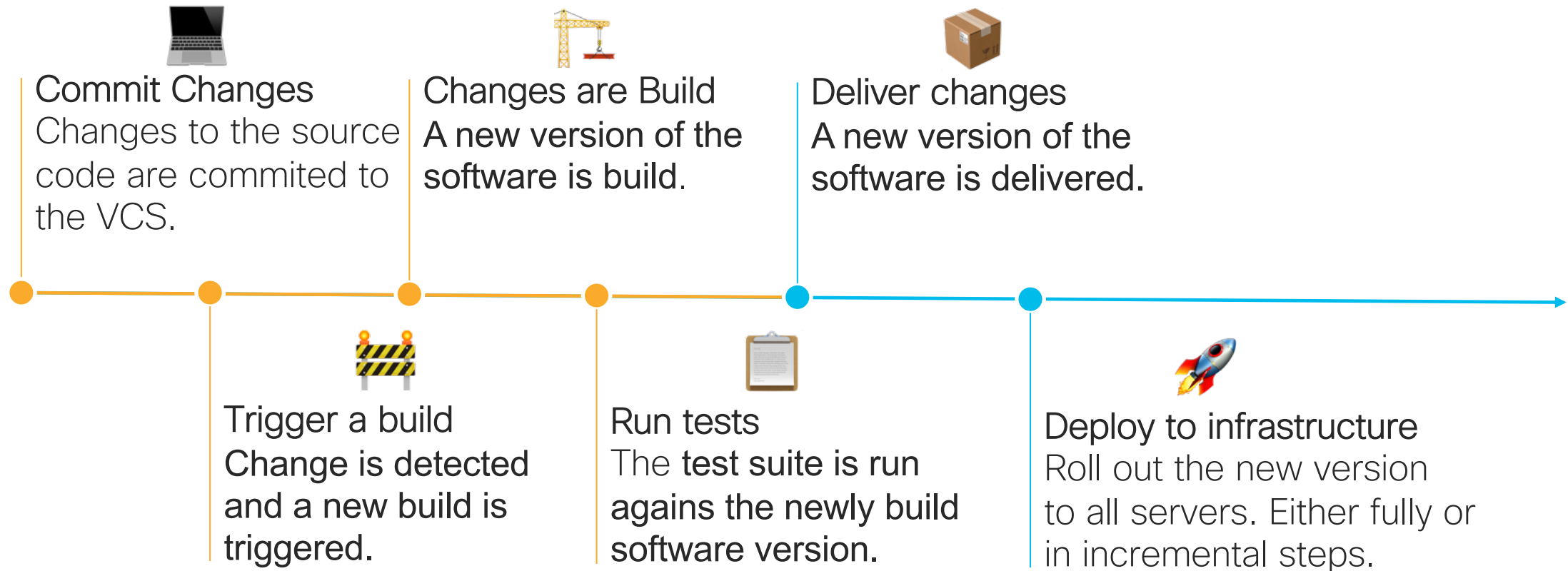
Continuous Integration

Continuous Delivery

A CI/CD Pipeline

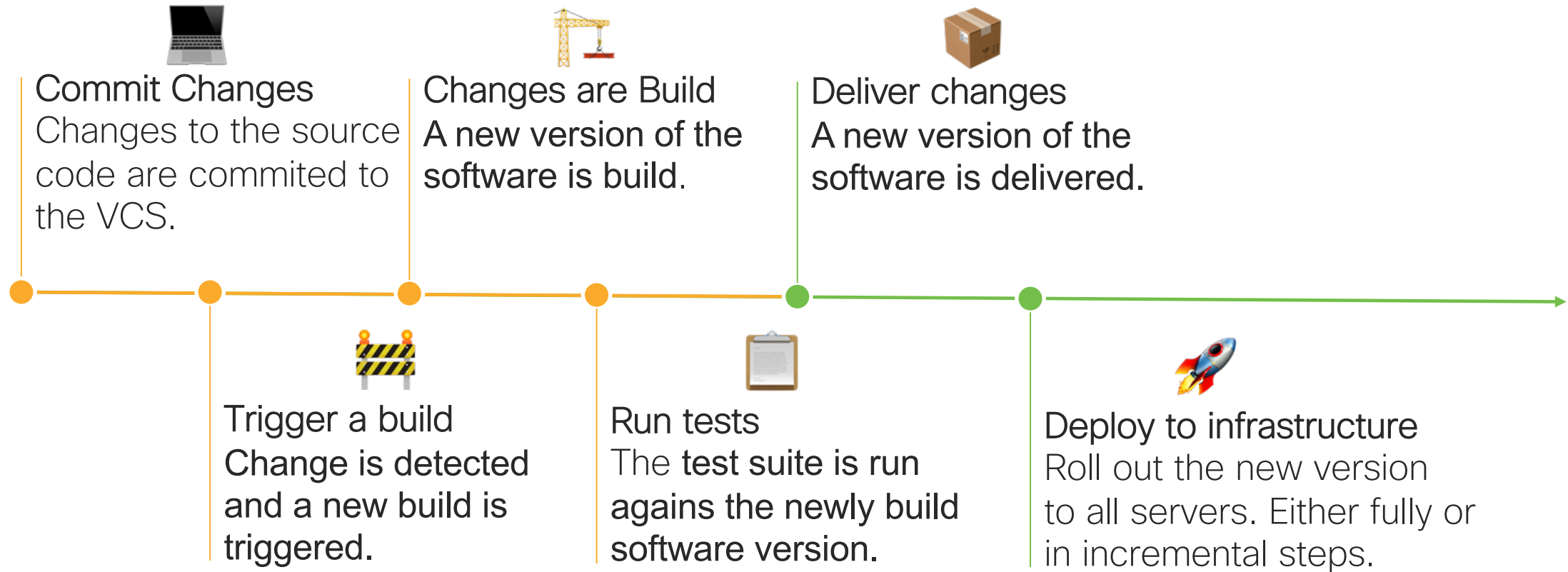


A CI/CD Pipeline

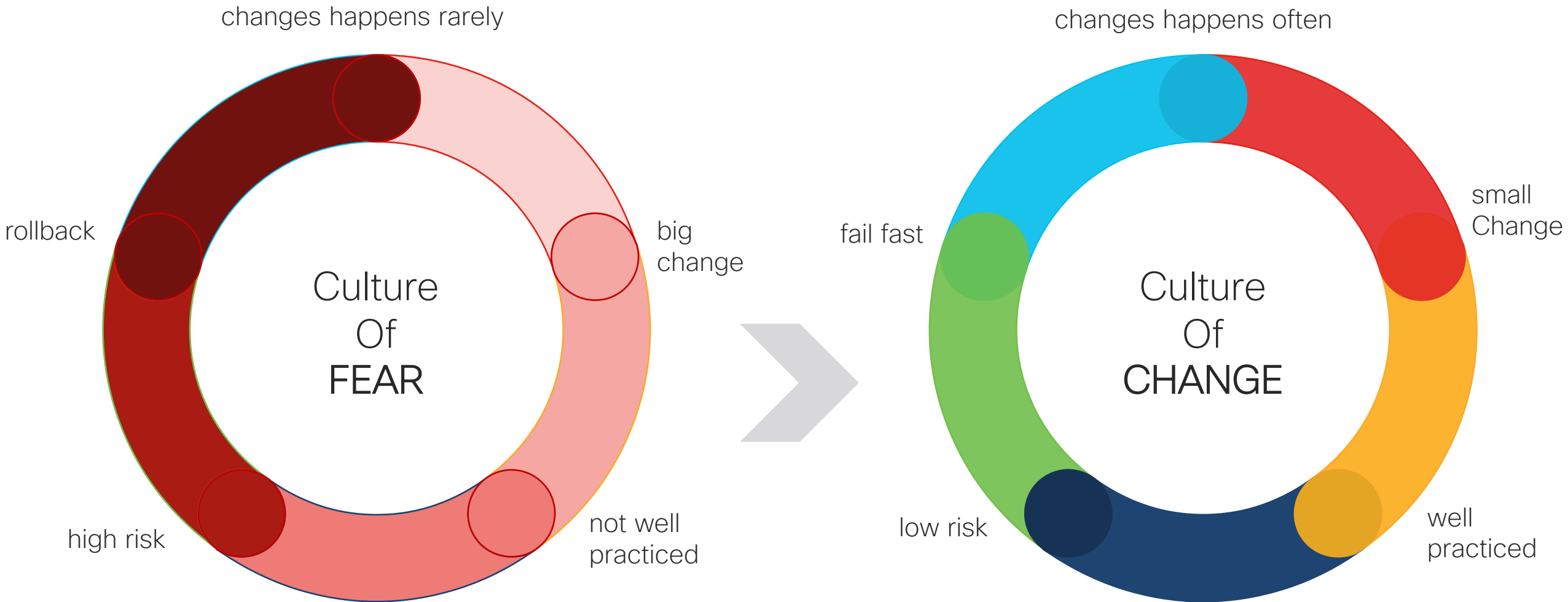


A CI/CD Pipeline

- Continuous Integration
- Continuous Delivery



Mindset Change





“DevOps is a set of practices that combines software development (Dev) and IT operations (Ops).

It aims to shorten systems development life cycle and provide continuous delivery with high software quality.

From DevOps to NetDevOps



*“A Software is a set of source code files
that together describe behaviour.*

*Changing a software means adding
changes to mission critical components
who's outage or failure can cost
millions”*



“A Network Configuration ~~Software~~ is a set of ~~source code~~ files that together describe behaviour.

Changing a Network ~~software~~ means adding changes to mission critical components who's **outage** or **failure** can cost **millions**”

*“NetDevOps brings the
**culture, technical
methods, strategies, and
best practices** of DevOps
to Networking”*



Hank Preston
Network Programmability Evangelist
Cisco DevNet

Harder to push updates

Harder to “spin up” version for testing

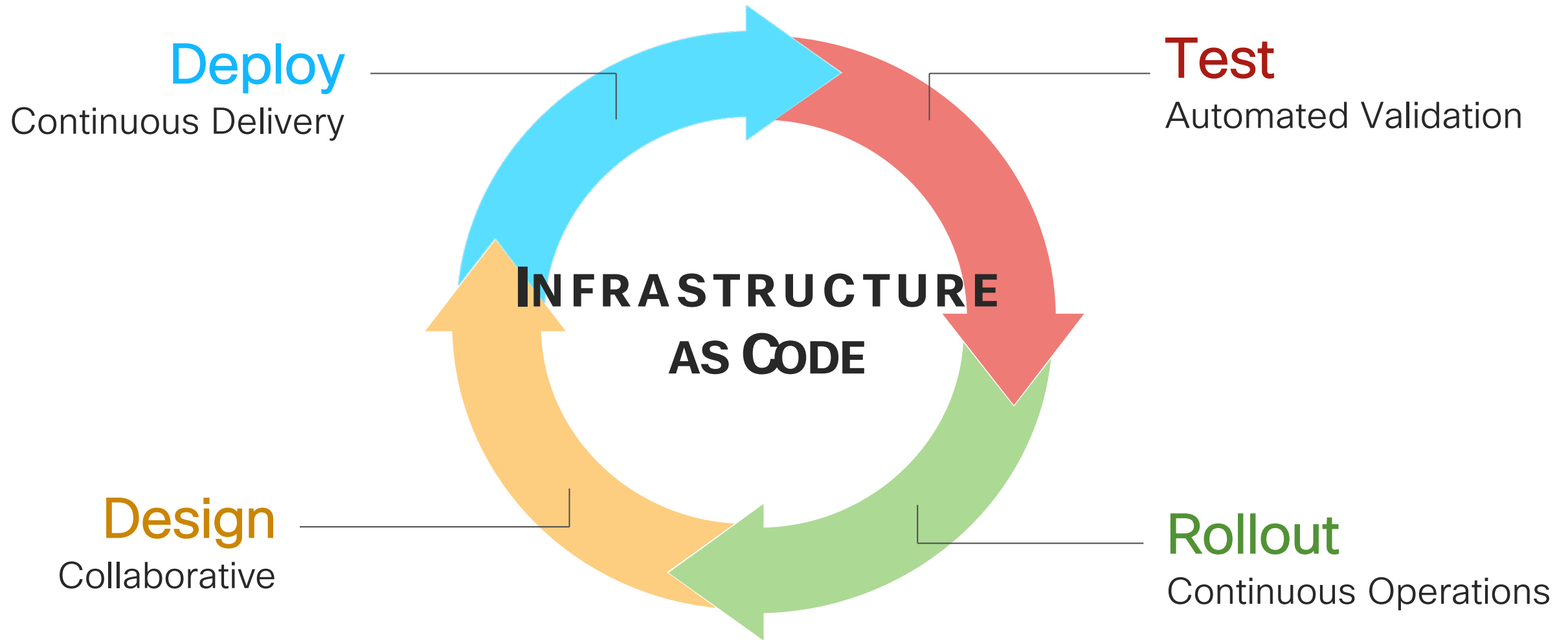
Infrastructure *is not equal to* Code

Harder to define changes

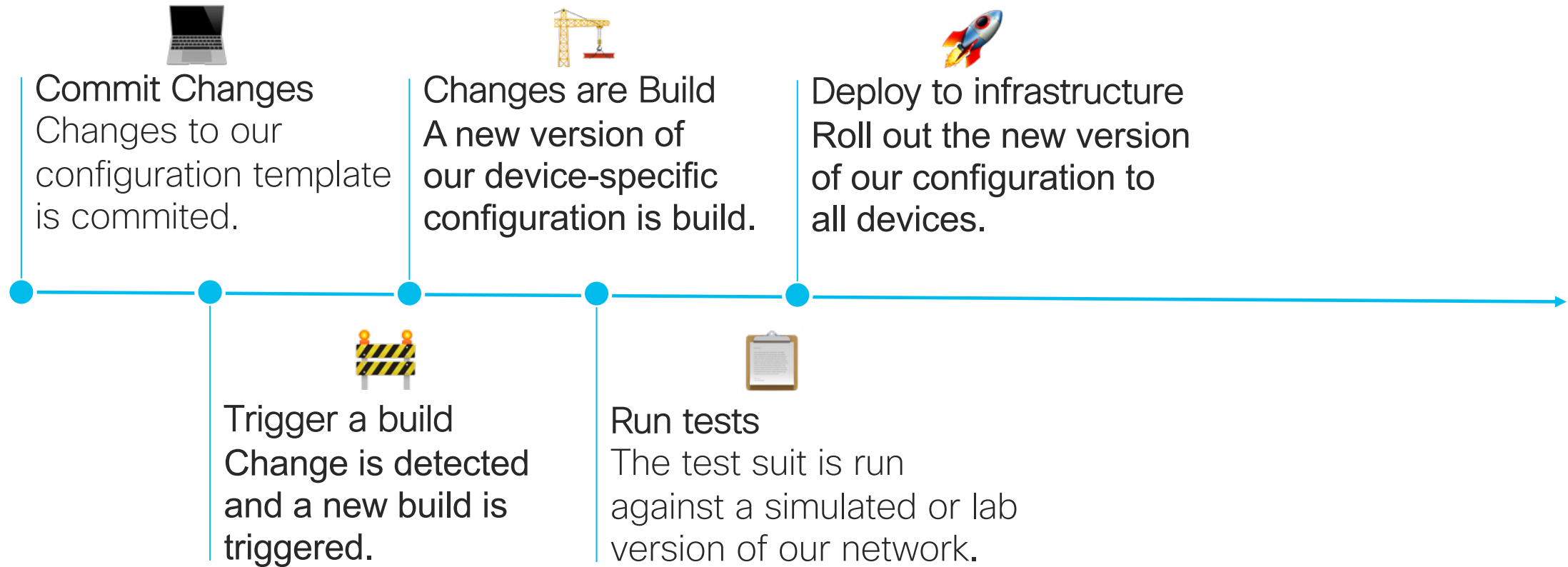
Harder to test without device access

Infrastructure *as* Code

What is NetDevOps then?

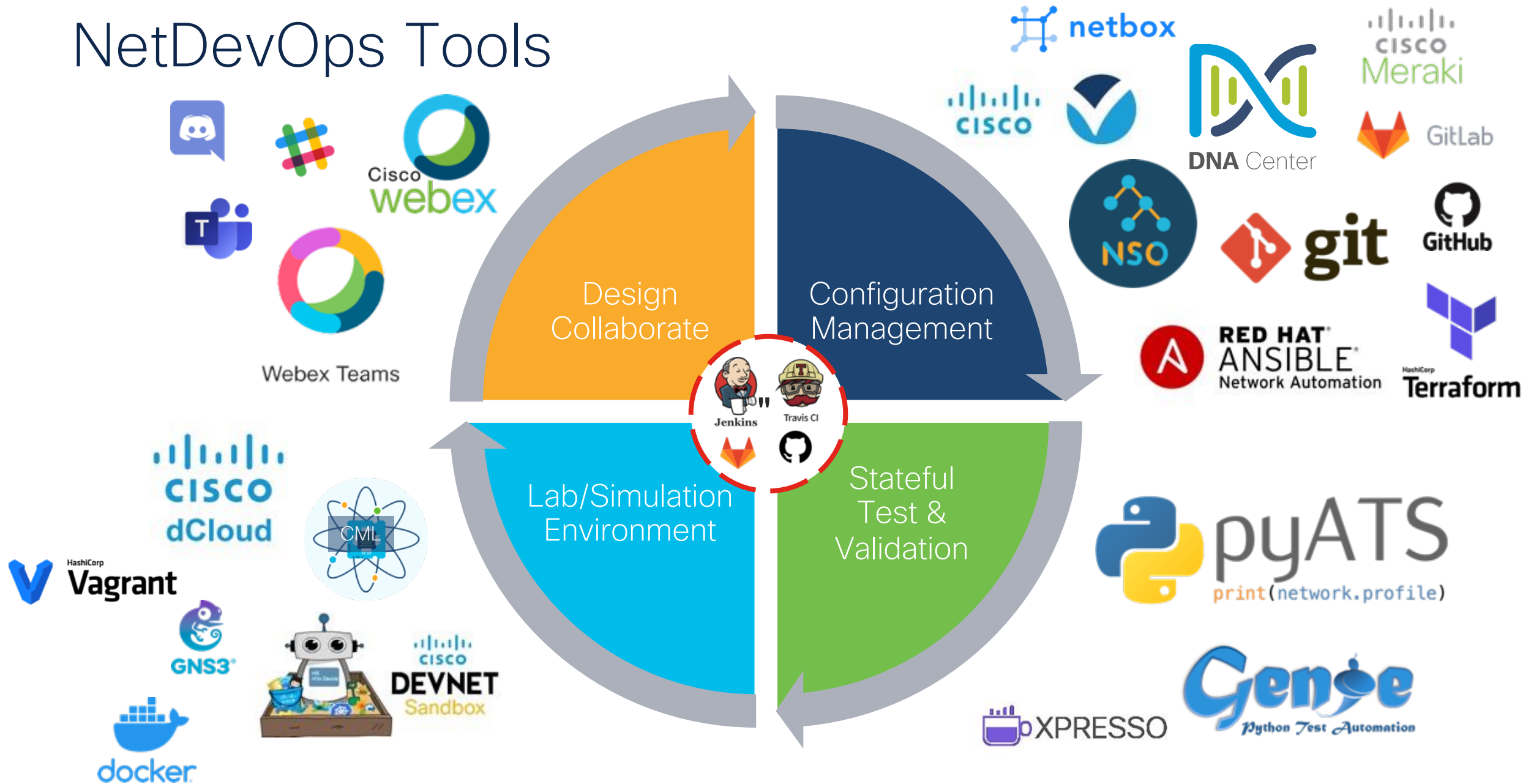


Adopting the CI/CD Pipeline for NetDevOps



An Overview of our Tools

NetDevOps Tools



The diagram illustrates the DevOps lifecycle as a continuous loop, divided into four quadrants: PLAN, BUILD, DEPLOY, and OPERATE. A central blue band runs diagonally across the loop, labeled 'CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK'. The left side of the loop is labeled 'REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION' and the right side is labeled 'REAL-TIME COMMUNICATION'. Various DevOps tools are mapped to different stages of the cycle.

- PLAN:** Tools include Asana, Jira, Lucidchart, Planio, Wrike, and Office.
- BUILD:** Tools include GitHub, Jenkins, Docker, Kubernetes, Sonatype, and Visual Studio Team Foundation Server.
- DEPLOY:** Tools include AWS, Azure, Heroku, Puppet, Chef, and Rackspace.
- OPERATE:** Tools include PagerDuty, Slack, Nagios, Splunk, Loggly, Zabbix, and Dynatrace.

The central feedback loop is supported by tools like Salesforce and Split.



Commit Changes





Build Changes

NETM&KO



ANSIBLE





Trigger a build

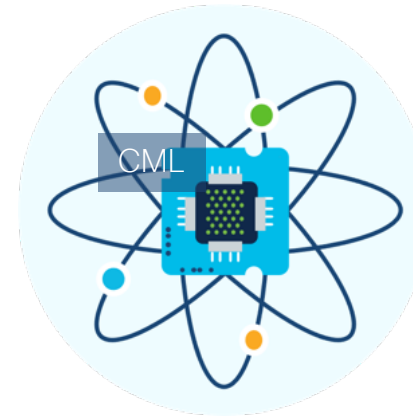




Changes are build



Run Tests





Deploy to Infrastructure



Designing our NetDevOps pipeline



Implement a change to our configuration template

- Write a change to our jinja2 template
- Test generated config locally



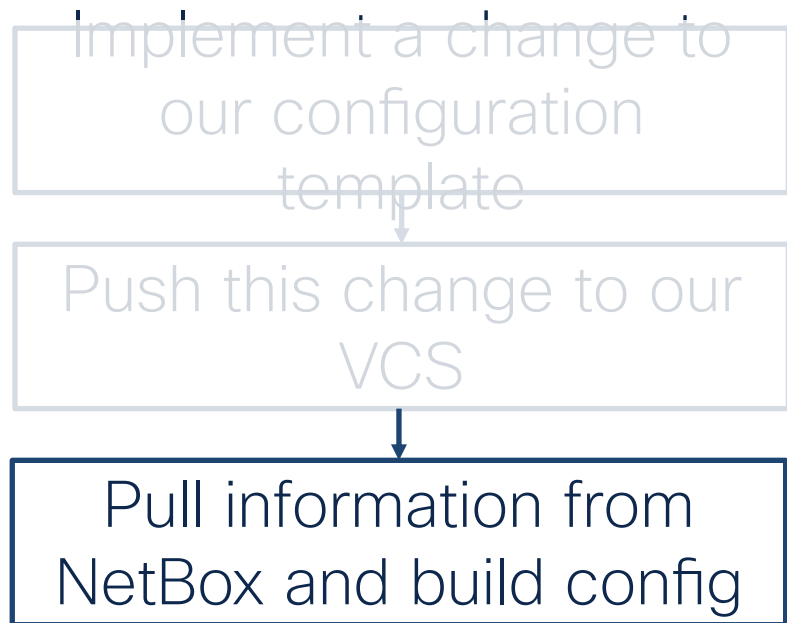
Implement a change to
our configuration
template



Push this change to our
VCS and trigger build

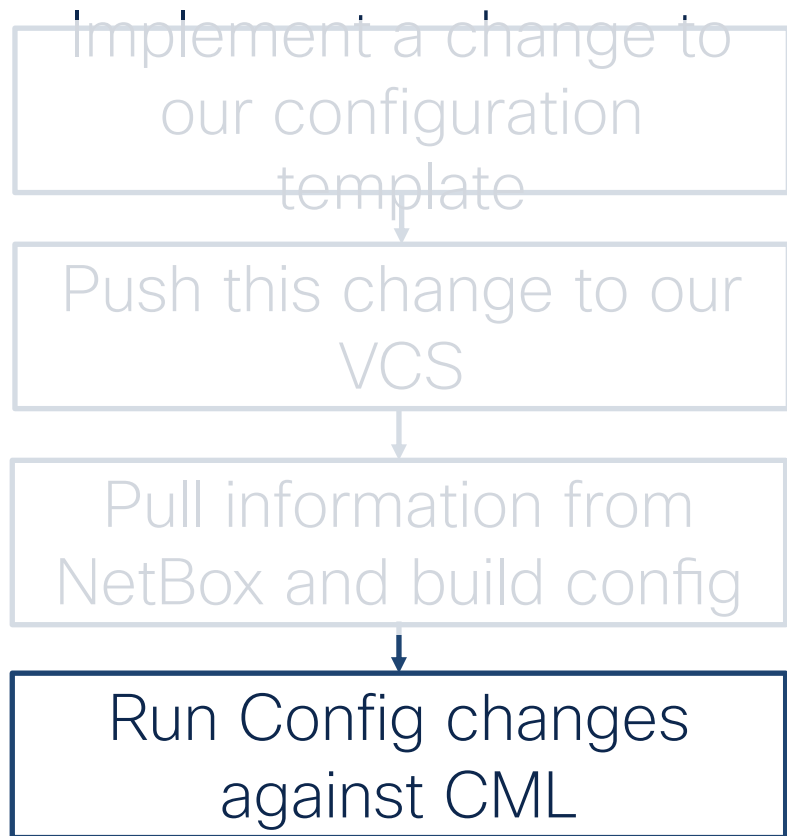
- Push our changed config template to git
- Use gitlab CI/CD runner to trigger build after commit
- Pipeline is specified in **.gitlab-ci.yml**





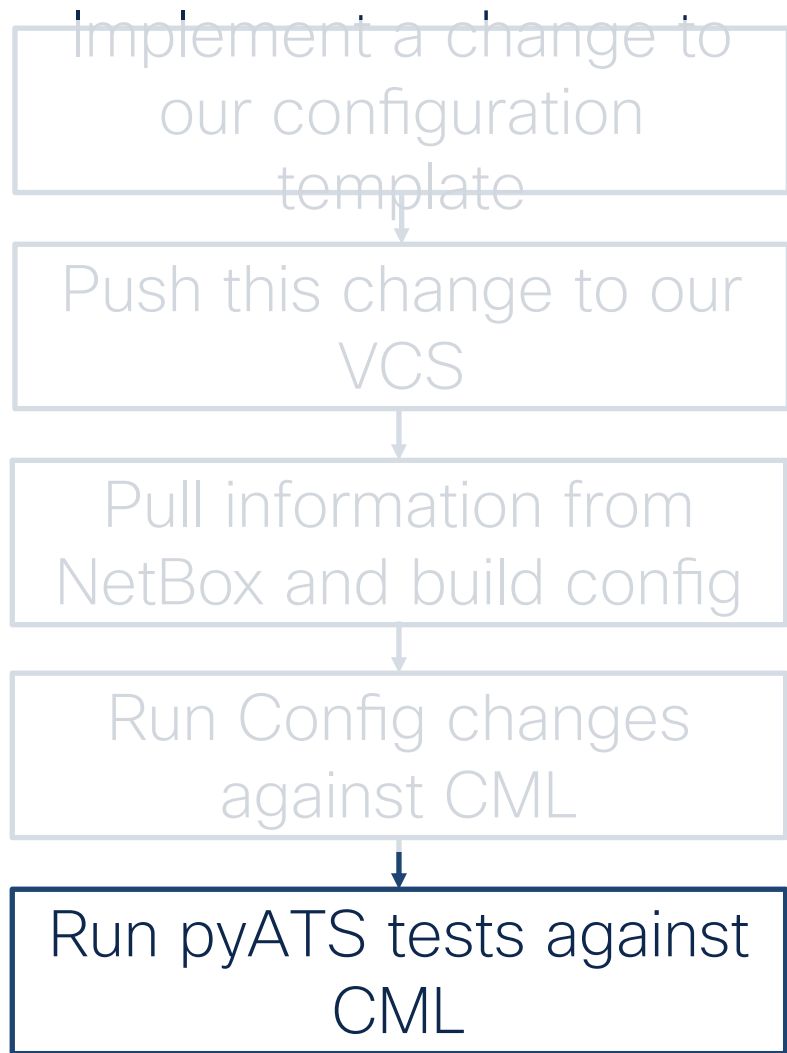
- Pipeline compiles templates
- Device-specific context is retrieved from NetBox
- Config is rendered using context from NetBox





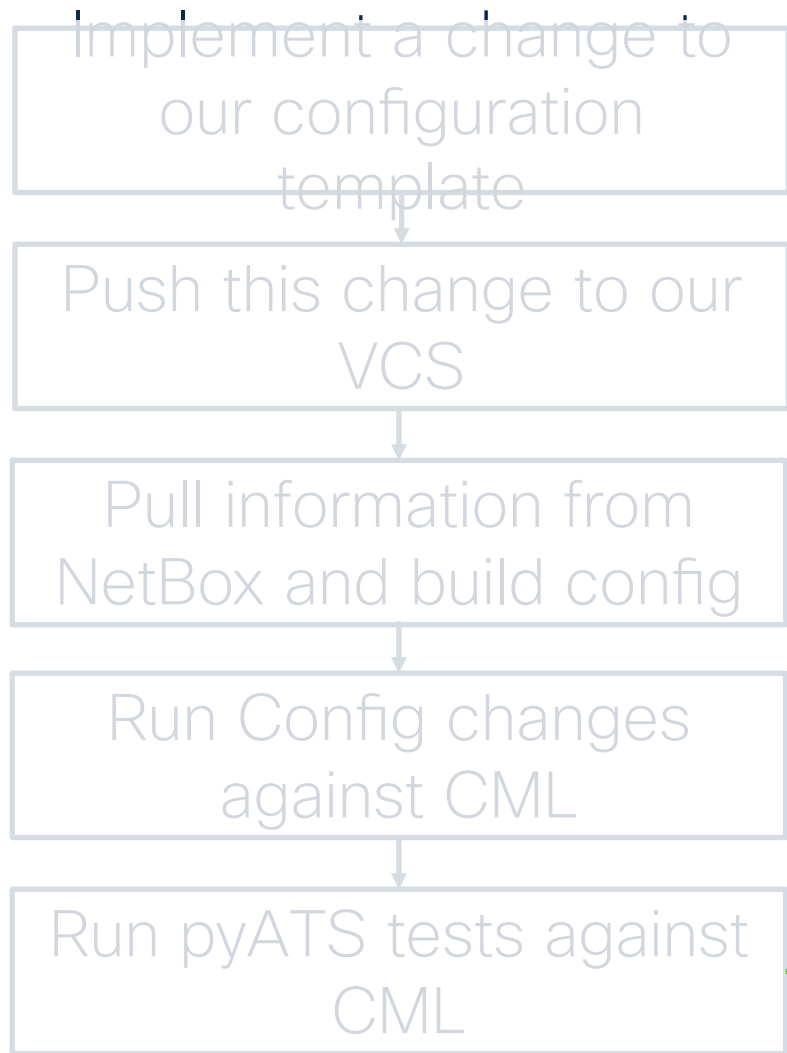
- Configure new testing lab in CML (using API)
- Configuration changes are applied to virtualized lab





- Retrieve testbed from CML API
- pyATS tests are run against the CML-based simulated environment using testbed

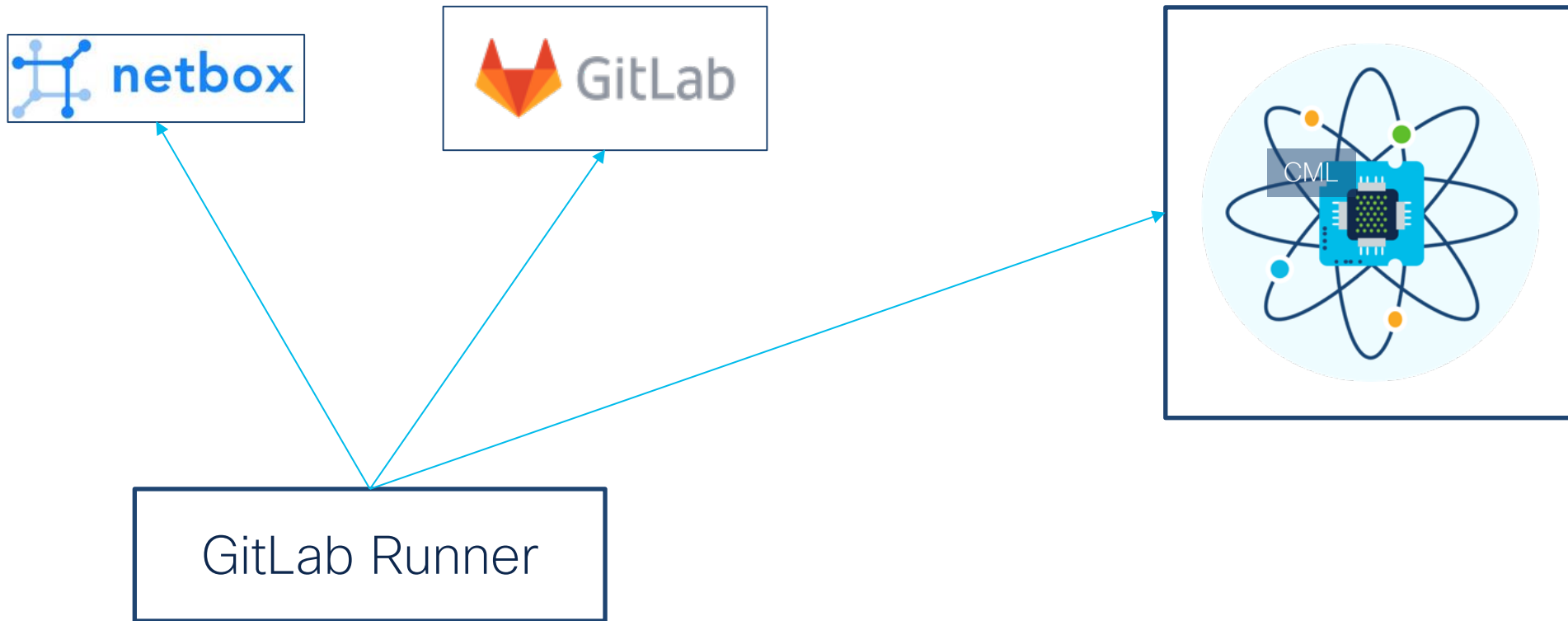




- Generate production testbed from NetBox
- Run pyATS changes against production testbed



How does this look like in practice?



Lab Guide

<https://github.com/sQu4rks/netdevops-pipeline-lab/>

Fragen?



OUTLOOK Upcoming Virtual Espresso

- Blog:
<https://gblogs.cisco.com/ch-de/tag/virtual-espresso/>
- Topics:
 - 26.01.2022: Automation X für X-Domain Automation und Analytics
 - 09.02.2022: ThousandEyes
 - 23.02.2022: Netzwerk Trends in der hybriden Arbeitswelt
 - 09.03.2022: Switching Innovations
 - 23.03.2022: WiFi Innovations

dankä villmal
grazie mille
merci beaucoup
grazia fitg
thank you

