

>>>network.toCode()

# NTC Reference Architecture

## New Hire Onboarding



## Agenda

Introduction

Overview

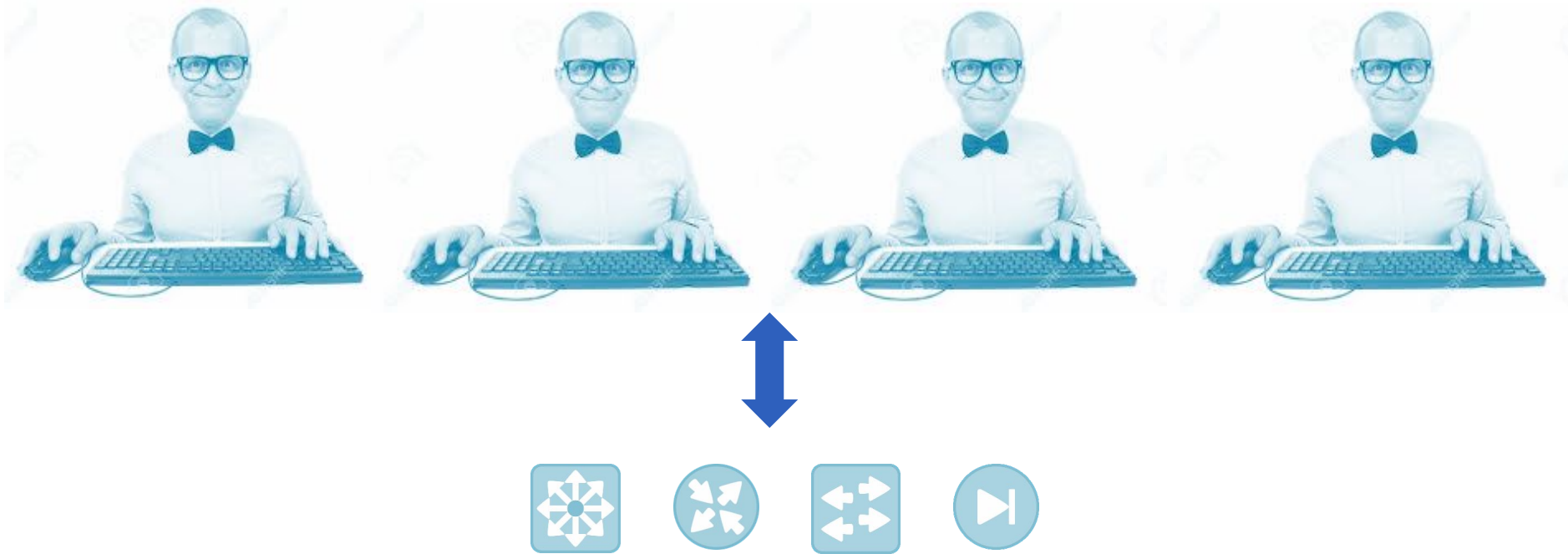
Components



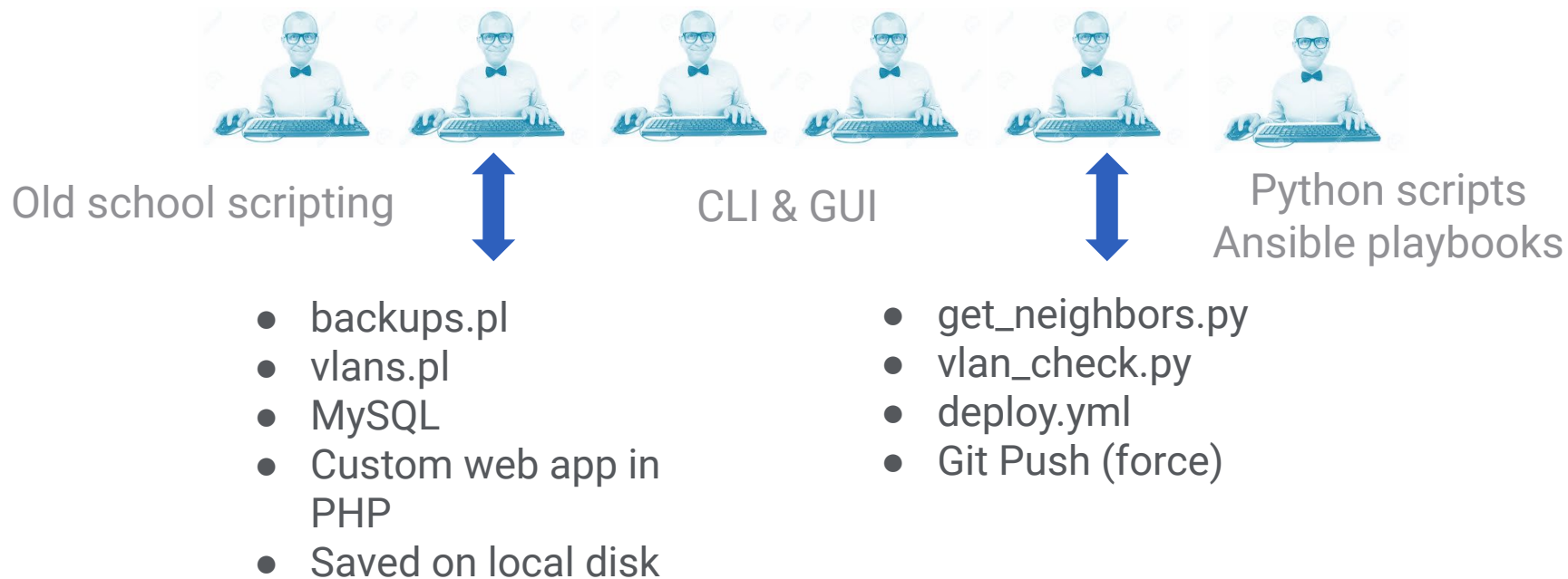
# >>> Introduction



## >>> Traditional Network Operations



## >>> [Common] Starting Point



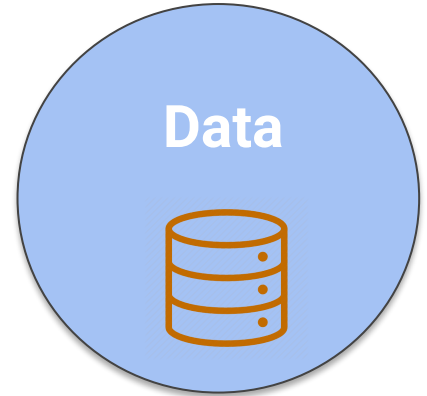
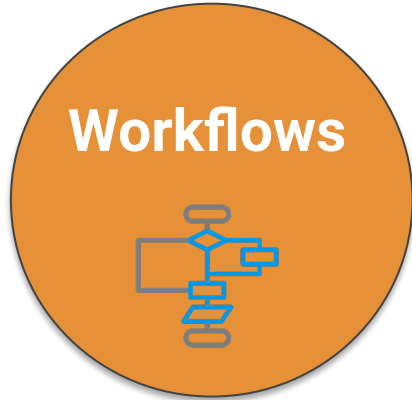
## >>> Create a Strategy



- Nucleus for all network automation
- Extensible and modular
- Enterprise controls

- Makes tasks easy for admins
- Disparate scripts
- Limited to no data integration

# >>> What is Network Automation?





# Reference Architecture

## *Overview*



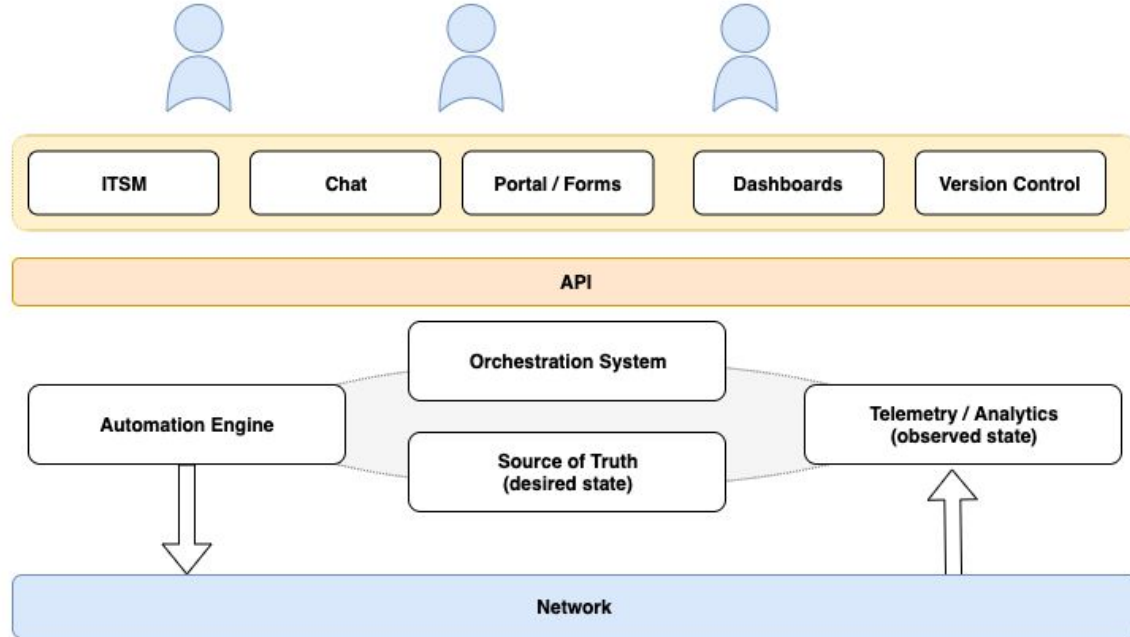
# >>> Reference Architecture

## Overview

Network to Code has developed a reference architecture, which is used as the foundation for the solutions and frameworks that it designs for its clients. This architecture includes the common functional elements and services required in any automation solution, broken into 6 sections, with multiple components in each.

- Source of Truth
- Automation Engine
- Telemetry and Analytics
- Orchestration System
- User Interaction
- External Integrations

# >>> Network Automation Framework



# >>> Functional vs Implementation

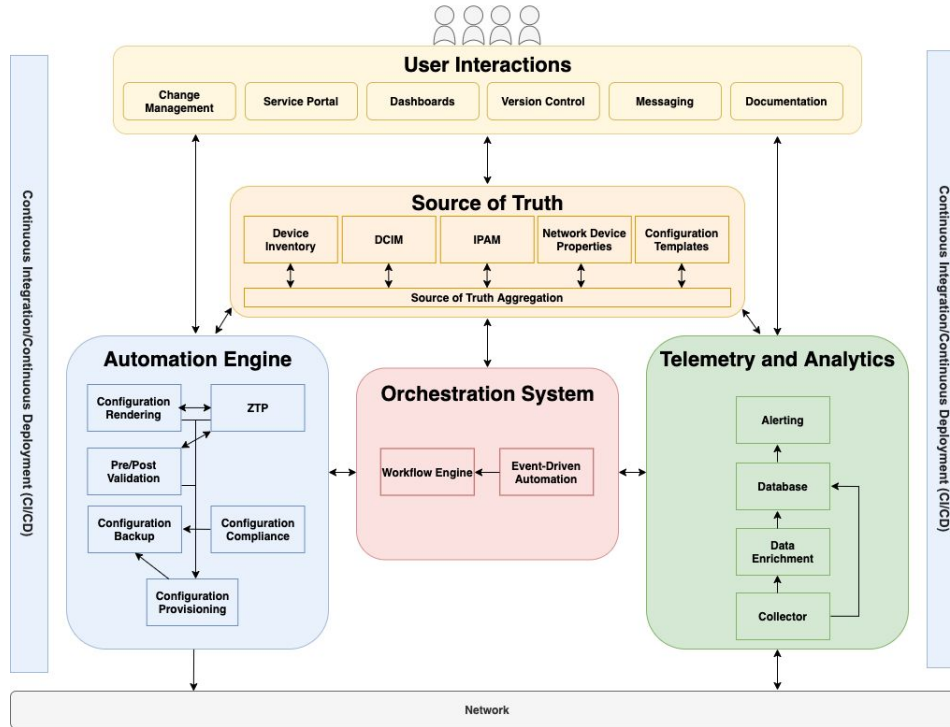
It's about the function, not the tool

- Identify the requirements
- Identify the functional building blocks
- Define the main components
- Identify which tool(s) can be used for each requirements.

Especially important for system/product that provide multiple features (Nautobot, NetBox, ServiceNow ..)

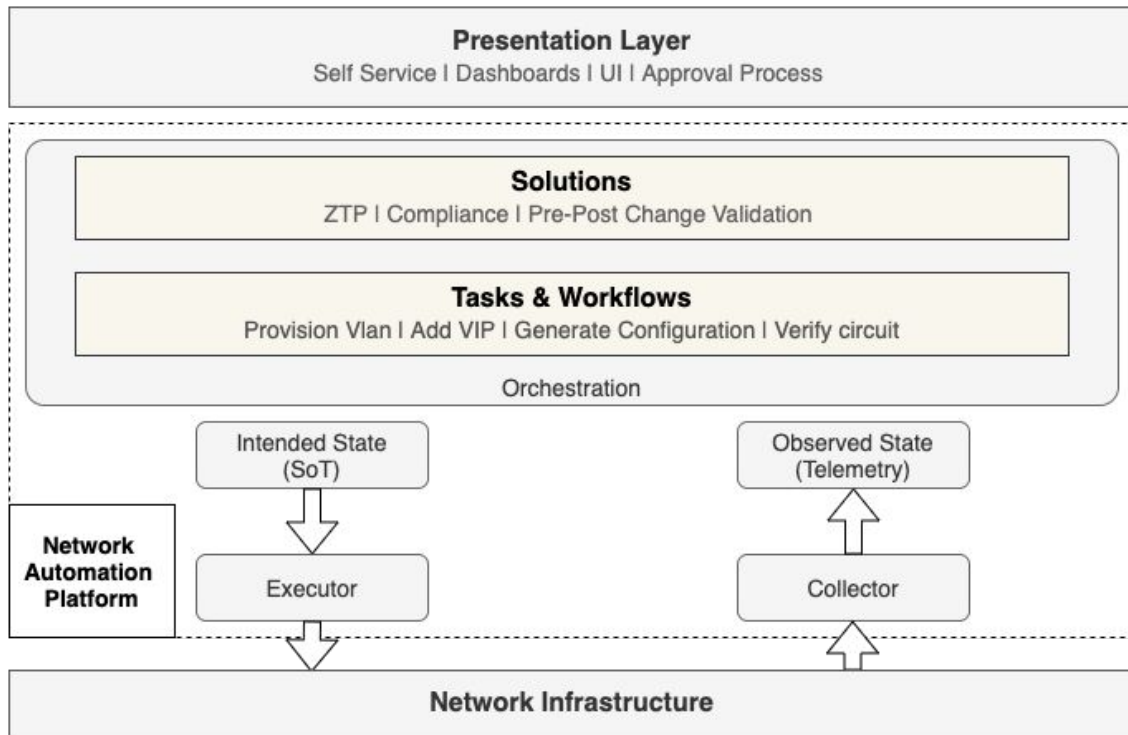
# >>> Network Automation Framework

Network to Code - Reference Network Automation Architecture





# >>> Network Automation Framework



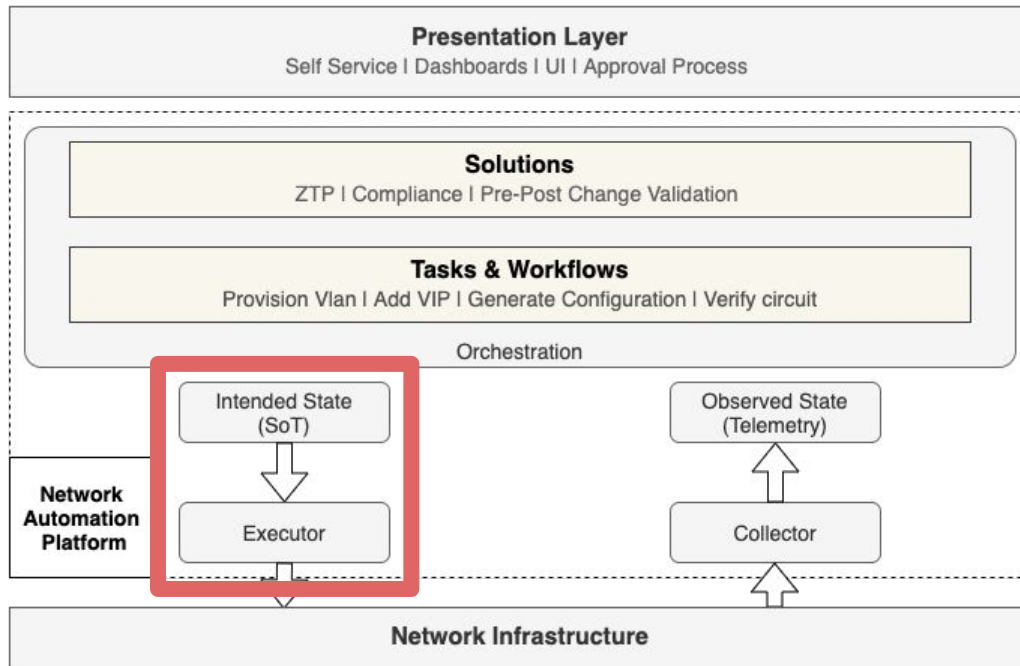
## >>> Completed Assessments

- Roche
- University of Chicago
- Avast
- Marathon
- Baxter
- DTCC



>>> Source of Truth

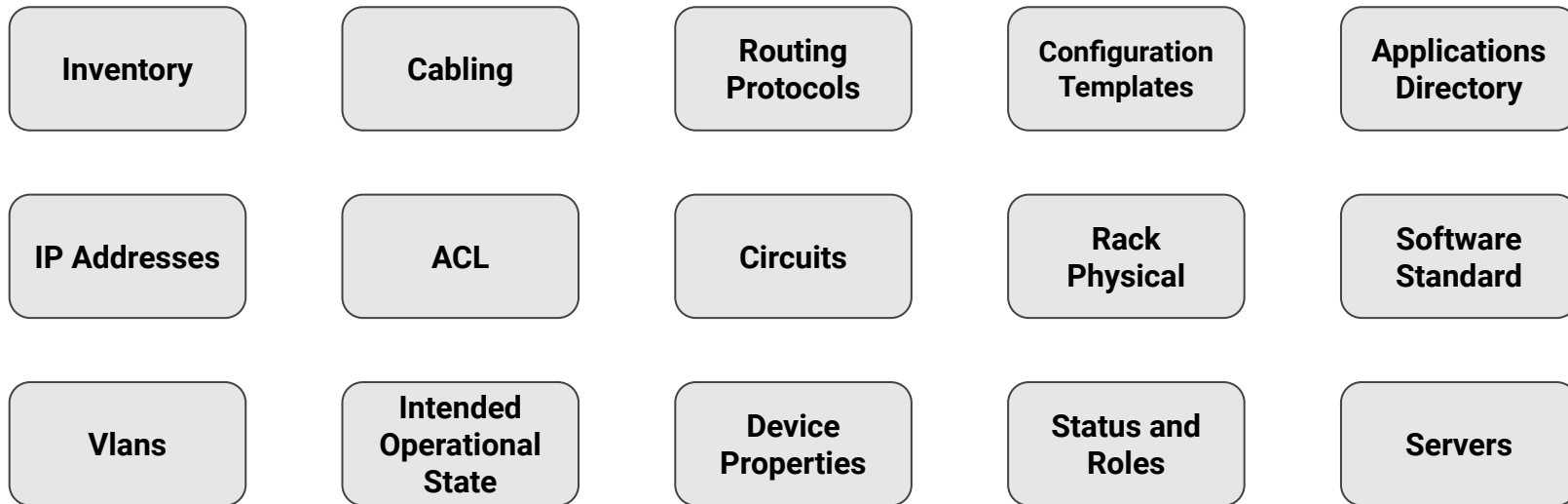
# >>> Network Automation Framework





## >>> Intended State/ Source of Truth

**Role:** Store and organize the intended/desired state of the network



## >>> Intended State/ Source of Truth

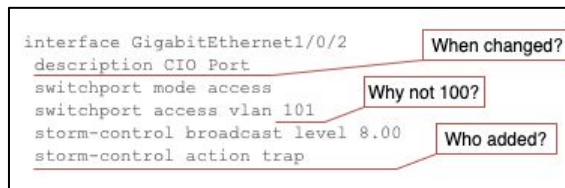
**Role:** Store and organize the intended/desired state of the network

### **Key Attributes:**

- Guarantee accuracy of the data
- Provide traceability, history of the SoT
- Provide atomic changes
- Ease of access to the data
- Capture the relationship between the objects

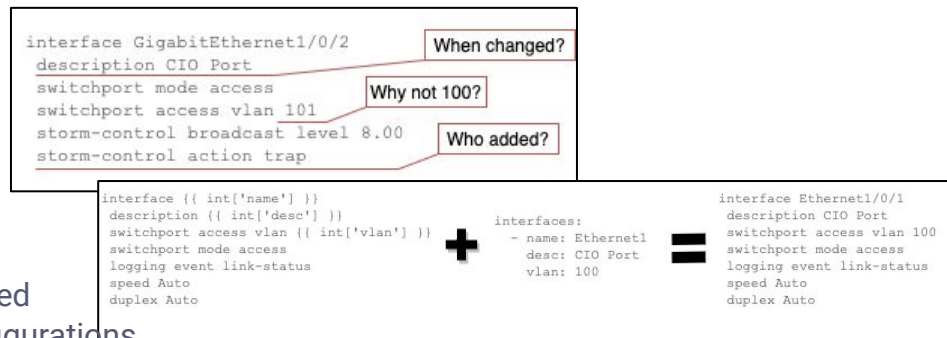
# >>> Why is SoT (data) Important?

- Configurations do not provide **tracking**
  - Who created the configuration?
  - Why did they make the change?
  - When did they make the change?



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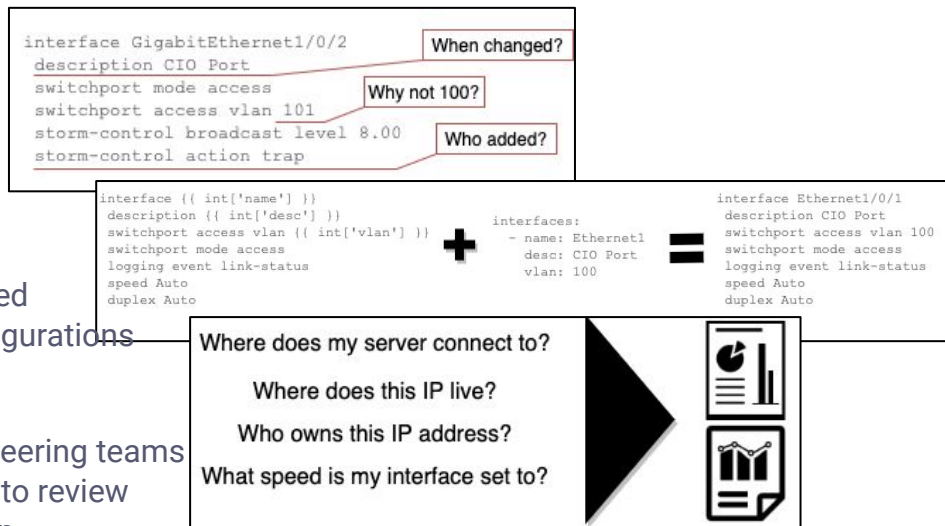
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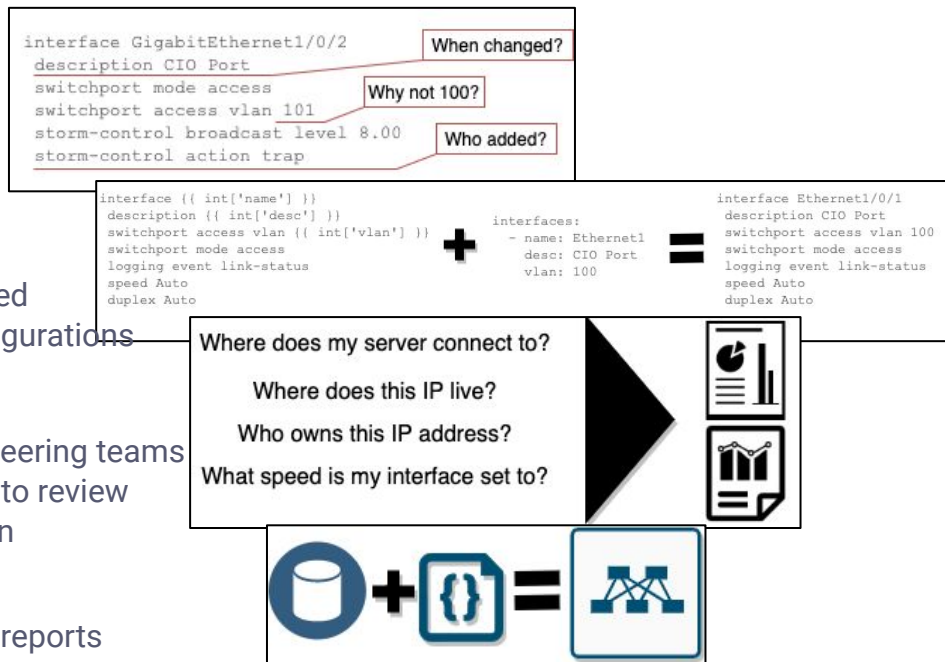
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  - Only method is to take valuable engineering time to review
  - Data becomes auditable, rather than configuration



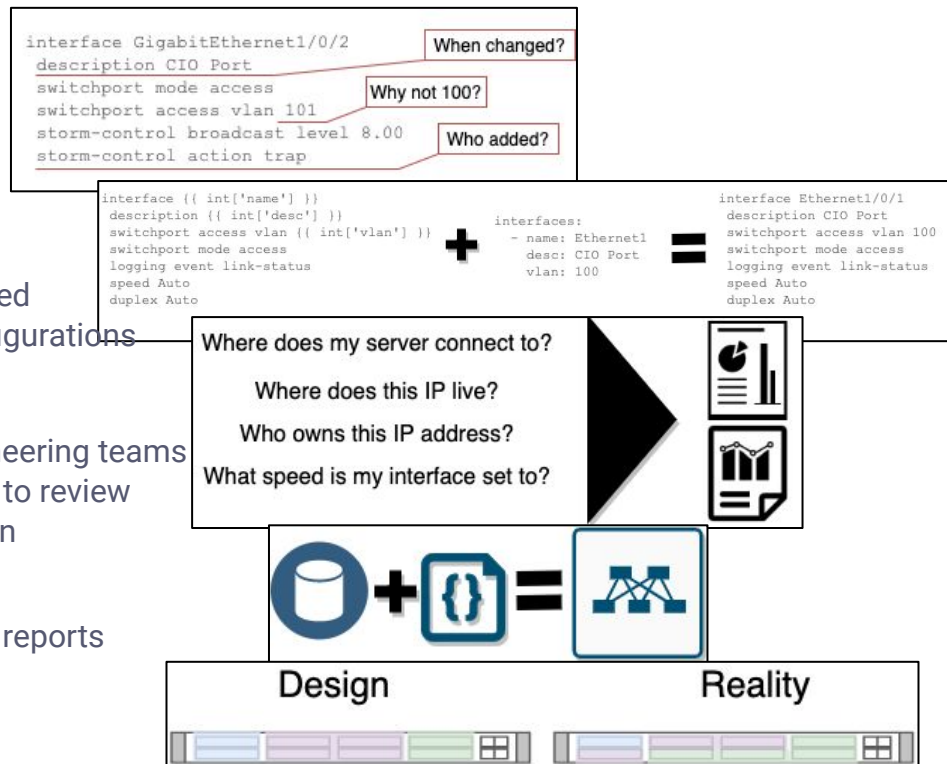
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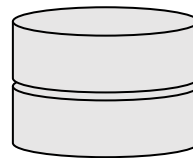
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- Provides ability to document network
  - Documentation can be auto-generated visuals or reports
- Designs are intended to be consistent
  - Data allows a design to be flexible



# >>> Git vs Database

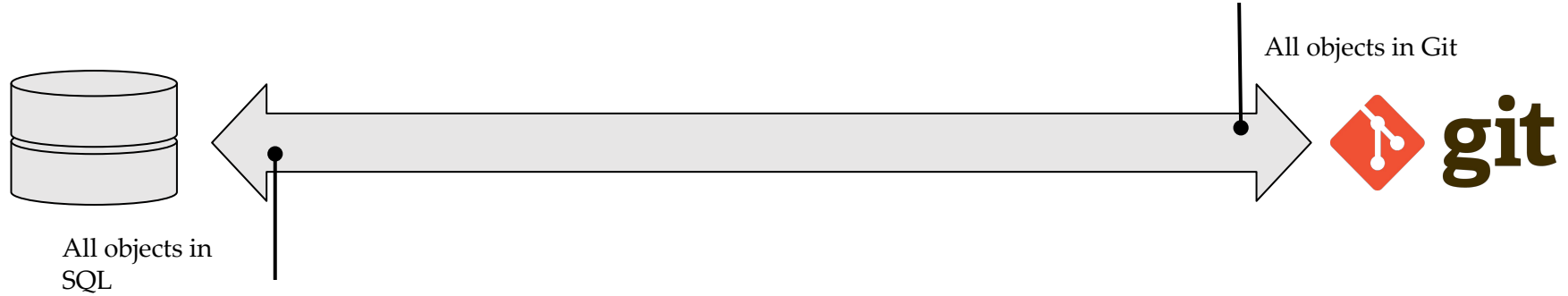
## Source of Truth



	SQL Database	GIT
Store and organize intended state of the network	+++	+
Guarantee accuracy of the data	+	+++
Provide traceability, history of the SoT	+	+++
Provide atomic changes	++	+++
Ease of access to the data	+++	+

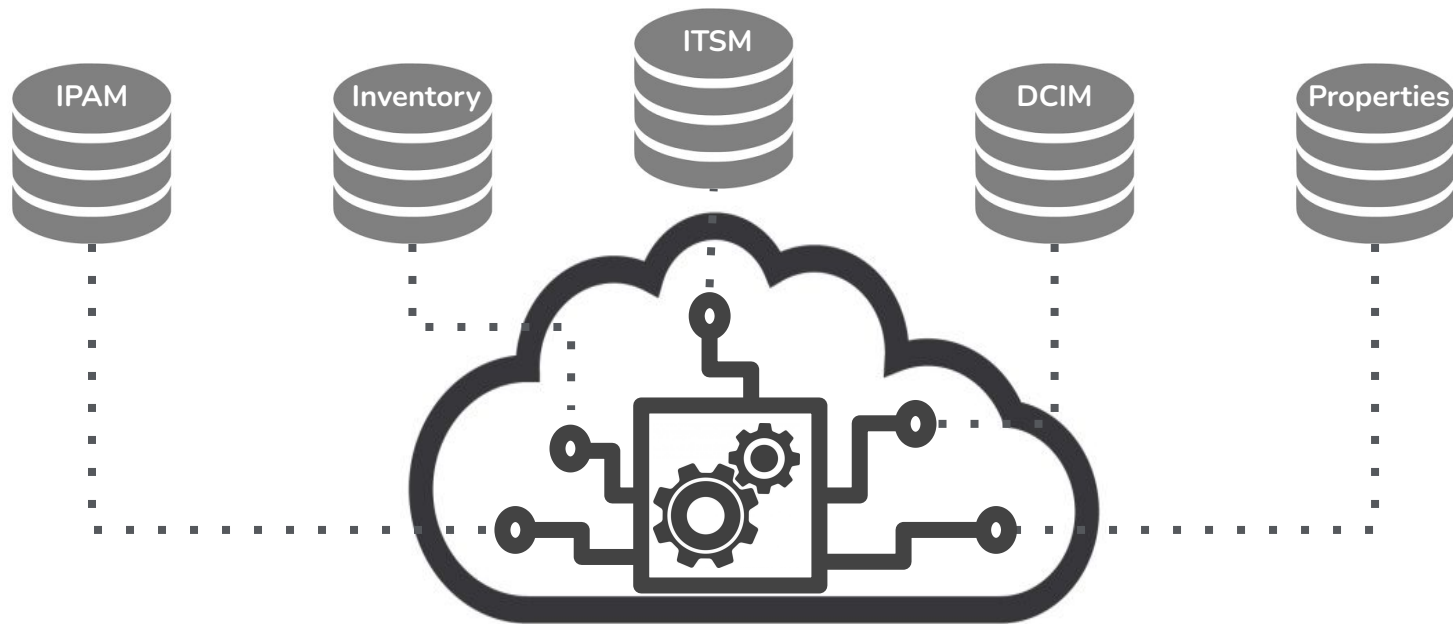
# >>> Git vs Database

## Source of Truth



## >>> Aggregation

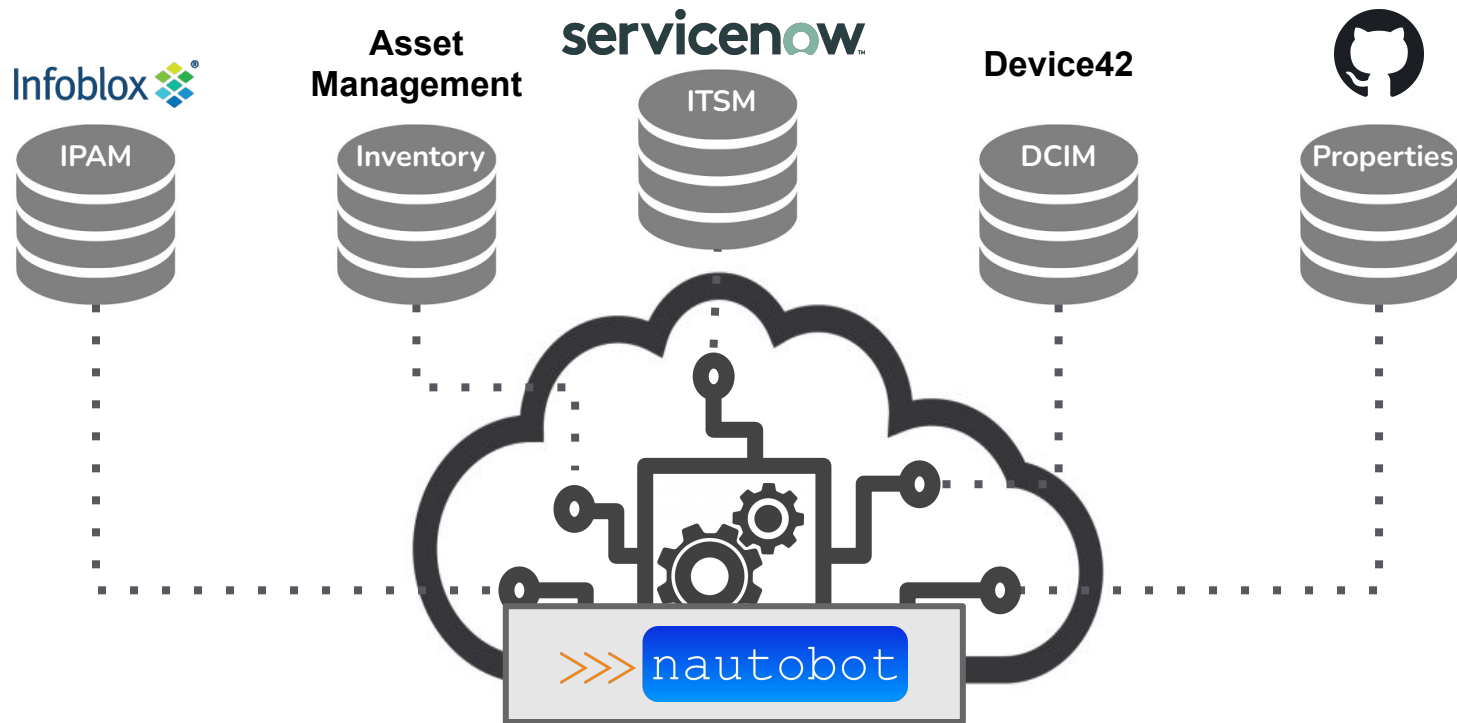
*Source of Truth*



Build a proxy which sits between data sources and the systems that consume them

# >>> Aggregation

*Source of Truth*

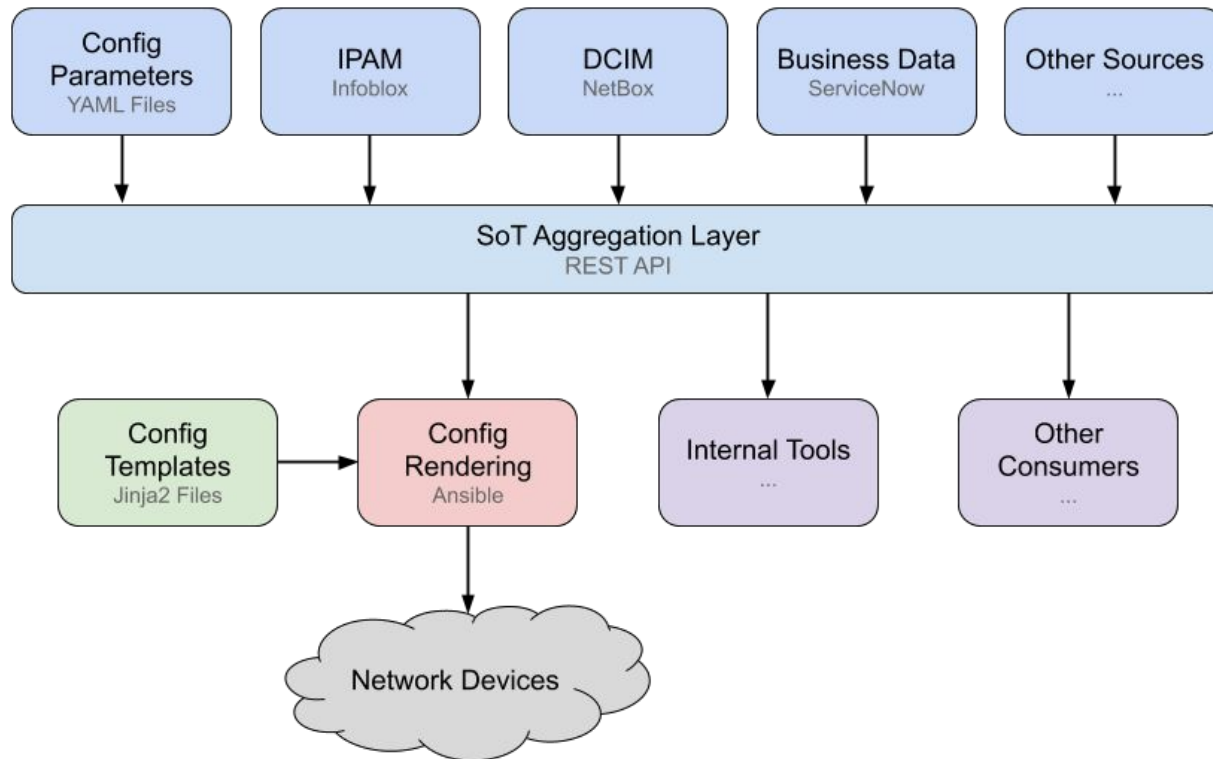


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## Source of Truth



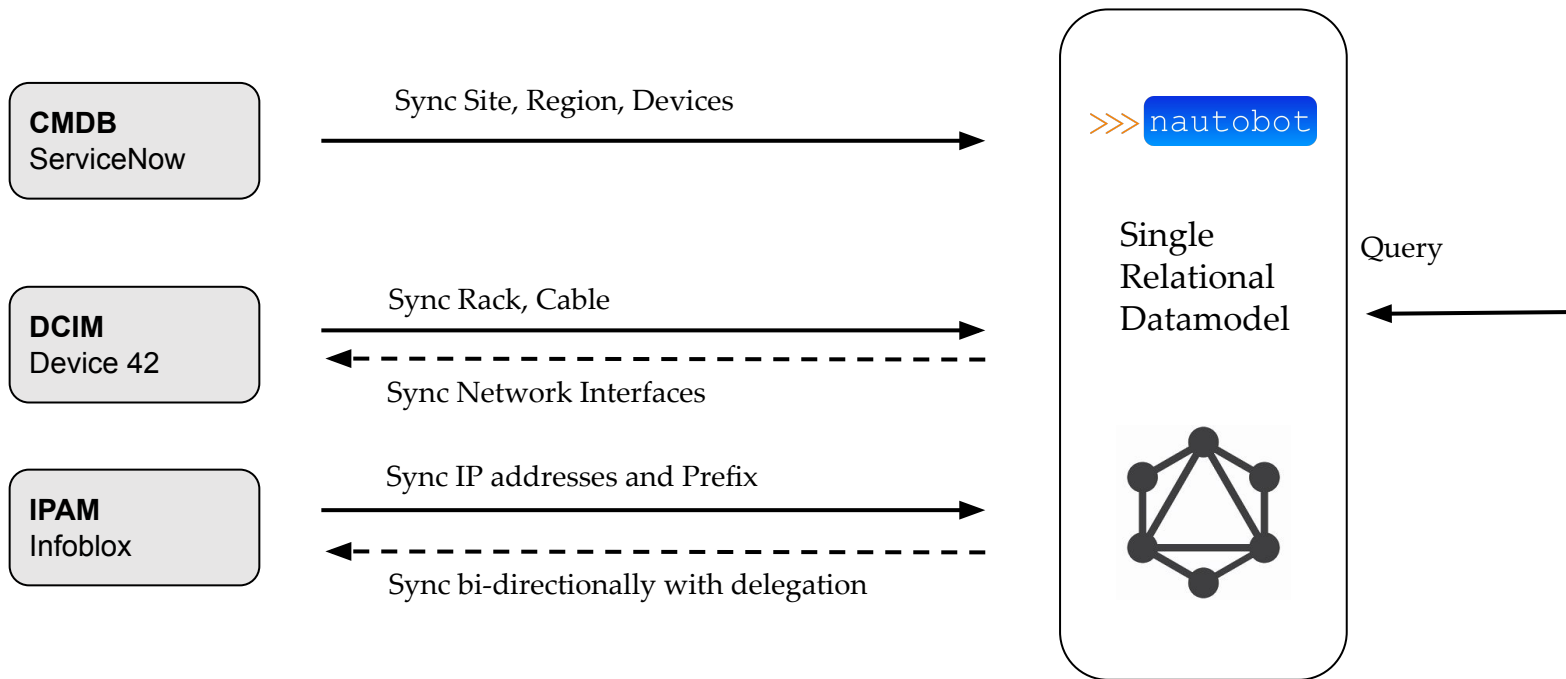
## >>> SoT Replicas between system

- Still one official System of Record
- One or multiple replicas possible
  - Visibility
  - Integration
  - Consumption

Example : Infoblox is the office SOR for IP address, data are replicated in a Network Source of Truth such as **Nautobot** to simplify consumption and integration with DCIM

# >>> Aggregation

## Source of Truth



# >>> Aggregation

## Source of Truth

GraphQL as the main interface to query data from the SOT

- Query Language for API
- Resources defined by a GraphQL Schema
- Client sends query,
- server orchestrates data



The screenshot shows the GraphQL Playground interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with buttons for 'Prettify', 'Merge', 'Copy', and 'History'. Below the toolbar, a query is entered in the editor. The query is a GraphQL query to fetch details for a specific device named 'HQ-CORE-SW01'. The query structure is as follows:

```
1 query {  
2   devices(name: "HQ-CORE-SW01") {  
3     name  
4     site {  
5       name  
6       slug  
7       region {  
8         name  
9       }  
10    }  
11    config_context  
12    interfaces {  
13      ip_addresses {  
14        id  
15      }  
16      name  
17      connected_interface {  
18        device {  
19          name  
20        }  
21      }  
22      connected_circuit_termination {  
23        circuit {  
24          cid  
25        }  
26      }  
27    }  
28  }  
29 }
```

# >>> Aggregation

## Source of Truth

GraphQL

▶ Prettify Merge Copy History

```
1 query {
2   devices(name: "HQ-CORE-SW01") {
3     name
4     site {
5       name
6       slug
7       region {
8         name
9       }
10    }
11   config_context
12   interfaces {
13     ip_addresses {
14       id
15     }
16     name
17     connected_interface {
18       device {
19         name
20       }
21     }
22     connected_circuit_termination {
23       circuit {
24         cid
25       }
26     }
27   }
28 }
29 }
```

QUERY VARIABLES

REQUEST HEADERS

```
1 { "site": "nyc" }
```

```
{
  "data": {
    "devices": [
      {
        "name": "HQ-CORE-SW01",
        "site": {
          "name": "HQ",
          "slug": "hq",
          "region": {
            "name": "Tennessee"
          }
        },
        "config_context": {
          "ntp-servers": [
            "8.8.8.8"
          ]
        },
        "interfaces": [
          {
            "ip_addresses": [],
            "name": "HundredGigabitEthernet1/0/1",
            "connected_interface": {
              "device": {
                "name": "HQ-CORE-SW02"
              }
            },
            "connected_circuit_termination": null
          },
          {
            "ip_addresses": [],
            "name": "HundredGigabitEthernet1/0/2",
            "connected_interface": {
              "device": {
                "name": "HQ-CORE-SW02"
              }
            },
            "connected_circuit_termination": null
          },
          {
            "ip_addresses": [],
            "name": "HundredGigabitEthernet1/0/3",
            "connected_interface": {
              "device": {
                "name": "HQ-CORE-SW02"
              }
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

Documentation Explorer

✕

🔍 Search Schema...

A GraphQL schema provides a root type for each kind of operation.

ROOT TYPES

query: Query

## >>> Intended State/Source of Truth

**Role:** Store and organize the intended/desired state of the network

**Examples:**



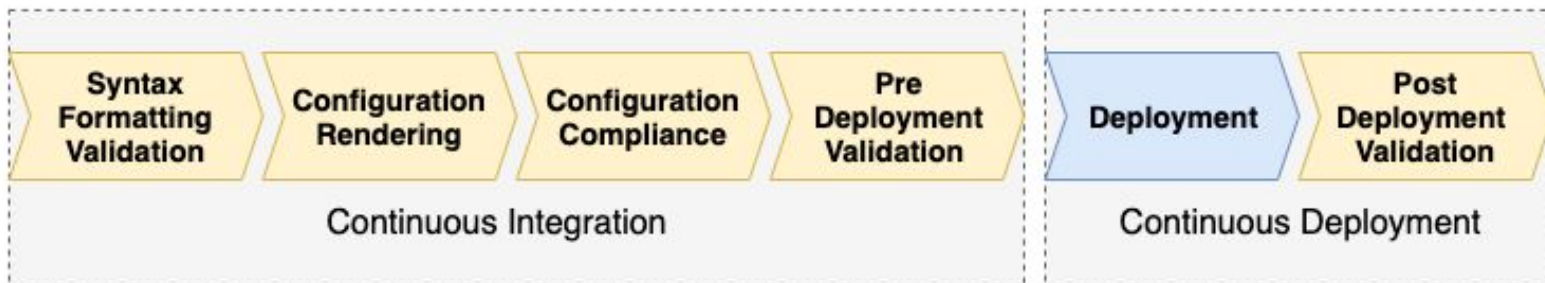


# >>> Automation Engine



## >>> Executor/Automation Engine

**Role:** Interact with the network, render and deploy configurations



## >>> Executor/Automation Engine

**Role:** Interact with the network, render and deploy configurations

### Key Attributes:

- Simplify interact with network devices
- Abstract vendor specific APIs/Interface
- Authentication
- Performance

# >>> Executor/Automation Engine

**Role:** Interact with the network, render and deploy configurations

## Examples



# >>> Executor/Automation Engine

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## Examples



# >>> Executor/Automation Engine

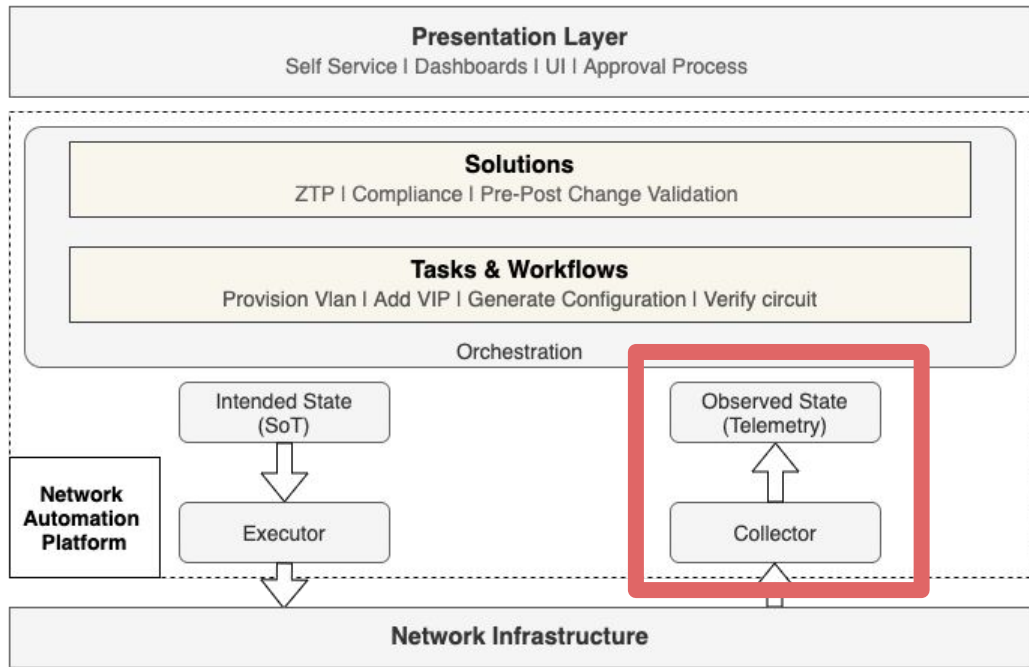
Feature	Ansible Tower/AWX	Nornir
Accessibility	✓✓✓	✓
Authentication	✓✓✓	✗
API	✓✓✓	✗
Complex Workflow	✓	✓✓✓
Commercial Support	✓✓✓	✗
Credential Management	✓✓✓	✗
Extensibility	✓✓	✓✓✓
RBAC	✓✓	✗
Network Device Support	✓✓✓	✓✓
Non-network Device Support	✓✓✓	✓
Scheduler	✓✓✓	✓
Speed	✓	✓✓✓
Traceability	✓✓✓	✗
User Interface	✓✓	✗
Workflow Deployment	✓✓✓	✓✓

Table - Automation Engine comparison



# >>> Telemetry & Analytics

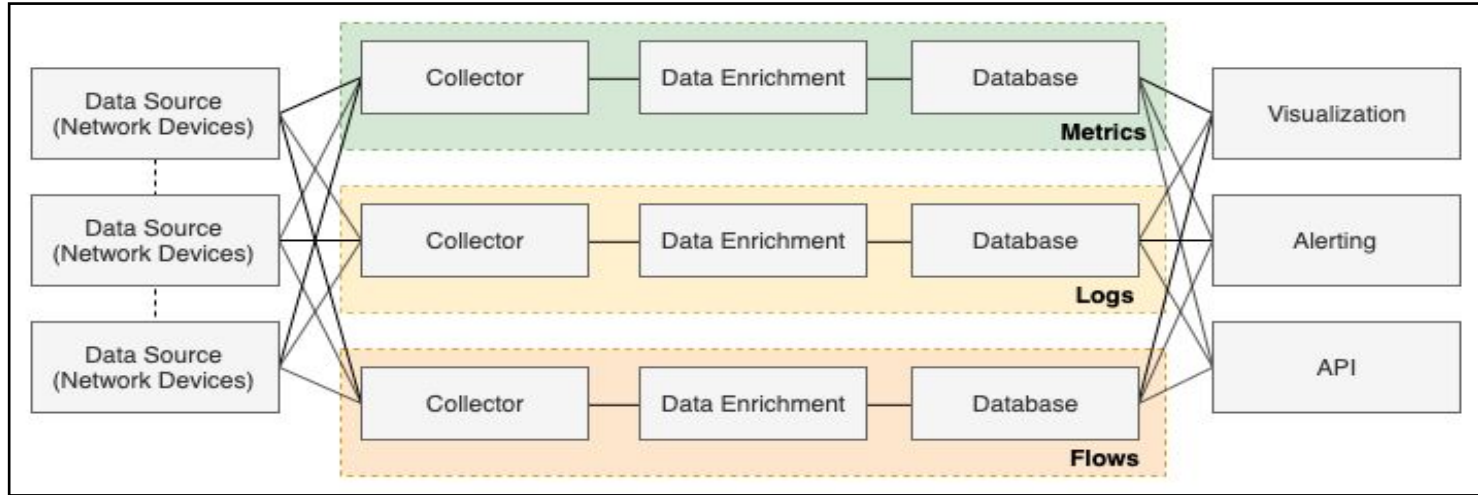
# >>> Network Automation Framework





# >>> Telemetry and Analytics

**Role:** Provide visibility into the current and past state of the network, in a meaningful way.



## >>> Collector & Enrichment Layer

**Role:** Extract the current state of the network

### Key Attributes:

- Easily query all states from the network
- Easily add new information to the collection pipeline
- Insert business metadata to the data as needed
- Scalable and Resilient
- Support multiple types of data/interfaces (SNMP/ CLI / gNMI / Flows / Logs)

## >>> Collector

**Role:** Extract the current state of the network

### Examples



## >>> Observed State

**Role:** Store the current and past state of the network

### **Key Attributes:**

- Ease to query current and paste state of the network
- Ingest large volume of data
- Store business metadata
- Support all types of data (metrics, logs, structured ..)

## >>> Observed State

**Role:** Provide visibility into the current and past state of the network

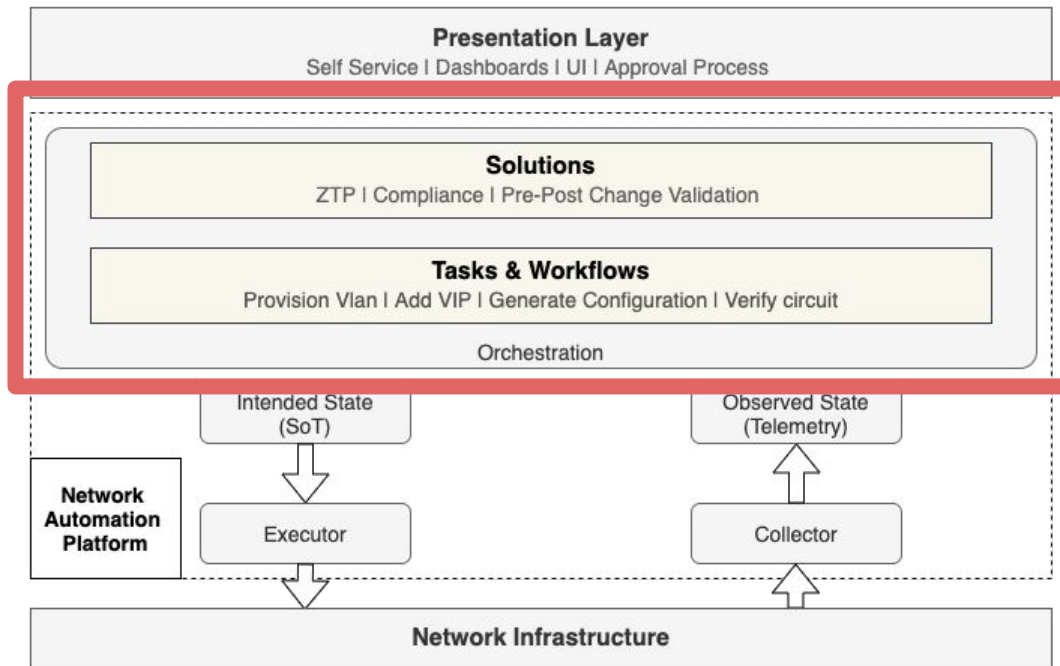
### Examples





# >>> Orchestration System

# >>> Network Automation Framework





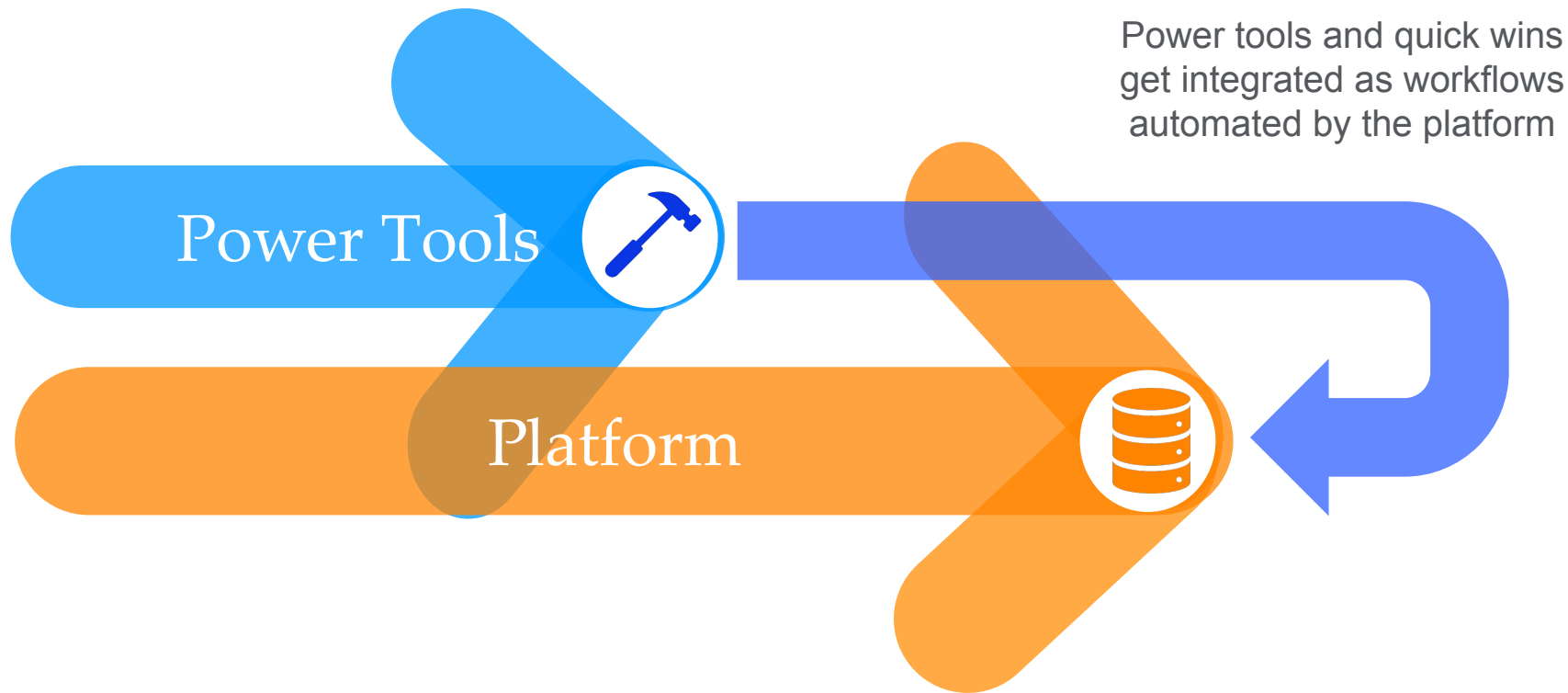
# >>> Orchestration System

**Role:** Define & execute customer specific workflows

## **Key Attributes:**

- Ease to define all workflows, simple and advanced
- Traceability & troubleshooting of past workflows execution
- Integration with multiple data sources

## >>> Workflow is the new power tool

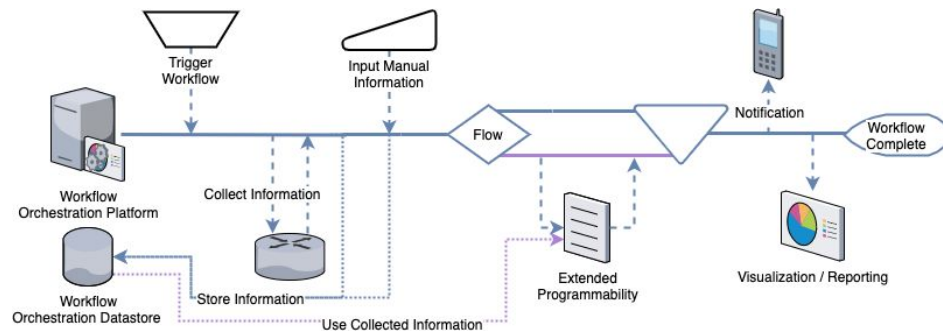


# >>> Orchestration System

## Workflow Engine

### Characteristics considered when reviewing a Workflow Engine

- Inputs: How a user can input data for a single workflow run.
- Flow Control: How to control order of tasks, based on outcome of previous tasks.
- Data Store: Ability to have a temporary data store.
- Extended Programmability: Ability to add arbitrary code.
- Visualization: How to build and view job runs.
- Notification: Ability to send messages

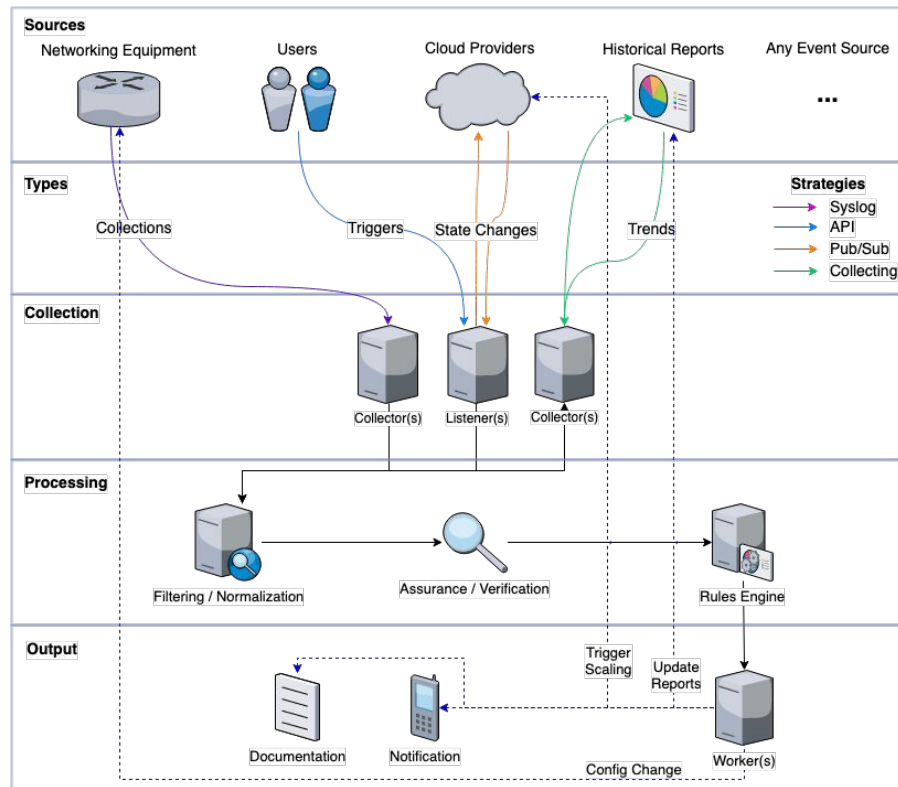


# >>> Orchestration System

## Event Driven Automation

Characteristics considered when reviewing a Event-Driven Automation tool

- Input Types: How data is presented and validated
- Ingest Filtering: How data is filtered for “important information”
- Event Processing: How to control order of tasks, based on outcome of previous tasks.
- Output: Ability to have a temporary data store.
- Rule Engine: Ability to add arbitrary code.
- Even Correlation/Thresholds: How to build and view job runs.



# >>> Orchestration System

**Role:** Define & execute customer specific workflows

**Examples:**



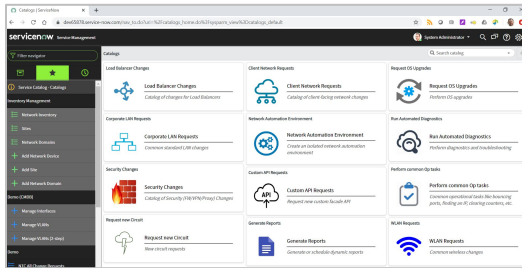


# >>> User Interaction

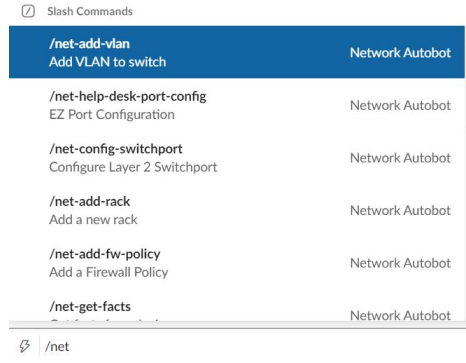
# >>> User Interface / Presentation Layer

## Role:

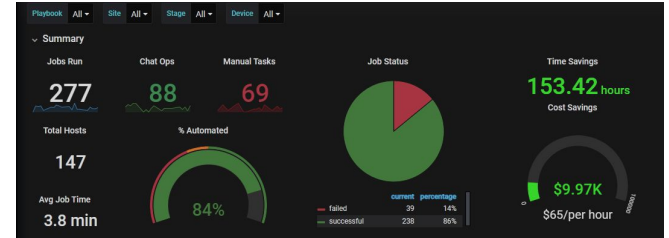
Provide the best UI to the users and integrate with existing tools



ITSM



Chat

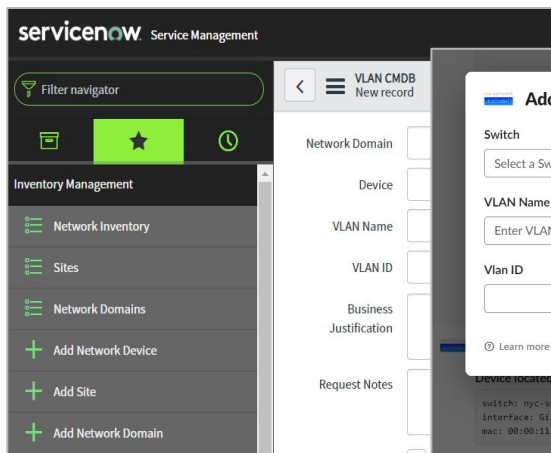


Dashboards

## >>> One workflow, multiple interfaces

- Not all workflows have to be delivered the same way
- It's best to examine the target user and find the best presentation layer for them so it's an optimal user experience

### ServiceNow Form



### Direct from Chat

A screenshot of a modal form titled 'Adding New Vlan'. It contains fields for 'Switch' (a dropdown menu), 'VLAN Name' (a text input), and 'Vlan ID' (a text input). At the bottom, there is a 'Cancel' button and a green 'Submit' button. Below the form, there is a small text block: 'Device located with IP address: 10.1.1.1', 'switch: nyc-sw-01', 'interface: G11/3', and 'mac: 00:00:11:22:33:11'.

### Webhook from Source of Truth

A screenshot of the NetBox web interface showing a table of VLANs. The table has columns for ID, Site, Group, Name, Prefixes, and Trunk. The data rows are as follows:

ID	Site	Group	Name	Prefixes	Trunk
121	HOU-01	—	vlan-121	—	—
122	HOU-01	—	vlan-122	—	—
1	NYC	—	vlan-1	—	—
33	NYC	—	test	—	—

### Direct from IT Ops Workflows





## >>> User Interface / Presentation Layer

**Role:** Provide the best UI to the users and integrate with existing tools

### **Key Attributes:**

- Integrate with ITSM Platform & CMDB
- Integrate with Chat system
- Allow creation & distribution of user defined dashboards
- Self-Service

## >>> User Interface / Presentation Layer

**Role:** Provide the best UI to the users and integrate with existing tools

### Examples

The ServiceNow logo, featuring the word "servicenow" in a dark blue sans-serif font, with the "o" in "now" stylized as a green circle.The Slack logo, consisting of a colorful icon of four people (red, yellow, green, blue) and the word "slack" in a bold, black, lowercase sans-serif font.The Confluence logo, featuring a blue icon of two crossed arrows and the word "Confluence" in a dark blue sans-serif font.The BMC logo, featuring an orange icon of two crossed arrows and the letters "bmc" in a bold, black, lowercase sans-serif font.The Grafana logo, featuring an orange icon of a gear with a white circle inside and the word "Grafana" in a dark blue sans-serif font.

Webex Teams

The Kibana logo, featuring a pink and teal icon of a stylized "K" and the word "kibana" in a bold, black, lowercase sans-serif font.



# >>> External Integration

# >>> External Integrations

## Overview

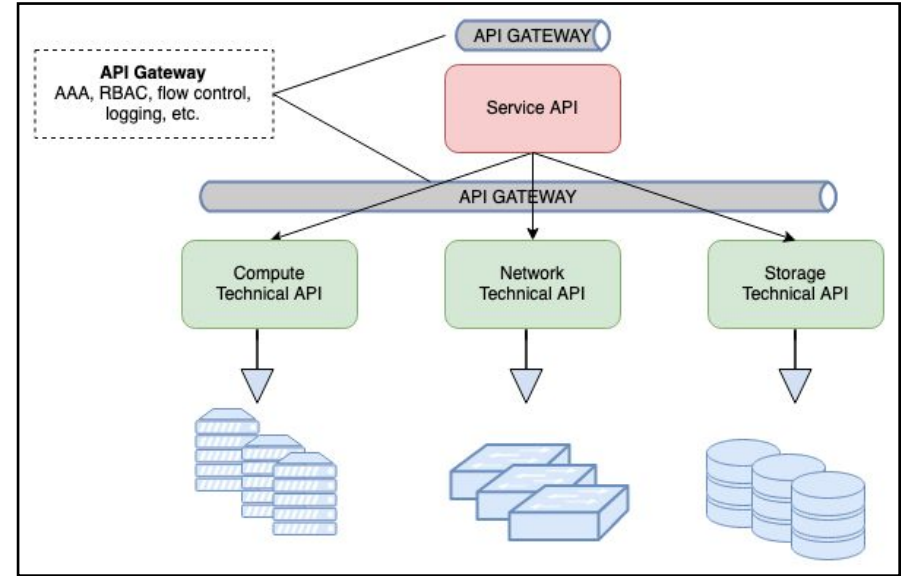
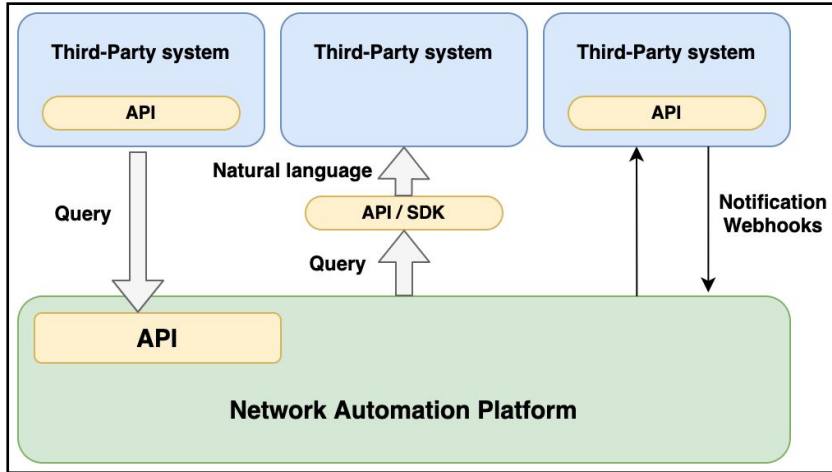
External integrations are meant to express the communication between systems, such as.

- Integrations between different IT teams and systems
- Integrations to external entities (such as Internet Service Provider)
- API control points between any two systems

Providing a common internal API gateway to control interactions, is a recommended way to interact with other systems and provide proper controls (RBAC, rate limiting, etc)

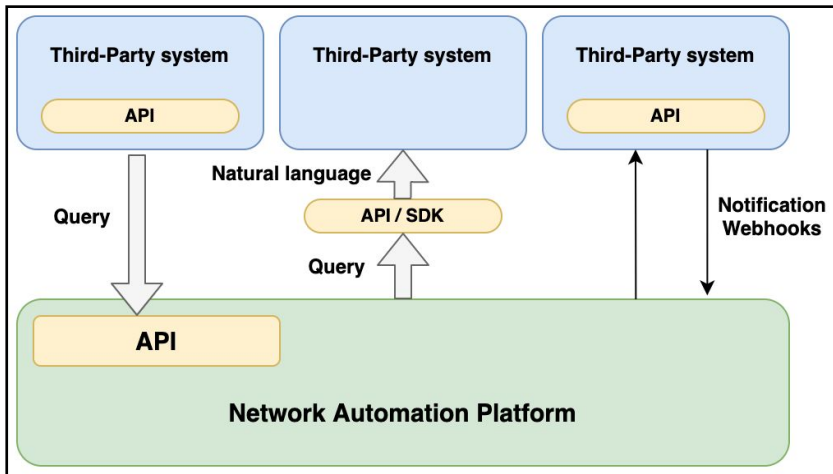
# >>> External Integrations

## Diagrams



# >>> External Integrations

## High-Level Design

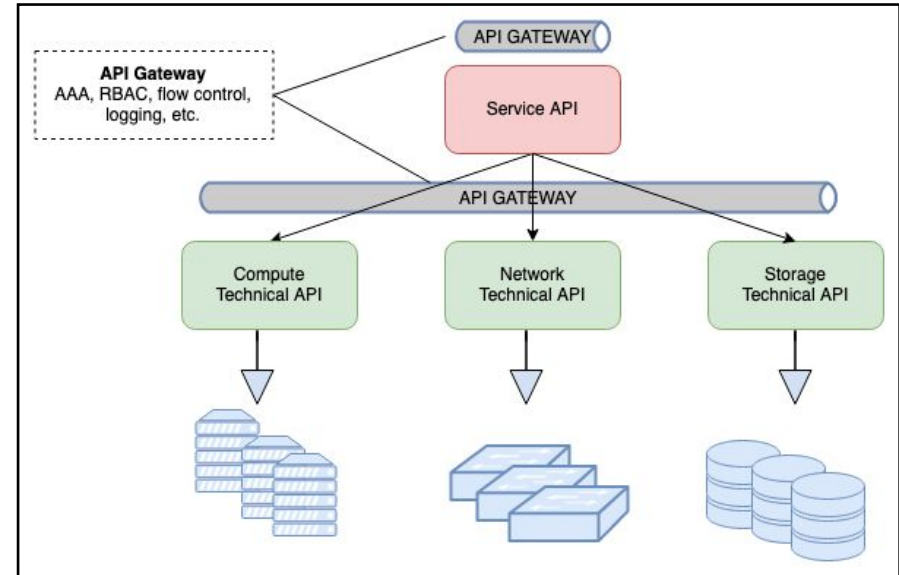


- Exposing API access to the Automation Platform allows external users controlled access
- Building API integrations to external systems (such as ISP) provides common method for Automation Platform to interact with
- Automated interactions via Webhooks to APIs allow for human-less automation

# >>> External Integrations

## API Gateway Design

- Building an API gateway provides means for non-functional requirements
  - AAA, RBAC, logging, etc.
- Exposing Service APIs for higher level abstraction
  - `/api/v1/create_server`
    - Obtains IP
    - Configures port
    - Creates storage configuration
- Exposing Technical API's allow for low level features
  - `/api/v1/{device}/add_vlan/{vlan}`
  - `/api/v1/{device}/config_port/{interface}`



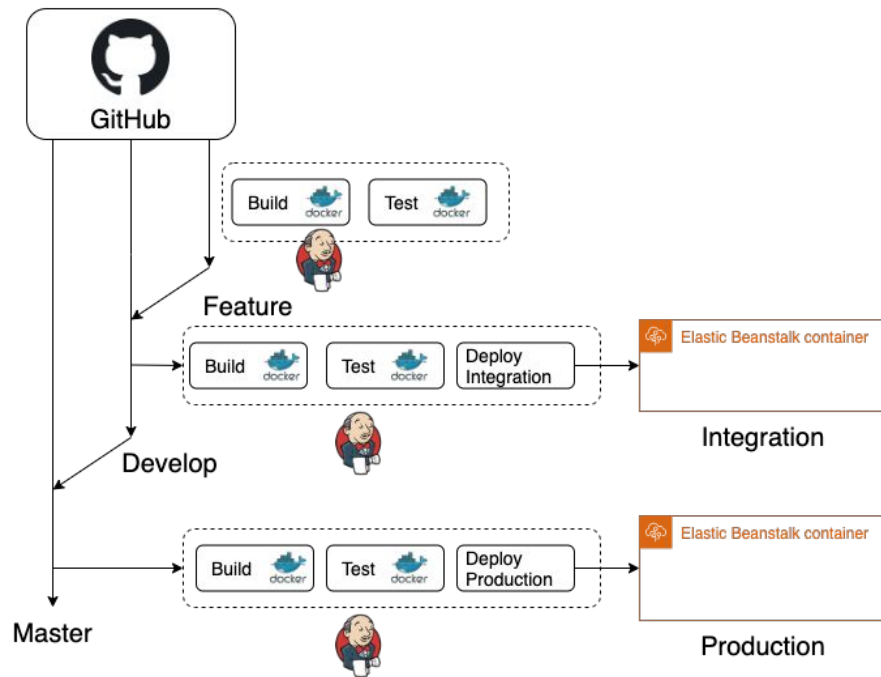




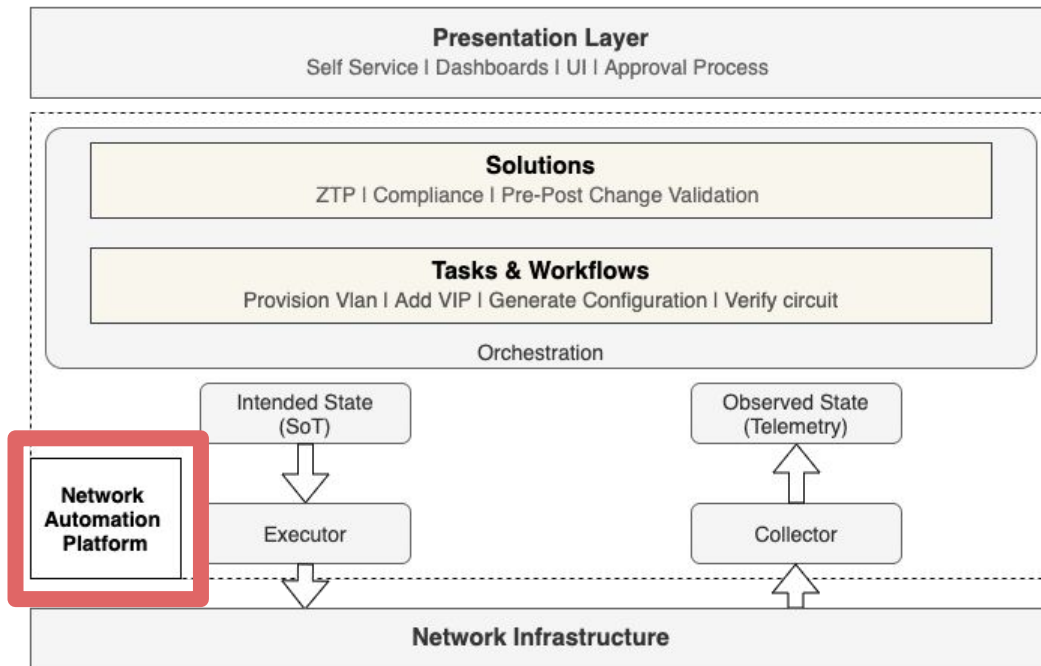
>>> Platform



# >>> Deployment pipeline



# >>> Network Automation Framework



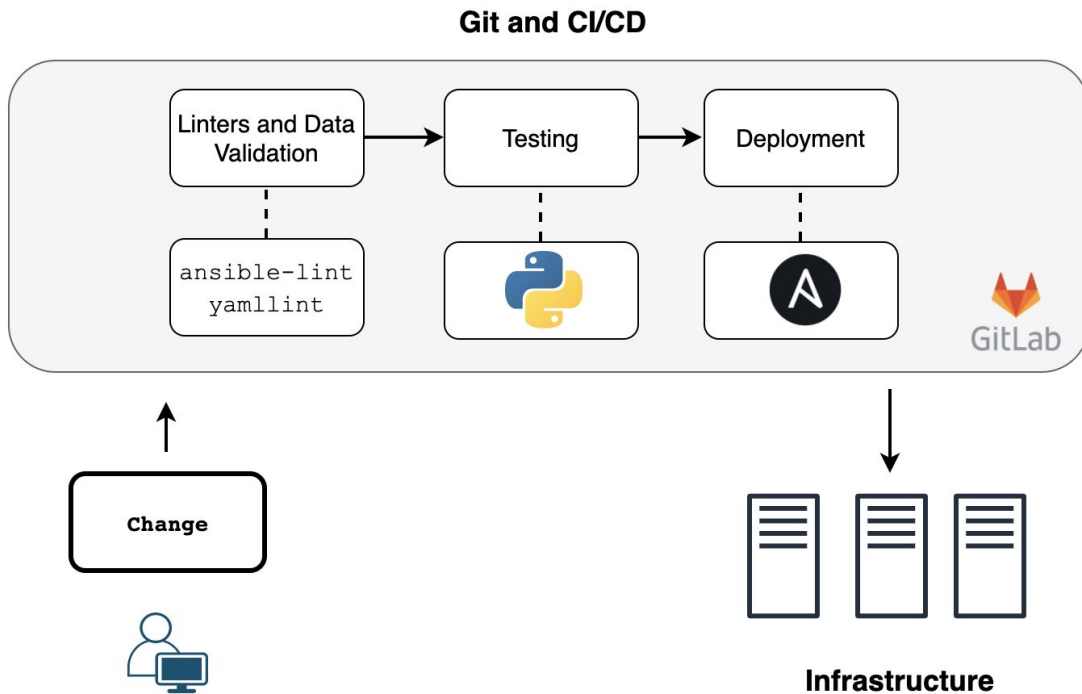
**Role:** Easily develop and maintain the components of the platform

## Key Attributes:

- Version Control
- Continuous Integration / Unit Test
- Scale
- Security
- Logging/Maintainability

# >>> Development workflow

- Work done locally
- Changes submitted to Git branch/fork
- Linters and Data validation tools execute
- Testing executed
- PR/MR workflow for peer-review approval
- Deployment workflow executed



# >>> Platform

**Role:** Easily develop and maintain the components of the platform

## Examples



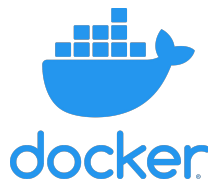
GitLab CI



**Jenkins**



**git**



## >>> Summary

- Network Automation is about Workflows and Data (Intended and observed)
- A Network Automation Platform :
  - makes data easily accessible
  - is meant to be consumed by Network Engineers to define workflows
- A Network Automation Platform is composed of many components, assembled together.

>>>network.toCode()

Thank You