



You make **possible**



Introduction to Automating ACI with Ansible

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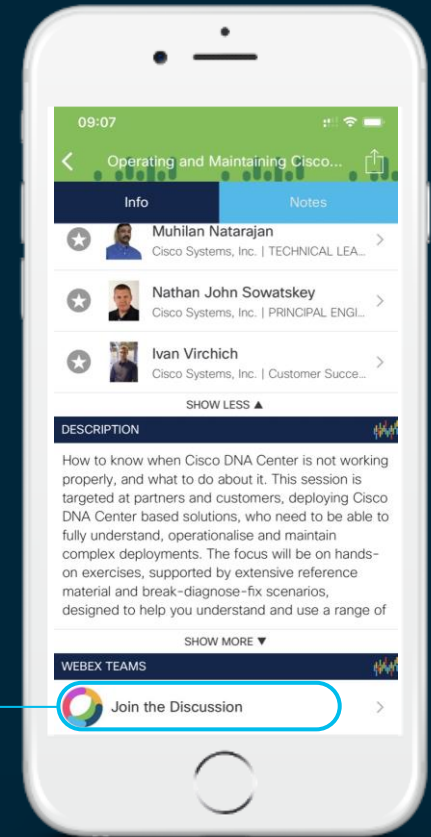
Cisco Webex Teams

Questions?

Use Cisco Webex Teams to chat with the speaker after the session

How

- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Events Mobile App
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install Webex Teams or go directly to the team space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the team space



Agenda

- Introduction – What is Automation?
- Overview of Ansible
- Automating ACI with Playbooks
- ACI REST module

Introduction – What is Automation?

Why automation with ACI?

- GUI Point-and-click for configuration – one at a time
- Repetitive Tasks
- Does not scale when deploying large configurations

The 'Create Tenant' form is a multi-step configuration window. It includes fields for Name (TEST), Alias, Description (optional), Tags (with a dropdown menu), and GUID. Below these are sections for Provider (GLSD) and Account Name. There are also sections for Monitoring Policy (select a value) and Security Domains (with Name and Description sub-fields). At the bottom, there is a VRF Name field (TEST-VRF) and a checkbox for 'Take me to this tenant when I click Next'. The form has 'Cancel' and 'Submit' buttons at the bottom right.

The 'Create Bridge Domain' form is a multi-step configuration window. It includes fields for Name (TEST-BD), Alias, and Description (optional). The Type is set to 'Vrf'. Below this are sections for VRF (TEST-VRF), Forwarding (Optimize), Endpoint Retention Policy (select a value), and IGMP Snooping Policy (select a value). The form has 'Previous', 'Cancel', and 'Next' buttons at the bottom right.

The 'Create Subnet' form is a multi-step configuration window. It includes a Gateway IP field (10.10.10.1/24) and a sub-section for 'Specify the Subnet Identity' with checkboxes for 'Treat as virtual IP address', 'Make this IP address primary', and 'Scope' (Private to VRF, Advertised Externally, Shared between VRFs). There is also a 'Description' field. Below this is a 'Subnet Control' section with checkboxes for 'No Default SVI Gateway' and 'Quarier IP'. At the bottom, there are 'L3 Out for Route Profile' and 'Route Profile' dropdown menus, and a 'No IFA Profile policy' section. The form has 'Cancel' and 'OK' buttons at the bottom right.

Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

Create Tenant ? ✕

Specify tenant details

Name:

Alias:

Description:

Tags:
enter tags separated by comma

GUID:

Provider	GUID	Account Name
----------	------	--------------

Monitoring Policy:

Security Domains:

Name	Description
------	-------------

VRF Name:

Take me to this tenant when I click refresh

Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays the APIC GUI configuration interface, divided into two main sections: 'Create Tenant' and 'Create VRF'.

Create Tenant Section:

- Name:** CiscoLive
- Alias:** (empty)
- Description:** optional
- Tags:** enter tags separated by comma
- GUID:** A table with columns: Provider, GUID, Account Name.
- Monitoring Policy:** select a value
- Security Domains:** A table with columns: Name, Description.
- VRF Name:** CiscoLive-VRF
- Take me to this tenant when I click refresh

Create VRF Section (STEP 1 - VRF):

- Name:** CiscoLive-VRF
- Alias:** (empty)
- Description:** optional
- Policy Control Enforcement Preference:** Enforced (selected), Unenforced
- Policy Control Enforcement Direction:** Egress, Ingress (selected)
- BD Enforcement Status:**
- Endpoint Retention Policy:** select a value (dropdown)
- Monitoring Policy:** select a value (dropdown)
- DNS Labels:** enter names separated by comma
- Route Tag Policy:** select a value (dropdown)
- Create A Bridge Domain:**
- Configure BGP Policies
- Configure OSPF Policies
- Configure EIGRP Policies

Navigation buttons at the bottom include 'Previous', 'Cancel', and 'Next'. A progress indicator at the top right shows '1. VRF' (active) and '2. Bridge Domain'.

Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays three sequential configuration screens in the APIC GUI:

- Create Tenant:** Shows fields for Name (CiscoLive), Alias, Description, Tags, and GUID. It includes a table for providers and a Monitoring Policy dropdown.
- Create VRF (STEP 1 of 2):** Shows fields for Name (CiscoLive-VRF), Alias, and Description. It includes options for Policy Control Enforcement Preference (Enforced/Unenforced), Policy Control Enforcement Direction (Egress/Ingress), and checkboxes for BD Enforcement Status, Endpoint Retention Policy, Monitoring Policy, DNS Labels, and Route Tag Policy.
- Create Bridge Domain:** Shows fields for Name (CiscoLive-BD), Alias, and Description. It includes a Type dropdown (set to regular), Forwarding (set to Optimize), Endpoint Retention Policy, and IGMP Snoop Policy.

Navigation buttons (Previous, Cancel, Next) are visible at the bottom of each screen.

Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

Create Tenant

Specify tenant details

Name: CiscoLive
Alias: optional
Description: optional
Tags: enter tags separated by comma
GUID: Provider GUID Account Name
Monitoring Policy: select a value
Security Domains: Name Description
VRF Name: CiscoLive-VRF
 Take me to this tenant when I click refresh

Cancel Submit

Create VRF

STEP 1 - VRF
Specify Tenant VRF

Name: CiscoLive-VRF
Alias: optional
Description: optional
Policy Control Enforcement Preference: Enforced Unenforced
Policy Control Enforcement Direction: Egress Ingress
BD Enforcement Status:
Endpoint Retention Policy: select a value
Monitoring Policy: select a value
DNS Labels: enter names separated by comma
Route Tag Policy: select a value
Create A Bridge Domain:
Configure BGP Policies:
Configure OSPF Policies:
Configure EIGRP Policies:

Previous Cancel Next

Create Bridge Domain

Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF

Main L3 Configurations Advanced/Troubleshooting

Name: CiscoLive-BD
Alias: optional
Description: optional
Type: fc regular
Forwarding: Optimize
Endpoint Retention Policy: select a value
IGMP Snoop Policy: select a value



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

Create Tenant

Specify tenant details

Name: CiscoLive
Alias: optional
Description: optional
Tags: enter tags separated by comma
GUID: Provider GUID Account Name
Monitoring Policy: select a value
Security Domains: Name Description
VRF Name: CiscoLive-VRF
 Take me to this tenant when I click fresh

Create VRF

STEP 1 > VRF

Specify Tenant VRF

Name: CiscoLive-VRF
Alias: optional
Description: optional
Policy Control Enforcement Preference: Enforced Unenforced
Policy Control Enforcement Direction: Egress Ingress
BD Enforcement Status:
Endpoint Retention Policy: select a value
Monitoring Policy: select a value
DNS Labels: enter names separated by comma
Route Tag Policy: select a value
Create A Bridge Domain:
Configure BGP Policies:
Configure OSPF Policies:
Configure EIGRP Policies:

Create Bridge Domain

Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF

Main L3 Configurations Advanced/Troubleshooting

Name: CiscoLive-BD
Alias: optional
Description: optional
Type: fc regular
Forwarding: Optimize
Endpoint Retention Policy: select a value
IGMP Snoop Policy: select a value

Create Subnet

Specify the Subnet Identity

Gateway IP: 10.1.1.1/24
Treat as virtual IP address:
Make this IP address primary:
Scope: Private to VRF
 Advertised Externally
 Shared between VRFs
Description: optional
Subnet Control: No Default SVI Gateway
 Querier IP
L3 Out for Route Profile: select a value
Route Profile: select a value
ND RA Prefix policy: select a value

Create Application Profile

Specify Tenant Application Profile

Name: CiscoLive-AP
Alias: optional
Description: optional
Tags: enter tags separated by comma
Monitoring Policy: select a value

Name	Alias	BD	Domain	Switching Mode	Static Path	Static Path VLAN	Provided Contract	Consumed Contract
EPGs								



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The image displays four sequential screenshots of the APIC GUI configuration process:

- Create Tenant:** Shows the 'Specify tenant details' form with fields for Name (CiscoLive), Alias, Description, Tags, GUID, and Security Domains.
- Create VRF:** Shows 'STEP 1 > VRF' with 'Specify Tenant VRF' details including Name (CiscoLive-VRF), Alias, Description, Policy Control Enforcement Preference (Enforced), and various enforcement policies.
- Create Bridge Domain:** Shows 'Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF' with Name (CiscoLive-BD), Alias, Description, Type (f2 regular), Forwarding (Optimize), and Endpoint Retention Policy.
- Create Application EPG:** Shows 'STEP 1 > Identity' with Name (web), Alias, Description, Tags, QoS class (Unspecified), and Intra EPG isolation (Enforced/Licensed).

Each screenshot includes a 'Cancel' and 'Submit' button at the bottom.



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays four overlapping configuration windows in the APIC GUI:

- Create Tenant:** Shows the 'Specify tenant details' section with 'Name: CiscoLive' and 'Alias: CiscoLive'. The 'Create Application EPG' section is active, showing 'STEP 1 > Identity' with fields for Name (web), Alias, and Description. It also includes sections for Monitoring Policy, Security Domains, VRF Name, and Subnet Control.
- Create VRF:** Shows 'STEP 1 > VRF' with 'Specify Tenant VRF' set to 'CiscoLive-VRF'. Fields include Name, Alias, and Intra EPG Isolation (set to Unenforced). A 'Profile' section is visible with 'Profile: S3Live-AP'.
- Create Bridge Domain:** Shows 'Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF' with 'Name: CiscoLive-BD' and 'Alias: CiscoLive-BD'. It includes sections for Type (set to regular), Forwarding (set to Optimize), Endpoint Retention Policy, and IGMP Snoop Policy.
- Create Application EPG (Secondary):** Shows 'STEP 1 > Identity' with 'Name: web' and 'Alias: web'. It includes sections for Intra EPG Isolation (set to Unenforced) and Preferred Group Member (set to Exclude).

Each window has 'Cancel' and 'Submit' buttons at the bottom.



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

Create Tenant
Specify tenant details
Name: CiscoLive
Alias:
Description:
Tags:
Monitoring Policy:
Security Domains:
VRF Name:
Take me to this tenant view
Create Subnet
Specify the Subnet
Treat as virtual IP
Make this IP address
Advertised Externally
Shared between VRFs
Description: optional
Subnet Control:
No Default SVI Gateway
Querier IP
L3 Out for Route Profile: select a value
Route Profile: select a value
ND RA Prefix policy: select a value

Create VRF
STEP 1 > VRF
Specify Tenant VRF
1. VRF
2. Bridge Domain

Create Bridge Domain
Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF
Main | L3 Configurations | Advanced/Troubleshooting
Name: CiscoLive-BD
Alias:
Description: optional
Type: fc regular
Forwarding: Optimize
In Policy: select a value
This policy only applies to local L2 L3 and removes L3 entries
Out Policy: select a value

Create Application EPG
STEP 1 > Identity
Specify the EPG identity
Name: test
Alias:
Description: optional
Tags:
enter tags separated by comma
QoS class: Unspecified
Custom QoS: select a value
Data-Plane Policer: select a value
Intra EPG Isolation: Enforced | Unenforced
Preferred Group Member: Exclude | Include
Flood on Encapsulation: Disabled | Enabled
Bridge Domain: CiscoLive-BD
Monitoring Policy: select a value
FHS Trust Control Policy: select a value
Associate to VM Domain Profiles:
Statically Link with Leaves/Paths:
EPG Contract Master: Application EPGs

EPGs Table

Name	Alias	BD	Domain	Switching Mode	Static Path	Static Path VLAN	Provided Contract	Consumed Contract

Monitoring Policy: select a value

Cancel Submit



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays the APIC GUI for configuring a three-tier application. The main interface is divided into several panels:

- Create Tenant:** Shows fields for Name (CiscoLive) and Alias.
- Create VRF:** Shows a progress bar with '1. VRF' and '2. Bridge Domain' steps.
- Create Bridge Domain:** Shows fields for Name (CiscoLive-BD), Alias, Description, Type (fc), Forwarding (Optimize), and Policy (select a value).
- Create Application EPG:** Shows fields for Name (dt), Alias, Description, Tags, QoS class (Unspecified), Custom QoS (select a value), Data-Plane Policier (select a value), Intra EPG Isolation (Enforced, Unspecified), Preferred Group Member (Exclude, Include), Flood on Encapsulation (Disabled, Enabled), Bridge Domain (CiscoLive-BD), Monitoring Policy (select a value), VM Trust Control Policy (select a value), Link with Leaves/Paths (checkbox), and EPG Contract Master (Application EPGs).
- Configure Contract:** Shows contract information and options for creating a new contract or choosing an existing one.

The interface includes various dropdown menus, text input fields, checkboxes, and buttons for 'Cancel' and 'Submit'.



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays the Cisco APIC GUI with four main configuration windows overlaid on a background window titled "Create Tenant".

- Create Tenant:** Shows fields for Name (CiscoLive), Alias, Description, and Tags. A "Create Application EPG" window is also visible over this panel.
- Create VRF:** Shows "STEP 1 > VRF" and "Specify Tenant VRF".
- Create Application EPG:** Shows "STEP 1 > Identity" and "Configure Contract". The "Configure Contract" window is further detailed below.
- Create Bridge Domain:** Shows "STEP 1 > Identity" and "Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF".

Configure Contract Details:

- EPGs Information:** Consumer EPG / External Network: CiscoLive/CiscoLive-AP/epg-eb; Provider EPG / Internal Network: CiscoLive/CiscoLive-AP/epg-ep.
- Contract Information:** Contract: Create A New Contract; Contract Name: web_to_app; No Filter (Allow All Traffic): ; Export Contract: .

Create Bridge Domain Details:

- Name:** CiscoLive-BD
- Alias:** [empty]
- Type:** fc; regular
- Forwarding:** Optimize
- QoS class:** Unspecified
- Custom QoS:** select a value
- Data-Plane Policer:** select a value
- Intra EPG Isolation:** Enforced; Unenforced
- Preferred Group Member:** Exclude; Include
- Flood on Encapsulation:** Disabled; Enabled
- Bridge Domain:** CiscoLive-BD
- Monitoring Policy:** select a value
- RHS Trust Control Policy:** select a value
- Associate to VM Domain Profiles:**
- Statically Link with Leaves/Paths:**
- EPG Contract Master:** Application EPGs



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays the Cisco APIC GUI configuration process for a three-tier application. The main interface is divided into several overlapping windows, each representing a different step in the configuration:

- Create Tenant:** Shows the configuration for a new tenant named "CiscoLive".
- Create VRF:** Shows the configuration for a new VRF named "VRF".
- Create Bridge Domain:** Shows the configuration for a new bridge domain named "CiscoLive-BD".
- Create Application EPG:** Shows the configuration for a new application endpoint group named "app".
- Configure Contract:** Shows the configuration for a new contract named "app_to_db", which is used to filter traffic between EPGs.
- Create Contract Subject:** Shows the configuration for a new contract subject named "app_to_db_subject".
- Filter Chain:** Shows the configuration for a new filter chain named "app_to_db_subject", which is used to filter traffic based on service graph and priority.

The interface includes various input fields, dropdown menus, checkboxes, and buttons (Cancel, Submit) for configuring each step.



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays the APIC GUI configuration workflow for a three-tier application. The main navigation bar includes 'Main', 'L3 Configurations', and 'Advanced/Troubleshooting'. The configuration steps are as follows:

- Create Tenant:** Name: CiscoLive
- Create VRF:** STEP 1 > VRF, Specify Tenant VRF
- Create Bridge Domain:** Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF, Name: CiscoLive-BD
- Create Application EPG:** STEP 1 > Identity, Name: test
- Configure Contract:** Config A Contract Between EPGs, EPGs Information: Consumer EPG / External Network: CiscoLive/CiscoLive-AP/epg-db, Provider EPG / Internal Network: CiscoLive/CiscoLive-AP/epg-app
- Create Filter:** Specify the Filter Identity, Name: http-filter, Entries table:

Name/Alias	EtherType	APP Flag	IP Protocol	Match Only	Status	Source Port / Range	Destination Port / Range	TCP Session Rules
http	IP	top	tcp	False	False	unspecified	unspecified	http
- Create Contract Subject:** Specify Identity Of Subject, Name: app_to_db_subject
- Filter Chain:** Filters section with Name and Directives fields.



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays the APIC GUI with several configuration windows open:

- Create Tenant:** Name: CiscoLive, Alias: CiscoLive.
- Create VRF:** STEP 1 > VRF, Specify Tenant VRF.
- Create Bridge Domain:** Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF, Name: CiscoLive-BD, Alias: CiscoLive-BD, Type: fv, Regular, Forwarding: Optimize, Action Policy: select a value.
- Create Application EPG:** STEP 1 > Identity, Specify the EPG Identity, Name: web, Alias: web, Description: optional, Tags: select, QoS class: Unspecified.
- Configure Contract:** Config A Contract Between EPGs, Consumer EPG / External Network: CiscoLive/CiscoLive-Apppg-cb, Provider EPG / Internal Network: CiscoLive/CiscoLive-Apppg-epg.
- Create Contract Subject:** Specify Identity of Subject, Name: web_to_app_subject, Alias: optional, Description: optional, Target DSCP: Unspecified, Apply Both Directions: checked, Reverse Filter Ports: checked.
- Filter Chain:** L4-L7 Service Graph: select an option, QoS Priority: select.
- Create Filter:** Specify the Filter Identity, Name: http-filter, Alias: optional, Description: optional, Entries table:

Name/Alias	EtherType	APP Flag	IP Protocol	Match Only	Status	Source Port / Range	Destination Port / Range	TCP Session Rules
http	IP	tcp		False	False	unspecified	unspecified	http

Additional windows include 'Filters' and 'Application EPGs'.



Deploy Three Tier Application – APIC GUI

The screenshot displays the Cisco APIC GUI for configuring a three-tier application. The interface is divided into several panels:

- Create Tenant:** Shows tenant details for 'CiscoLive'.
- Create VRF:** Shows 'STEP 1 -> VRF' configuration.
- Create Bridge Domain:** Shows 'Specify Bridge Domain for the VRF' configuration.
- Create Application EPG:** Shows 'STEP 1 -> Identity' configuration.
- Create Contract Subject:** Shows 'Specify Identity Of Subject' configuration.
- Create Filter:** Shows 'Specify the Filter Identity' configuration. A table lists filter entries:

Name	Alias	EtherType	ARP Flag	IP Protocol	Match Only	Stateful	Source Port / Range	Destination Port / Range	TCP Session Rules
http		IP		unspecified	top				Unspecified

- Configure Contract:** Shows 'Config A Contract' configuration.



Overview of Ansible

Inventory, Playbooks, and Modules

What is Ansible?



ANSIBLE

- Open Source
- Automation, Configuration & Orchestration
- Version 2.9
 - 2.7 & 2.8 Also supported
 - ACI support - 2.4
- Supported on UNIX/Linux
 - Windows subsystem for Linux
- Can manage different systems
 - ACI, IOS, NX-OS, IOS-XR

What is Ansible?



ANSIBLE

- Agentless
 - Push Model
- Idempotent
- YAML based
 - Readable
- APIC REST API interface
 - Same as GUI
- Requires no special programming skills
 - Python is helpful

What makes up Ansible?

- Control Machine – Used to configure and push playbooks/plays to target systems
- Target Systems – Systems we want Ansible to control/automate
- Inventory files – Text based host files for target systems
 - INI or YAML based
- Playbook – Series of plays/automation tasks
 - Also YAML based
- Modules – reusable scripts that perform tasks in Ansible

Example ACI Ansible Inventory

YAML inventory file

```
all:
  hosts:
    Fabric1:
      inventory_hostname: 10.50.62.1
      username: admin
      password: cisco
    Fabric2:
      inventory_hostname: 10.51.92.1
      username: admin
      password: cisco
```

INI inventory file

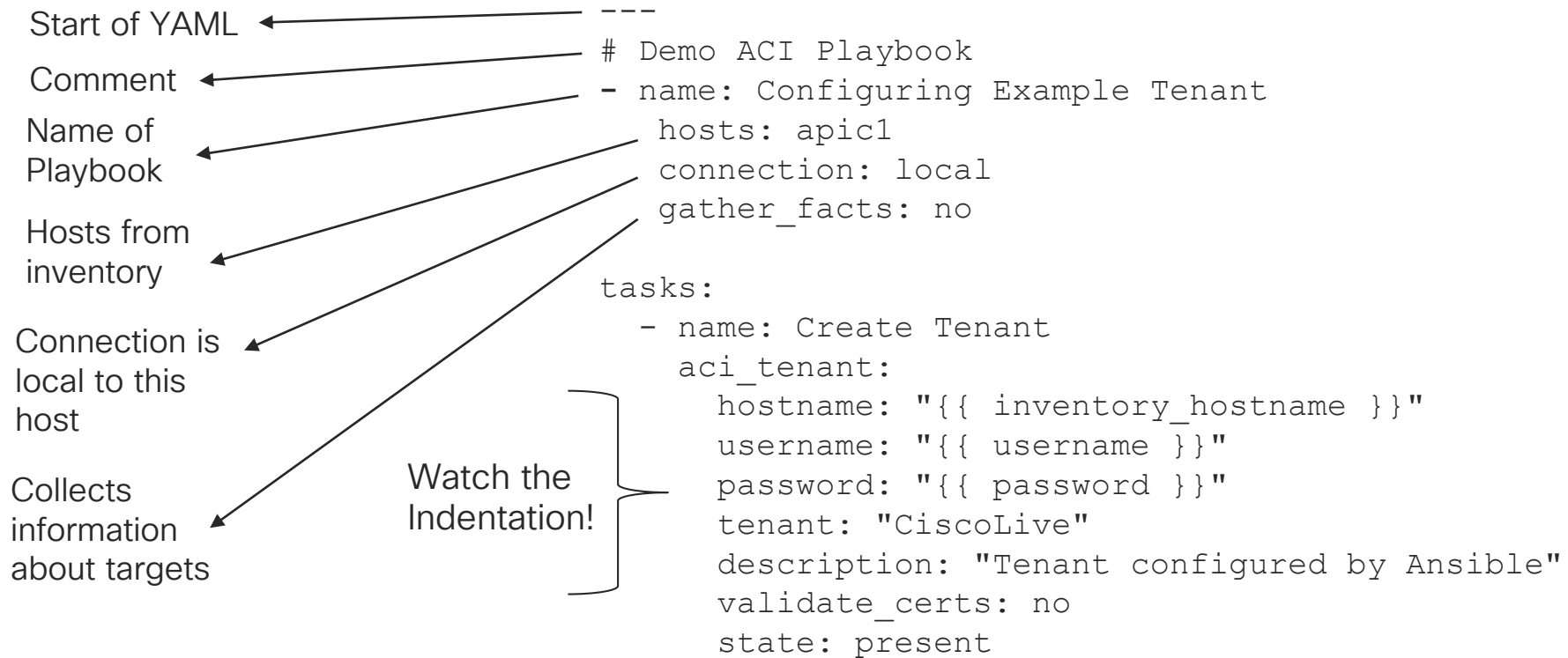
```
[Fabric1]
la-apic1 username=admin password=cisco

[Fabric2]
ny-apic3 username=admin password=cisco
```

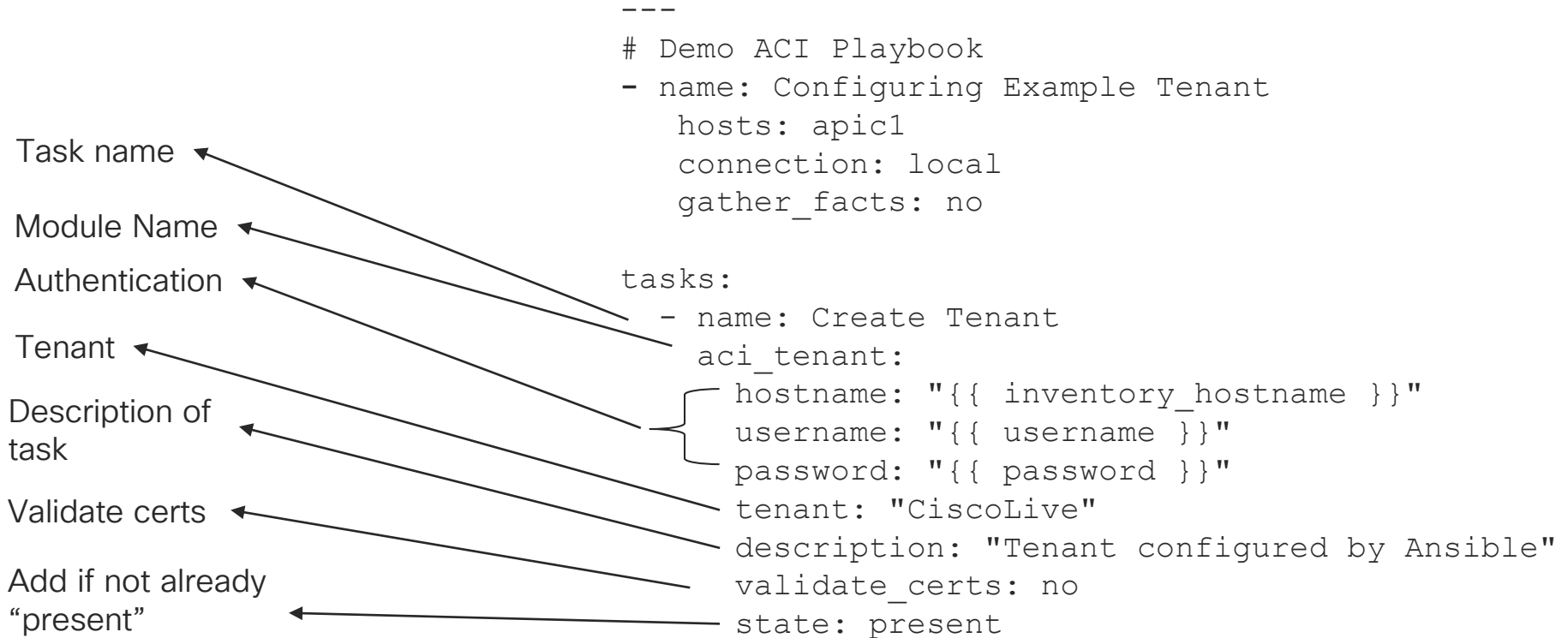
Ansible Playbooks Breakdown

- Contains a list of plays
 - Series of tasks to be performed on target systems
- Tasks are executed in order
- Built on YAML
- Proper Indentation is required
- “---” exists at the start of every playbook
- Apply specific roles to targets

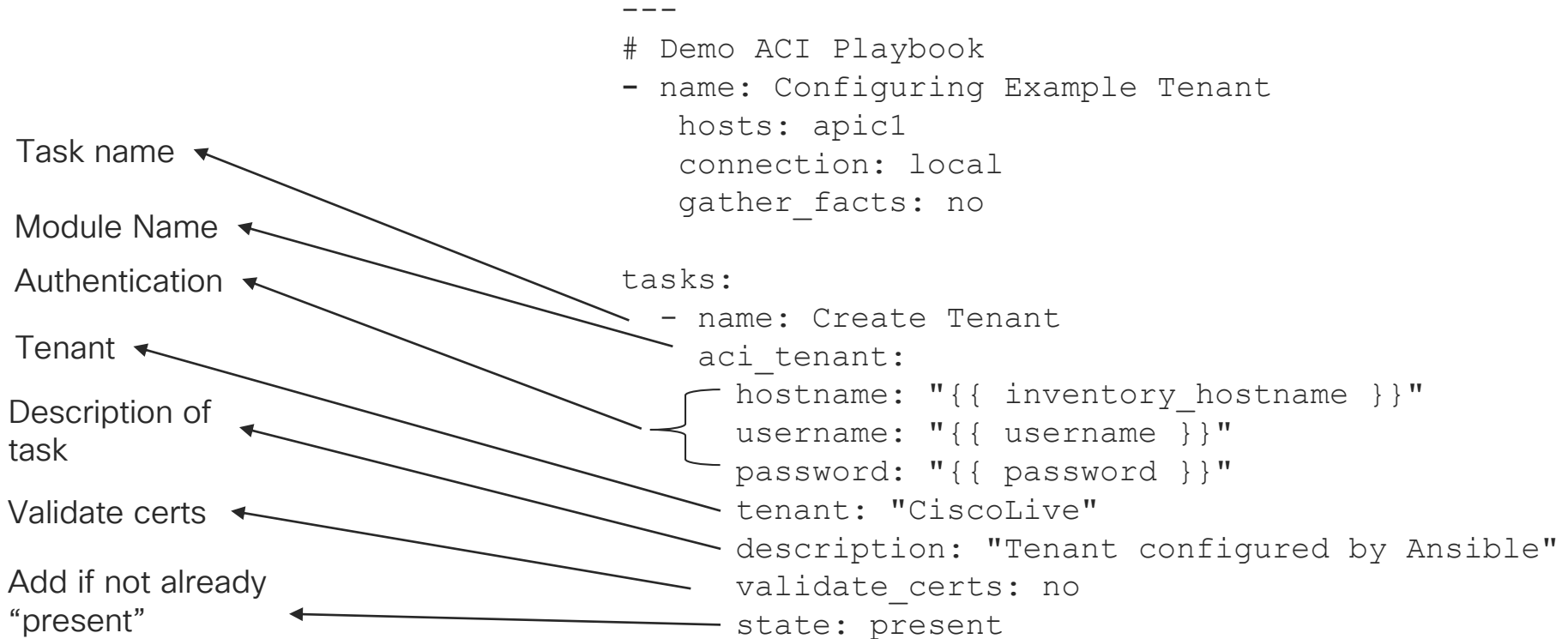
Ansible Playbook breakdown



Ansible Playbook breakdown



Ansible Playbook breakdown



Ansible ACI Modules

- Perform specific tasks (Create Tenant/VRF/BD)
- Already installed when you install Ansible
- Written in Python
 - Can develop your own modules
- 65+ ACI modules as of 2.9
 - 30+ Multisite Orchestrator Modules
- To see all Ansible Modules - `ansible-doc -l`
 - ACI specific ones - `ansible-doc -l | grep ^aci`

Ansible ACI Modules

```
THRENZY-M-C56Q:~ threnzy$ ansible-doc -l | grep ^aci
aci_aaa_user          Manage AAA users (aaa:User)
aci_aaa_user_certificate Manage AAA user certificates (aaa:UserCert)
aci_access_port_to_interface_policy_leaf_profile Manage Fabric interface policy leaf profile inter...
aci_aep              Manage attachable Access Entity Profile (AEP) obj...
aci_aep_to_domain    Bind AEPs to Physical or Virtual Domains (infra:R...
aci_ap              Manage top level Application Profile (AP) objects...
aci_bd              Manage Bridge Domains (BD) objects (fv:BD)
aci_bd_subnet        Manage Subnets (fv:Subnet)
aci_bd_to_l3out      Bind Bridge Domain to L3 Out (fv:RsBDToOut)
aci_config_rollback Provides rollback and rollback preview functional...
aci_config_snapshot Manage Config Snapshots (config:Snapshot, config:...
aci_contract         Manage contract resources (vz:BrCP)
aci_contract_subject Manage initial Contract Subjects (vz:Subj)
aci_contract_subject_to_filter Bind Contract Subjects to Filters (vz:RsSubjFiltA...
aci_domain           Manage physical, virtual, bridged, routed or FC d...
aci_domain_to_encap_pool Bind Domain to Encap Pools (infra:RsVlanNs)
aci_domain_to_vlan_pool Bind Domain to VLAN Pools (infra:RsVlanNs)
aci_encap_pool       Manage encap pools (fvns:VlanInstP, fvns:VxlanIns...
aci_encap_pool_range Manage encap ranges assigned to pools (fvns:Encap...
aci_epg              Manage End Point Groups (EPG) objects (fv:AEPg)
aci_epg_monitoring_policy Manage monitoring policies (mon:EPGPol)
aci_epg_to_contract Bind EPGs to Contracts (fv:RsCons, fv:RsProv)
aci_epg_to_domain    Bind EPGs to Domains (fv:RsDomAtt)
aci_fabric_node      Manage Fabric Node Members (fabric:NodeIdentP)
aci_filter           Manages top level filter objects (vz:Filter)
aci_filter_entry     Manage filter entries (vz:Entry)
aci_firmware_source  Manage firmware image sources (firmware:OSource)
aci_interface_policy_fc Manage Fibre Channel interface policies (fc:IfPol...
aci_interface_policy_l2 Manage Layer 2 interface policies (l2:IfPol)
```


Ansible ACI Modules

```
THRENY-M-C56Q:~ threnzy$ ansible-doc aci_epg
> ACI_EPG      (/usr/local/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ansible/modules/network/aci/aci_epg.py)

    Manage End Point Groups (EPG) on Cisco ACI fabrics.

OPTIONS (= is mandatory):

= ap
    Name of an existing application network profile, that will contain the EPGs.
    (Aliases: app_profile, app_profile_name)

= bd
    Name of the bridge domain being associated with the EPG.
    (Aliases: bd_name, bridge_domain)

- certificate_name
    The X.509 certificate name attached to the APIC AAA user used for signature-
    based authentication.
    It defaults to the `private_key' basename, without extension.
    (Aliases: cert_name)[Default: (null)]

- description
    Description for the EPG.
    (Aliases: descr)[Default: (null)]

= epg
    Name of the end point group.
    (Aliases: epg_name, name)

- fwd_control
```

Ansible ACI Modules

```
1. less
EXAMPLES:

- name: Add a new EPG
  aci_epg:
    host: apic
    username: admin
    password: SomeSecretPassword
    tenant: production
    ap: intranet
    epg: web_epg
    description: Web Intranet EPG
    bd: prod_bd
    preferred_group: yes
    state: present
    delegate_to: localhost

- aci_epg:
  host: apic
  username: admin
  password: SomeSecretPassword
  tenant: production
  ap: ticketing
  epg: "{{ item.epg }}"
  description: Ticketing EPG
  bd: "{{ item.bd }}"
  priority: unspecified
  intra_epg_isolation: unenforced
  state: present
  delegate_to: localhost
```

Automating ACI with Playbooks

Running an ACI Playbook

- Ansible command
 - Good for running single commands
 - **ansible 10.15.20.101 --user=admin --ask-pass -a "uptime"**
- Command to run our playbooks
 - **ansible-playbook -i {inventory file} {Playbook file}**
 - **ansible-playbook -i hosts tenant.yml**
- Check mode(--check)
 - Run through playbook without making changes
 - **ansible-playbook -i hosts tenant.yml --check**

Running our Tenant Playbook

```
THRENZY-M-C560:BRKACI-1619 threnzy$ 1. bash
THRENZY-M-C560:BRKACI-1619 threnzy$ ansible-playbook -i hosts tenant.yml
PLAY [Configuring Example Tenant] *****
TASK [Create a New Tenant] *****
changed: [10.95.33.231]
PLAY RECAP *****
10.95.33.231 : ok=1    changed=1    unreachable=0    failed=0
THRENZY-M-C560:BRKACI-1619 threnzy$
```

- Runs through each task.
- Let's you know how many tasks were OK, changed or failed.
- To see more output use “-v”, “-vvv”, or “-vvvv”

Tenant Playbook with verbose output

```
1. bash
THRENY-M-C56Q:BRKACI-1619 threnzy$ ansible-playbook -i hosts tenant.yml -v
Using /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg as config file

PLAY [Configuring Example Tenant] *****

TASK [Create a New Tenant] *****
ok: [10.95.33.231] => {
  "changed": false,
  "current": {
    {
      "fvTenant": {
        "attributes": {
          "annotation": "",
          "descr": "Tenant configured by Ansible",
          "dn": "uni/tn-CiscoLive",
          "name": "CiscoLive",
          "nameAlias": "",
          "ownerKey": "",
          "ownerTag": ""
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

PLAY RECAP *****
10.95.33.231 : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0
```

Verifying the APIC

All Tenants

Name	Alias	Description	Bridge Domains	VRFs	EPGs	Health Score
CiscoLive		Tenant configured by Ansible	0	0	0	100
common			1	2	0	100
infra			2	2	2	100
mgmt			1	2	0	100

More complex Playbook – A Three Tier Application

More complex ACI Playbooks

- Looked Simple Playbook with single tasks
 - Create a new Tenant
- What about larger tasks?
- Deployments at scale?
- Are there ACI tasks that we need to repeat?

A Sample Three Tier Application in Ansible

- We want to do the following:
 - Create a new Tenant – Ansible
 - New VRF – ansible-VRF
 - New BD – ansible-BD
 - Application Profile – ansible-AP
 - 3 EPGs
 - Web, App, DB
- 2 Contracts (and associated subjects/filters)
 - web_to_app – Communication between Web EPG and App EPG on http (tcp 80)
 - app_to_db – Communication between App EPG and DB EPG on sql (tcp 1433)

Variables in Three Tier Application

- Use of variables in Ansible
 - Can be used to substitute values in playbooks
 - Leverages jinja2 templating - “{{ Variable Value }}”
 - Defined in inventory, playbook, external
 - Variables have precedence

vars:

mytenant: ciscolive

...

tenant: "{{ mytenant }}"

Loops (iteration) with loop

- Repeat a task multiple times
 - Suppose you need to create 3 or more EPGs
 - Tedious to write out 3 or more additional tasks
 - with_items: Also a method

```
aci_epg:
  ...
  epg: "{{ item.epg }}"
loop:
  - epg: "{{ epg1 }}"
  - epg: "{{ epg2 }}"
  - epg: "{{ epg3 }}"
```

Modules used in Three-Tier Application

- aci_tenant
- aci_vrf
- aci_bd
- aci_bd_subnet
- aci_ap
- aci_epg
- aci_contract
- aci_filter
- aci_filter_entry
- aci_epg_to_contract
- aci_contract_subject
- aci_contract_subject_to_filter

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Demo – Deploy a Three Tier Application

The Ansible ACI REST Module

Ansible ACI Modules, XML and JSON

- Ansible is a great solution to automate ACI tasks
- ACI modules can do *most* common configurations
- Lots modules as of 2.9
 - Modules added to every version
 - Modules aren't 1-to-1 with all ACI features
- What if you are already using XML and JSON?

ACI REST Module (aci_rest)

- Direct access and management to APIC REST API
- Can use JSON, XML, and even YAML
- Can POST, DELETE, GET
 - Similar to what you can do in POSTMAN
- Variables work with this as well
- Can grab GUI configurations through
 - API Inspector
 - Download JSON/XML configuration

Example aci_rest module play

```
tasks:
  - name: Create Tenant with ACI Rest Module
    aci_rest:
      hostname: "{{ inventory_hostname }}"
      username: "{{ username }}"
      password: "{{ password }}"
      path: /api/mo/uni/tn-[Ansible-JSON].json
      method: post
      content: |
        {
          "fvTenant": {
            "attributes": {
              "name": "Ansible-JSON",
              "descr": "Configured by JSON/Ansible"
            }
          }
        }
      validate_certs: no
```

Configuration Examples with aci_rest

- Set my COOP policy to strict
 - Enables authenticated MD5 only
- End Point Loop Protection
 - Specified how frequent MAC moves are handled
- Global Enforce Subnet Check
 - Limit IP learning at the VRF level
- Currently no Ansible modules

COOP Policy with ACI REST module

```
path: /api/node/mo/uni/fabric/pol-default.json
method: post
content: |
  {
    "coopPol": {
      "attributes": {
        "type": "strict",
        "dn": "uni/fabric/pol-default"
      }
    }
  }
```

Enforce Subnet Check with ACI REST module

```
path: /api/node/mo/uni/infra/settings.json
method: post
content: |
  {
    "infraSetPol": {
      "attributes": {
        "enforceSubnetCheck": "true",
        "dn": "uni/infra/settings"
      }
    }
  }
```

End Point Loop Protection with ACI REST module

```
path: /api/node/mo/uni/infra/epLoopProtectP-default.json
method: post
content: |
  {
    "epLoopProtectP": {
      "attributes": {
        "action": "",
        "adminSt": "enabled",
        "loopDetectIntvl": "60",
        "loopDetectMult": "4",
        "dn": "uni/infra/epLoopProtectP-default"
      }
    }
  }
```

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Demo – Configuration with aci_rest

Summary

Benefits of automating ACI with Ansible

- Automate repeatable tasks
- Saves time
- Ease of writing/reading inventory/playbooks
- No special programming skills needed
- Modules pre-built with most common tasks
- aci_rest module for leveraging JSON/XML
 - Can build tasks/plays not covered by a module

References

Ansible Documentation

<http://docs.ansible.com/>

Ansible ACI Documentation

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/devel/scenario_guides/guide_aci.html

Ansible ACI Modules

http://docs.ansible.com/ansible/devel/modules/list_of_network_modules.html#aci

Ansible Variables (and precedence)

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/user_guide/playbooks_variables.html

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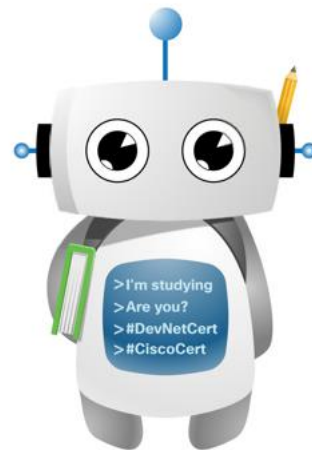
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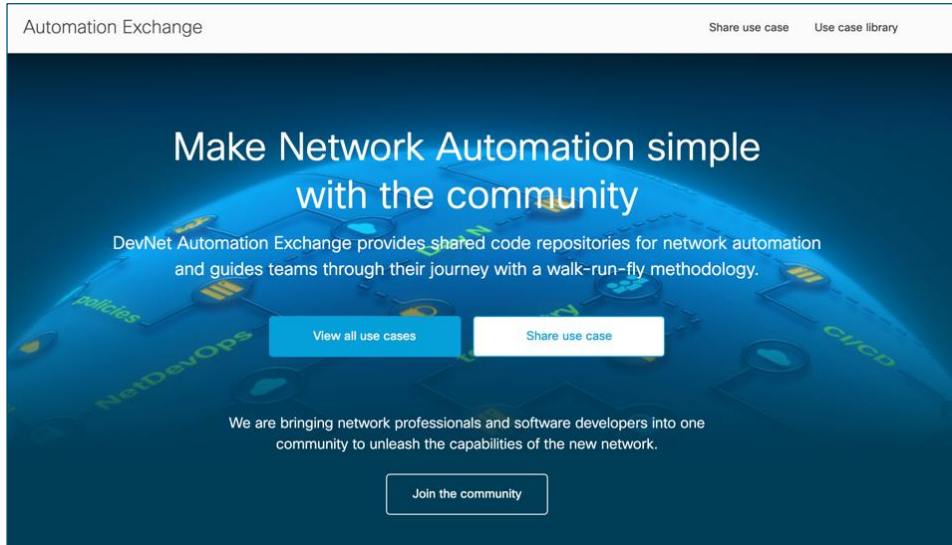


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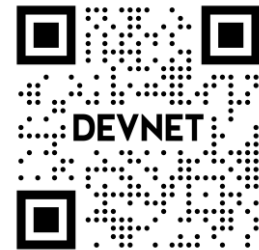


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