



Transforming network operations with Closed-Loop Automation using AI Insights

Joerg Schultz, Partner Systems Architect - Distinguished Speaker
Christopher Beye, Systems Architect - Distinguished Speaker

BRKOPS-2814



Set the stage: What are your expectations of the session today?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

That's us ...



*My boss thanking
me for fixing the
network*



*Me who reverted
the config changes
I have made*

Webex App

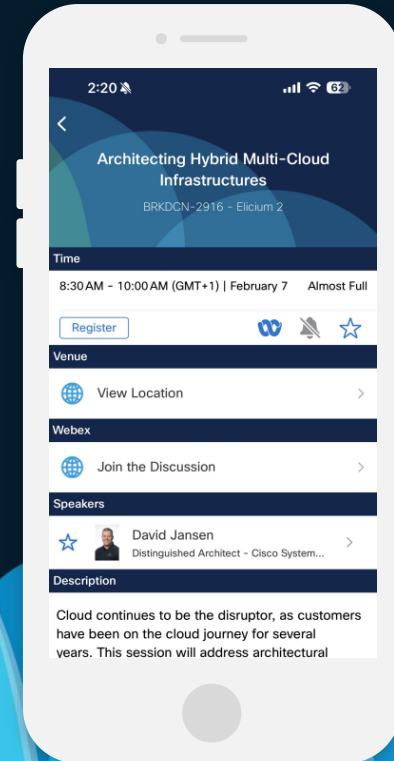
Questions?

Use the Webex app to chat with the speaker after the session

How

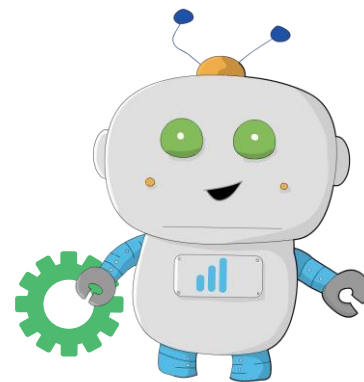
- 1 Find this session in the Cisco Events mobile app
- 2 Click “Join the Discussion”
- 3 Install the Webex app or go directly to the Webex space
- 4 Enter messages/questions in the Webex space

Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until February 28, 2025.

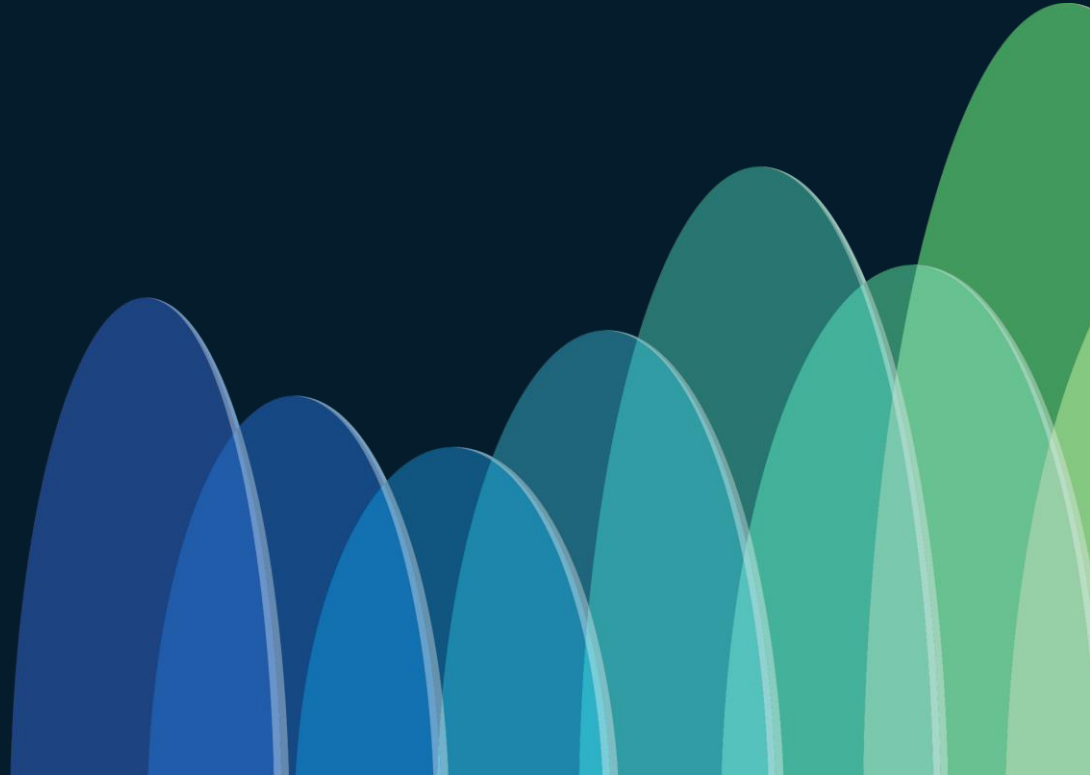


Agenda

- Introduction
- NetDevOps and CI/CD pipelines
- Let's talk Cross-Domain (Automation)
- Use case implementation
 - Cross-domain automation
 - Closed-loop automation
 - Integration with AI



Introduction



If you like your job

**Don't break
things.**





NETWORK OUTAGES: SOMETIMES IT JUST HAPPENS

Global view

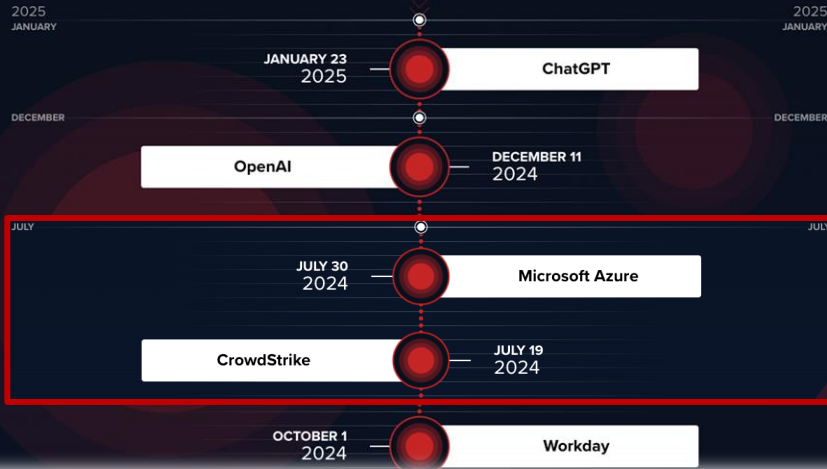


Testing &
Validation
is key!

Internet Outages Timeline

This timeline covers several notable Internet outages and application issues, along with the lessons they leave for preventing downtime and responding effectively when an outage occurs.

Click on each outage event to explore the incident.



WHAT HAPPENED?

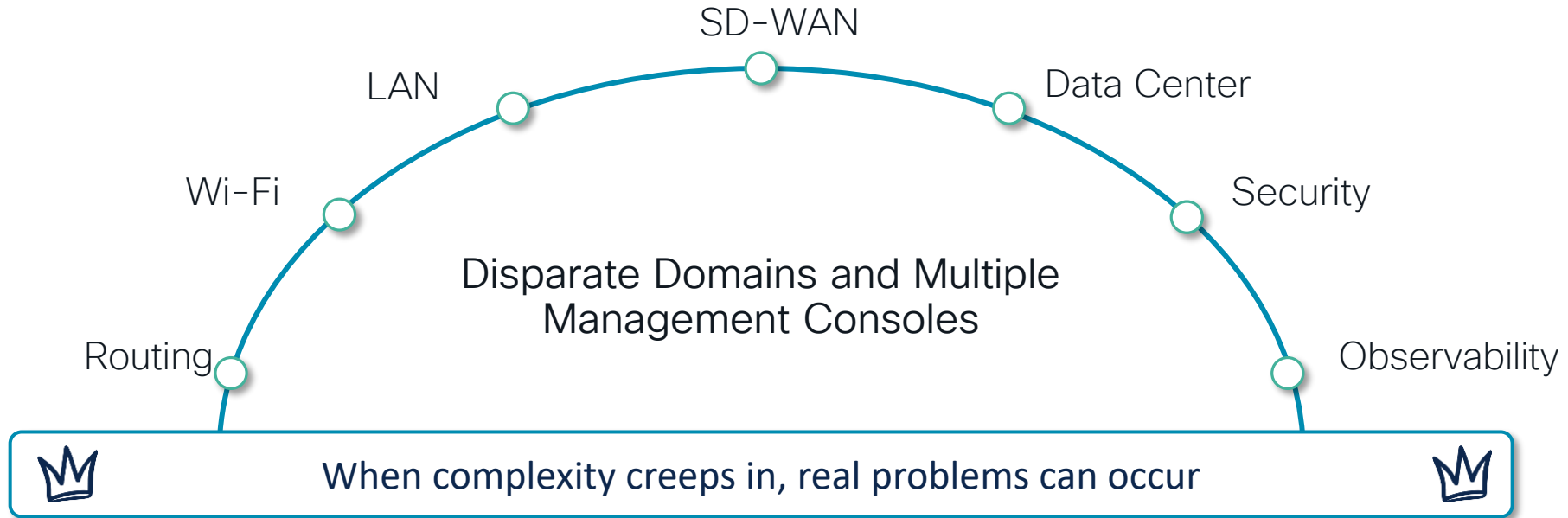
On July 19, a software update issue with CrowdStrike's security software caused widespread outages for various organizations, including airlines, banks, and hospitals.

CrowdStrike stated that the problem originated from **a single configuration file**, which led to a logic error, resulting in system crashes and blue screens of death (BSOD) on Windows systems.

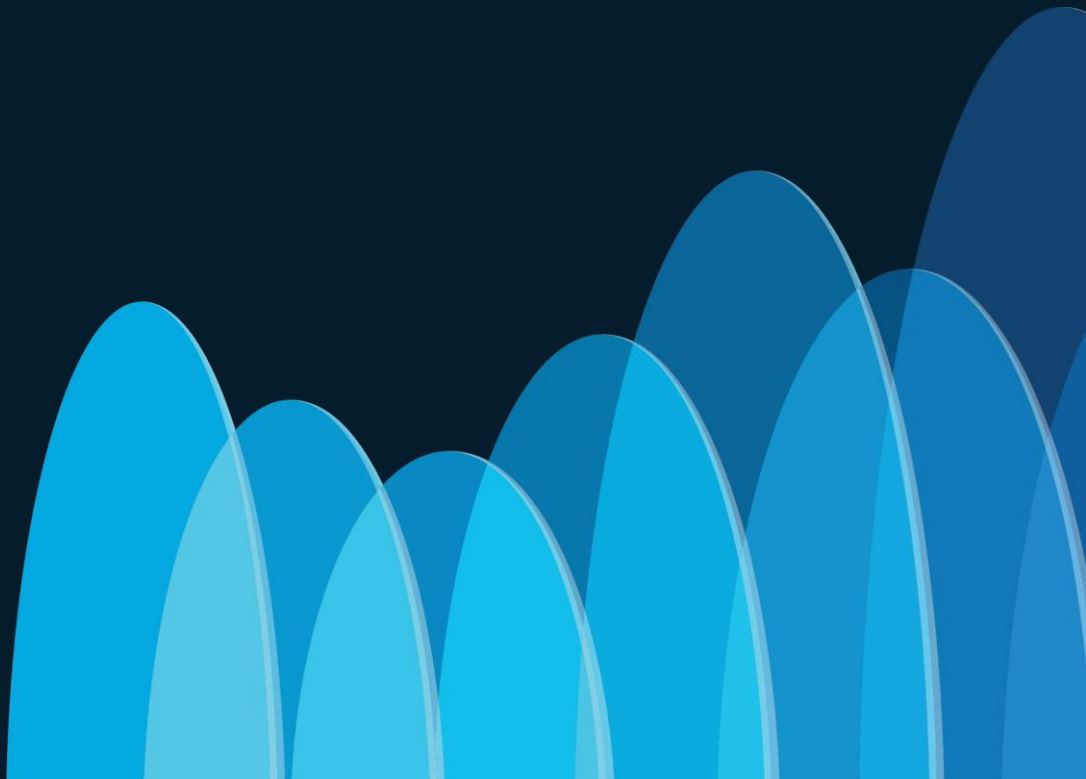
The incident highlights the critical importance of thorough testing and robust incident response strategies.

<https://www.thousandeyes.com/resources/internet-outages-timeline>

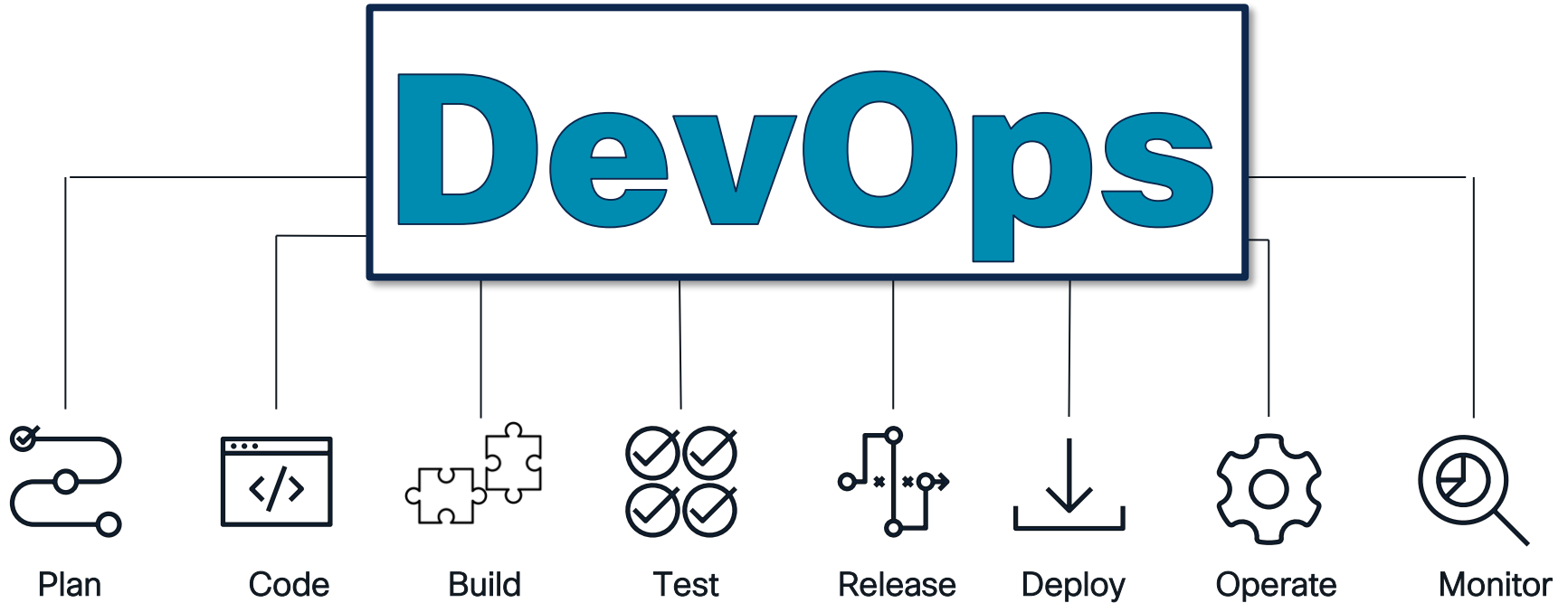
Networks are more complex now than ever before



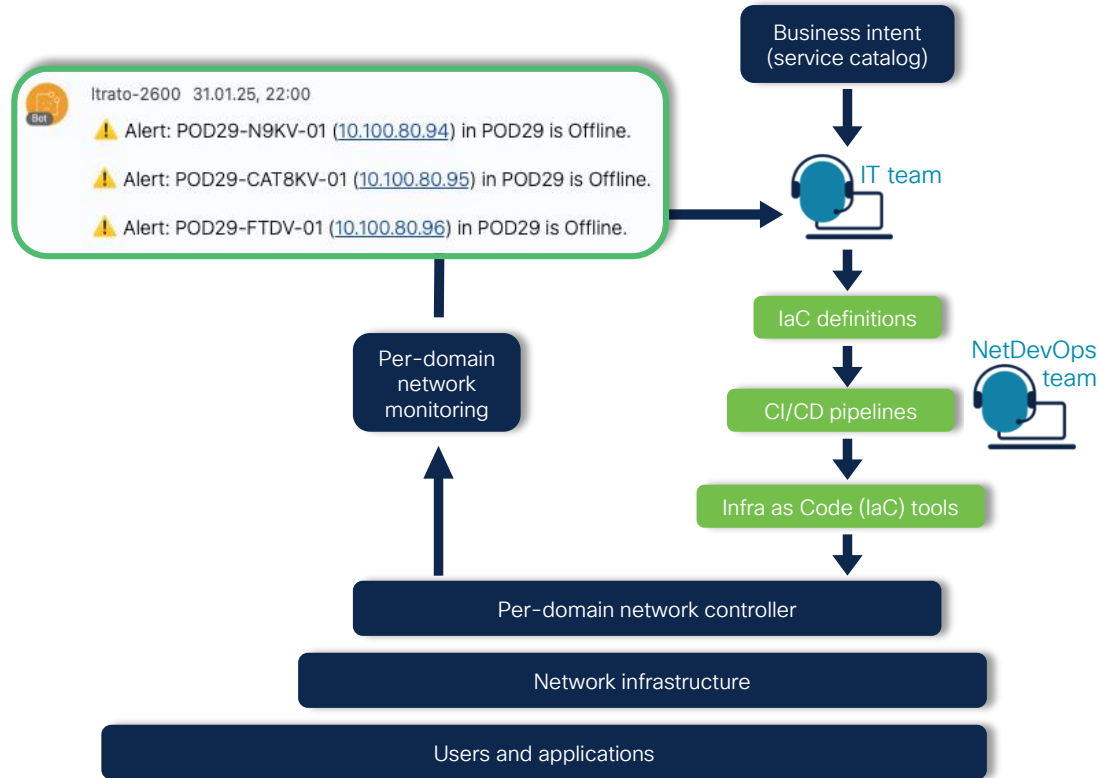
NetDevOps and CI/CD pipelines



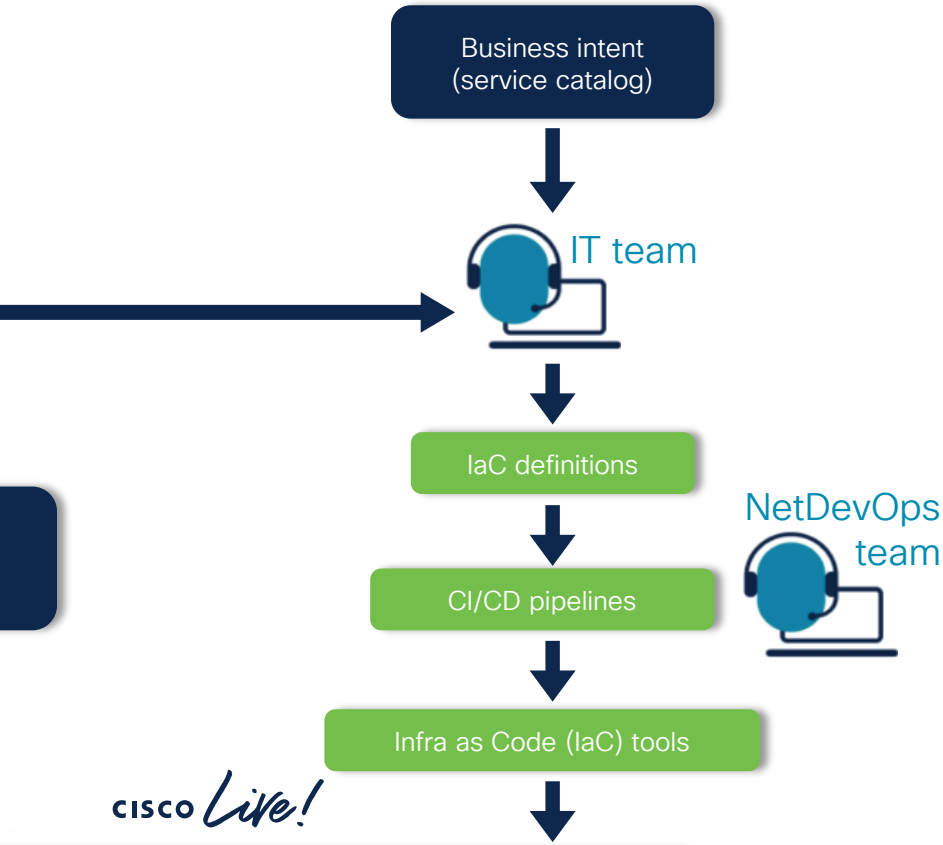
Practice what you preach ...



IaC and CI/CD pipelines in automation framework



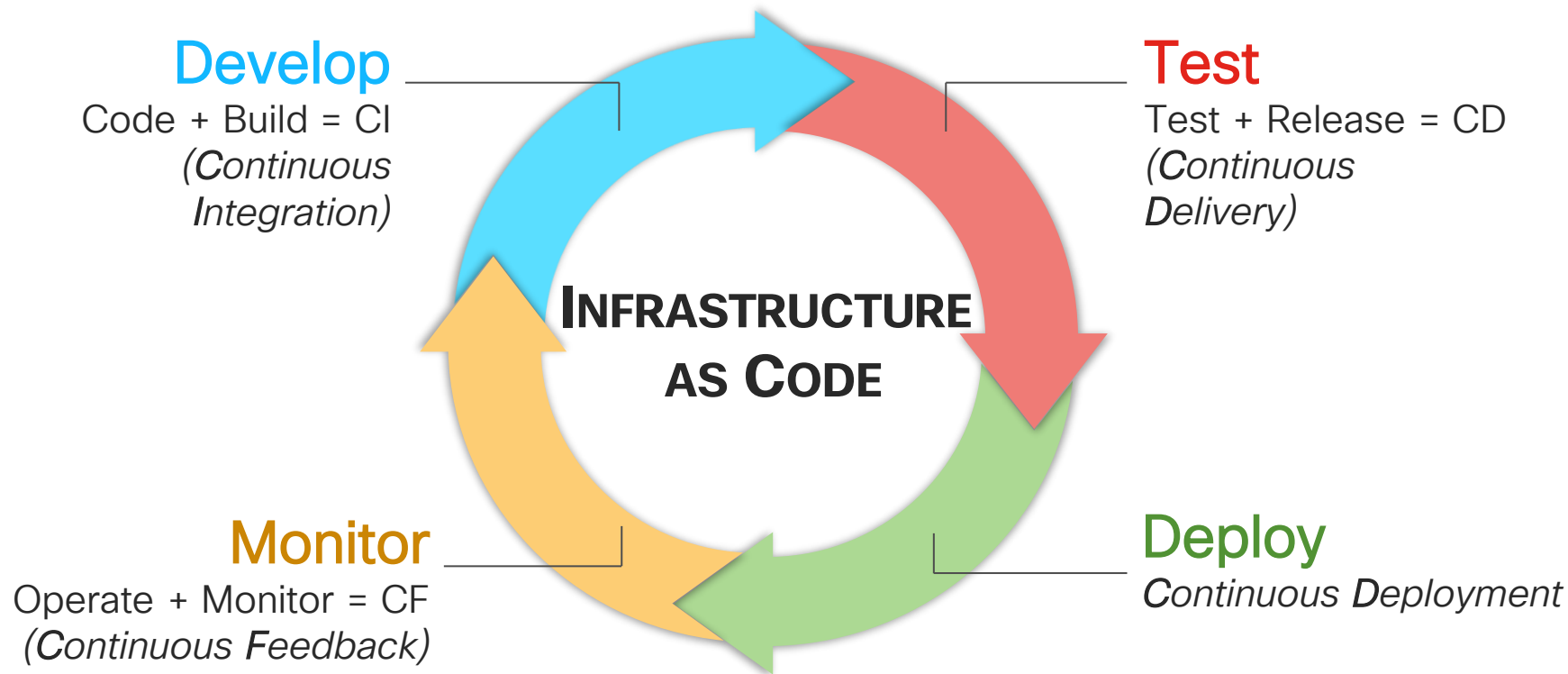
laC and CI/CD pipelines in automation framework



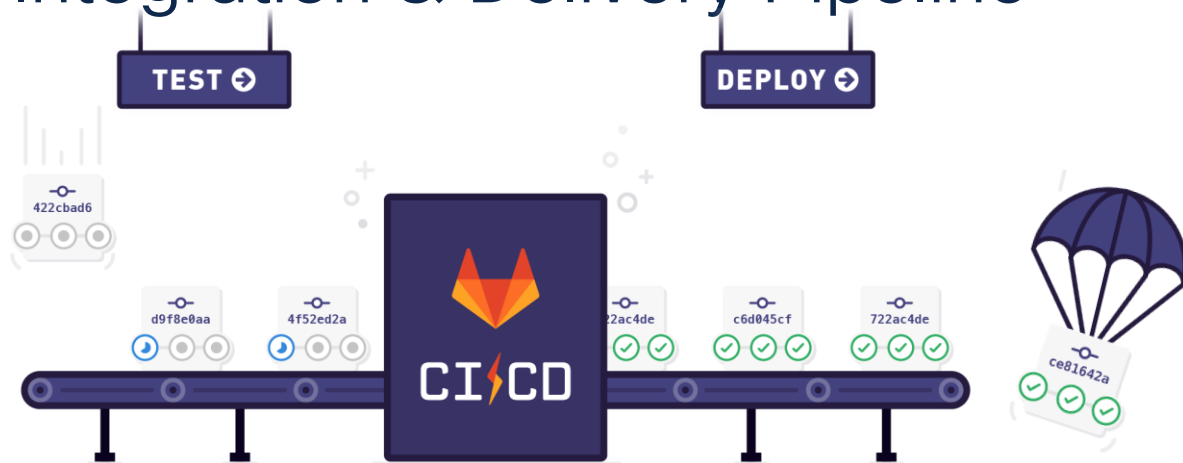
Drivers to adopt laC and NetDevOps are:

- Reduction of human errors through four-eyes principles/review process.
- Network configuration consistency.
- Enablement of changes at scale.
- Historical log of network changes (facilitating both troubleshooting and compliance audit).

NetDevOps brings the DevOps practices



Continuous Integration & Delivery Pipeline

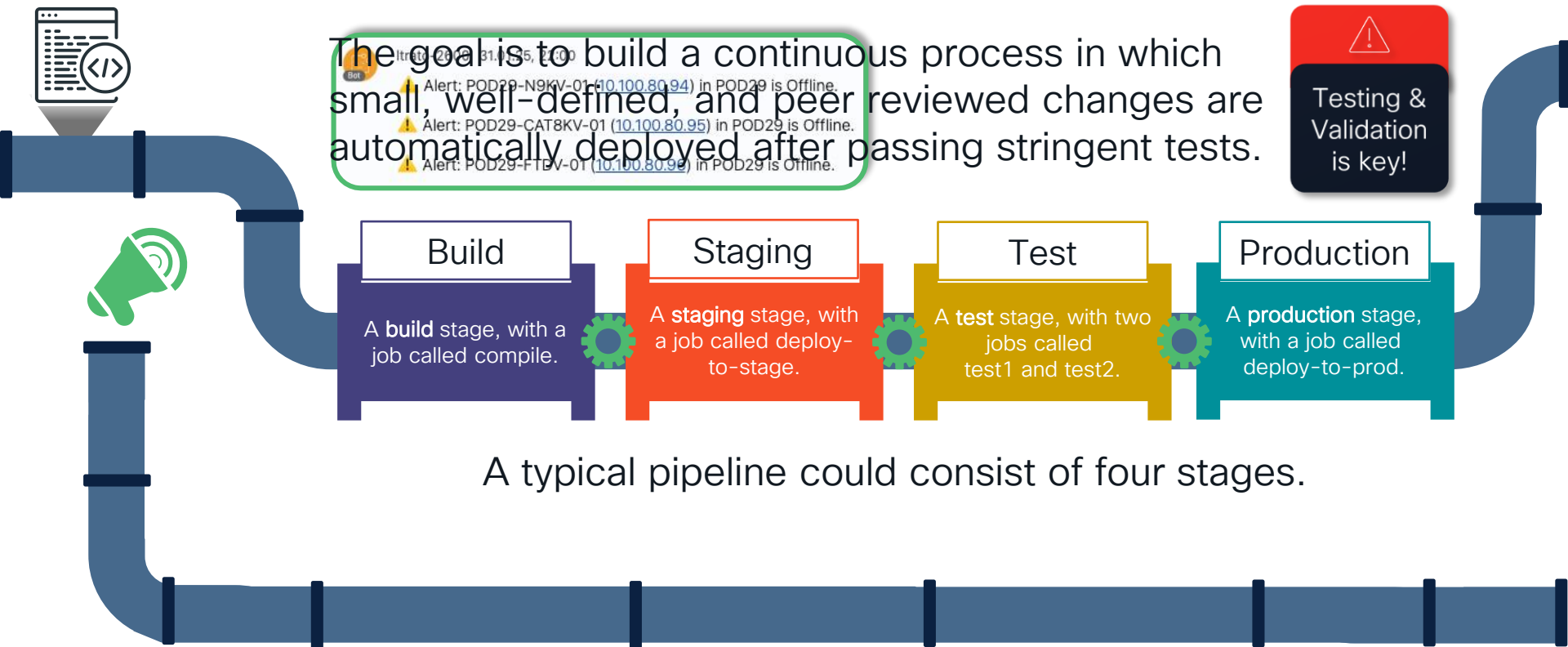


Continuous Integration: Keeping our code (= network configs/templates) in a shared repository, so we can test, collaborate and address conflicts early.

Continuous Delivery / Deployment: We can release new code (= services) often and in an incrementation fashion automatically.

Pipelines are our vehicle to do this in an automated fashion.

A typical pipeline



The goal is to build a continuous process in which small, well-defined, and peer reviewed changes are automatically deployed after passing stringent tests.

A typical pipeline could consist of four stages.

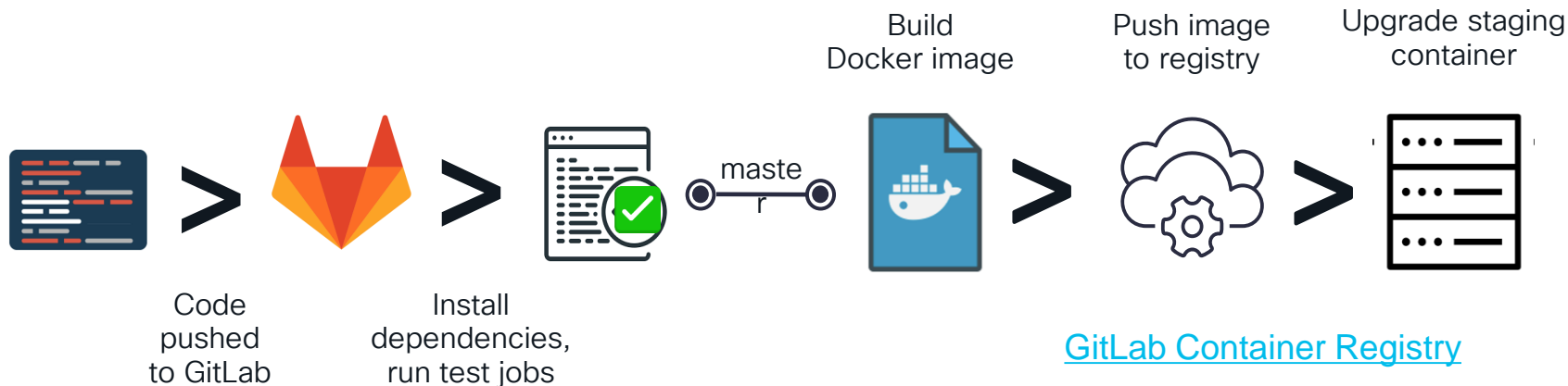
Gitlab-CI pipeline



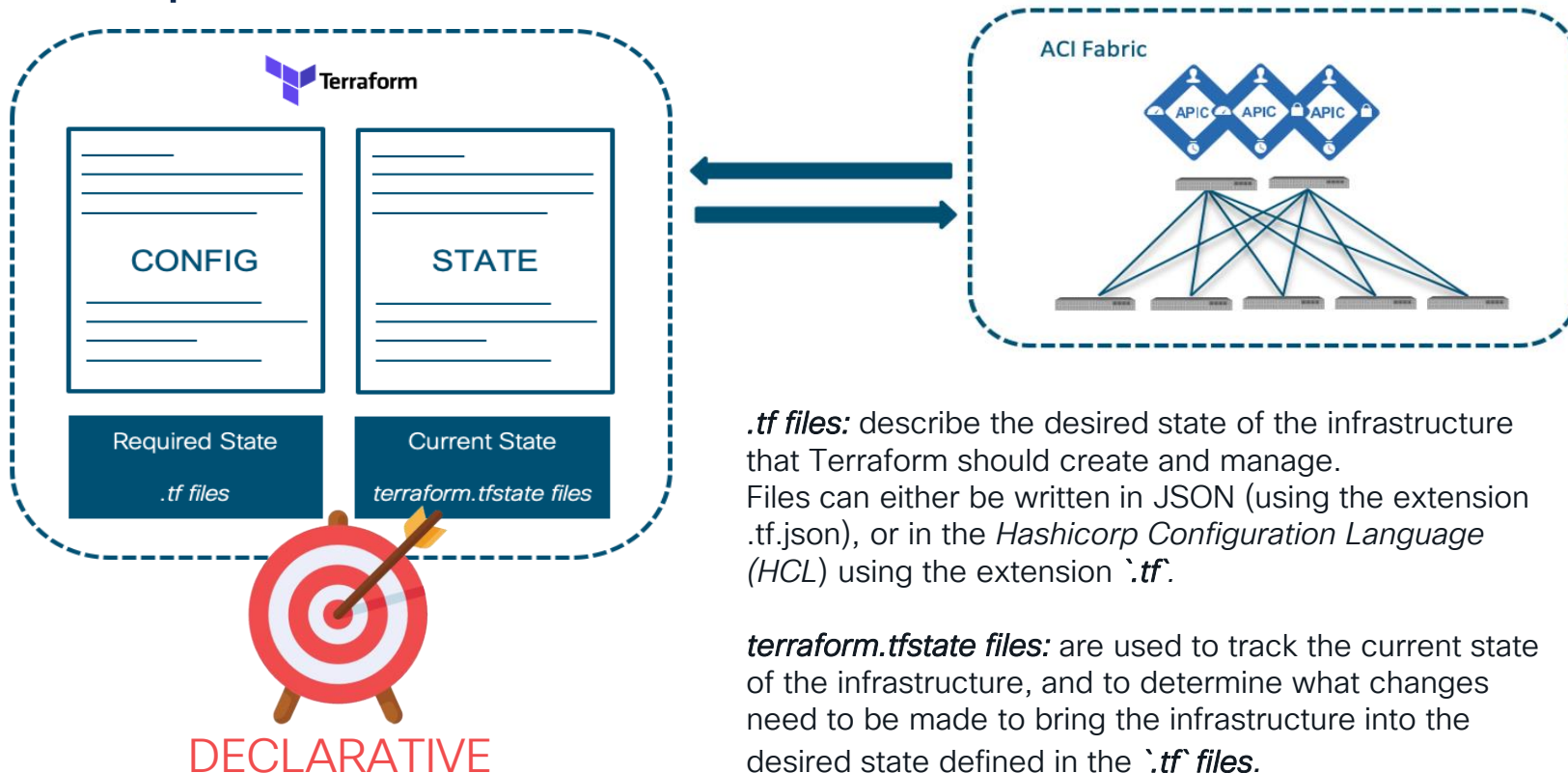
Docker

Docker Container allows developers to package their applications and dependencies into a single unit that can run consistently on any infrastructure.

With GitLab's Docker registry, it is possible build and store Docker images directly within GitLab, using GitLab CI/CD pipelines to automate the build and deployment processes.



Components of Terraform with ACI



.tf files: describe the desired state of the infrastructure that Terraform should create and manage. Files can either be written in JSON (using the extension `.tf.json`), or in the *Hashicorp Configuration Language (HCL)* using the extension `.tf`.

terraform.tfstate files: are used to track the current state of the infrastructure, and to determine what changes need to be made to bring the infrastructure into the desired state defined in the `.tf files`.

Infrastructure as code tools



HashiCorp
Terraform



Attribute	Terraform	Ansible
Tool category	Orchestration	Configuration management
Approach	Immutable infrastructure	Mutable infrastructure
Language	Declarative	Imperative
Provisioning	Specializes in infrastructure provisioning	Limited support for infrastructure provisioning
Lifecycle management	Lifecycle aware. Maintains state of deployments	No lifecycle awareness
Command line operation	Yes	Yes
Agentless	Yes	Yes



Customer Automation Strategy



Pain Points

Pain Points

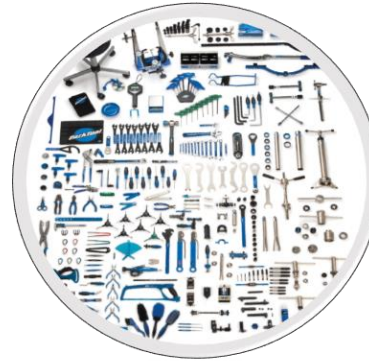
Partner and Customer Survey



Where to start?



Organizational silos



Disintegrated tools



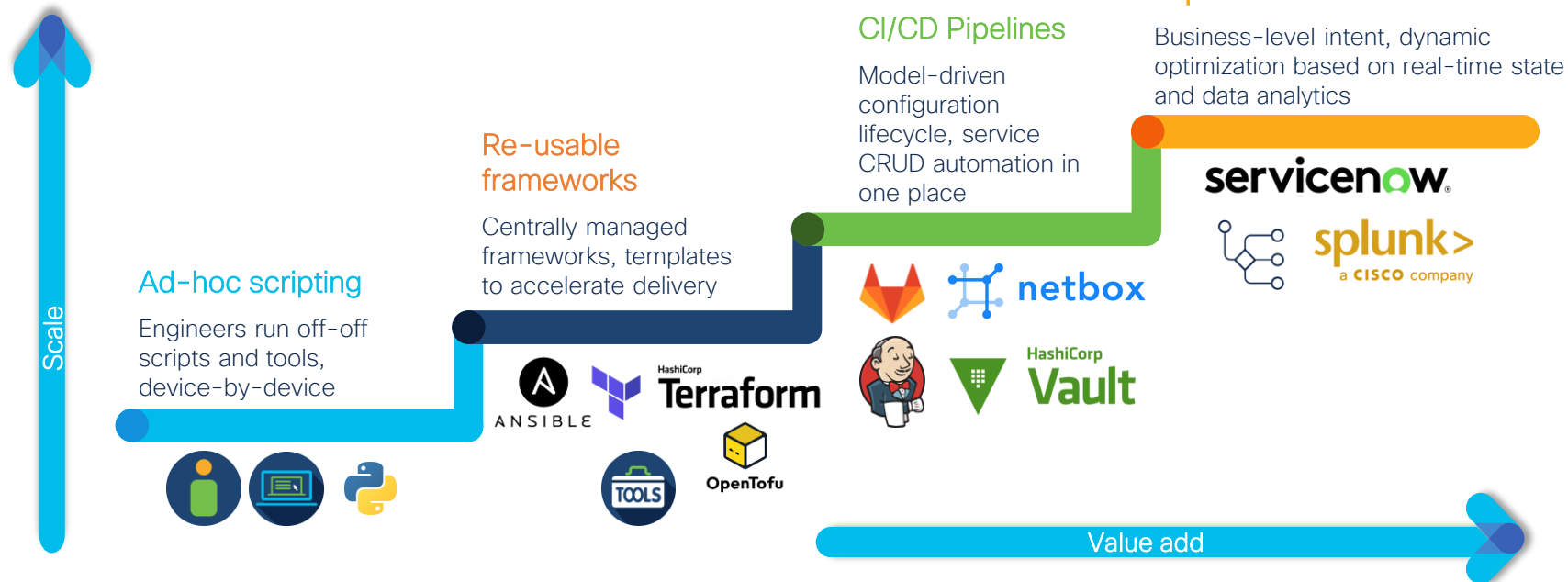
No cross-domain skills



What are your painpoints?

① Start presenting to display the poll results on this slide.

Automation approach in steps



BRKOPS-2814: Transforming network operations with Closed-Loop Automation using AI Insights Jörg Schultz & Christopher Beye

LTRATO-2600: Closed-Loop Automation using CI/CD Pipelines with the power of AI Jörg Schultz & Christopher Beye & Flo Pachinger

LTROPS-3773: Three Domains in One Pipeline: Cross-Domain Automation with Catalyst Center, FTD, and NDFC using NetDevOps Approaches Jörg Schultz & Christopher Beye

LTROPS-2977: Cross-Domain Automation with Cisco DNA Center and ACI using CI/CD Pipelines Jörg Schultz & Christopher Beye

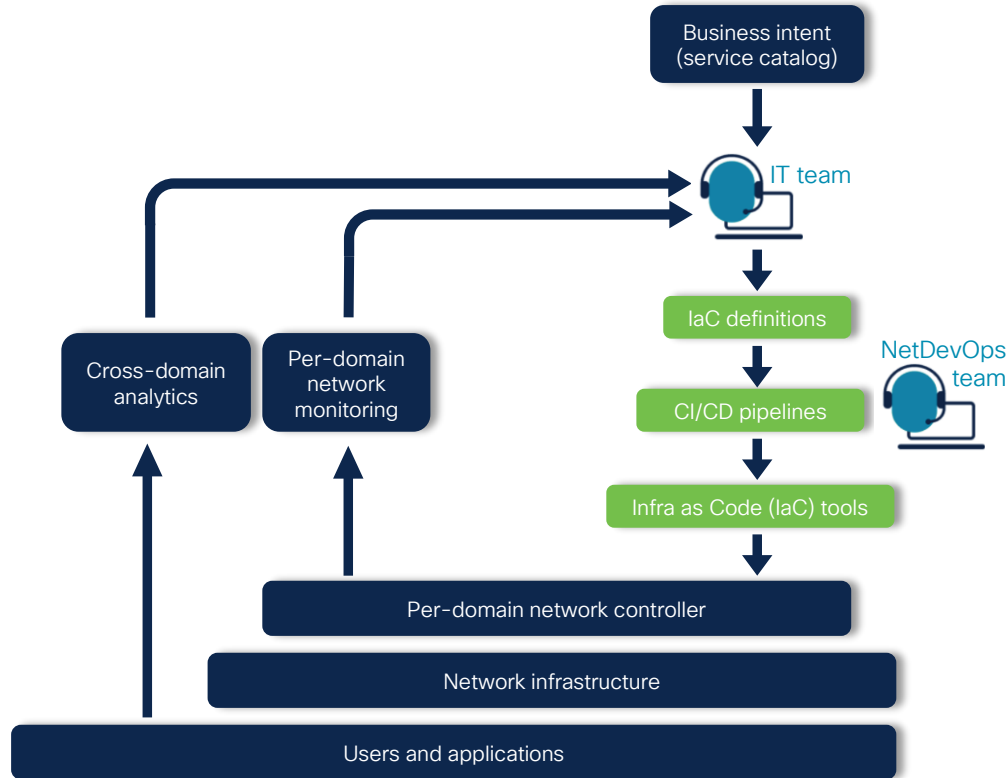
BRKEMT-2007: NetDevOps - CI/CD with Cisco DNA Center Templates as Code Jörg Schultz & Oliver Böhmer

CISCO Live!

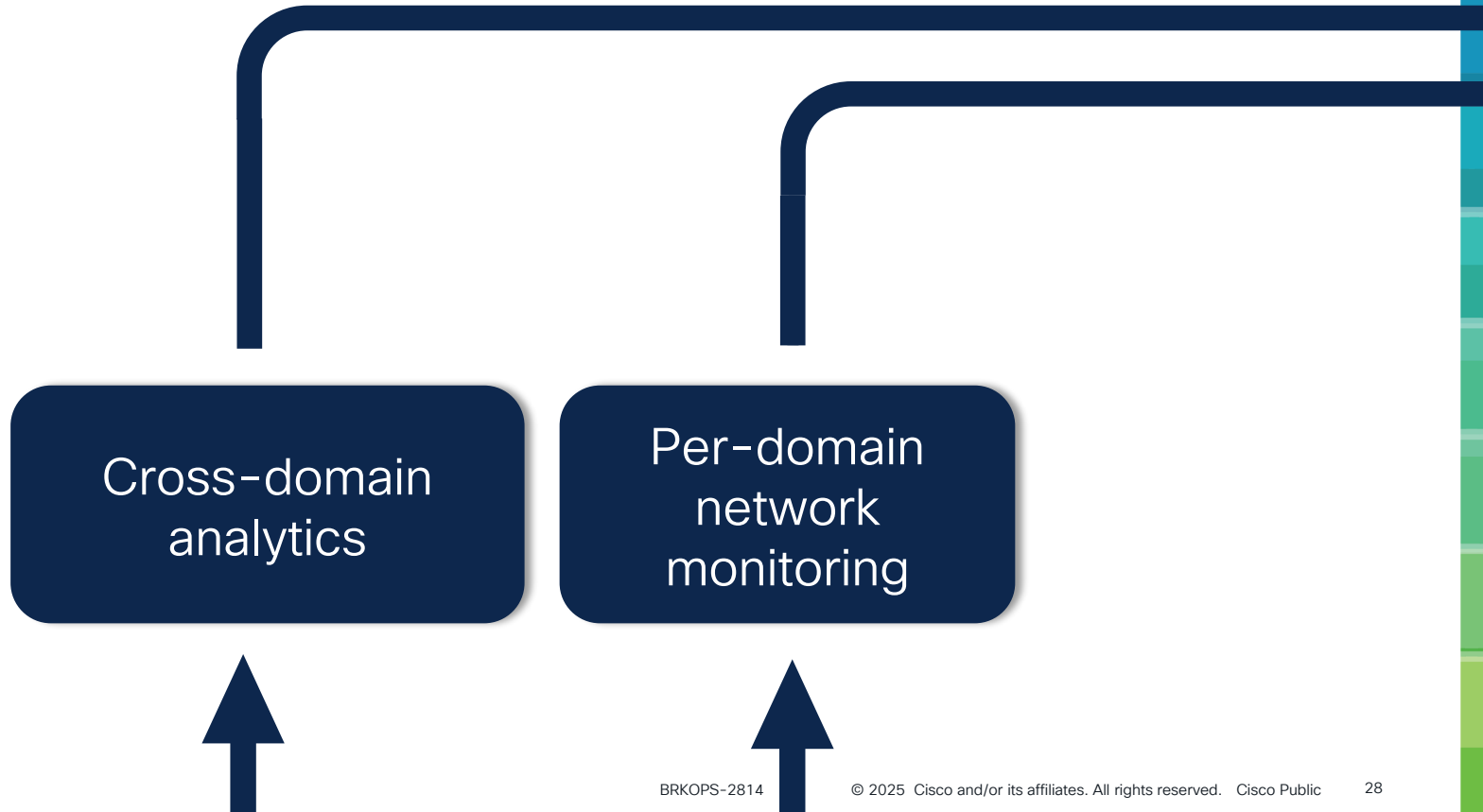
<https://crossdomain-automation.tech/>



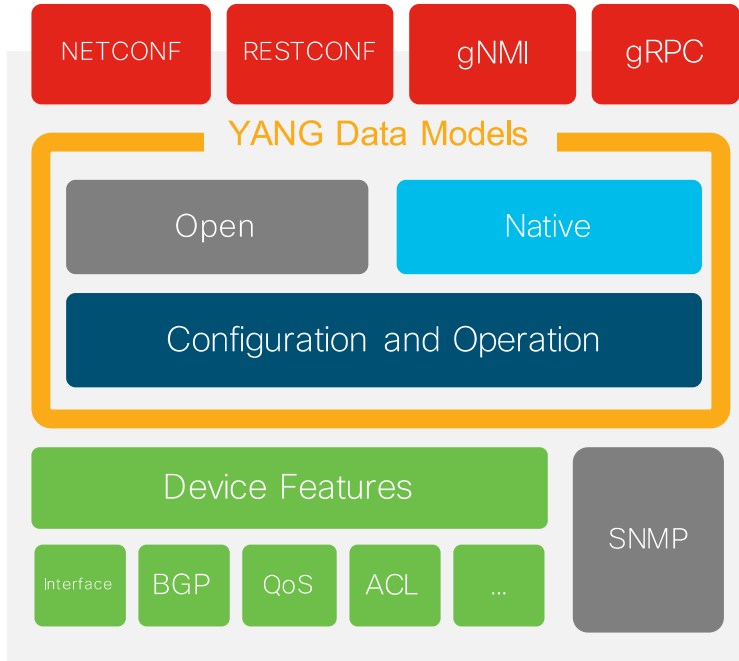
From network monitoring towards analytics



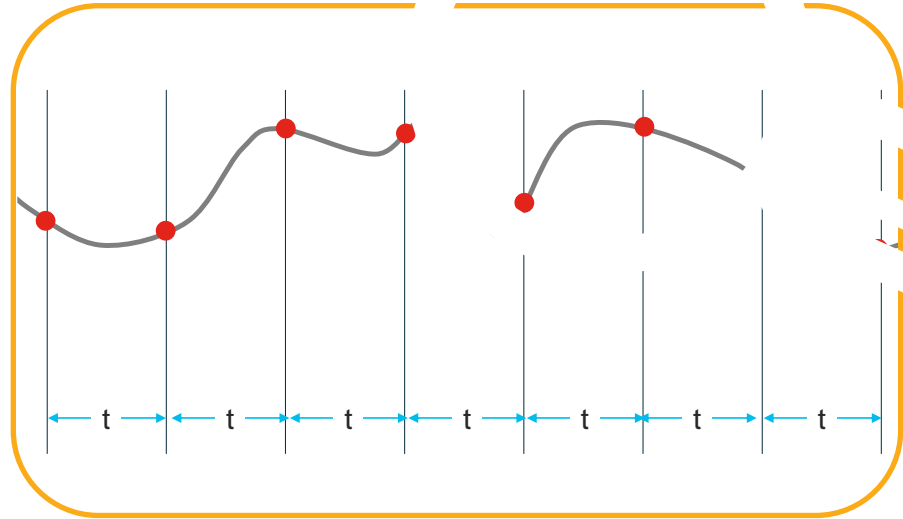
From network monitoring towards analytics



Forever YANG – Network Data Models



Day 2 – Model-Driven telemetry

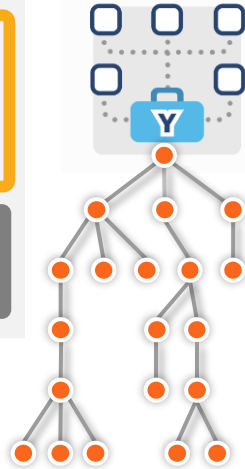
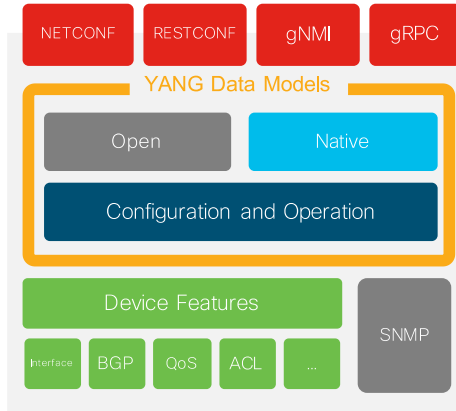


[White paper](#) – Catalyst Programmability and Automation

[White paper](#) – Model-Driven Telemetry

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Forever YANG – Network Data Models



<xpath>

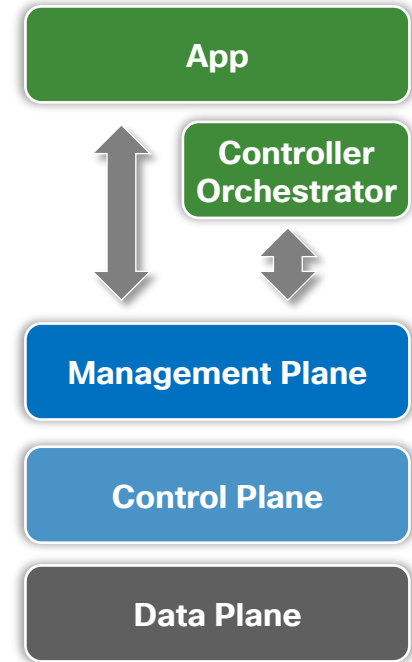
```
filter xpath /interfaces-ios-xe-oper:interfaces/interface/statistics
```

```
filter xpath /memory-ios-xe-oper:memory-statistics/memory-statistic
```

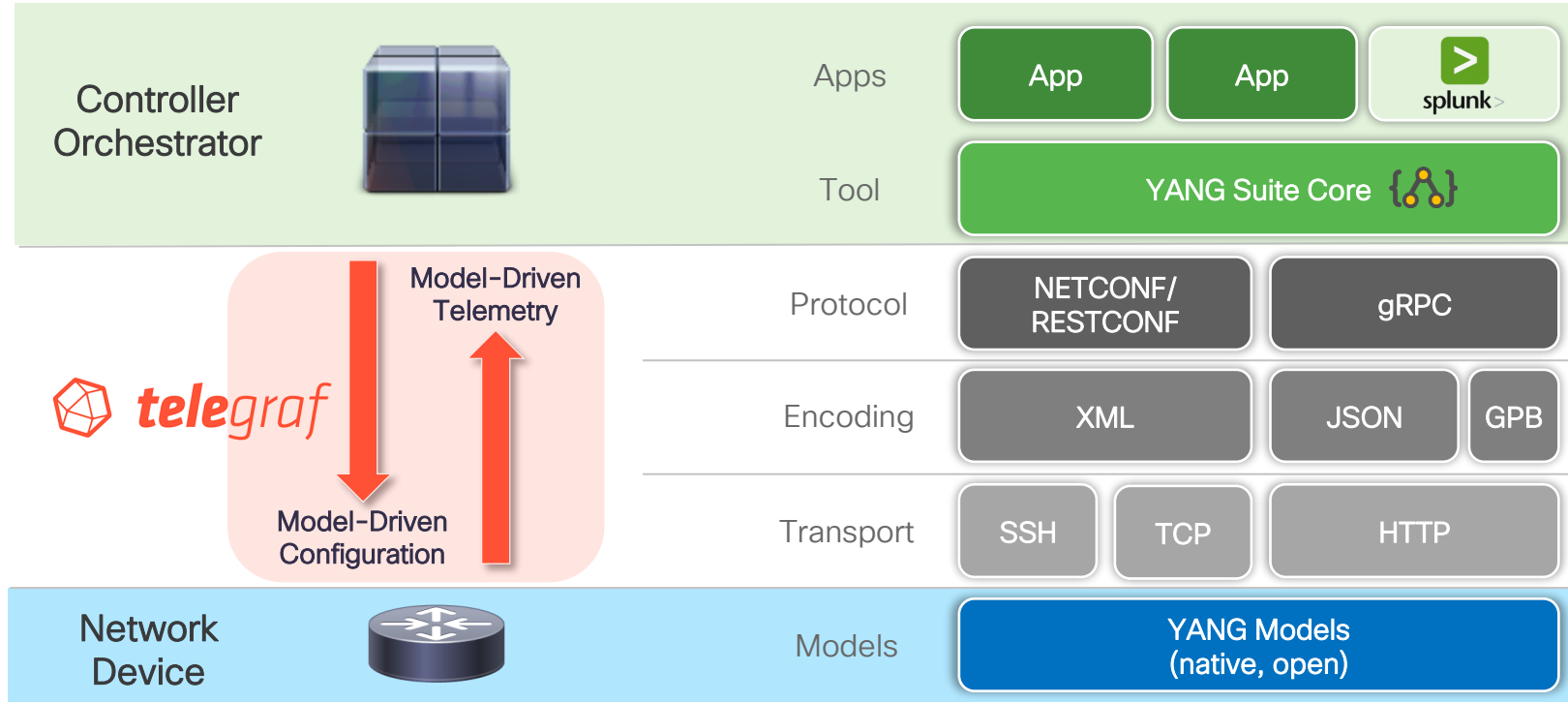
```
filter xpath /process-cpu-ios-xe-oper:cpu-usage/cpu-utilization/five-seconds
```

The screenshot shows the Cisco YANG Suite interface. On the left is a blue sidebar with a menu: Admin, Setup, Analytics, Explore, Protocols, and Help. The main area is titled 'Explore YANG Model' and shows a tree of YANG modules. The selected module is 'Cisco-IOS-XE-process-cpu-oper', which contains a 'cpu-usage' container, which in turn contains a 'cpu-utilization' container. The 'cpu-utilization' container has several leaf nodes: 'five-seconds', 'five-seconds-intr', 'one-minute', and 'five-minutes'. A lightbulb icon is next to a text box that says 'YANG suite can be downloaded from here: <https://developer.cisco.com/yangsuite/>'.

Model-Driven Manageability



Model-Driven Manageability



Model-Driven Manageability

Inputs
MDT

```
[[inputs.cisco_telemetry_mdt]]
## Telemetry transport can be "tcp" or "grpc".
## TLS is only supported when
## using the grpc transport.
transport = "grpc"

## Address and port to host telemetry listener
service_address = ":57400"

## Grpc Maximum Message Size, default is 4MB, increase the size.
## This is stored as a uint32, and limited to 4294967295.
max_msg_size = 4000000
```

NX-OS

```
telemetry
 destination-group 10
  ip address 10.x.x.x port 57400 protocol gRPC encoding GPB
 sensor-group 10
  data-source YANG
  path openconfig-interfaces:interfaces/interface/state/counters
 subscription 10
  dst-grp 10
  snsr-grp 10 sample-interval 5000
```

IOS XE

```
telemetry ietf subscription 102
 encoding encode-kvgpb
 filter xpath /interfaces-ios-xe-oper:interfaces/interface/statistics
 stream yang-push
 source-address 10.x.x.x
 update-policy periodic 5000
 receiver ip address 10.x.x.x 57400 protocol grpc-tcp
```

Controller
Orchestrator



Model-Driven Telemetry

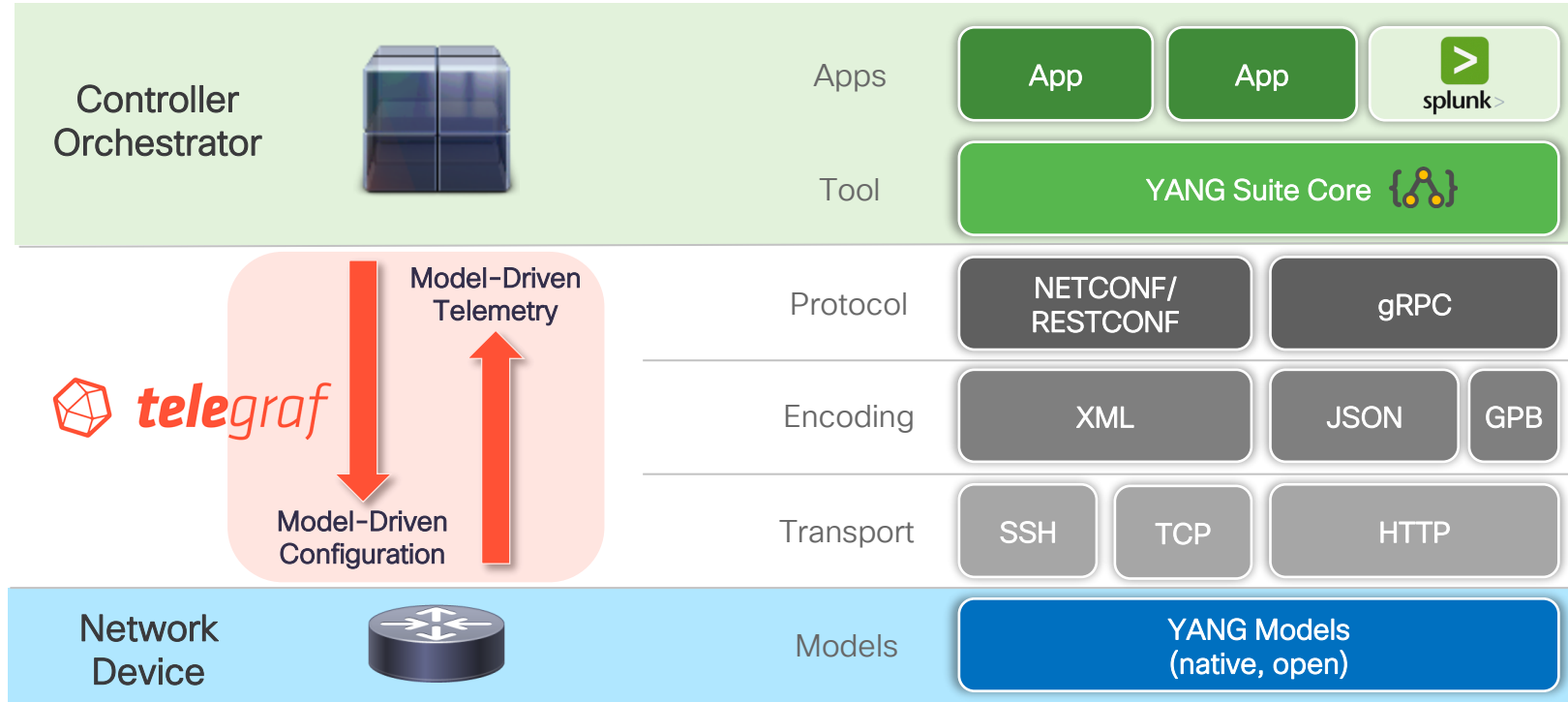


Model-Driven
Configuration

Network Device



Model-Driven Manageability



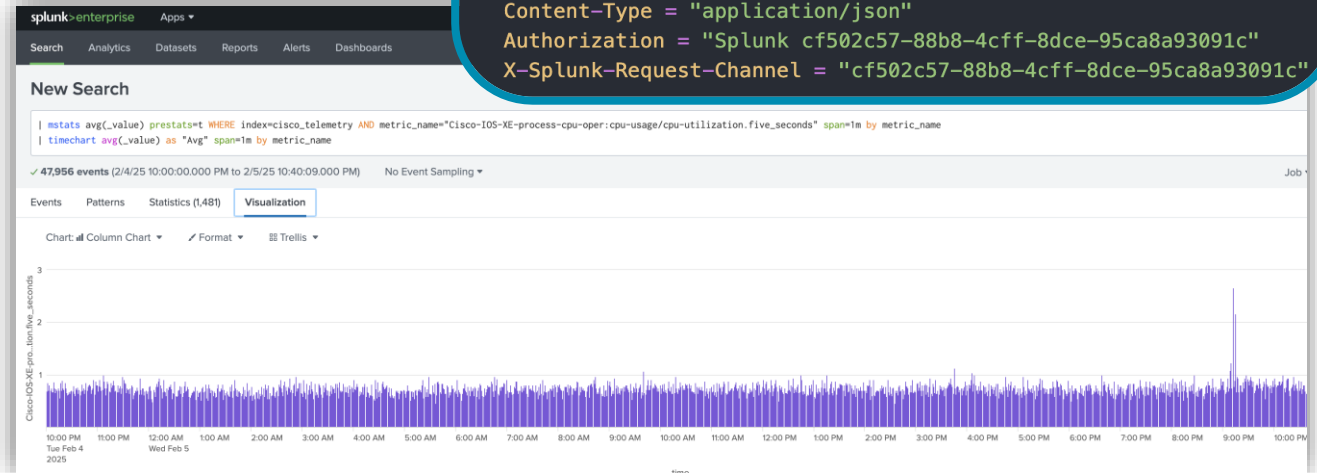
Model-Driven Manageability



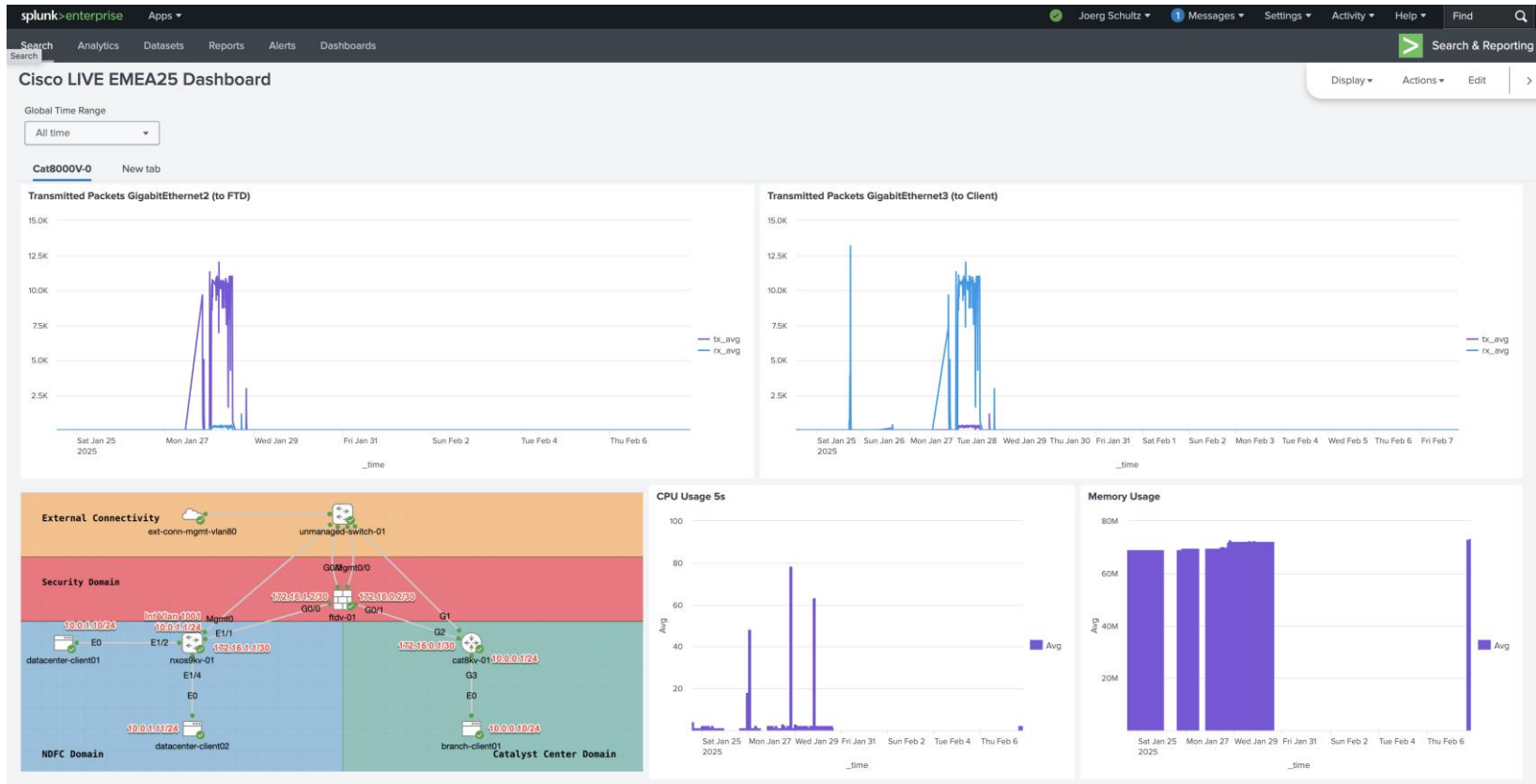
Output plugin Telegraf to Splunk

```
# Splunk HTTP Event Collector (HEC) Output Plugin
[[outputs.http]]
  url = "https://10.x.x.x:8088/services/collector"
  data_format = "splunkmetric"
  insecure_skip_verify = true
  splunkmetrichec_routing = true
  splunkmetric_multimetric = false
  splunkmetric_omit_event_tag = true

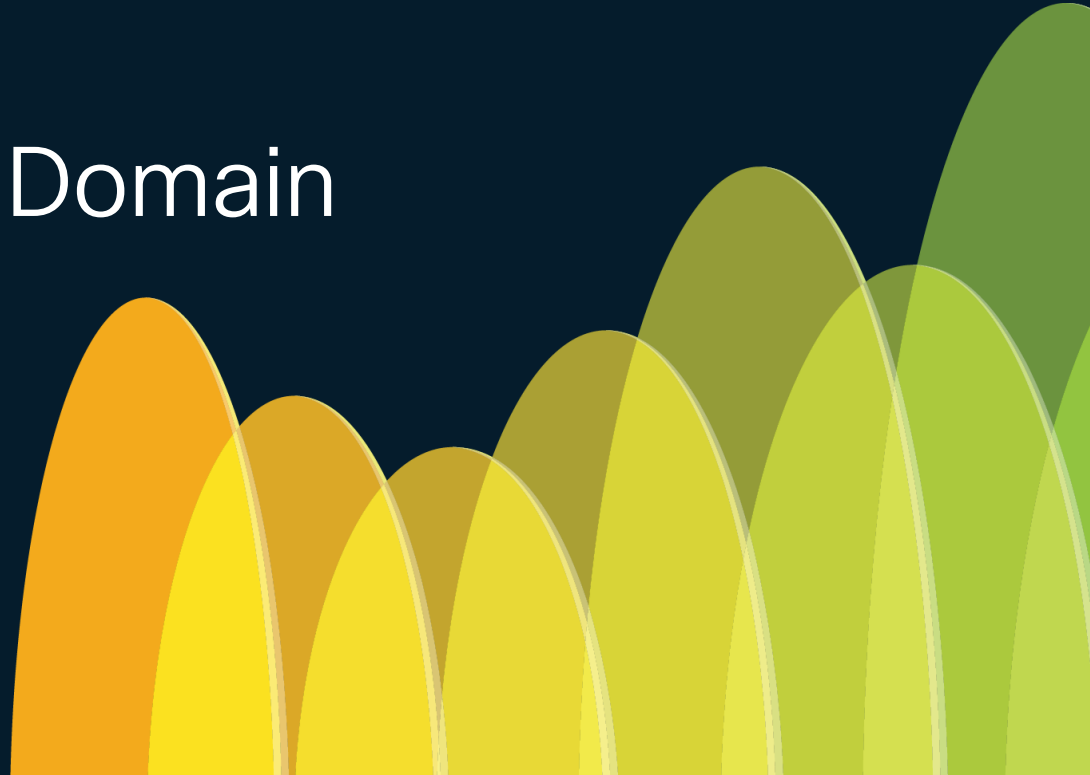
# Splunk HEC Token
[[outputs.http.headers]]
  Content-Type = "application/json"
  Authorization = "Splunk cf502c57-88b8-4cff-8dce-95ca8a93091c"
  X-Splunk-Request-Channel = "cf502c57-88b8-4cff-8dce-95ca8a93091c"
```



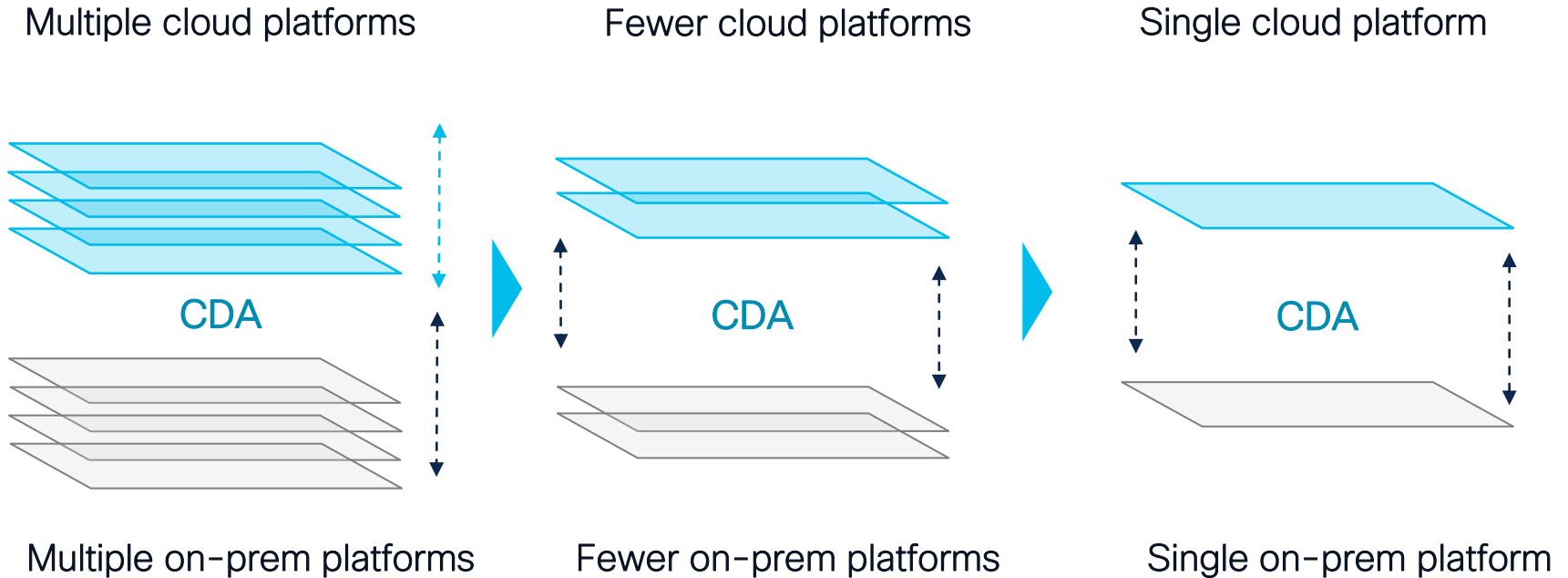
Splunk – Customized Dashboard



Let's talk Cross-Domain (Automation)

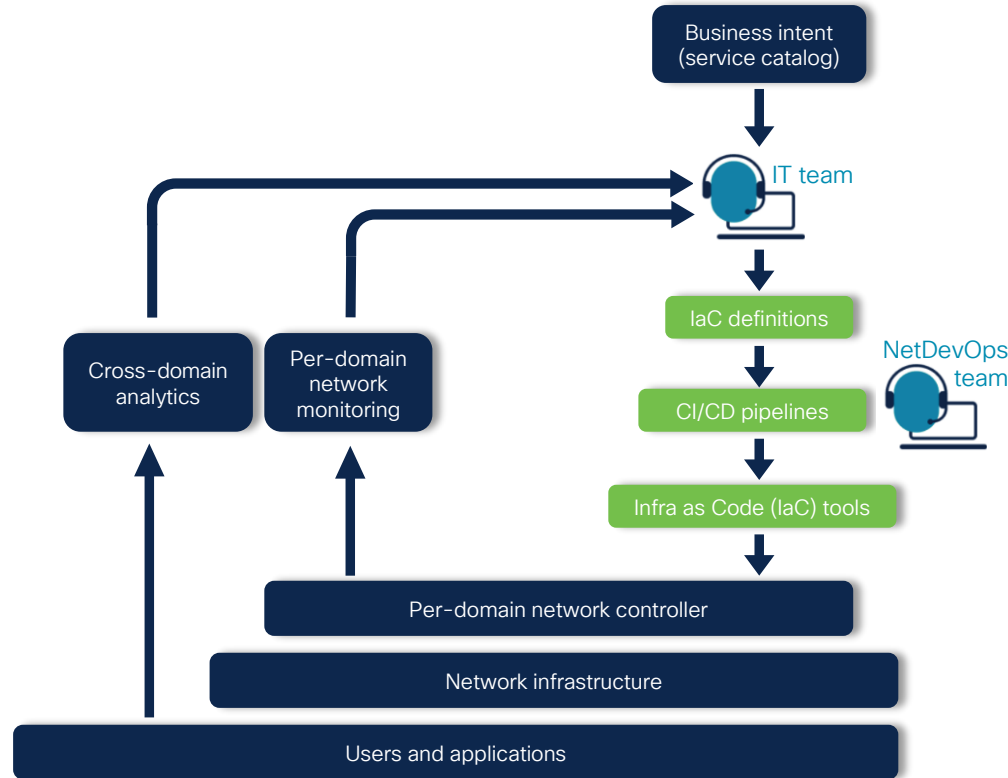


Convergence is the key to the future

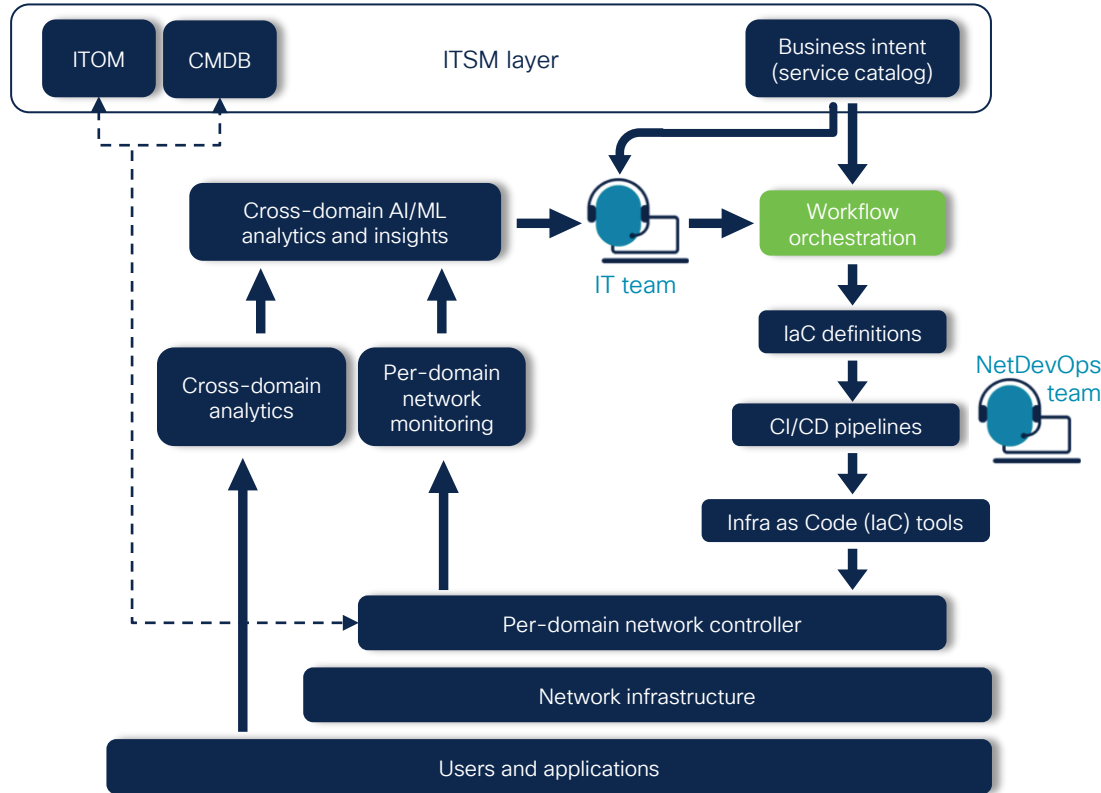


CDA = Cross-Domain Automation

From network monitoring towards analytics

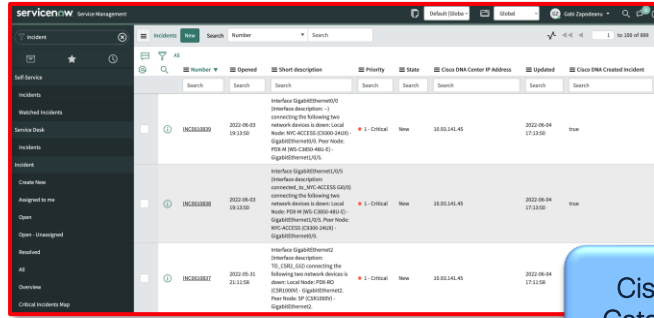


Cross-domain workflow orchestration



Cross-domain workflow orchestration

servicenow



Incident	Number	Opened	Short description	Priority	Status	Class DNM Center IP Address	Updated	Class DNM Created Incident
Interface DigitalTherm01	INC0100001	2022-08-03 19:13:00	connecting the following two network devices to share Local Node NWC-ACCESS (CX-M0-2445) - DigitalTherm01-01, Peer Node PNA-M (NA-CM0-480-E) - DigitalTherm01-01.	1 - Critical	New	10.00.140.45	2022-08-04 17:13:00	true
Interface DigitalTherm01-01	INC0100001	2022-08-03 19:13:00	connecting the following two network devices to share Local Node NWC-ACCESS (CX-M0-2445) - DigitalTherm01-01, Peer Node PNA-M (NA-CM0-480-E) - DigitalTherm01-01.	1 - Critical	New	10.00.140.45	2022-08-04 17:13:00	true
Interface DigitalTherm02	INC0100002	2022-08-03 21:11:58	connecting the following two network devices to share Local Node NWC-ACCESS (CX-M0-2445) - DigitalTherm02-01, Peer Node PNA-M (NA-CM0-480-E) - DigitalTherm02-01.	1 - Critical	New	10.00.140.45	2022-08-04 17:11:58	true

Cisco Catalyst App

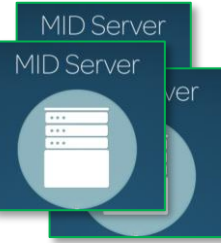
REST APIs

REST APIs

REST APIs

Platform and Bundles

cisco *Live!*



ITOM

CMDB

ITSM layer

Cross-domain AI/ML analytics and insights

IT team

Cross-domain analytics

Per-domain network monitoring

Workflow Automation

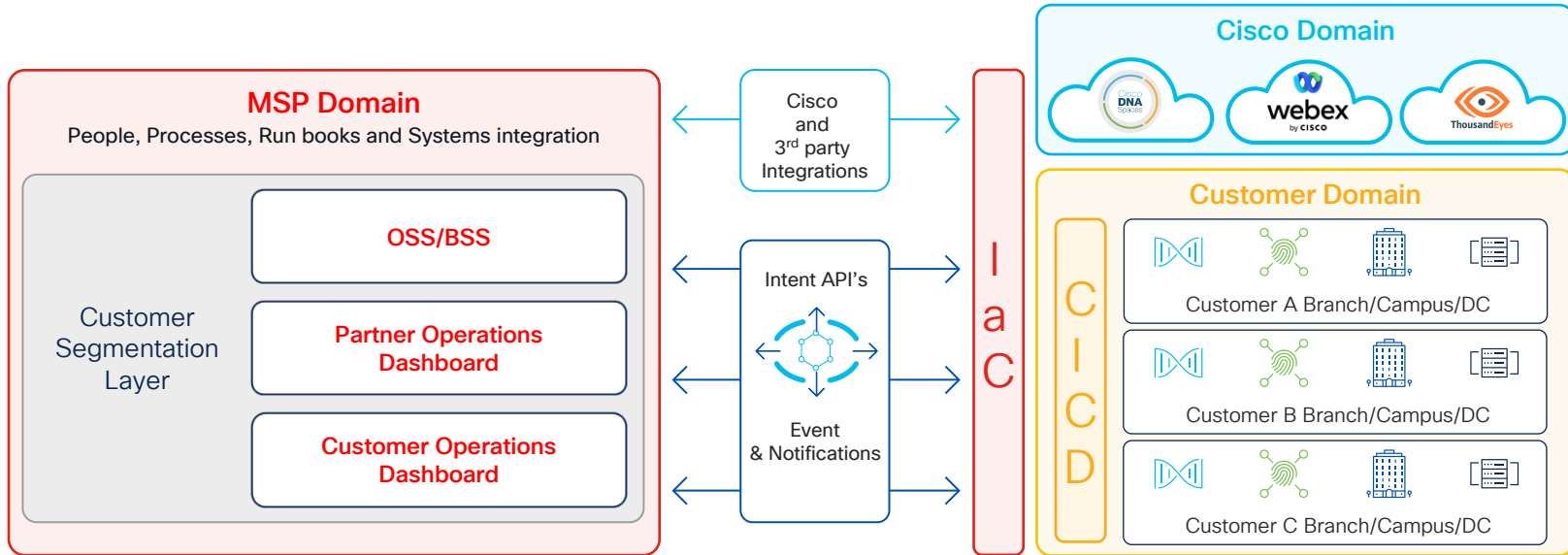


Workflow automation is the approach to automating various **business processes**, **tasks** and **workflows** in a company with minimal human intervention. Workflow automation leverages software to create a series of **automated actions** for the steps in a business process, which helps teams execute tasks efficiently and consistently.



Managed Campus: scaling to multiple customers

Enabling MSPs to create and support Catalyst Center Services at scale



Managed Service (Provider) Dashboard

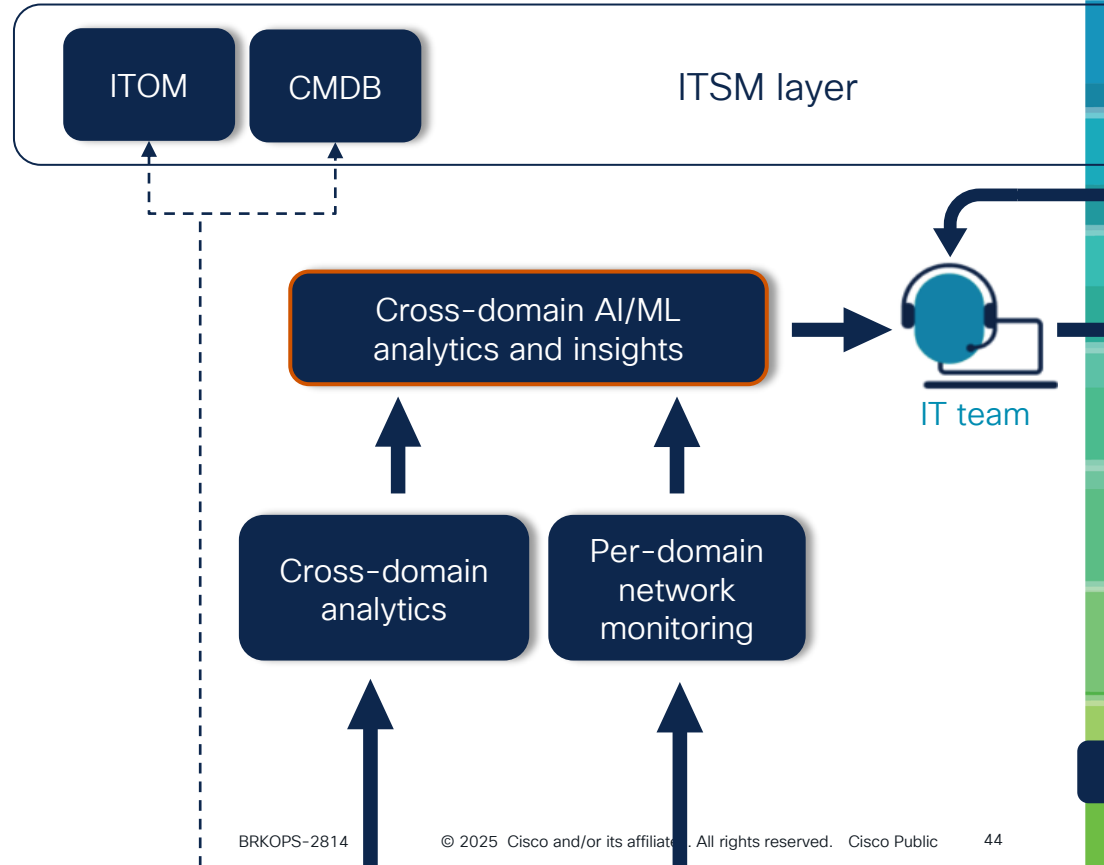
Cross-domain workflow orchestration

Splunk MLTK and Smart
Outlier Detection Assistant
Process and Workflow

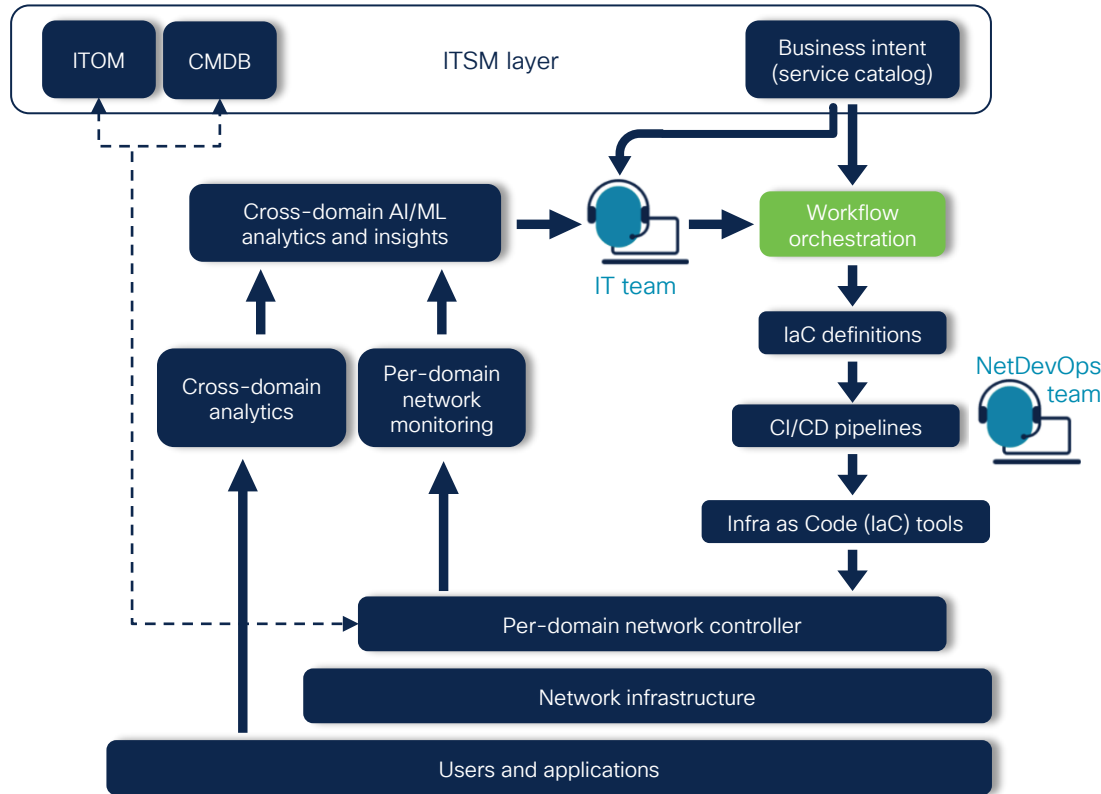


CISCO *Live!*

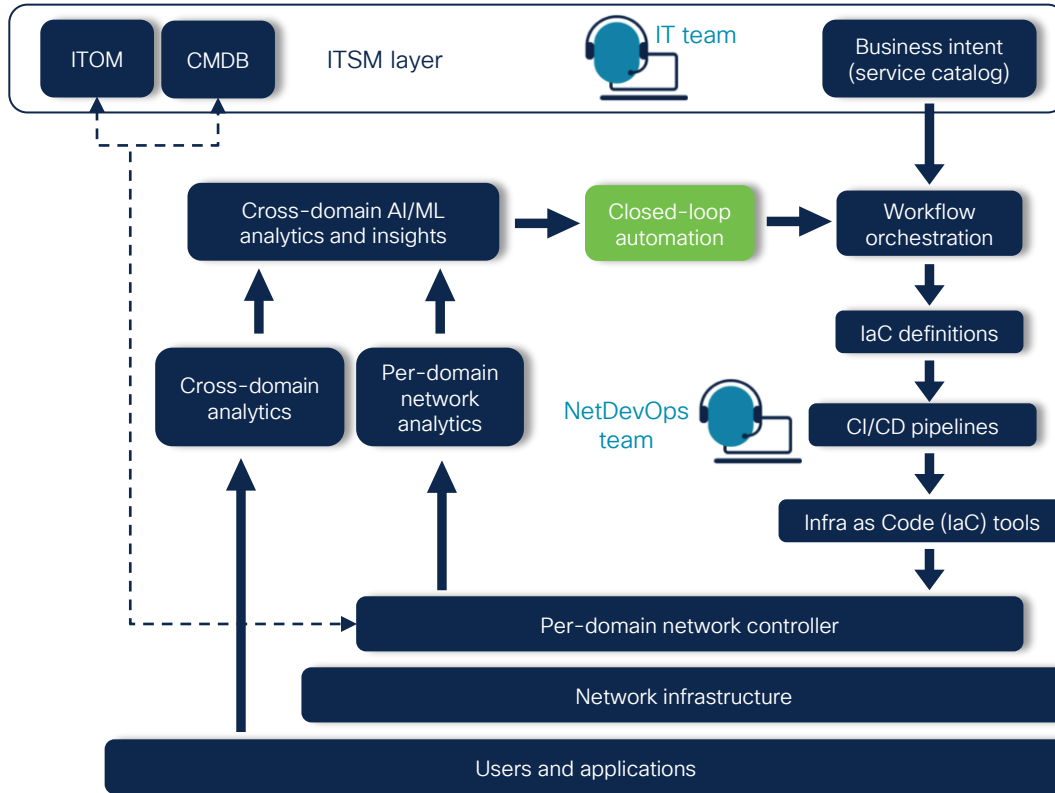
LOOKIT



Cross-domain workflow orchestration



Closed-loop automation



Benefits of closed-loop automation are:

- Augmented network reliability through AIOps.
- Automated fault recovery, reducing downtime and business impact of network outages.
- Incident resolution time is reduced, increasing customer experience.
- Reduction of operational cost by reduction of required manual tasks.
- Increases the benefits of IaC and CI/CD.

Use case implementation

Lab layers

servicenow

Orchestration



netbox



Cross-domain analytics



Controller



Security Cloud Control



splunk>

Device level



Nexus 9000V



FTDv

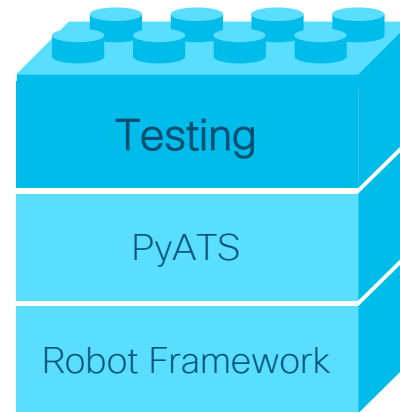
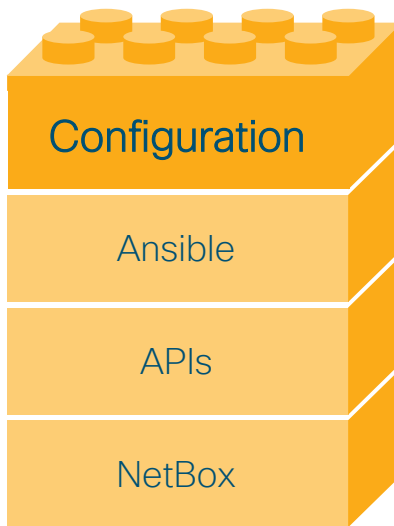
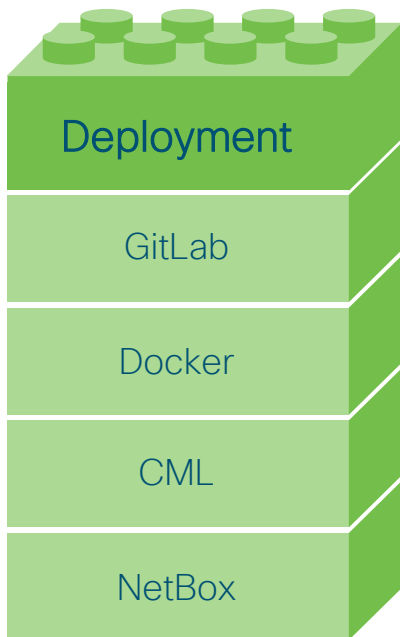


Catalyst 8000V

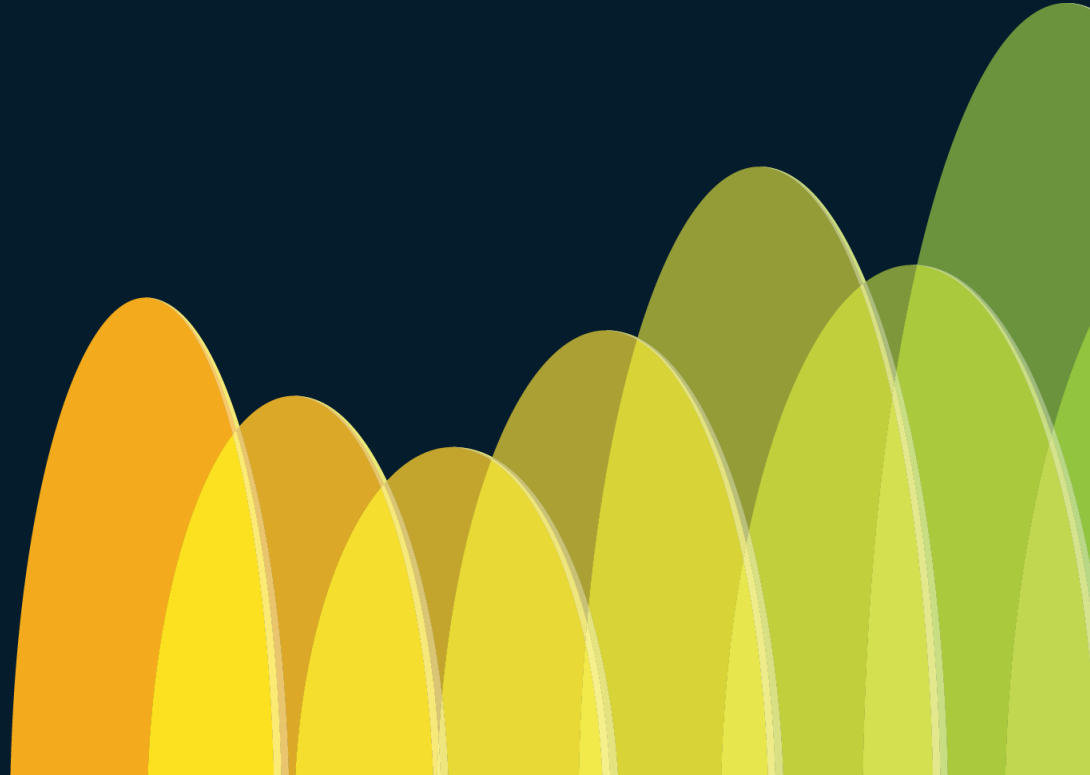


telegraf

Lab tool bricks



Cross-domain automation



What is a Network Source of Truth (NSoT)?

- Defines the *intended* state of the network represented as *structured data*
- Should act as a single consistent data set
- Adopting an NSoT requires a significant mental shift for network engineers away from describing the network in design documents and diagrams
- NSoT becomes the authoritative reference for the network and its data *drives network automation*

Inventory

DCIM

IPAM

Configuration

Network Properties

Circuits

The journey to network automation starts with implementing a NSoT



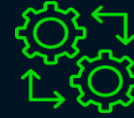
Document

- Converge legacy sources of truth
- Discovery or manual capture of additional network data
- Change operational processes to start with documentation



Model

- Connect network data through cohesive models
- Enforce consistency across models



Automate

- Implement change management starting with NSoT/ intent
- Generate configs from model data
- Drive automations from dynamic inventory
- Assurance to identify/resolve operational drift

1

2

3

72% of organizations are within these two phases.*

Only 28% of organizations have fully executed their network automation strategy.*

netboxlabs

We Make it Easier to Build and Manage Complex Networks

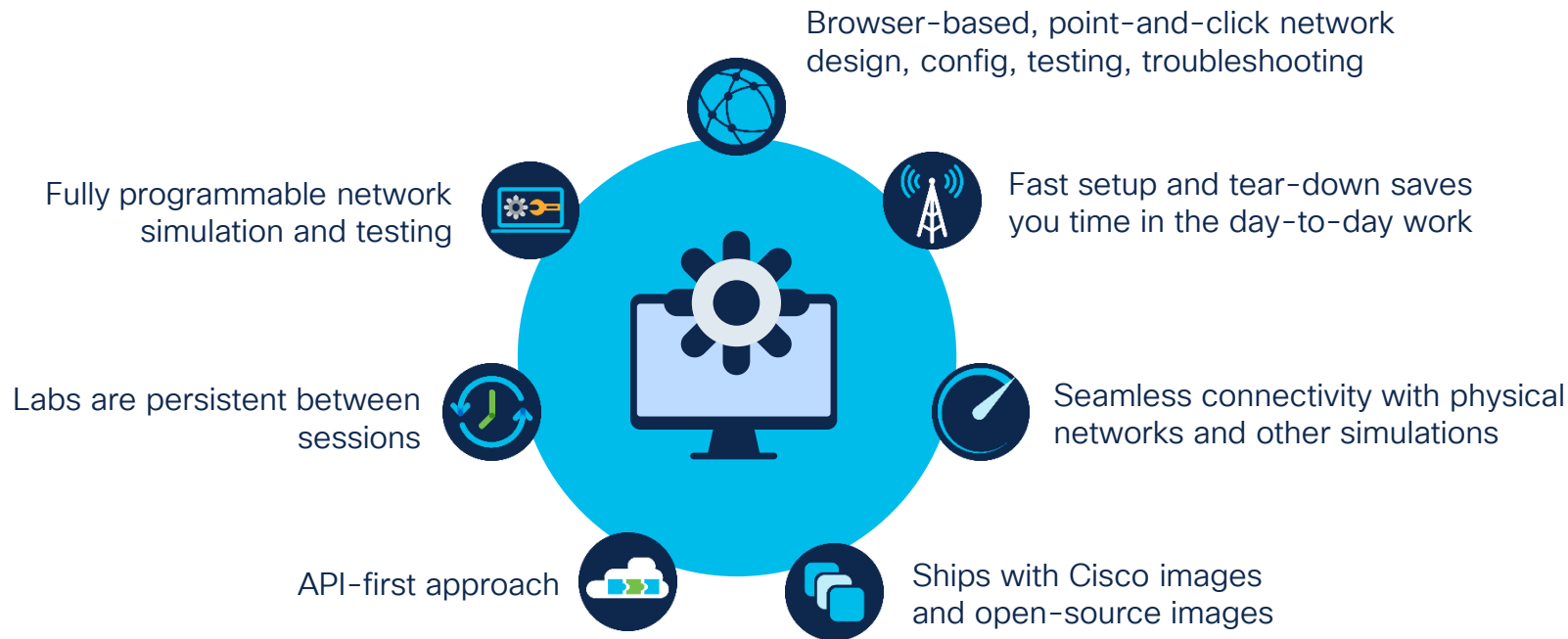
cisco *Live!*

Why Use HashiCorp Vault for Network Automation?

- Centralized Secret Management – Stores and manages network credentials, API keys, SSH keys, and certificates securely
- Granular Access Control – Uses RBAC and policies to control who can access what credentials
- APIs for Automation – Fully API-driven, allowing easy integration into CI/CD pipelines
- Eliminates hardcoded credentials in automation scripts
- Enables compliance with security frameworks like ISO 27001, NIST, and CIS



CML – Cisco Modeling Labs



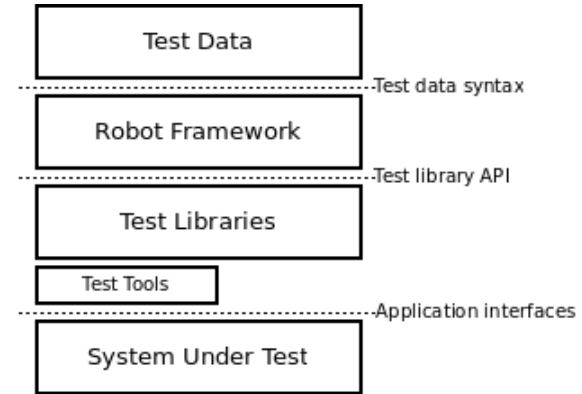
Validation and Test is critical for automation

Robot Framework:

- It is a generic, application and technology independent framework.
- A modular architecture that can be extended with bundled and self-made test libraries.
- Keyword-driven test automation framework.

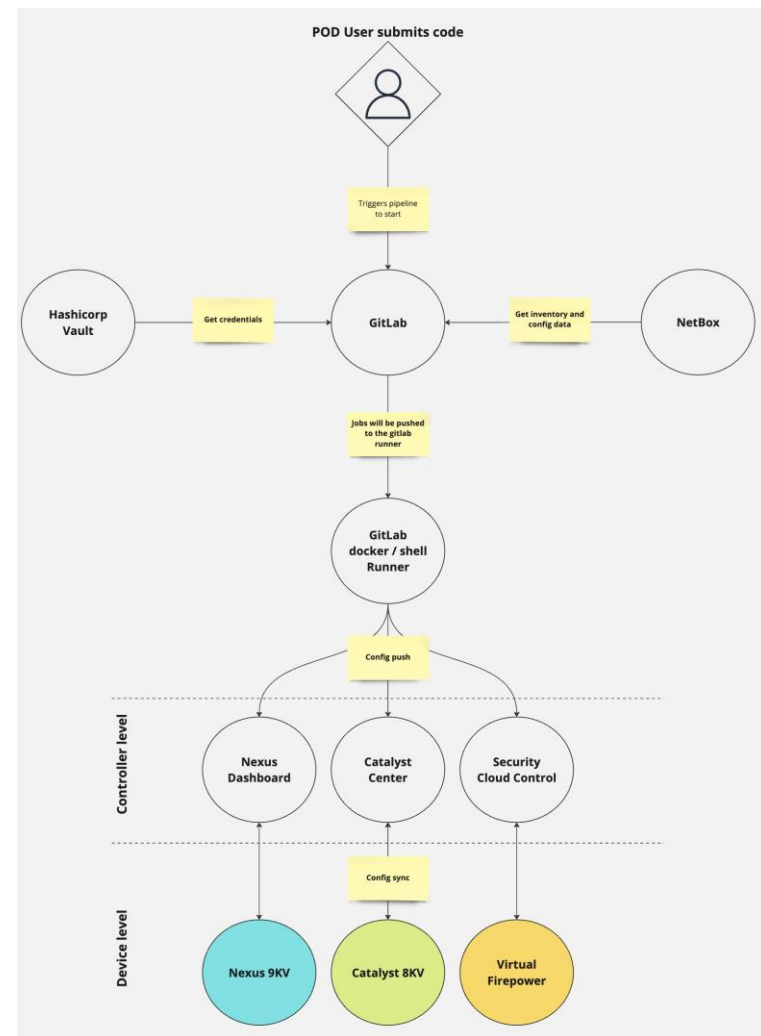
pyATS:

- The core of [pyATS](#) is vendor, platform, feature, and protocol agnostic.
- [Genie](#): the standard pyATS network device library.

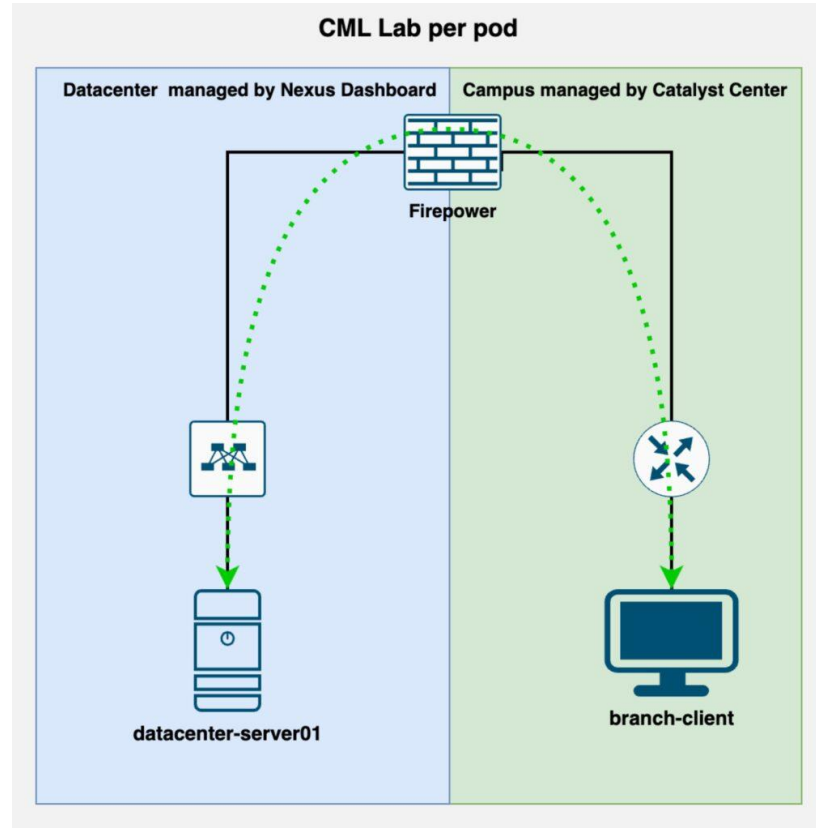


Cross-domain automation

- End-to-End Automation: GitLab pipeline automates config changes across branch, data center, and security domains
- Secure Access: Credentials are securely managed via HashiCorp Vault
- Accurate Configs: NetBox ensures correct device and interface updates
- Automated Execution: GitLab runner deploys configs to network controllers
- Verification: Automated tests confirm connectivity and rule enforcement



Cross-domain automation

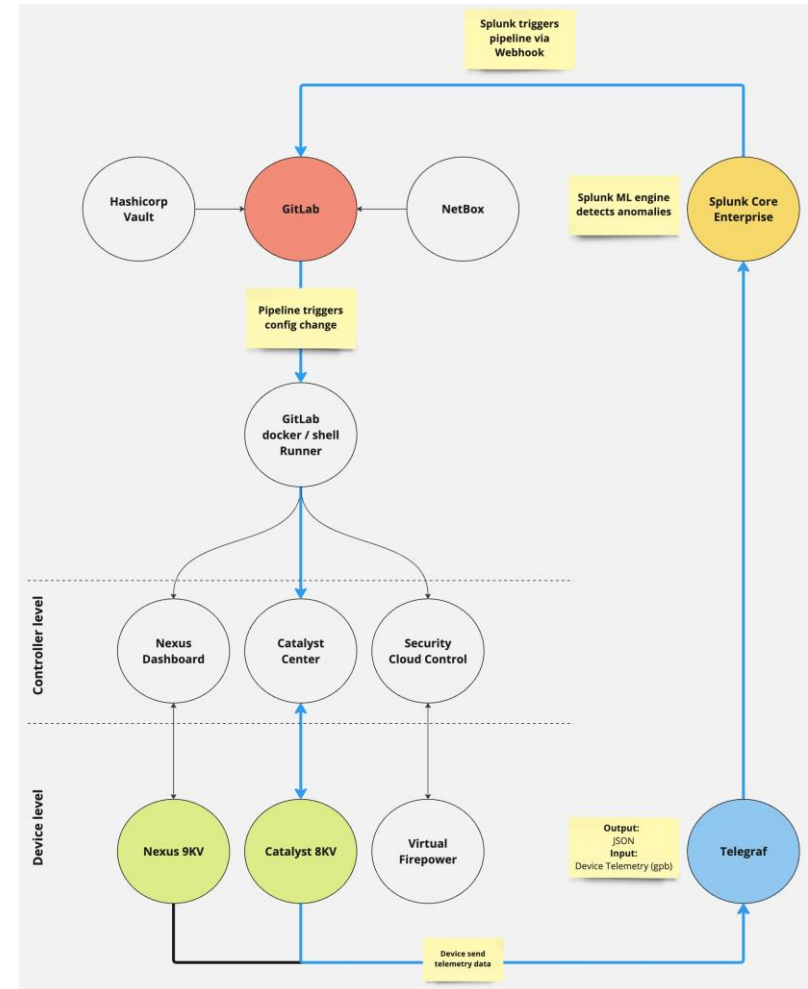


Demo time 

Closed-loop automation

Process overview

- Telemetry Collection: Nexus 9KV and Catalyst 8KV send telemetry data to Telegraf.
- Trigger Response: Telegraf forwards data to Splunk for rule-based actions.
- Automated Response: Splunk triggers GitLab pipeline via Webhook for config changes.
- Config Deployment: GitLab runner applies fixes to controllers, e.g. Catalyst Center.
- Continuous Feedback: Ensures stability by automating corrective actions.

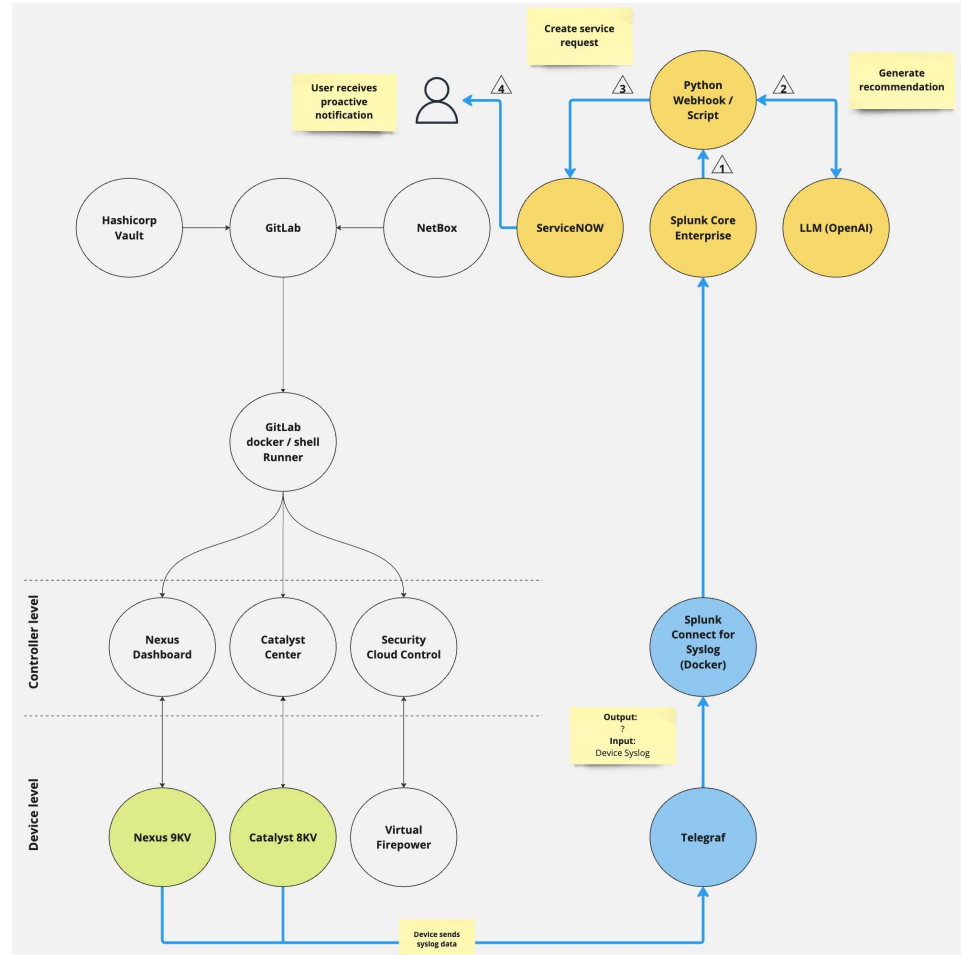


Demo time 

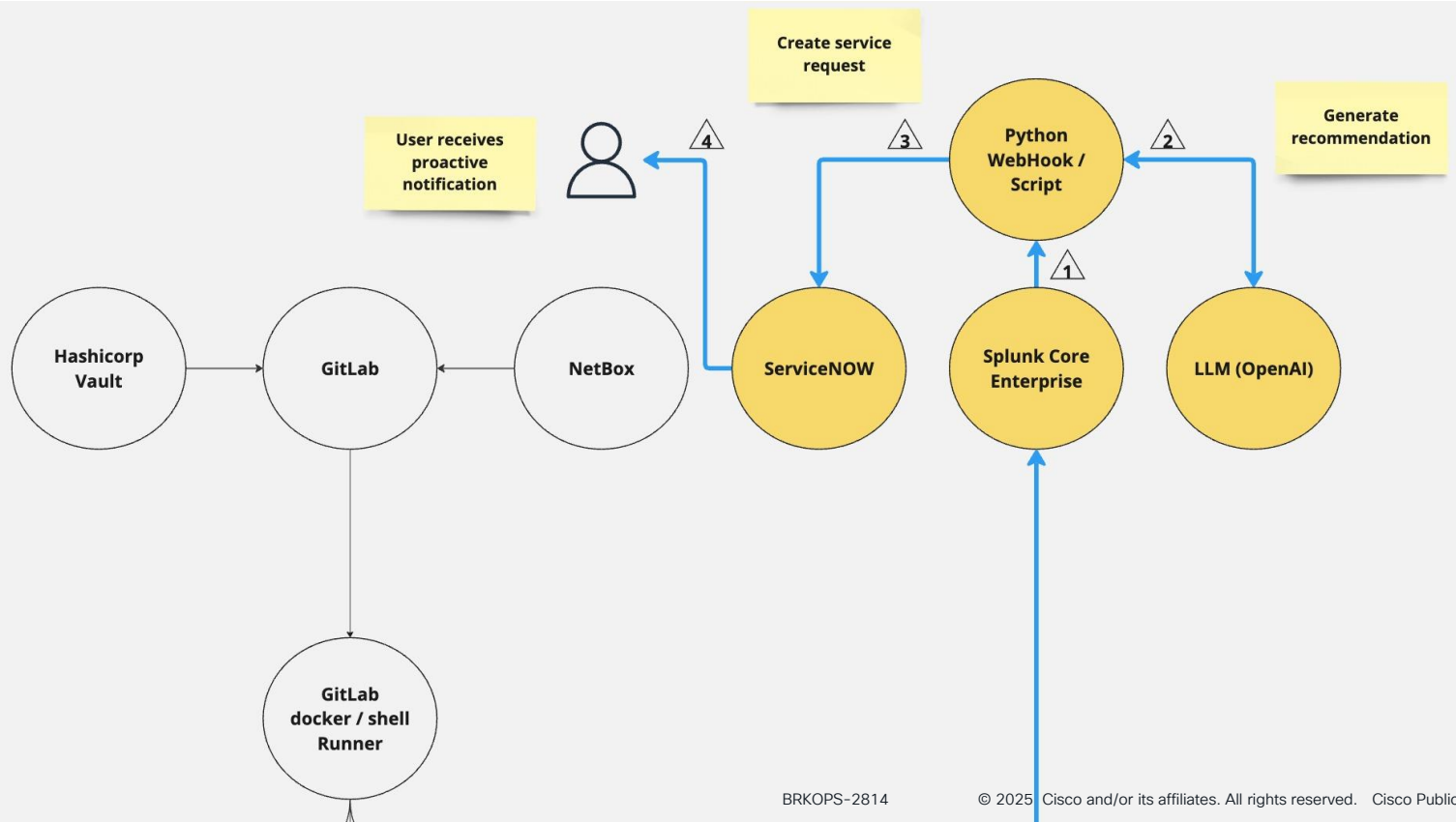
Integration with AI

Process overview

- Syslog Collection: Nexus 9KV and Catalyst 8KV send logs to Telegraf.
- Log Processing: Telegraf forwards logs to Splunk Connect for Syslog.
- Data Analysis: Splunk detects issues and sends alerts to Webhook Service.
- Automated Actions: ServiceNow tickets are created with AI-recommended solutions.
- Proactive Alerts: Users receive notifications to maintain network health.



Process overview: AI Insights



Demo time 

More use cases

End-to-End Network Service Provisioning

- Automate multi-domain service provisioning across data center, WAN, and cloud environments.
- Example: Deploying a new application that requires automatic network segmentation, firewall rules, and SD-WAN policy updates across multiple vendors.

Network Security and Compliance Enforcement

- Implement automated security policies across firewalls, routers, and cloud gateways.
- Example: Detecting a malicious event (via SIEM) and dynamically updating firewall rules and zero-trust access policies across multi-vendor environments.

More use cases

Event-Driven Network Healing and Optimization

- Automate network health monitoring and response based on telemetry data.
- Example: Using AI-driven analytics (via NetFlow, SNMP, or streaming telemetry) to detect congestion and dynamically adjust QoS policies, reroute traffic, or scale cloud resources.



What other use cases do you have in mind?

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The background of the slide is white. On the right side, there is a series of overlapping, teardrop-shaped elements in various shades of blue, ranging from a light sky blue to a deep navy blue. These shapes are layered to create a sense of depth and movement, extending from the top right towards the center of the frame.