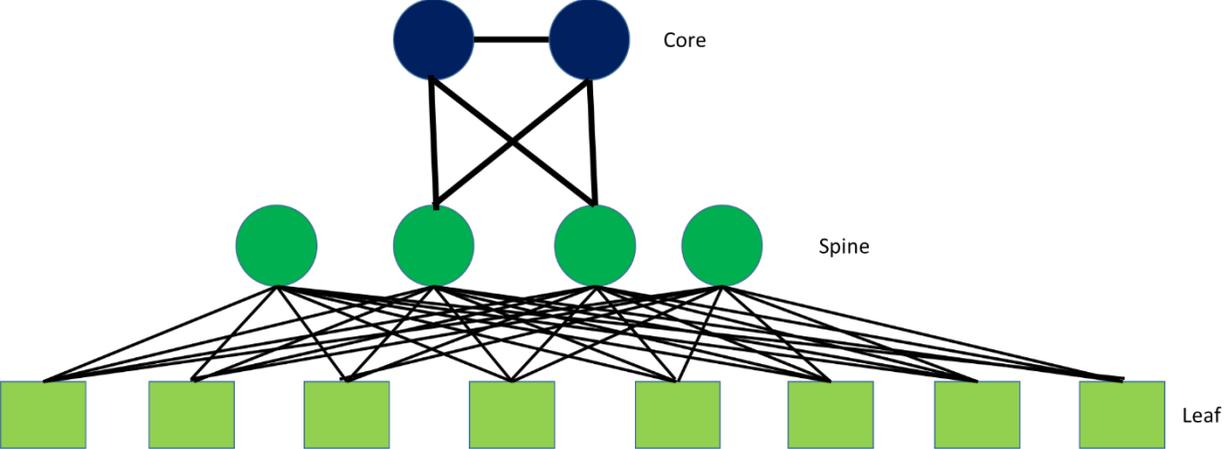
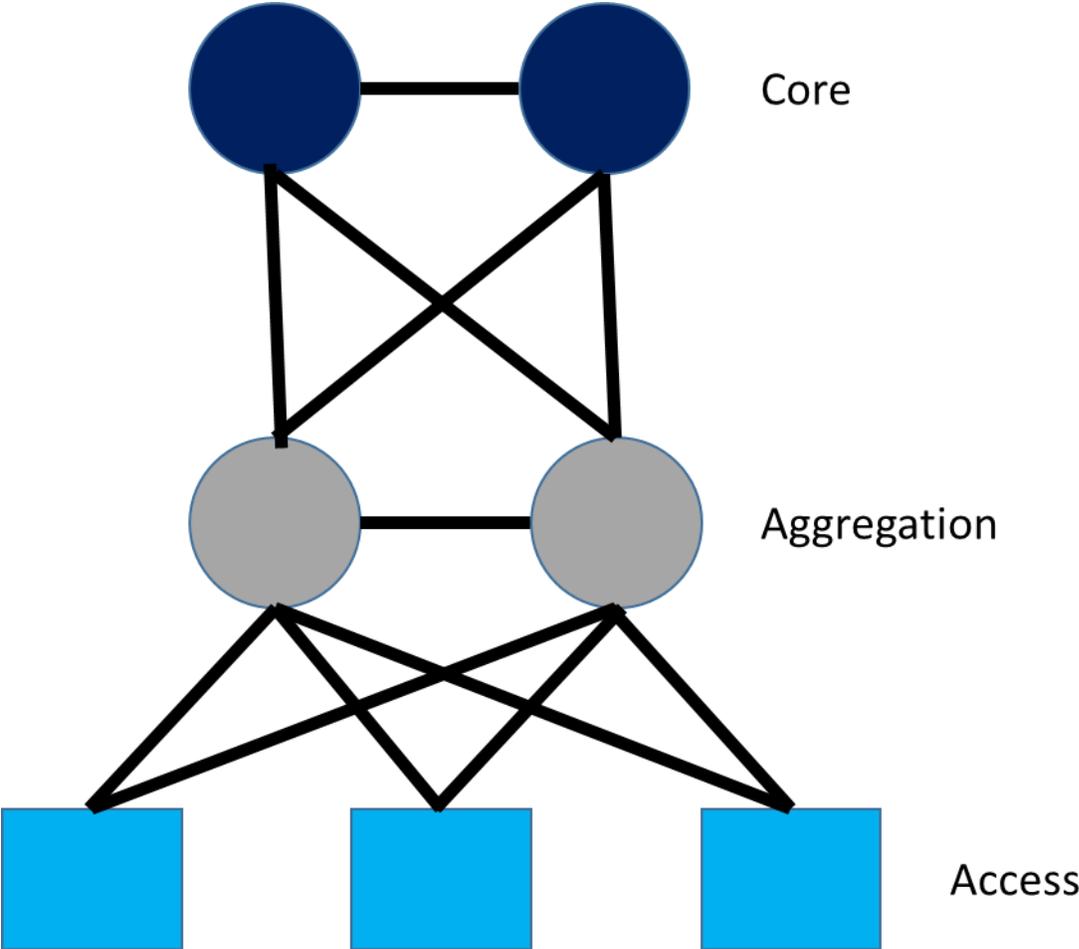
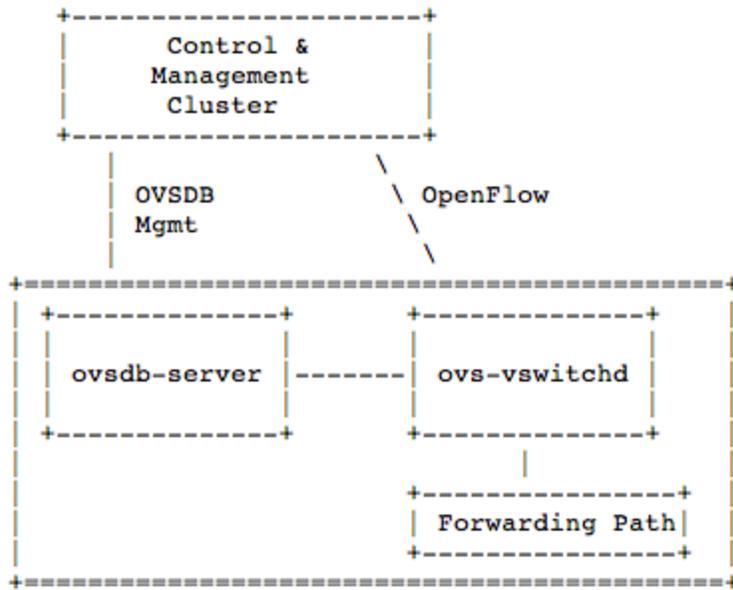
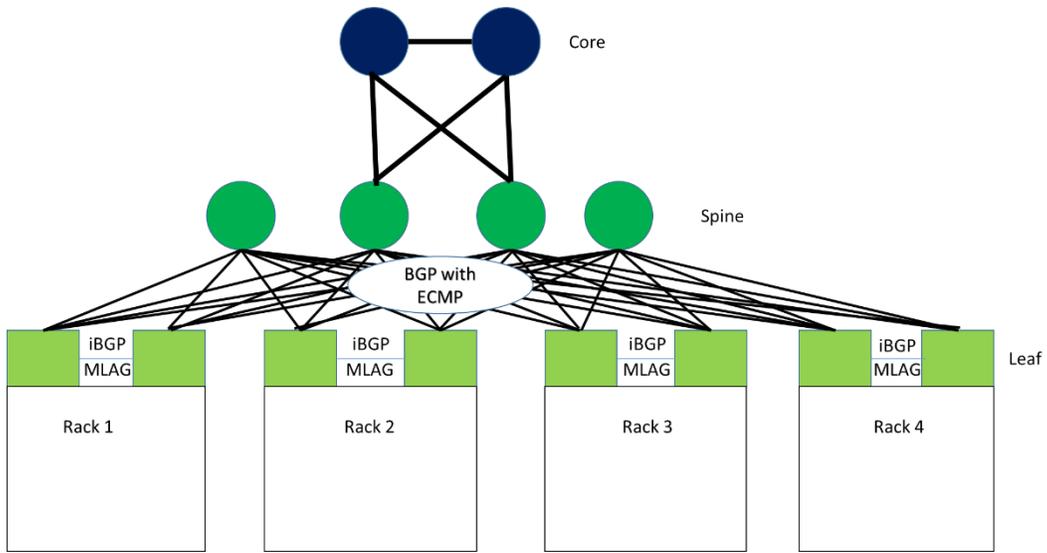


Chapter 1: The Impact of Cloud On Networking





AT&T



Canonical



Hewlett Packard Enterprise



IBM



Intel



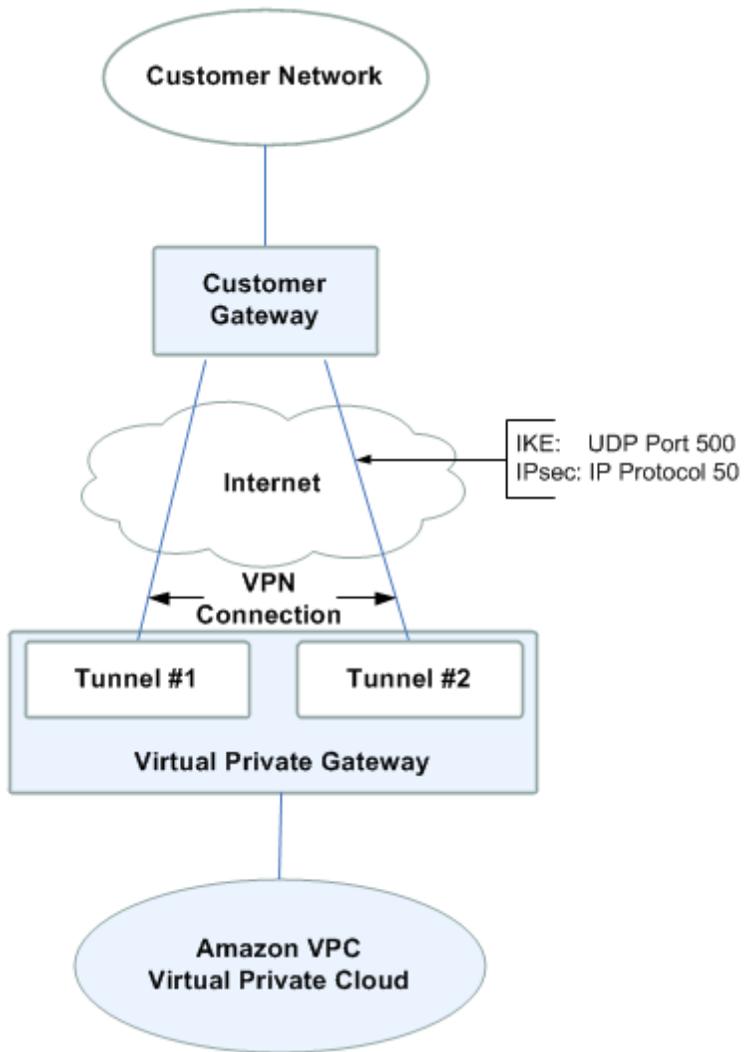
Rackspace

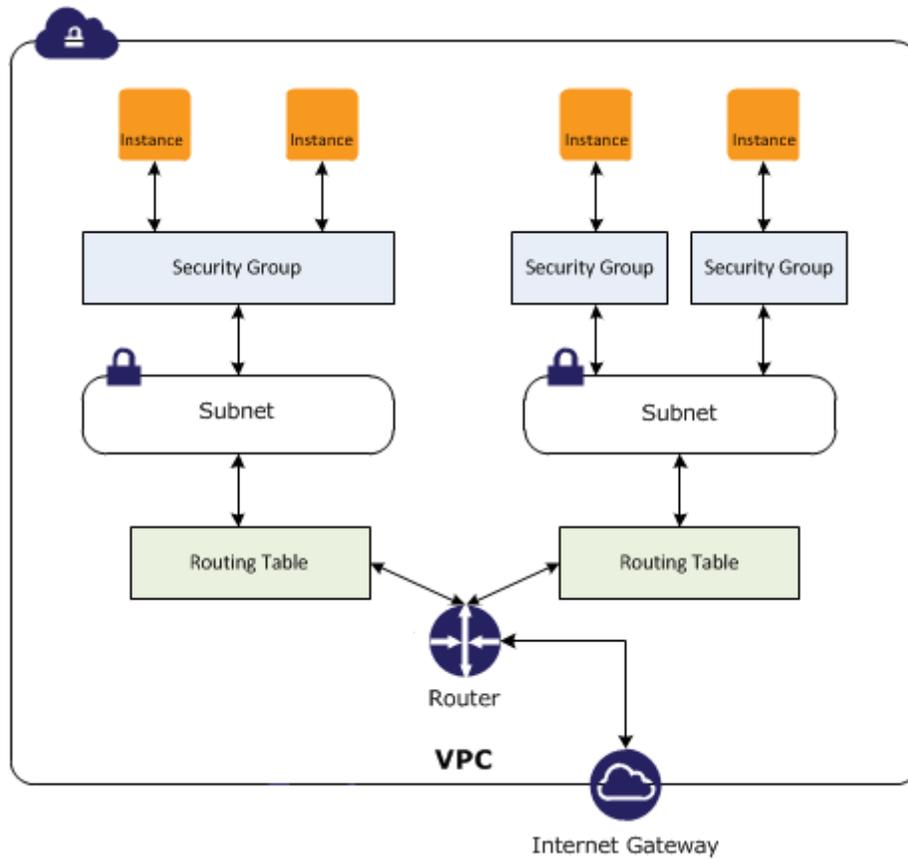


Red Hat, Inc.



SUSE





Edit inbound rules



Type <small>i</small>	Protocol <small>i</small>	Port Range <small>i</small>	Source <small>i</small>
Custom TCP Rule <small>v</small>	TCP	5439	Custom IP <small>v</small> 0.0.0.0/0 <small>x</small>

Add Rule

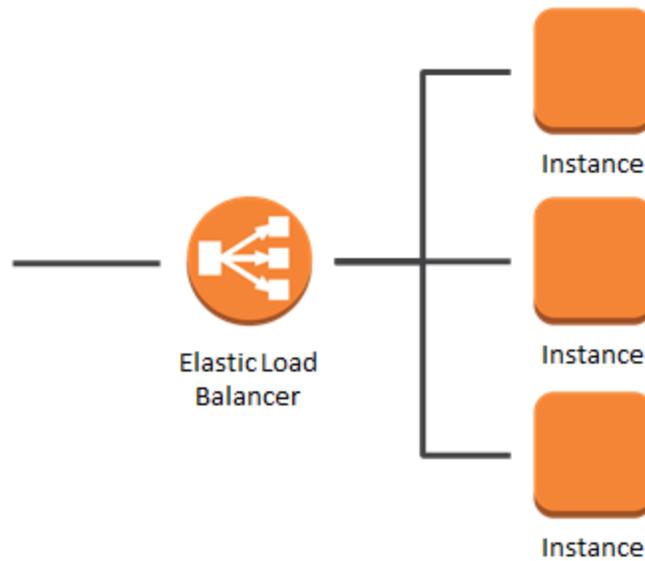
Cancel

Save

Edit inbound rules ✕

Type <small>i</small>	Protocol <small>i</small>	Port Range <small>i</small>	Source <small>i</small>	
HTTP ▾	TCP	80	Anywhere ▾ 0.0.0.0/0	✕
HTTPS ▾	TCP	443	Anywhere ▾ 0.0.0.0/0	✕
All ICMP ▾	ICMP	0 - 65535	Custom IP ▾ sg-ed9f5f86	✕
All TCP ▾	TCP	0 - 65535	Custom IP ▾ sg-ed9f5f86	✕
All UDP ▾	UDP	0 - 65535	Custom IP ▾ sg-ed9f5f86	✕

Add Rule
Cancel **Save**



Create Network ✕

Network

Subnet *

Subnet Details

Network Name

Admin State ^ ?

Create a new network. In addition, a subnet associated with the network can be created in the next panel.

Cancel
« Back
Next »

Create Network



Progress bar with three steps: **Network** (active), **Subnet** (current), and **Subnet Details** (disabled).

Create Subnet

Subnet Name

testsubnet1

Network Address ⓘ

192.168.0.0/24

IP Version *

IPv4

Gateway IP ⓘ

192.168.0.1

Disable Gateway

Create a subnet associated with the new network, in which case "Network Address" must be specified. If you wish to create a network without a subnet, uncheck the "Create Subnet" checkbox.

Cancel « Back Next »

Create Network



Network * Subnet * Subnet Details

Enable DHCP

Specify additional attributes for the subnet.

Allocation Pools ⓘ

192.168.0.10,192.168.0.20

DNS Name Servers ⓘ

Host Routes ⓘ

Cancel « Back Create

Create Network



Name

testnetworkexternal

Project *

testproject

Provider Network Type * ⓘ

Local

Admin State *

UP

Shared

External Network

Description:

Create a new network for any project as you need.

Provider specified network can be created. You can specify a physical network type (like Flat, VLAN, GRE, and VXLAN) and its segmentation_id or physical network name for a new virtual network.

In addition, you can create an external network or a shared network by checking the corresponding checkbox.

Cancel Create Network

Create Router

×

Router Name *

testrouter1

Admin State

UP

Description:

Creates a router with specified parameters.

Cancel

Create Router

Add Interface

×

Subnet *

testnetwork1: 192.168.0.0/24 (testsubnet1)

IP Address (optional) ⓘ

192.168.0.1

Router Name *

testrouter1

Router ID *

fda6f239-fe71-43b5-86a2-45604a52e90a

Description:

You can connect a specified subnet to the router.

The default IP address of the interface created is a gateway of the selected subnet. You can specify another IP address of the interface here. You must select a subnet to which the specified IP address belongs to from the above list.

Cancel

Add Interface

Set Gateway

×

External Network *

testnetworkexternal

Router Name *

testrouter1

Router ID *

fda6f239-fe71-43b5-86a2-45604a52e90a

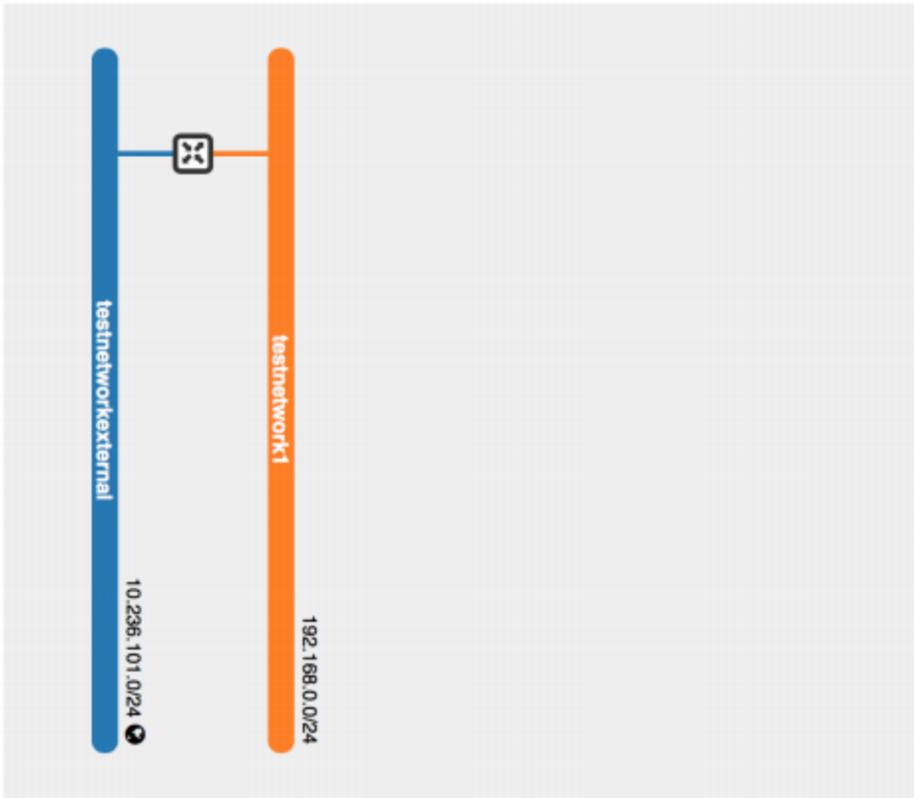
Description:

You can connect a specified external network to the router. The external network is regarded as a default route of the router and the router acts as a gateway for external connectivity.

Cancel

Set Gateway

Small Normal



Allocate Floating IP ✕

Pool *

Description:
Allocate a floating IP from a given floating IP pool.

Project Quotas

Floating IP (0) 50 Available

Create Security Group



Name *

Description

Description:

Security groups are sets of IP filter rules that are applied to the network settings for the VM. After the security group is created, you can add rules to the security group.

Cancel

Create Security Group

Add Rule



Rule *

Remote * ⓘ

CIDR ⓘ

Description:

Rules define which traffic is allowed to instances assigned to the security group. A security group rule consists of three main parts:

Rule: You can specify the desired rule template or use custom rules, the options are Custom TCP Rule, Custom UDP Rule, or Custom ICMP Rule.

Open Port/Port Range: For TCP and UDP rules you may choose to open either a single port or a range of ports. Selecting the "Port Range" option will provide you with space to provide both the starting and ending ports for the range. For ICMP rules you instead specify an ICMP type and code in the spaces provided.

Remote: You must specify the source of the traffic to be allowed via this rule. You may do so either in the form of an IP address block (CIDR) or via a source group (Security Group). Selecting a security group as the source will allow any other instance in that security group access to any other instance via this rule.

Add

Launch Instance

✕

Project & User * Details * Access & Security Networking * Post-Creation

Advanced Options

Availability Zone

nova

Instance Name *

testinstance1

Flavor * ⓘ

m1.testflavor

Instance Count * ⓘ

1

Instance Boot Source * ⓘ

Boot from image

Image Name *

rhel7_base (978.7 MB)

Specify the details for launching an instance.

The chart below shows the resources used by this project in relation to the project's quotas.

Flavor Details

Name	m1.testflavor
VCPUs	2
Root Disk	120 GB
Ephemeral Disk	10 GB
Total Disk	130 GB
RAM	8,192 MB

Project Limits



Cancel Launch

Launch Instance

✕

Project & User * Details * Access & Security Networking * Post-Creation

Advanced Options

Selected networks

NIC:1 testnetwork1 (179b8053-1a03-40ca-bd01-850f466dc505)

Available networks

testnetworkexternal (a2079737-3266-406f-904e-263128e904c)

Choose network from Available networks to Selected networks by push button or drag and drop, you may change NIC order by drag and drop as well.

Cancel Launch

Launch Instance



Project & User * Details * Access & Security Networking * Post-Creation

Advanced Options

Key Pair

testkp1

Control access to your instance via key pairs, security groups, and other mechanisms.

Security Groups

default

testsg1

Cancel

Launch

RED HAT ENTERPRISE LINUX OPENSTACK PLATFORM Project Admin Identity Project Red Hat Access Help testuser1

Compute Network Object Store Orchestration

Overview Instances Volumes Images Access & Security

Instance Name Filter Filter More Actions

<input type="checkbox"/>	Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Size	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Time since created	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	testinstance1	rhel7_base	192.168.0.13	m1.testflavor	testkp1	Active	nova	None	Running	1 minute	Create Snapshot

Displaying 1 item

- Associate Floating IP
- Disassociate Floating IP
- Edit Instance
- Edit Security Groups
- Console
- View Log
- Pause Instance
- Suspend Instance
- Resize Instance
- Lock Instance

Manage Floating IP Associations



IP Address *

IP Address *

10.236.101.104

Select the IP address you wish to associate with the selected instance or port.

Port to be associated *

testinstance1: 192.168.0.13

Cancel

Associate

System Information

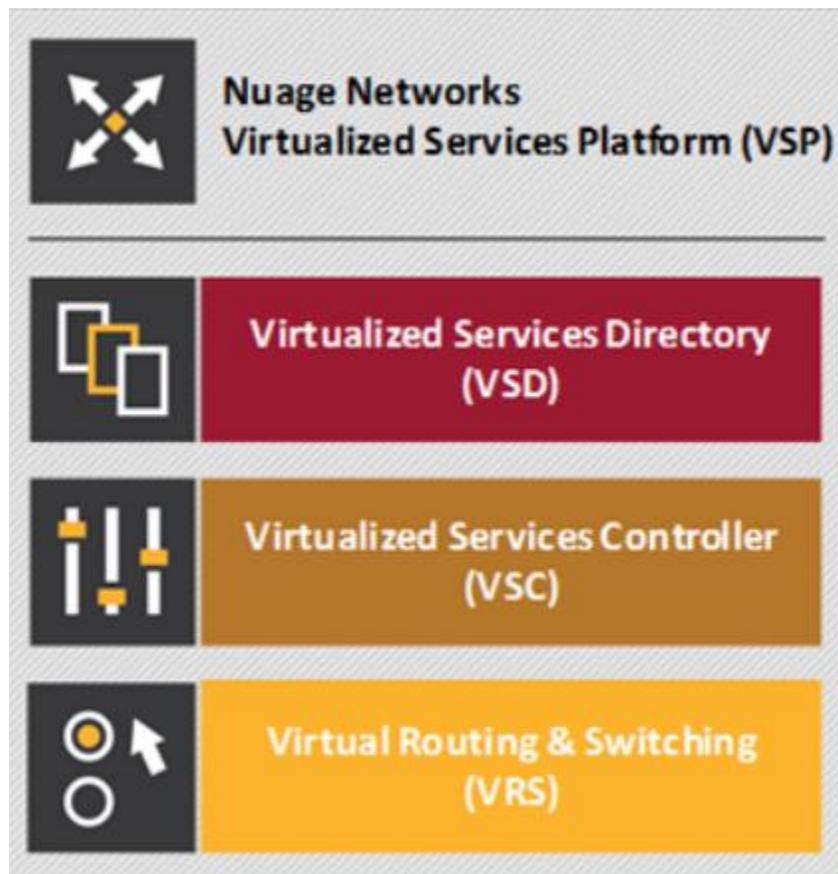
Host Aggregates

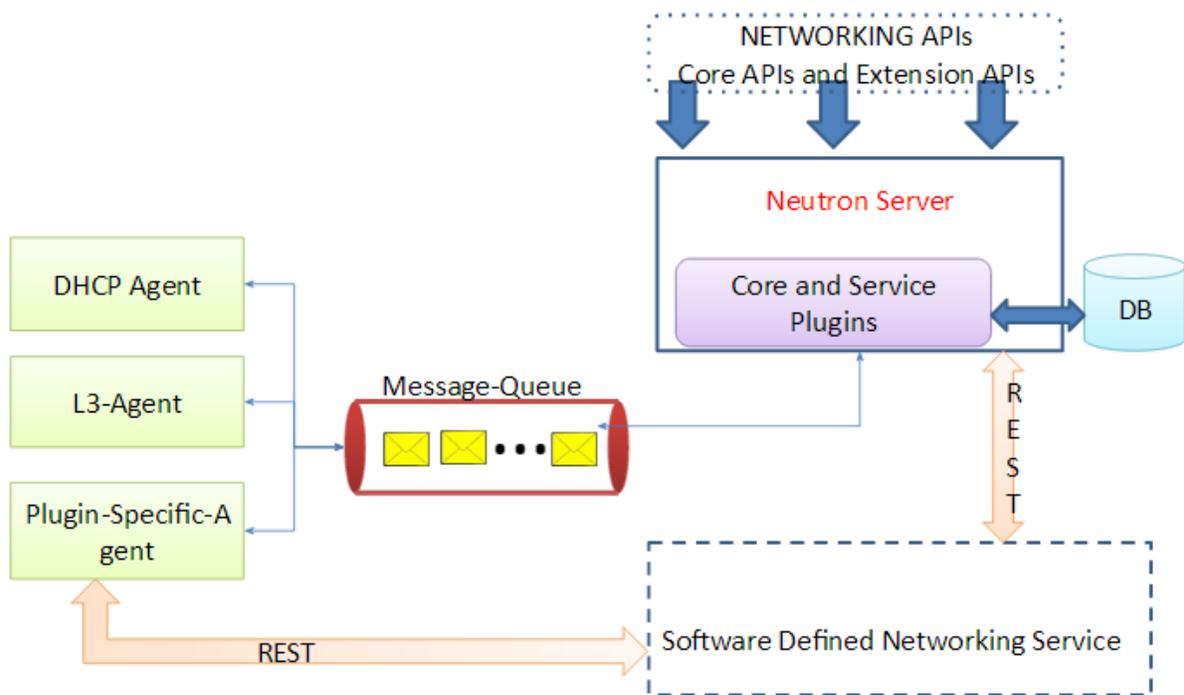
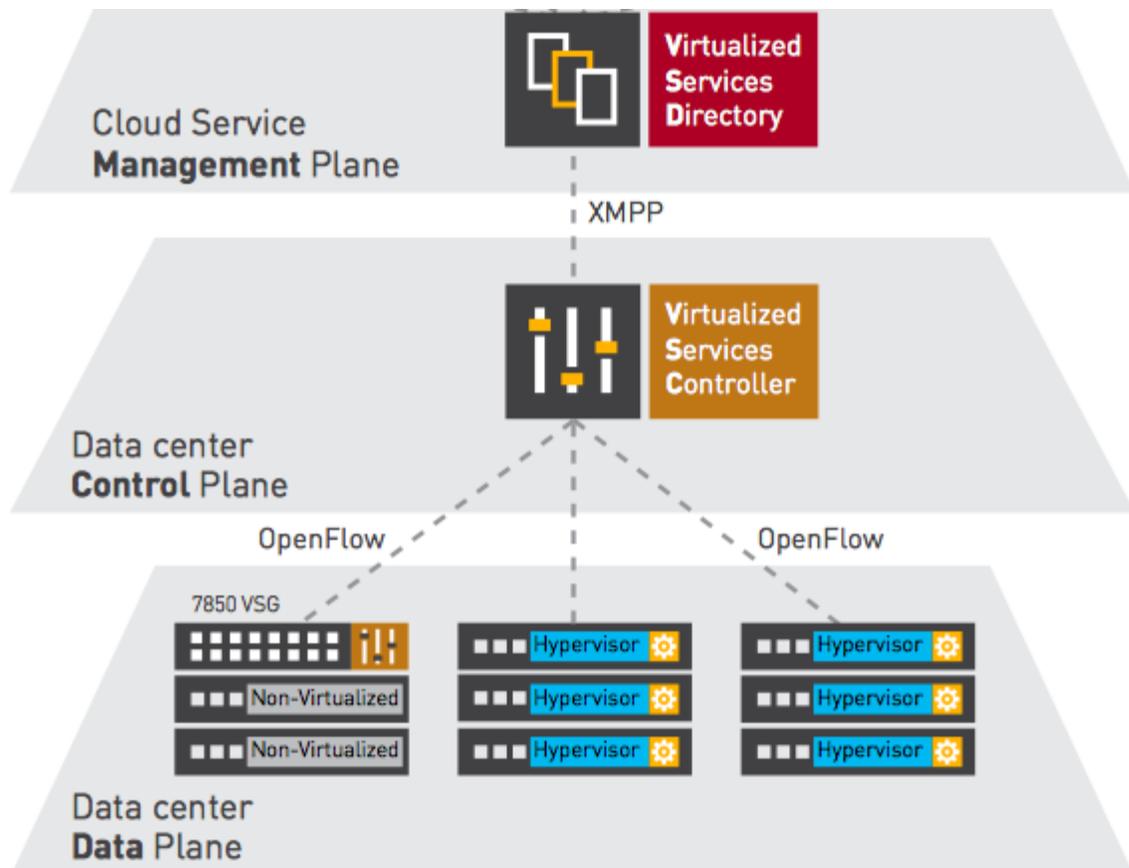
Filter

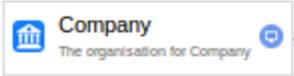
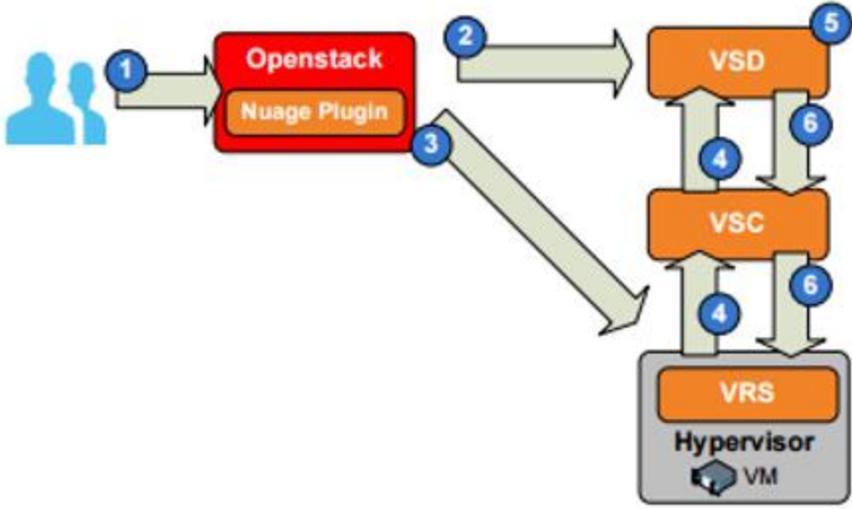
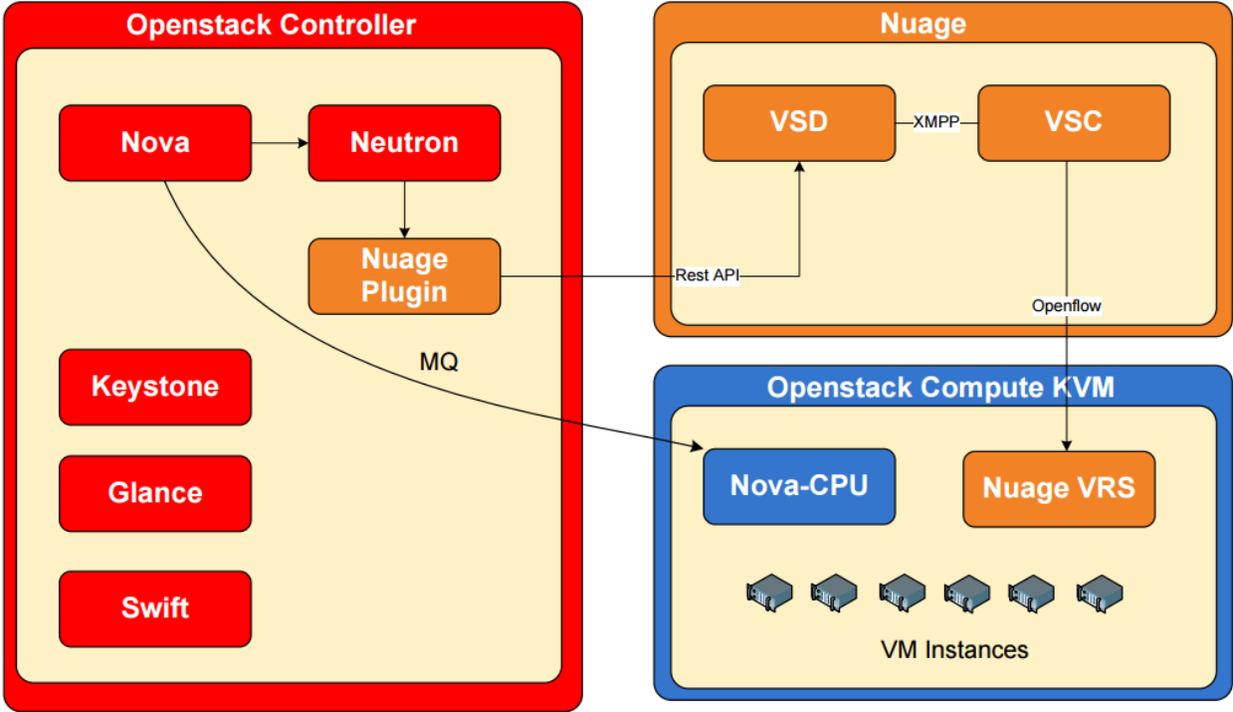
[+ Create Host Aggregate](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Availability Zone	Hosts	Metadata
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-Host-Aggregate	DC1	ie1-tools-compute0-3b06.inf.betfair ie1-tools-compute2-3b06.inf.betfair	availability_zone = DC1

Chapter 2: The Emergence of Software Defined Networking



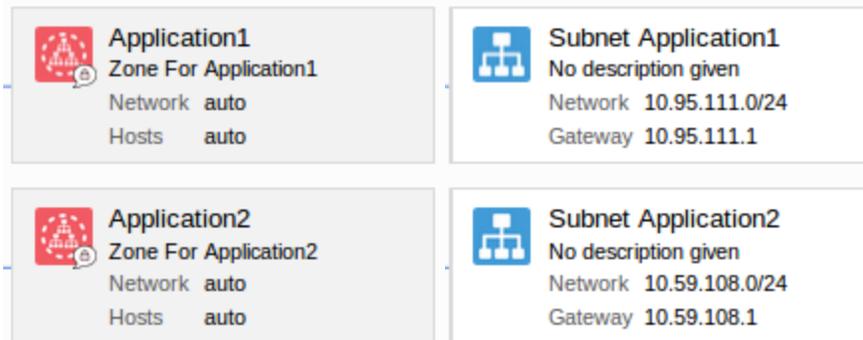




 **Company L3 Domain Template**
Default L3 Domain Template For Company

 **Production**
Layer 3 Domain For Production Environments

 **Test**
Layer 3 Domain For Test Environments



Topology



Edit Egress Security Policy

Name

Default Egress Policy 

Description

My Egress Security Policy

Policy Position

Bottom policy 

- Deploy implicit rules
- Forward IP traffic by default
- Forward non IP traffic by default

Enable this policy

Update

Edit Egress Security Policy Entry

Name

Priority o

Enable flow logging

Enable statistics collection

Traffic Type ⚙

Ether Type ⌵ Source Port

Protocol ⌵ Destination Port

DSCP Marker ⌵ Dest. IP Match

Traffic Path



Traffic Management

Action ⌵

Update

Edit Ingress Security Policy Entry

Name

Priority o

Enable flow logging

Enable statistics collection

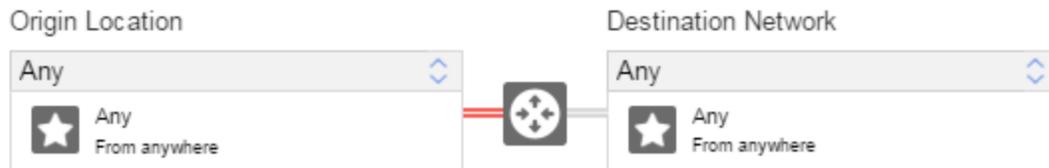
Traffic Type ⚙

Ether Type ⌵ Source Port

Protocol ⌵ Destination Port

DSCP Marker ⌵ Source IP Match

Traffic Path



Traffic Management

Action ⌵

Update

Edit Ingress Security Policy

Name

Description

Policy Position

- Forward IP traffic by default
- Forward non IP traffic by default
- Allow source address spoofing

Enable this policy

Update

The screenshot shows the 'Domain Designer - Company L3 Domain Template' interface. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Layer 3 Domains' and 'L3 DOMAIN TEMPLATES'. The main area is divided into 'Ingress Security Policies' and 'Security Policy Entries'. Under 'Ingress Security Policies', the 'Default Ingress' policy is selected, showing rules for 'Deny All L3 Domain', 'Allow IP Traffic by Default', 'Allow non IP Traffic by Default', and 'Allow Address Spoofing'. The 'Security Policy Entries' section shows a single entry 'Deny All' with a hit count of 100000000 and a source port of 'Any'.

The screenshot shows the 'Domain Designer - Company L3 Domain Template' interface. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Layer 3 Domains' and 'L3 DOMAIN TEMPLATES'. The main area is divided into 'Egress Security Policies' and 'Security Policy Entries'. Under 'Egress Security Policies', the 'Default Egress Policy' is selected, showing rules for 'No description given', 'Deploy Implicit Rules', 'Allow IP Traffic by Default', and 'Allow Non IP Traffic by Default'. The 'Security Policy Entries' section shows a single entry 'Deny All' with a hit count of 100000000 and a source port of 'Any'.

Egress Security Policies Security Policy Entries

2 objects 1 object

Application1 0

No description given

- Deploy Implicit Rules
- Allow IP Traffic by Default
- Allow Non IP Traffic by Default

100 Allow Port 80

Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: ...)

Any Subnet Application1

Default Egress Policy Bottom

No description given

- Deploy Implicit Rules
- Allow IP Traffic by Default
- Allow Non IP Traffic by Default

Ingress Security Policies Security Policy Entries

2 objects 1 object

Application1 0

No description given

- Allow IP Traffic by Default
- Allow non IP Traffic by Default
- Allow Address Spoofing

100 Allow Port 80

Source Port: 80 to Destination Port: Any (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: ...)

Subnet Application1 Any

Default Ingress Policy Bottom

Deny All At L3 Domain

- Allow IP Traffic by Default
- Allow non IP Traffic by Default
- Allow Address Spoofing

Ingress Security Policies Search

3 objects

Application1 0

No description given

- Allow IP Traffic by Default
- Allow non IP Traffic by Default
- Allow Address Spoofing

Application2 1

No description given

- Allow IP Traffic by Default
- Allow non IP Traffic by Default
- Allow Address Spoofing

Default Ingress Policy Bottom

Deny All At L3 Domain

- Allow IP Traffic by Default
- Allow non IP Traffic by Default
- Allow Address Spoofing

Egress Security Policies

3 objects

- Application1** 0
 No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Application2** 1
 No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Default Egress Policy** Bottom
 No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default

Topology



Edit Egress Security Policy Entry

Name

Priority

Enable flow logging

Enable statistics collection

Traffic Type

Ether Type Source Port

Protocol Destination Port

DSCP Marker Dest. IP Match

Traffic Path

Origin Network

Destination Location



Traffic Management

Action

Create an implicit reflexive rule

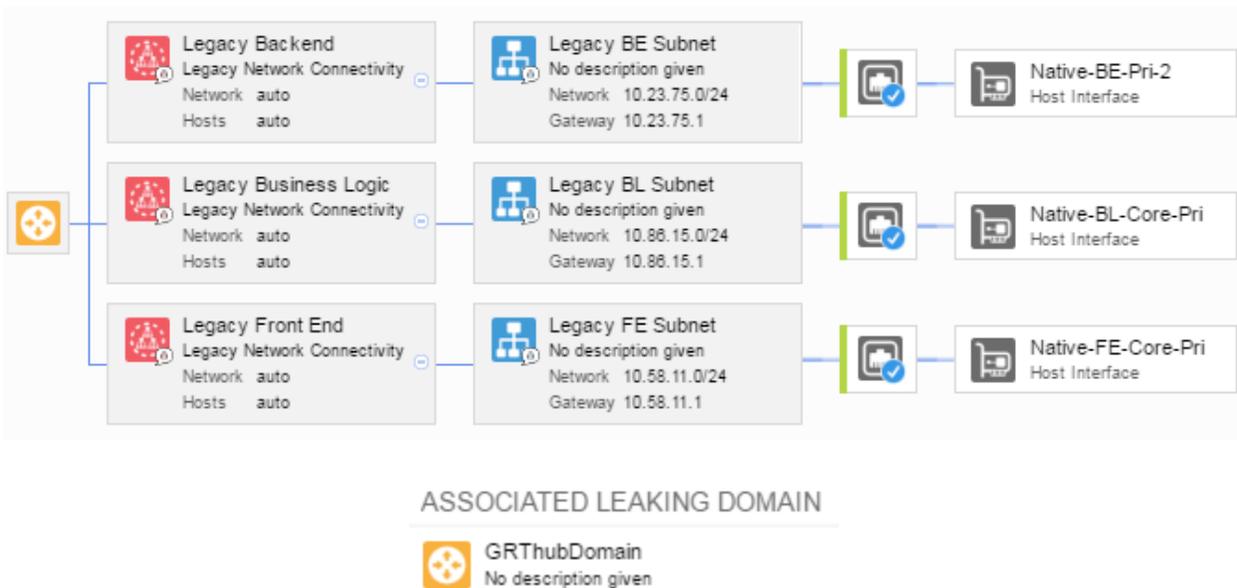
The screenshot shows the 'Egress Security Policies' and 'Security Policy Entries' interface. On the left, under 'Egress Security Policies', there are three objects: 'Application1' (0 hits), 'Application2' (1 hit), and 'Default Egress Policy' (Bottom). Each policy has options for 'Deploy Implicit Rules', 'Allow IP Traffic by Default', and 'Allow Non IP Traffic by Default'. On the right, under 'Security Policy Entries', there are two objects: '100 Allow Port 80' and '200 Allow Port 22 Application 2'. Both entries show 'Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 80' and 'Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 22' respectively, with 'EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: Any'. The '200 Allow Port 22 Application 2' entry is highlighted and shows a connection to 'Subnet Application1'.

Data Center Gateways

2 objects

GATEWAYS

-  **10.100.90.17**
10.100.90.17
Personality Virtual Services Gateway (VSG) 
System ID 10.100.90.17
-  **10.100.90.19**
10.100.90.19
Personality Virtual Services Gateway (VSG) 
System ID 10.100.90.19



The screenshot shows the VMware NSX Domain Designer interface for a production environment. The left sidebar lists Layer 3 Domains, including templates and specific domains like GRThubDomain and Production. The main workspace displays a network diagram with three application zones: Application1, Application2, and Subnet Application1. Application1 and Application2 are connected to Subnet Application1. The right sidebar shows the associated leaking domain, GRThubDomain.

Company | Dashboard | **Networks** | Applications | Infrastructure | Settings

Layer 3 Domains | 5 objects | Domain Designer - Production | Design | Policies

L3 DOMAIN TEMPLATES

- Company L3 Domain Template (Default L3 Domain Template For Company)
- GRThub Domain Template (Legacy Leaking Domain Template)

MY L3 DOMAINS

- GRThubDomain (Legacy Leaking Domain)
- Production (Layer 3 Domain For Production Environments)
- Test (Layer 3 Domain For Test Environments)

L3 DOMAINS SHARED WITH ME

Application1 (Zone For Application1, Network: auto, Hosts: auto)

Application2 (Zone For Application2, Network: auto, Hosts: auto)

Subnet Application1 (No description given, Network: 10.95.111.0/24, Gateway: 10.95.111.1)

ASSOCIATED LEAKING DOMAIN

-  **GRThubDomain**
No description given

Network Macros

1 object



Application3
Network 10.58.11.0/24

New Egress Security Policy Entry

Name

Priority

Enable flow logging

Enable statistics collection

Traffic Type

Ether Type Source Port

Protocol Destination Port

DSCP Marker Dest. IP Match

Traffic Path

Origin Network

Application3
10.58.11.0/24



Destination Location

Subnet Application1
No description given

Traffic Management

Action

Create an implicit reflexive rule

Egress Security Policies

3 objects

- Application1** 0
 No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Application2** 1
 No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Default Egress Policy** Bottom
 No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default

Security Policy Entries

3 objects

- 100

Allow Port 80 24h Hits: None

Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6,...

Any

→

Subnet Application1
- 200

Allow Port 22 Application 2 24h Hits: None

Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 22 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6,...

Application2

→

Subnet Application1
- 300

Allow Port 8080 Application 3 24h Hits: None

Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 8080 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - ...

Application3

→

Subnet Application1

Network Macro Groups

1 object

- Front End Services**
 No description given

Network Macros

2 objects

- Application3**

Network 10.58.11.0/24
- Application4**

Network 10.58.12.0/24

Edit Egress Security Policy Entry

Name

Priority

Enable flow logging

Enable statistics collection

Traffic Type

Ether Type Source Port

Protocol Destination Port

DSCP Marker Dest. IP Match

Traffic Path



Traffic Management

Action

Create an implicit reflexive rule

[Update](#)

Egress Security Policies Security Policy Entries

3 objects

- Application 1 (0)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Application 2 (1)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Default Egress Policy (Bottom)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default

3 objects

- 100 Allow Port 80
 - Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6,...
 - Any Subnet Application 1
- 200 Allow Port 22 Application 2
 - Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 22 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6,...
 - Application 2 Subnet Application 1
- 300 Allow Port 8080 Application 3
 - Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 8080 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - ...
 - Front End Services Subnet Application 1

Multicast Channel Maps



Multicast Ranges

1 object

 Application2
No description given

1 object

 Start Address 224.0.0.1
End Address 224.0.0.2



Multicast Channel Map

Receive Multicast Channel Map
Enabled

  Application2
No description given

Update

Library Multiplier X 1



Multicast Channel Map

Receive Multicast Channel Map

Enabled

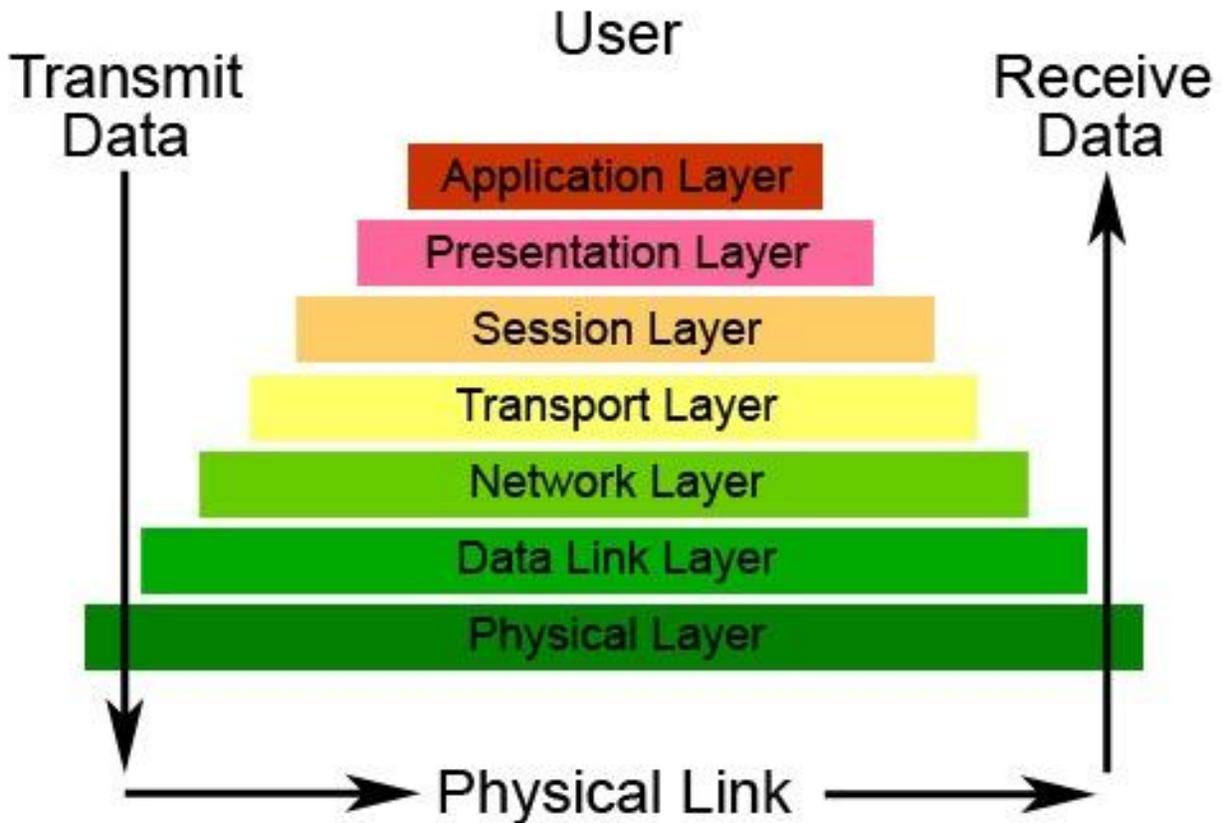
 No Receive Multicast Channel Map

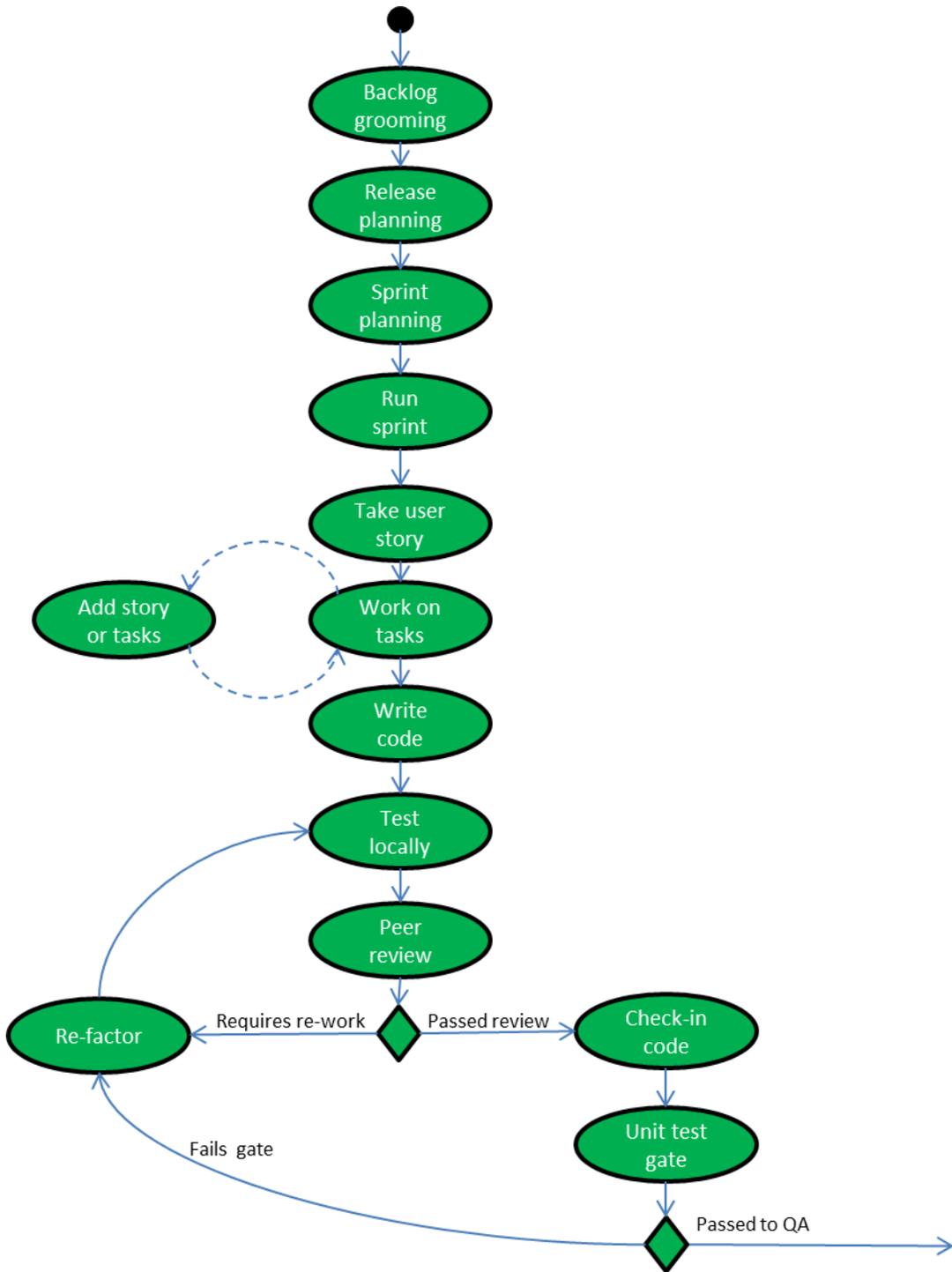
Send Multicast Channel Map

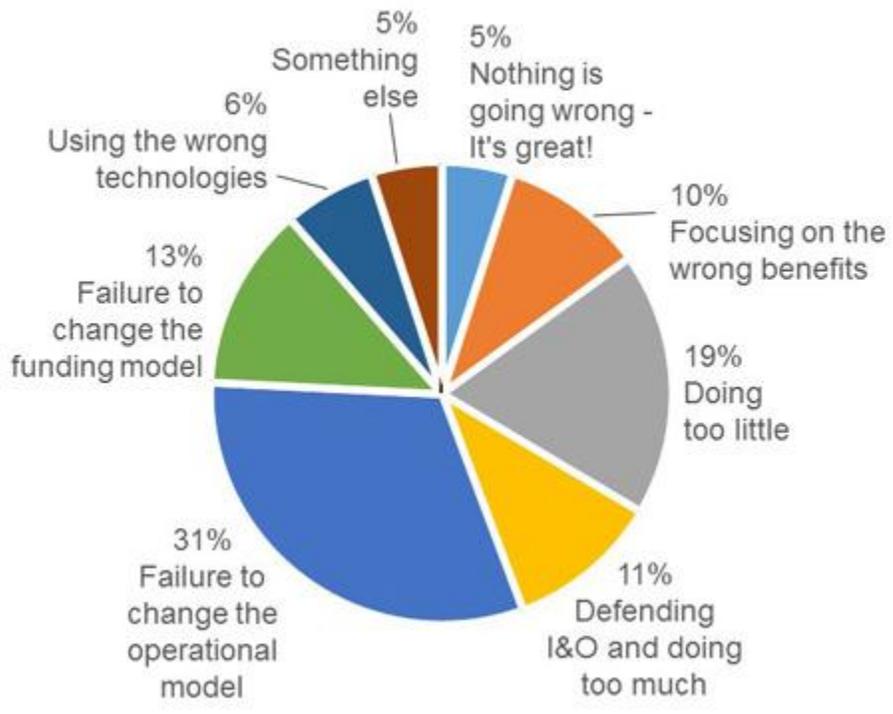
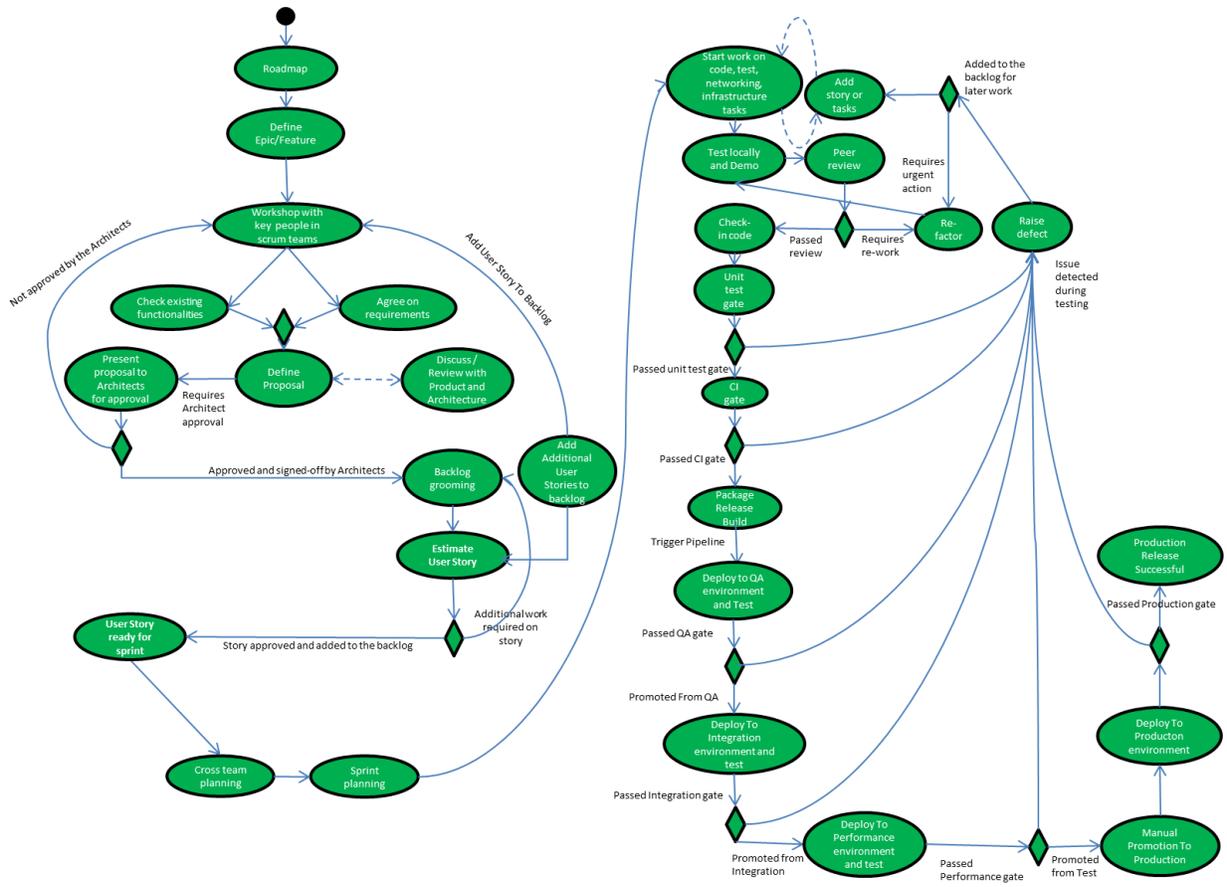
 No Send Multicast Channel Map

Chapter 3: Bringing DevOps to Network Operations

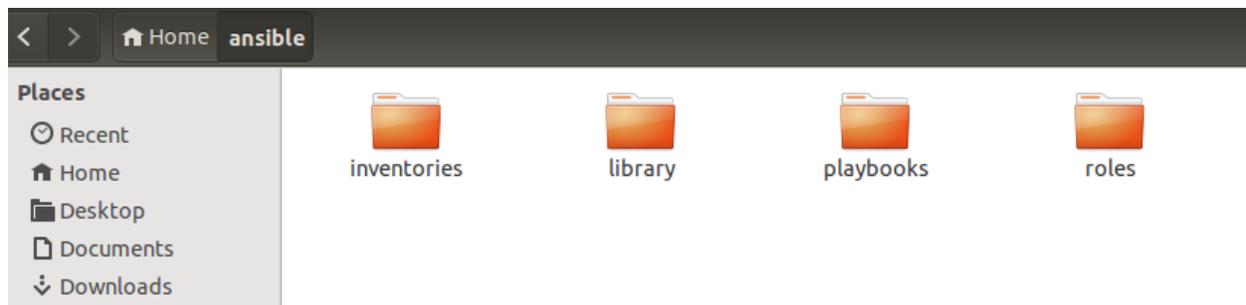
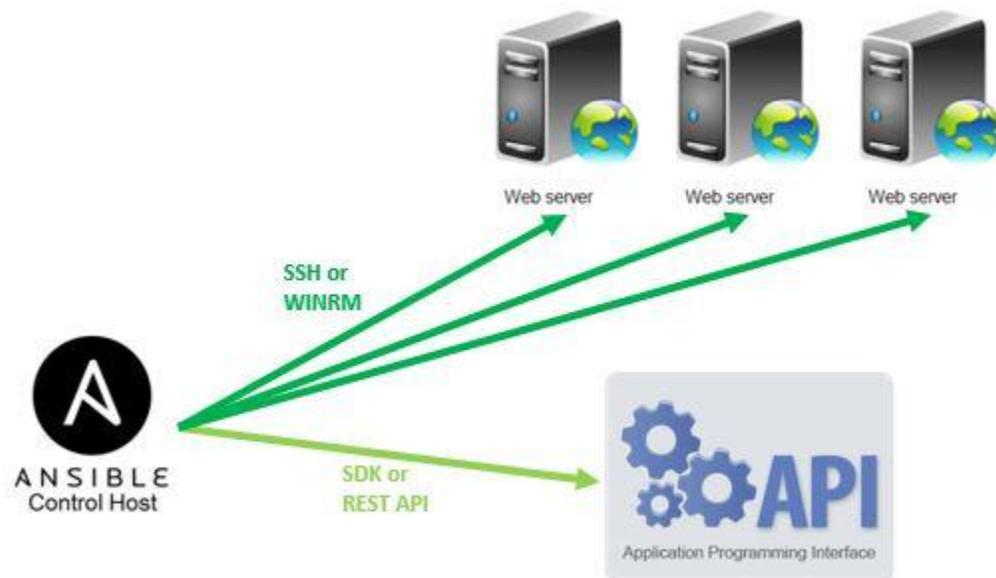
The Seven Layers of OSI







Chapter 4: Configuring Network Devices Using Ansible



```
[spine]
spineswitch01
spineswitch02
```

```
[leaf]
leafswitch01
leafswitch02
leafswitch03
leafswitch04
```

```
[spine]
spineswitch[01-02]
```

```
[leaf]
leafswitch[01-04]
```

```
- name: install the latest version of Apache
  yum: name=httpd state=present
```

```
---
- hosts: spine
  gather_facts: no
  connection: local

  roles:
    - common
    - interfaces
    - bridging
    - ipv4
    - bgp
```

```
---
- hosts: server
  remote_user: root
  tasks:
    - name: ensure apache is at the latest version
      yum: name=httpd-2.2.29 state=present
```

```
---
- hosts: servers
  remote_user: root
  tasks:
    - block:
      - copy: src=/var/files/db.dmp dest=/backups/db.dmp owner=armstrongs group=admin mode=0644
      rescue:
      - file: path=/backups/db.dmp owner=armstrongs state=absent group=admin mode=0644
```

```
# sslcert vars
cert_name: cert1
```

```
- name: Include vars
  include_vars: "../roles/networking/vars/{{ item }}.yml"
  with_items:
    - "common"
    - "{{ environment }}"
```

```
"{{ cert_name }}"
```

```
- template: src=/networking/network_template.j2 dest=/etc/network.conf owner=bin group=admin mode=0644
```

Ansible Galaxy is your hub for finding, reusing and sharing the best Ansible content.

Log Into Galaxy with GitHub



Use an existing account not associated with GitHub

Keyword SORT

Keyword: arista

eos 146

Role for managing Arista EOS nodes

Author: arista
Platforms: eos
Tags: arista, eos, networking
Created: 2/17/16 4:42 PM
Last Imported: 6/13/16 10:45 PM

arista.eos

Role for managing Arista EOS nodes

Details

README

Downloads 146

Issue Tracker

Github Repo

Watch 27

Star 33

Minimum Ansible Version 1.9

Installation `$ ansible-galaxy install arista.eos`

Tags `arista` `eos` `networking`

Created 02/17/2016 16:42:04 PM

Imported 06/13/2016 22:45:10 PM

Version History

Version	Release Date
v1.3.0	02/17/2016 21:29:09 PM

Junos

- `junos_command` - Execute arbitrary commands on a remote device running Junos
- `junos_config` - Manage configuration on remote devices running Junos
- `junos_facts` - Collect facts from remote device running Junos
- `junos_netconf` - Configures the Junos Netconf system service
- `junos_package` - Installs packages on remote devices running Junos
- `junos_template` - Manage configuration on remote devices running Junos

Eos

- `eos_command` - Run arbitrary command on EOS device
- `eos_config` - Manage Arista EOS configuration sections
- `eos_eapi` - Manage and configure EAPI. Requires EOS v4.12 or greater.
- `eos_template` - Manage Arista EOS device configurations

Nxos

- `nxos_command` - Run arbitrary command on Cisco NXOS devices
- `nxos_config` - Manage Cisco NXOS configuration sections
- `nxos_facts` - Gets facts about NX-OS switches
- `nxos_feature` - Manage features in NX-OS switches
- `nxos_interface` - Manages physical attributes of interfaces
- `nxos_ip_interface` - Manages L3 attributes for IPv4 and IPv6 interfaces
- `nxos_nxapi` - Manage NXAPI configuration on an NXOS device.
- `nxos_ping` - Tests reachability using ping from Nexus switch
- `nxos_switchport` - Manages Layer 2 switchport interfaces
- `nxos_template` - Manage Cisco NXOS device configurations
- `nxos_vlan` - Manages VLAN resources and attributes
- `nxos_vrf` - Manages global VRF configuration
- `nxos_vrf_interface` - Manages interface specific VRF configuration
- `nxos_vrrp` - Manages VRRP configuration on NX-OS switches

Ios

- `ios_command` - Run arbitrary commands on ios devices.
- `ios_config` - Manage Cisco IOS configuration sections
- `ios_template` - Manage Cisco IOS device configurations over SSH

```
tasks:
  - name: execute show ip bgp
    eos_command:
      commands:
        - show ip bgp summary
      host={{ inventory_hostname }}
    register:
      eos_command_output
```

```
tasks:
  - name: show interfaces and capture in variable
    junos_command:
      commands:
        - show interfaces
    register:
      junos_command_output
```

```
tasks:
  - name: show version and capture in variable
    nxos_command:
      commands:
        - show version
    register:
      nxos_command_output
```

```
tasks:
  - name: set no spanning tree on vlan
    eos_config:
      lines:
        - no spanning-tree vlan 4094
      host={{ inventory_hostname }}
    register:
      eos_command_output
```

```
tasks:
  - name: push eos_config.j2 template to EOS
    eos_template:
      src: eos_config.j2
    register:
      eos_command_output
```

```
[spine]
spineswitch[01-02]
```

```
[leaf]
leafswitch[01-04]
```

```
---
- hosts: spine
  gather_facts: no
  connection: local

  roles:
    - common
    - interfaces
    - bridging
    - ipv4
    - bgp
```

```
---
- hosts: leaf
  gather_facts: no
  connection: local

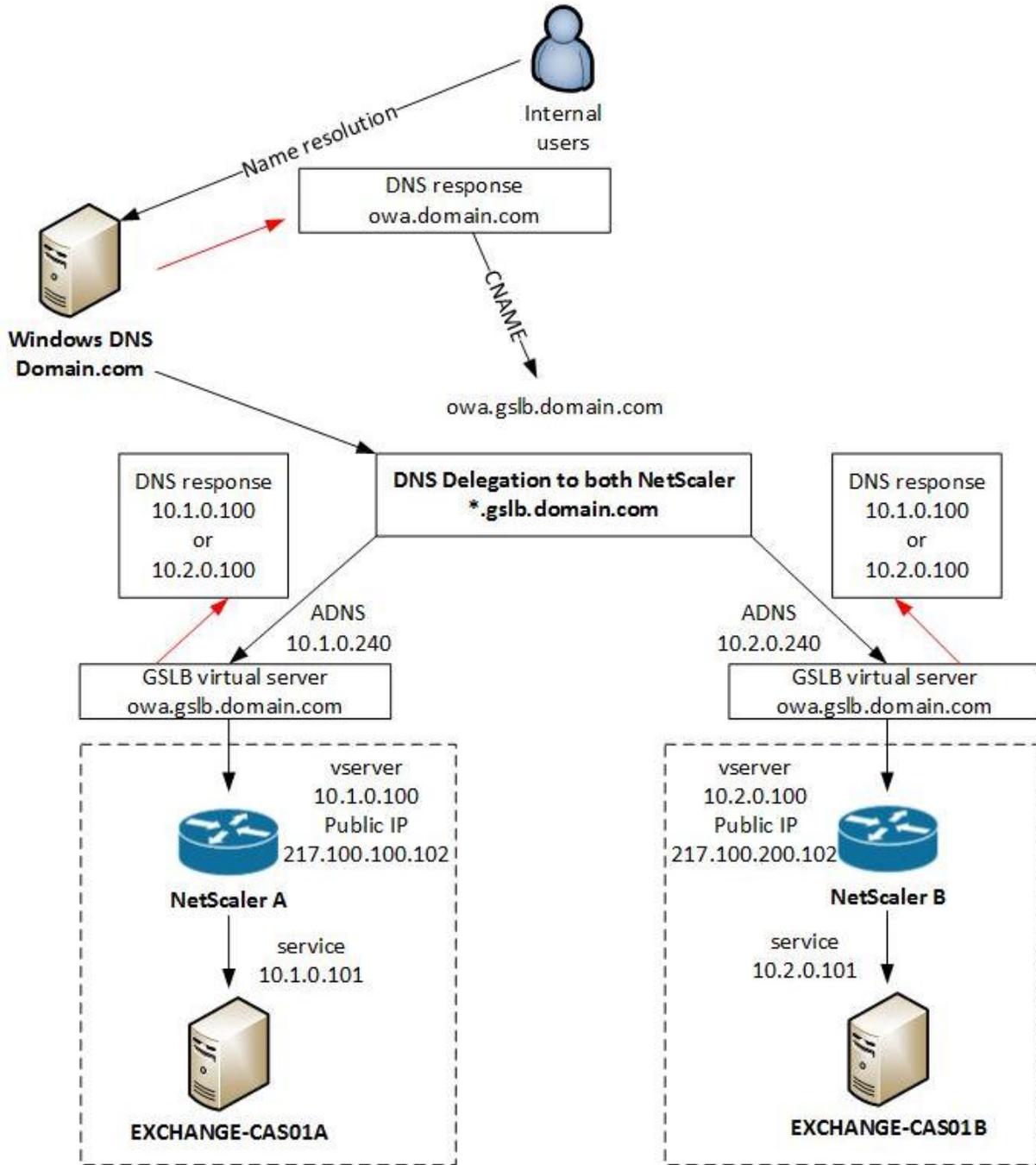
  roles:
    - common
    - interfaces
    - bridging
    - ipv4
    - bgp
    - ecmp
    - mlag
```

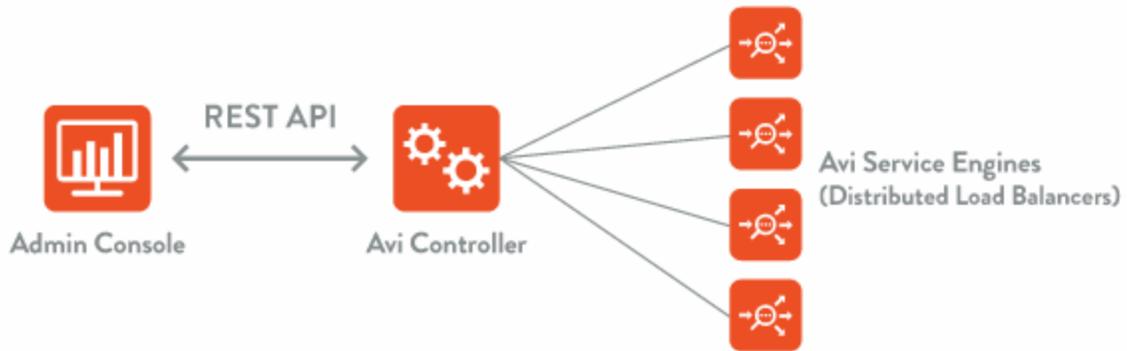
```
[spine]
spineswitch[1-15]
```

```
[leaf]
leafswitch[1-44]
```

```
tasks:
- name: Replace firewall module
  template: src=/firewall_template/firewall.j2 dest=/etc/firewall.conf owner=bin group=admin mode=0644
- name: Reload config
  fw_config: state=reload
```

Chapter 5: Orchestrating Load Balancers Using Ansible





```
http {
    upstream backend {
        server 10.20.1.2;
        server 10.20.1.3;
        server 10.20.1.4;
    }

    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name www.devopsfornetworking.com;
        location / {
            proxy_pass http://devops_for_networking;
        }
    }
}
```

```
http {
    upstream backend {
        least_conn;
        server 10.20.1.2;
        server 10.20.1.3 weight=5;
        server 10.20.1.4;
    }

    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name www.devopsfornetworking.com;
        location / {
            proxy_pass http://devops_for_networking;
        }
    }
}
```

```
http {
    upstream backend {
        server 10.20.1.2 max_fails=2 fail_timeout=1s;
        server 10.20.1.3 weight=5;
        server 10.20.1.4 max_fails=2 fail_timeout=1s;
    }

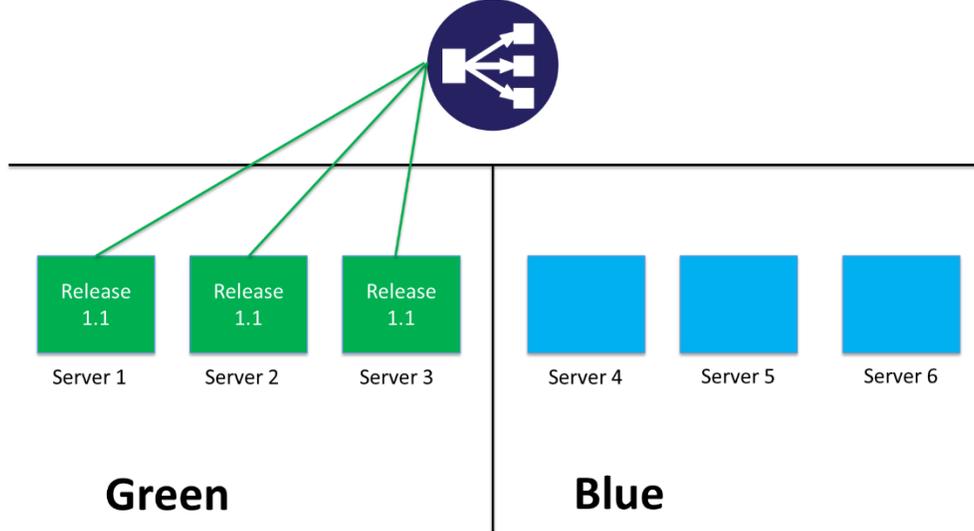
    server {
        listen 80;
        server_name www.devopsfornetworking.com;
        location / {
            proxy_pass http://devops_for_networking;
        }
    }
}
```

```
backend web-backend
    balance roundrobin
    server netserver1 10.11.0.1:80 check
    server netserver1 10.11.0.2:80 check
```

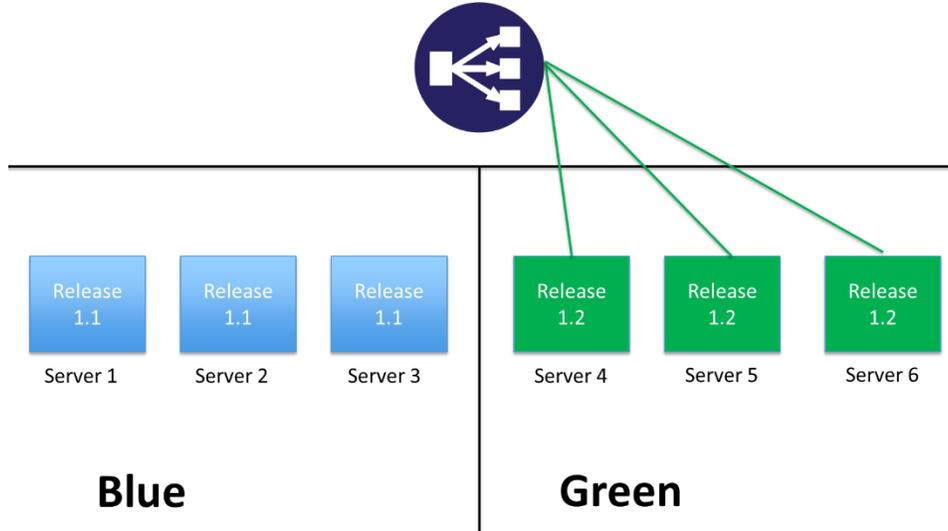
```
backend web-backend
    balance roundrobin
    option tcp-check
    server netserver1 10.10.0.1:443 check port 8080
    server netserver2 10.10.0.2:443 check port 8080
```

```
frontend http
    bind *:80
    mode http
    default_backend web-backend
    acl www.devopsfornetworking.com /web-network
    use_backend high-perf-backend if web-network
```

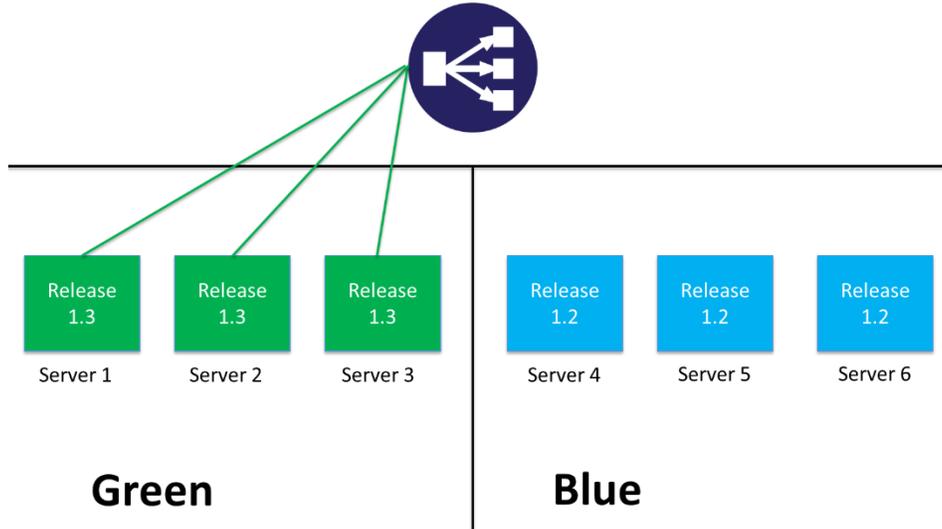
Load Balancer



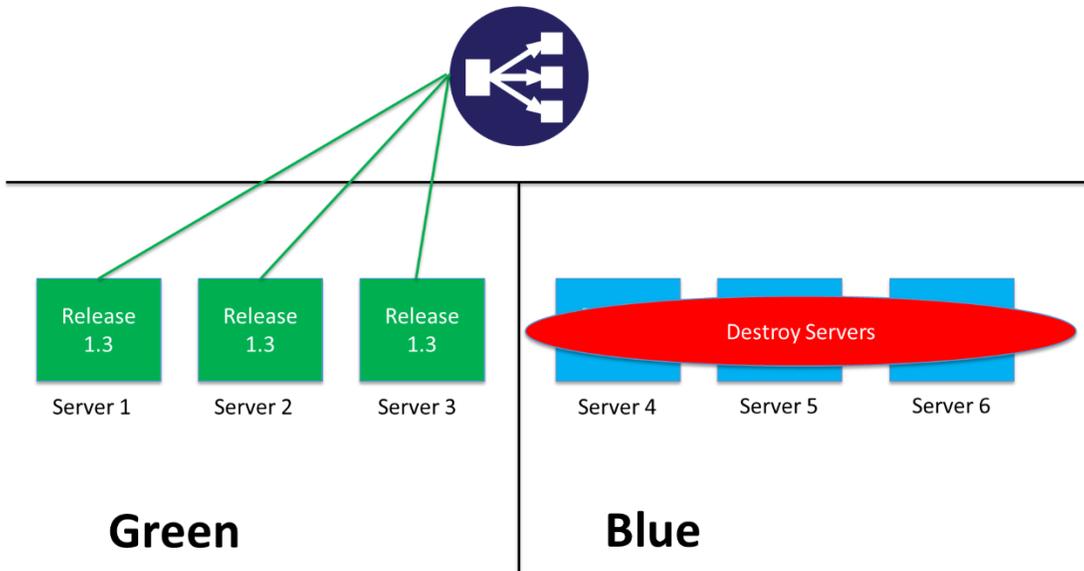
Load Balancer

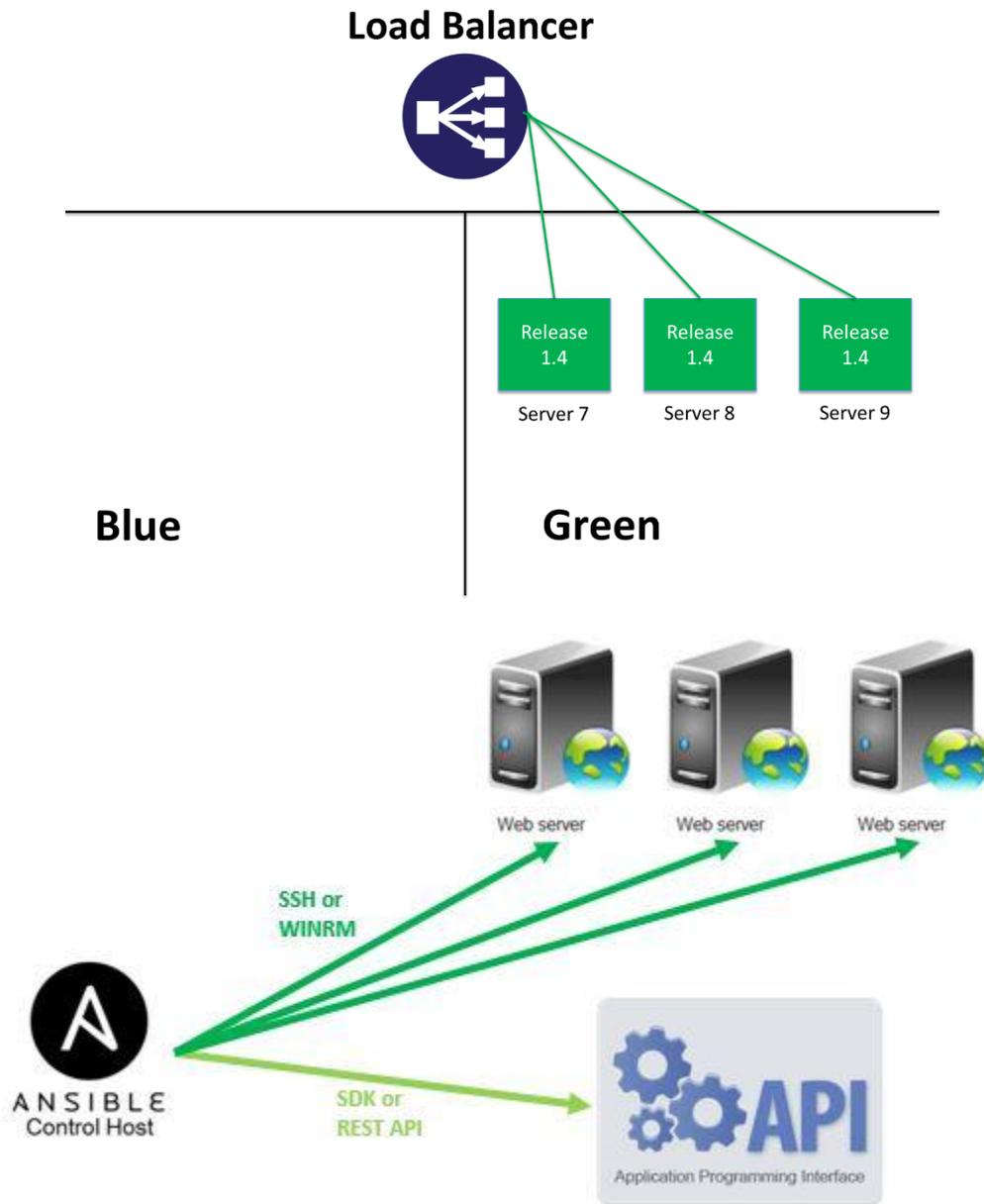


Load Balancer

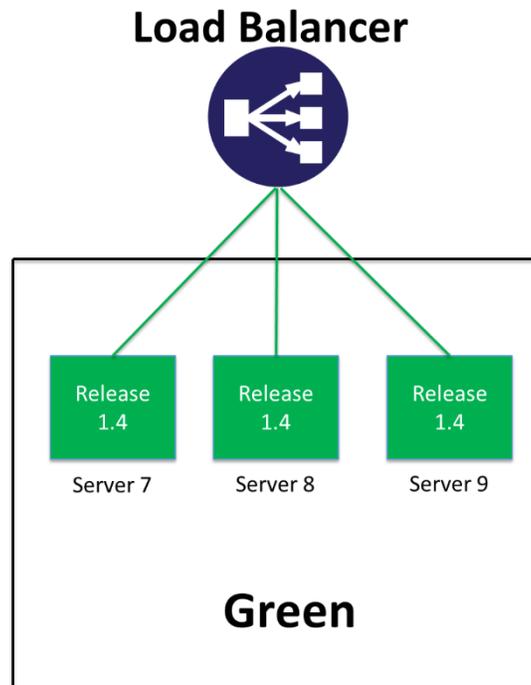


Load Balancer



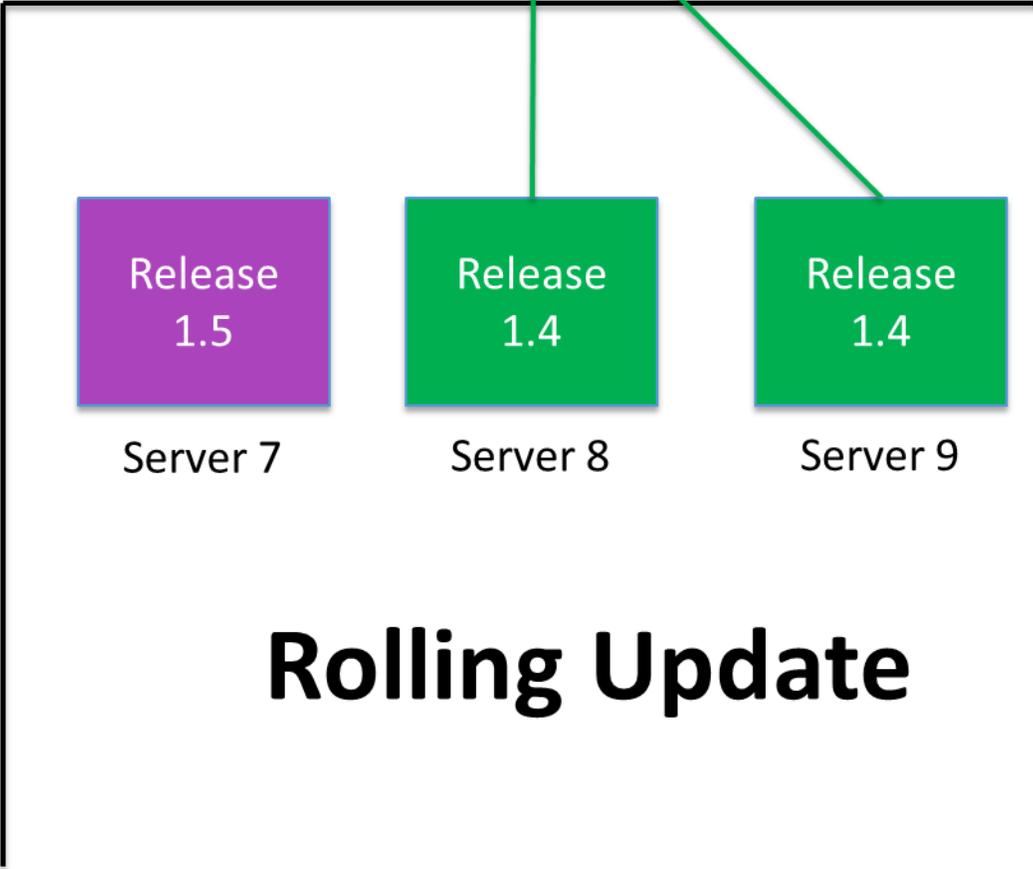
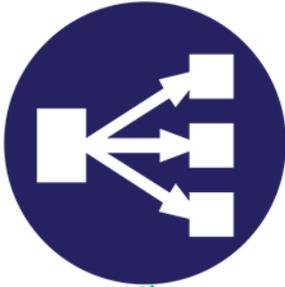


```
tasks:
- name: disable server in networking backend pool
  haproxy: state=disabled host={{ inventory_hostname }} backend=networking
  delegate_to: 127.0.0.1
```



```
---  
- hosts: application1  
  serial: 30%  
  
  tasks:  
    - name: take out of load balancer pool  
      haproxy: state=disabled host={{ inventory_hostname }} backend=backend_nodes  
      delegate_to: 127.0.0.1  
  
    - name: actual steps would go here  
      yum: name=application1-1.5 state=present  
  
    - name: add back to load balancer pool  
      haproxy: state=enabled host={{ inventory_hostname }} backend=backend_nodes  
      delegate_to: 127.0.0.1
```

Load Balancer



Release
1.5

Server 7

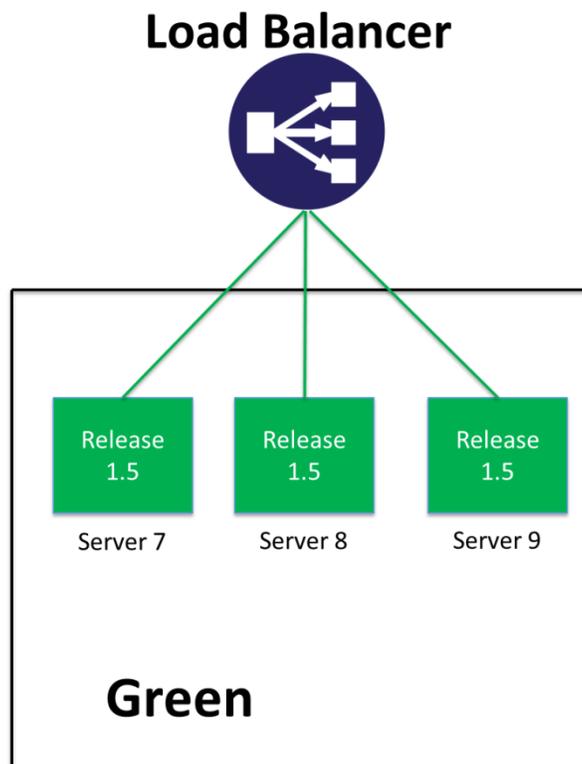
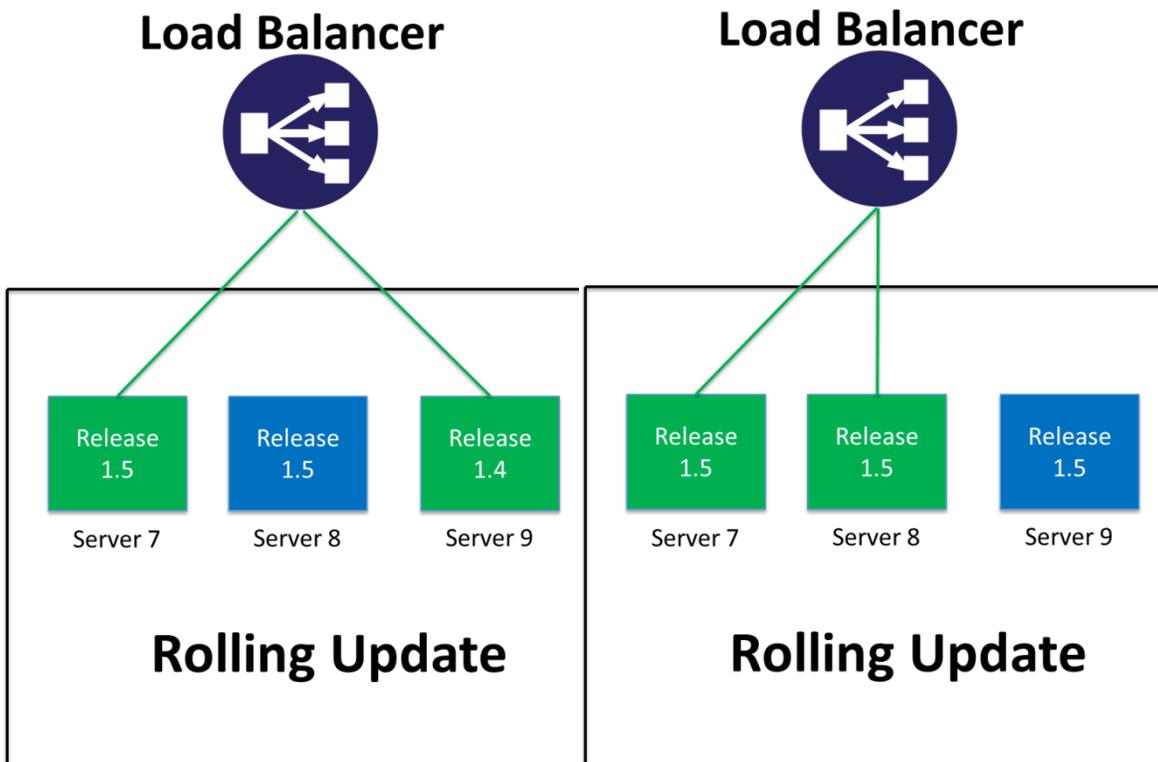
Release
1.4

Server 8

Release
1.4

Server 9

Rolling Update



```
tasks:

- os_server:
  state: present
  name: "{{ inventory_hostname }}"
  image: centos6
  flavor: 4
  nics:
    - net-name: network1
  meta:
    group: qa
    release: 9
```

```
---

- hosts: application1
  serial: 30%

  tasks:

- name: "add into load balancer pool"
  server_add_netscaler:
    state: present
    name: "{{ inventory_hostname }}"
    ns_proto: "http"
    delegate_to: 127.0.0.1
    when: openstack.metadata.build == {{ current_build }}
```

```
- name: "remove from load balancer pool"
  server_add_netscaler:
    state: absent
    name: "{{ inventory_hostname }}"
    ns_proto: "http"
    delegate_to: 127.0.0.1
    when: openstack.metadata.build != {{ current_build }}
```

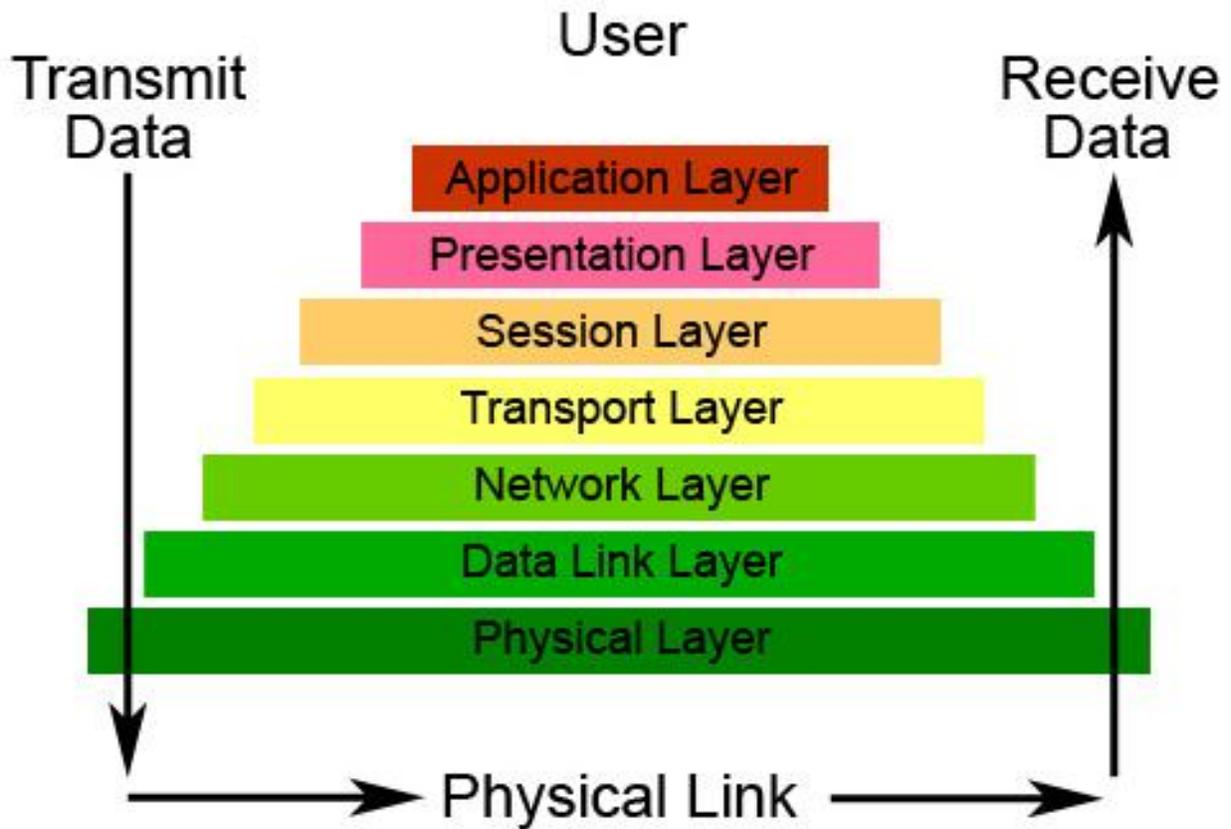
```
---
netScaler:
  lbserver:
    name: "devops_for_networking"
    subnet: "10.20.124.0/23"
    servicetype: "HTTP"
    lbmethod: "TOKEN"
    rule: HTTP.REQ.HEADER("x-ip").VALUE(0)
    persistencetype: "NONE"
    port: 80

  lbmonitor:
    monitorname: "mon-devops_for_networking"
    type: "HTTP-ECV"
    send: "GET /www/networking/v1.0/health"
    recv: "OK"
    lrtm: "ENABLED"
    downtime: 5

  service:
    servicetype: "HTTP"
    maxclient: 0
    port: 80

roll_percentage: 10%
```

The Seven Layers of OSI



New Ingress Security Policy Entry

Name

Priority

Enable flow logging

Enable statistics collection

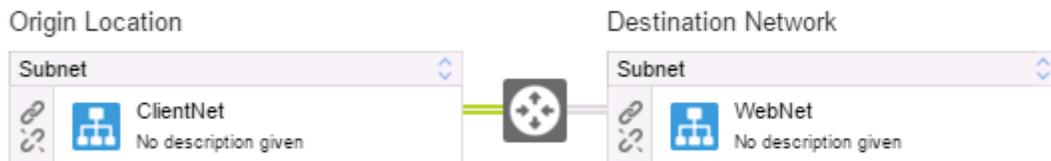
Traffic Type ⚙️

Ether Type Source Port

Protocol Destination Port

DSCP Marker Source IP Match

Traffic Path



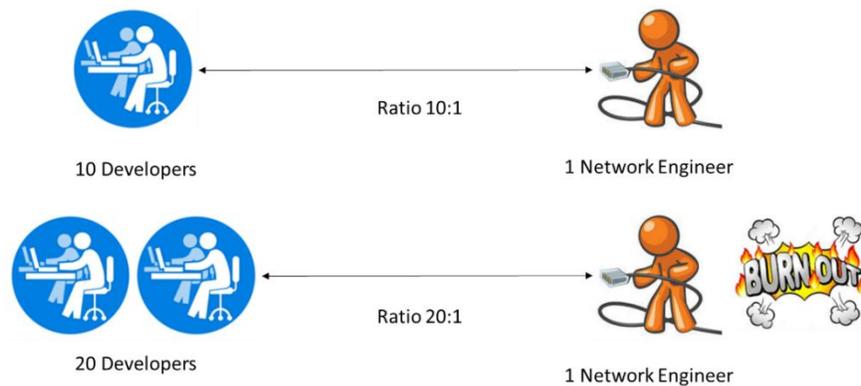
Traffic Management

Action

Mirroring

Stateful entry

[Create](#)





Company L3 Domain Template
Default L3 Domain Template For Company



Production
Layer 3 Domain For Production Environments



Test
Layer 3 Domain For Test Environments

Application1
Zone For Application1
Network auto
Hosts auto

Application2
Zone For Application2
Network auto
Hosts auto

Subnet Application1
No description given
Network 10.95.111.0/24
Gateway 10.95.111.1

Subnet Application2
No description given
Network 10.59.108.0/24
Gateway 10.59.108.1

Egress Security Policies	Security Policy Entries
<p>2 objects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application1 (0) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No description given Deploy Implicit Rules Allow IP Traffic by Default Allow Non IP Traffic by Default Default Egress Policy (Bottom) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No description given Deploy Implicit Rules Allow IP Traffic by Default Allow Non IP Traffic by Default 	<p>1 object</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 Allow Port 80 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: ...) Any → Subnet Application1

Ingress Security Policies Security Policy Entries

2 objects

- Application 1** (0)
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow non IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Address Spoofing
- Default Ingress Policy** (Bottom)
 - Deny All At L3 Domain
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow non IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Address Spoofing

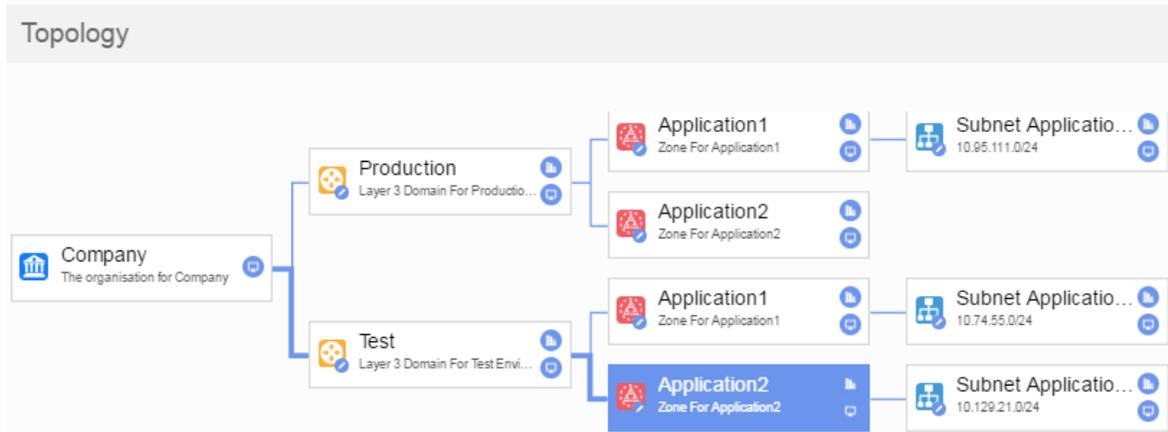
1 object

100 Allow Port 80
 Source Port: 80 to Destination Port: Any (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: ...)

Subnet Application 1 → Any

ASSOCIATED LEAKING DOMAIN

 **GRThumbDomain**
No description given



 **Company**
The organisation for Company

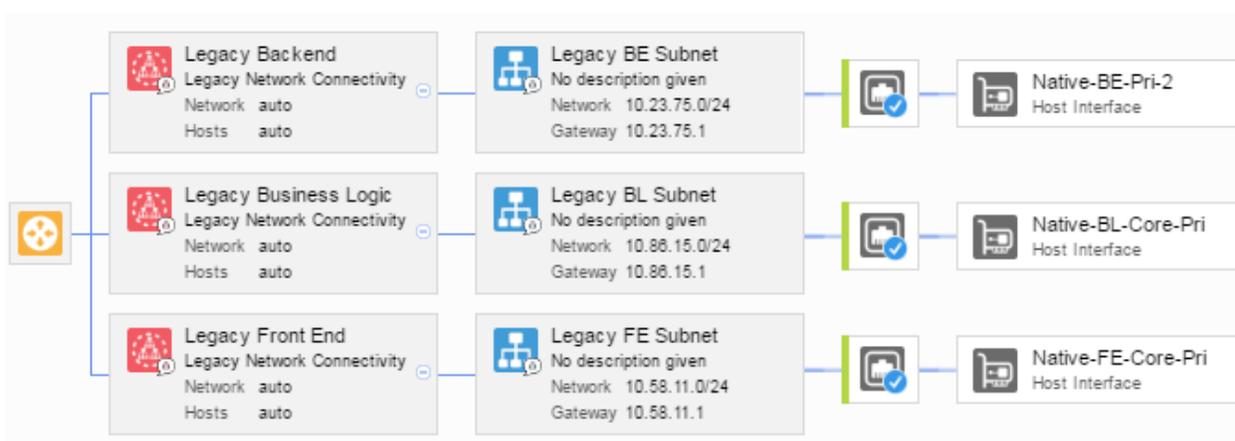
 **Company L3 Domain Template**
Default L3 Domain Template For Company

 **Production**
Layer 3 Domain For Production Environments

 **Test**
Layer 3 Domain For Test Environments

ASSOCIATED LEAKING DOMAIN

 **GRThumbDomain**
No description given



Company Dashboard: Networks, Applications, Infrastructure, Settings

Layer 3 Domains: 5 objects

Domain Designer - Production

L3 DOMAIN TEMPLATES:

- Company L3 Domain Template (Default L3 Domain Template For Company)
- GRTHub Domain Template (Legacy Leaking Domain Template)

MY L3 DOMAINS:

- GRTHubDomain (Legacy Leaking Domain)
- Production (Layer 3 Domain For Production Environments)
- Test (Layer 3 Domain For Test Environments)

L3 DOMAINS SHARED WITH ME:

- Application1 (Zone For Application1, Network: auto, Hosts: auto)
- Subnet Application1 (No description given, Network: 10.95.111.0/24, Gateway: 10.95.111.1)
- Application2 (Zone For Application2, Network: auto, Hosts: auto)

ASSOCIATED LEAKING DOMAIN:

- GRTHubDomain (No description given)

Application1
Zone For Application1
Network auto
Hosts auto

Application2
Zone For Application2
Network auto
Hosts auto

Subnet Application1
No description given
Network 10.95.111.0/24
Gateway 10.95.111.1

Subnet Application2
No description given
Network 10.59.108.0/24
Gateway 10.59.108.1

Egress Security Policies

2 objects

- Application1** (0)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Default Egress Policy** (Bottom)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default

Security Policy Entries

1 object

- 100 Allow Port 80**
 - Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: ...)
 - Any → Subnet Application1

Ingress Security Policies

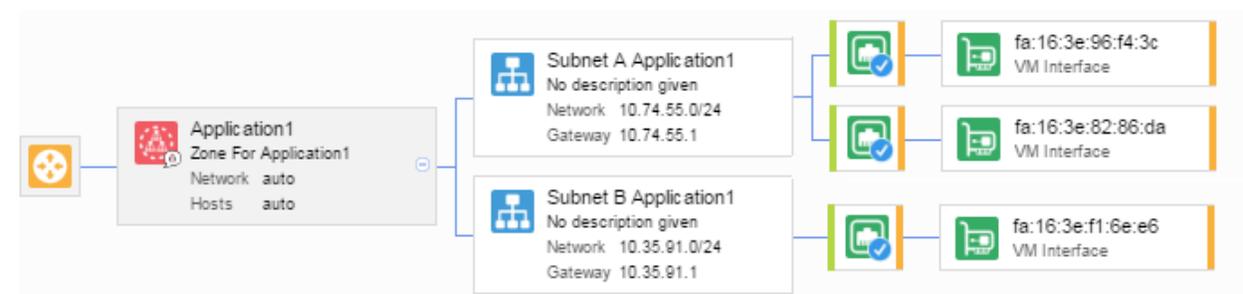
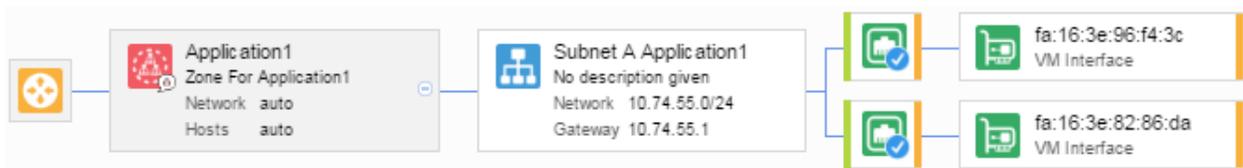
2 objects

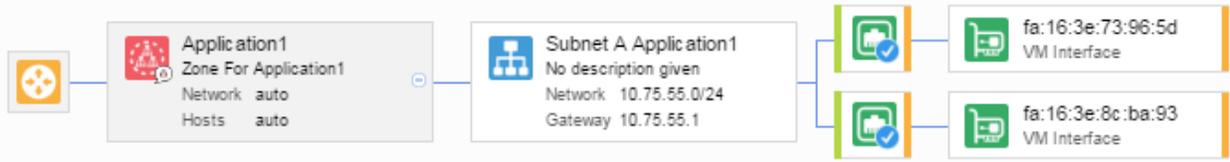
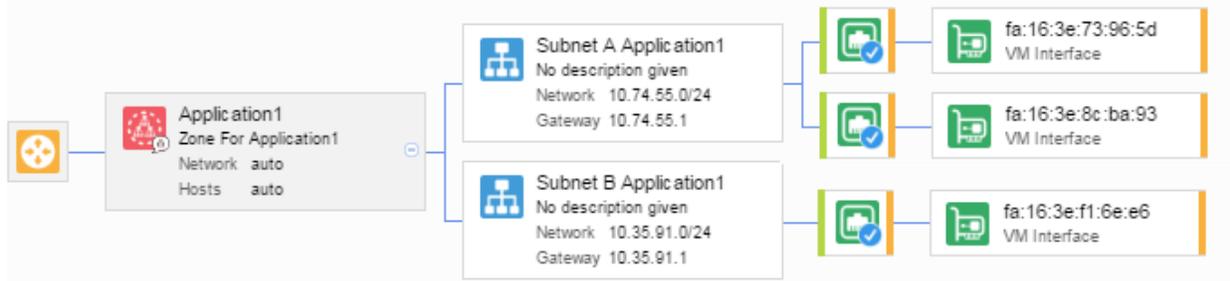
- Application1** (0)
 - No description given
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow non IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Address Spoofing
- Default Ingress Policy** (Bottom)
 - Deny All At L3 Domain
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow non IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Address Spoofing

Security Policy Entries

1 object

- 100 Allow Port 80**
 - Source Port: 80 to Destination Port: Any (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: ...)
 - Subnet Application1 → Any





Design Policies

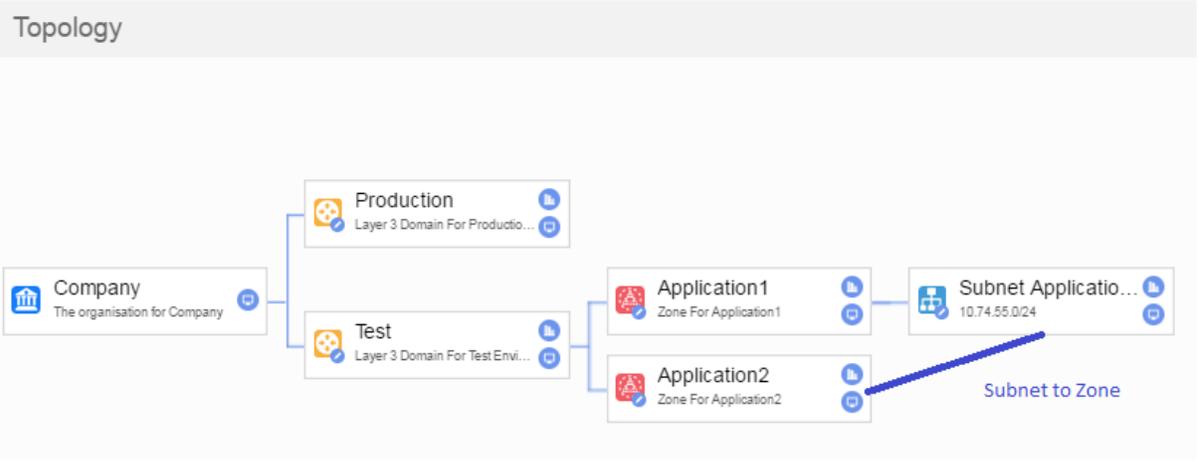
Ingress Security Policies Security Policy Entries

3 objects

- Application1
No description given
Allow IP Traffic by Default
Allow non IP Traffic by Default
Allow Address Spoofing
- Application2
No description given
Allow IP Traffic by Default
Allow non IP Traffic by Default
Allow Address Spoofing
- Default Ingress Policy
Deny All At L3 Domain
Allow IP Traffic by Default
Allow non IP Traffic by Default
Allow Address Spoofing

2 objects

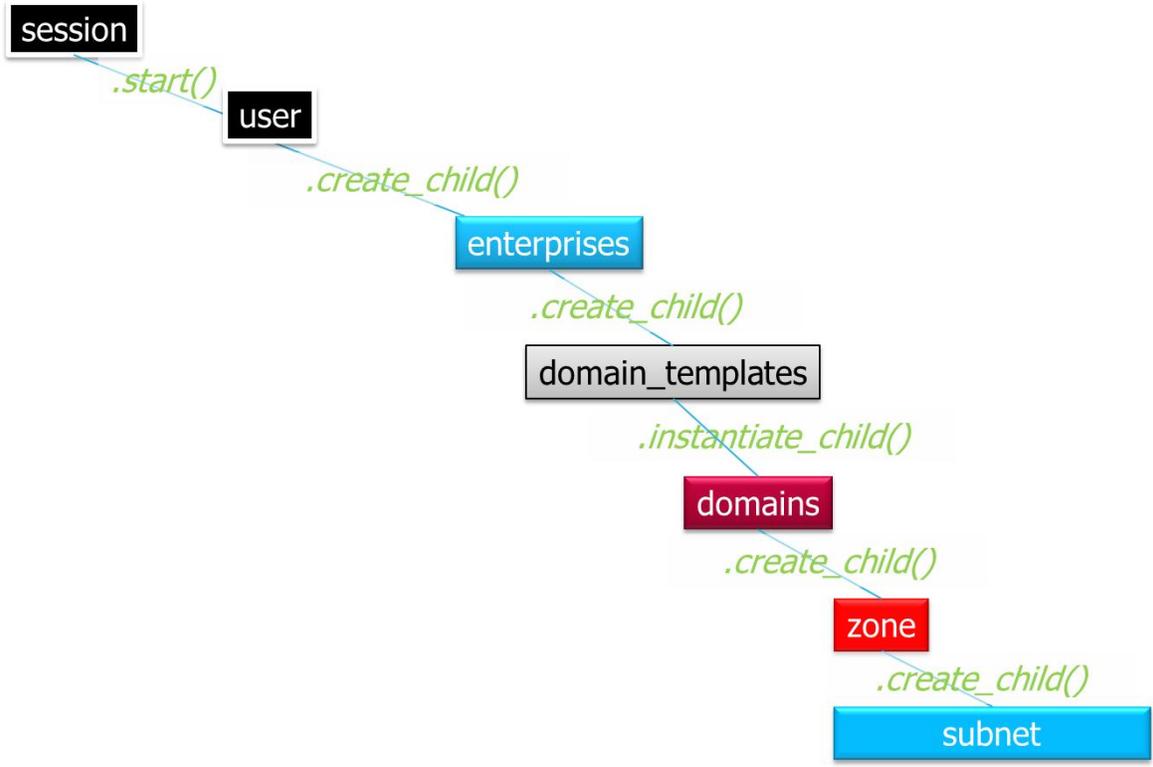
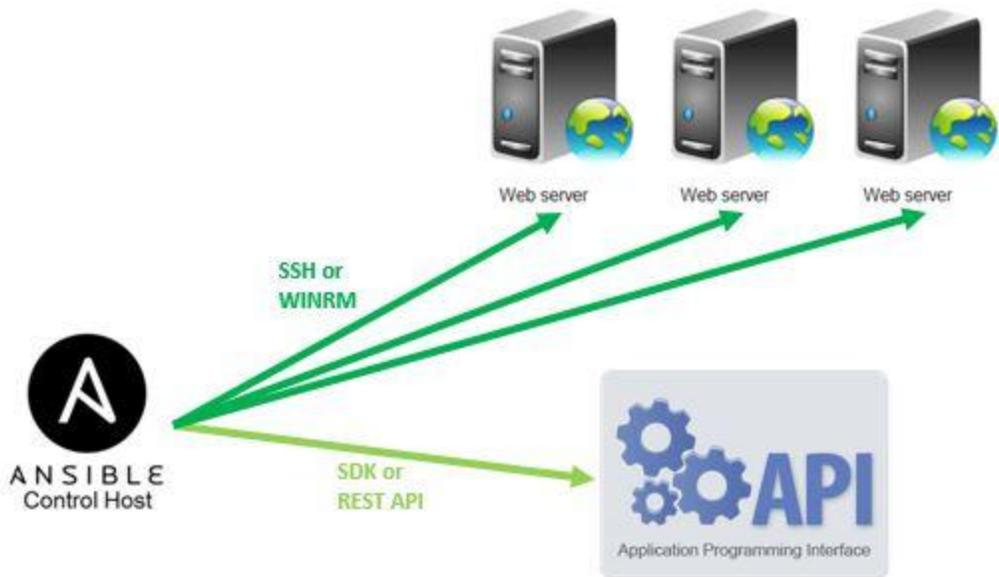
- 100 Allow Port 443
Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 443 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: Any) 24h Hits: None
- 200 Allow Port 80 From Application2
Source Port: 80 to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: Any) 24h Hits: None



200 Allow Port 80 From Application2
Source Port: 80 to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: Any) 24h Hits: None

Application2

Subnet A Application1



```
#Open a session with VSD
session = vsdk.NUVSDSession(username=csroot,password=vsd_pass,enterprise=csp,api_url="https://nuage:8443",version="3.2")

#Start the session and get user credentials
session.start()
user=session.user

#Create an organisation
Organization = vsdk.NUEnterprise(name="Company",description="Company Description")
user.create_child(Organization)

#Create a Template
domain_template = vsdk.NUDomainTemplate(name="L3 Domain Template")

#Create Test domain
Organization.create_child(domain_template)
domain_test = vsdk.NUDomain(name="Test")
Organization.instantiate_child(domain_test,domain_template,commit=True)

#Create Production Domain
Organization.create_child(domain_template)
domain_prod = vsdk.NUDomain(name="Production")
Organization.instantiate_child(domain_prod,domain_template,commit=True)
```

```
#Create a Zone in the domain
zone = vsdk.NUZone(name="Application1")
domain.create_child(zone)

#Create a Subnet in the zone
subnetA = vsdk.NUSubnet(name="Subnet A Application1",address="10.74.55.0",netmask="255.255.255.0",gateway="10.74.55.1")
zone.create_child(subnetA)
```

```
---
layer3_domain: Test
zone: Application1
subnets:

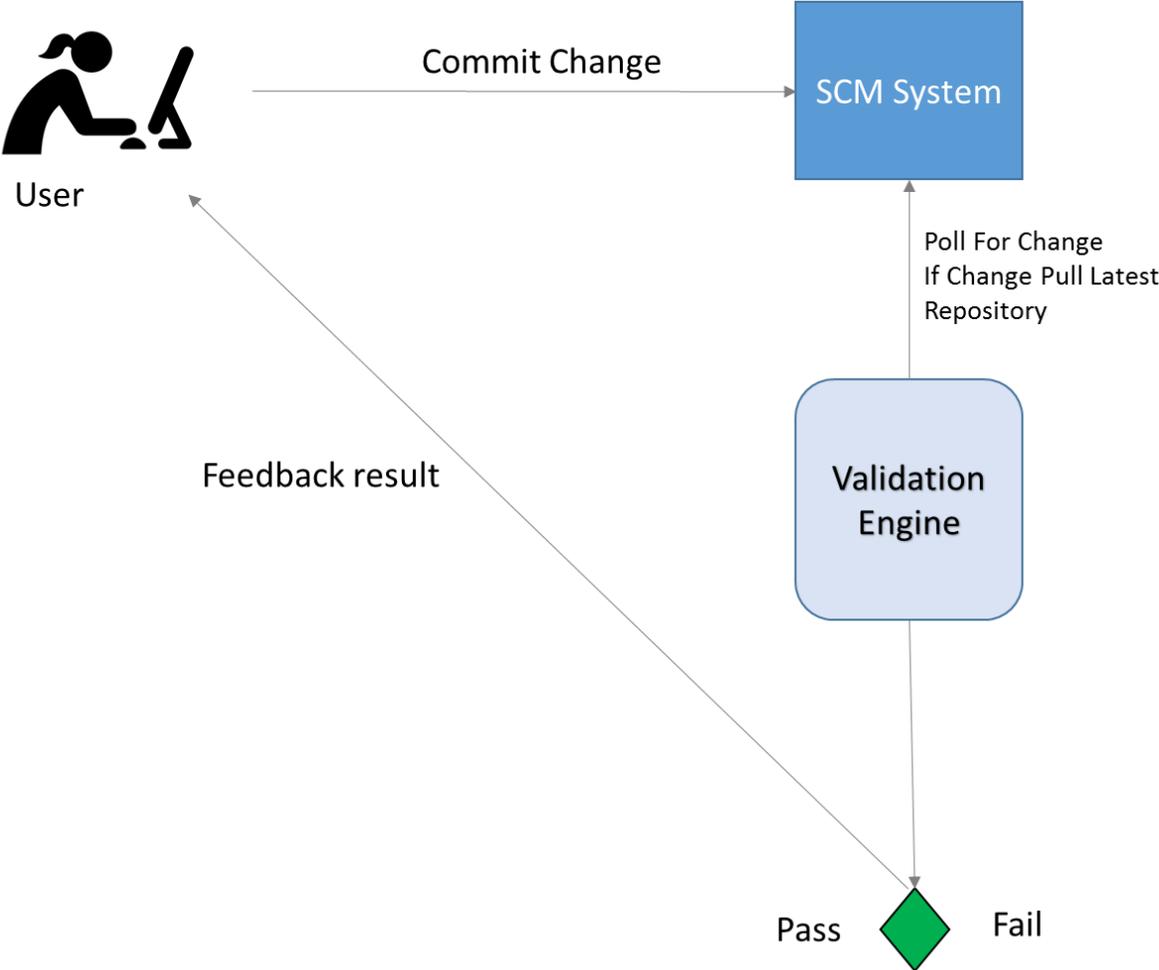
  - name: Subnet A Application1
    address: 10.74.55.0/24
    gateway: 10.74.55.1

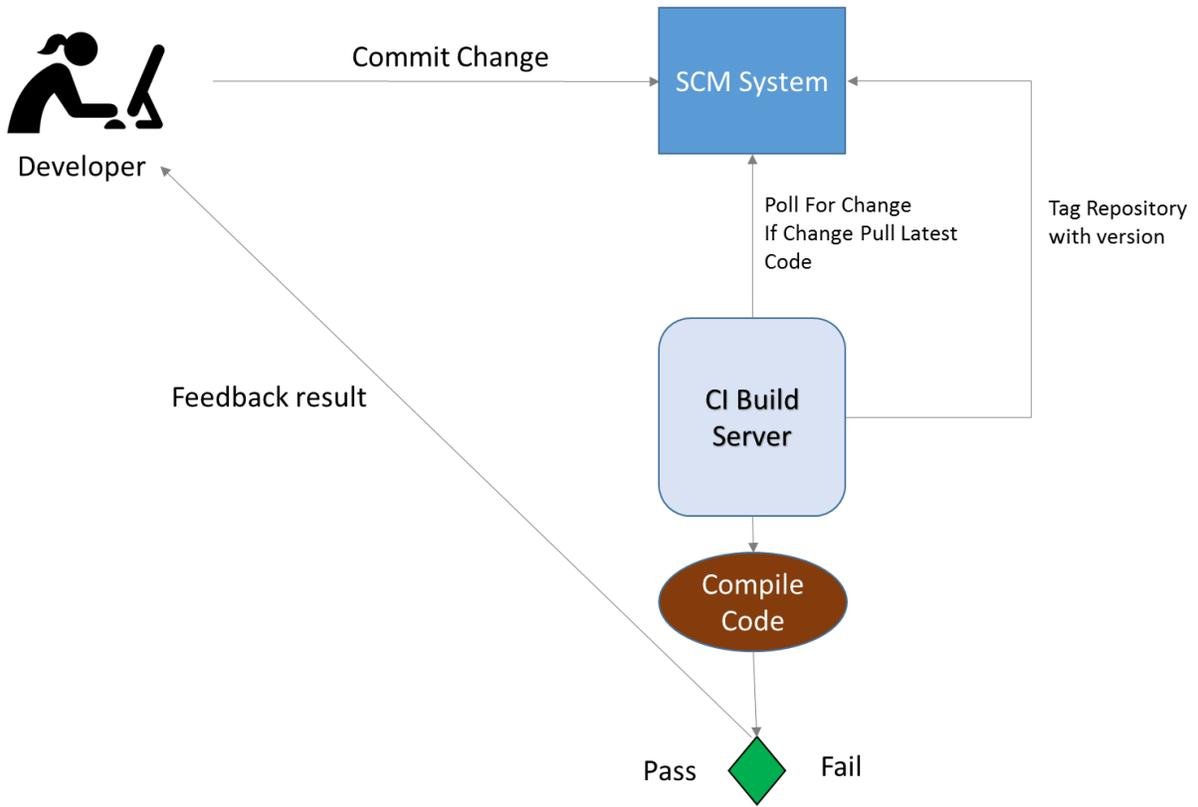
  - name: Subnet B Application1
    address: 10.35.91.0/24
    gateway: 10.35.91.1
```

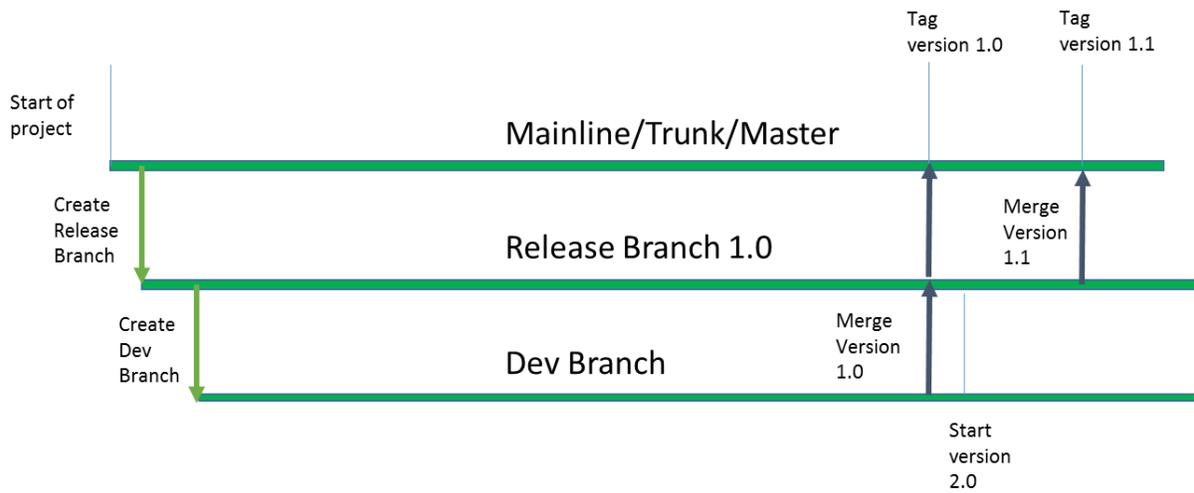
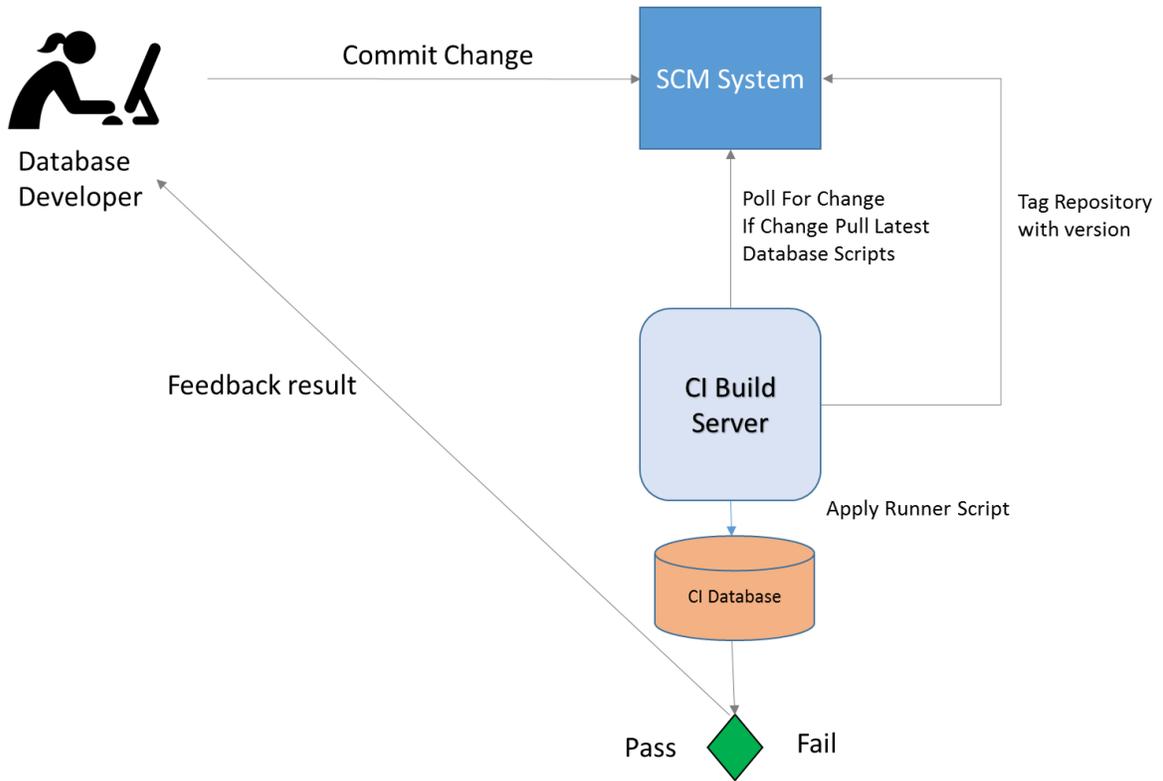
```
---
acl_rules:
  ingress:
    - name: ""
      protocol: "TCP"
      src_type: "ANY"
      src_port: "*"
      dst_port: 443
    - name: ""
      protocol: "TCP"
      src_type: "ANY"
      src_port: "*"
      dst_port: 80

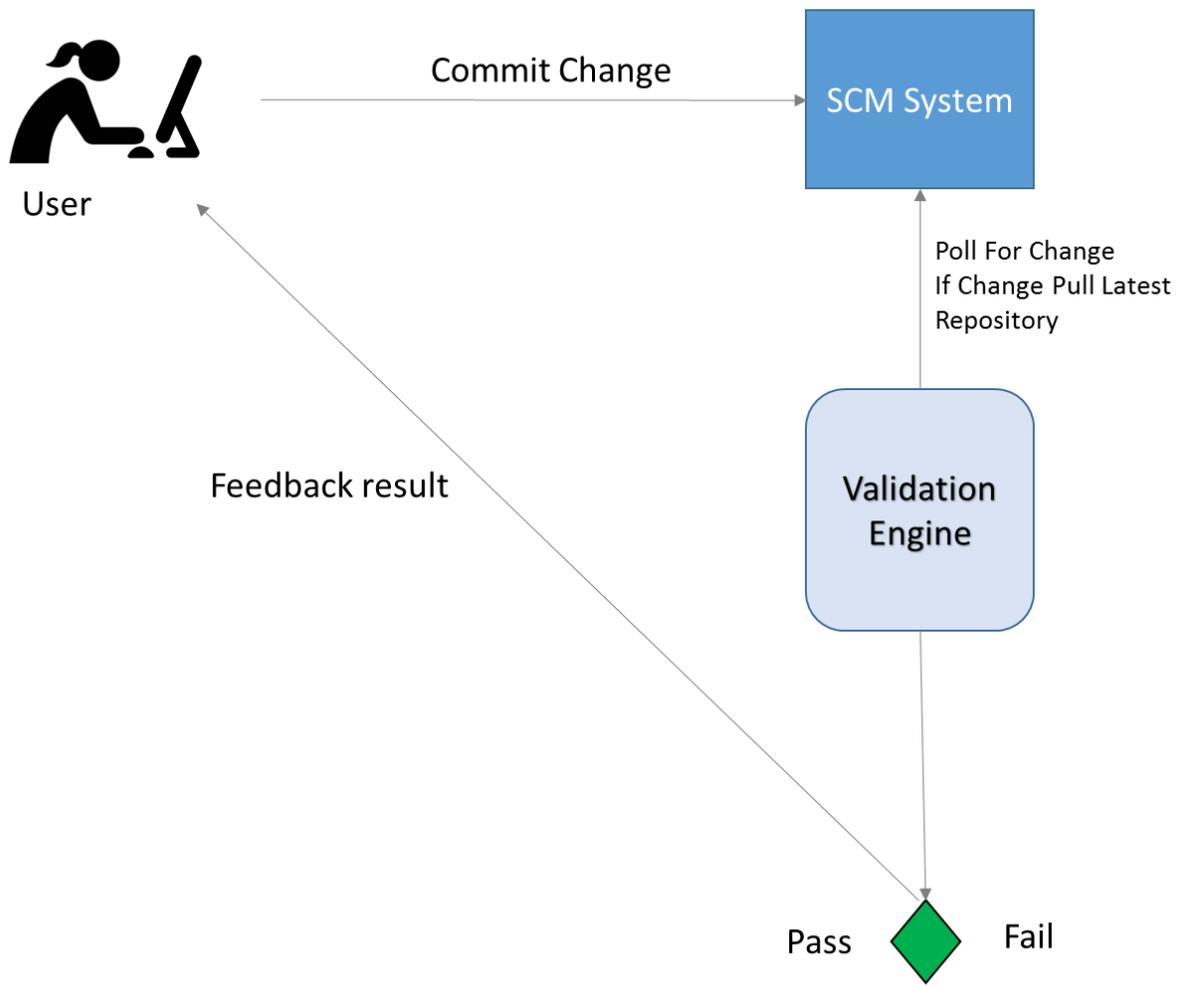
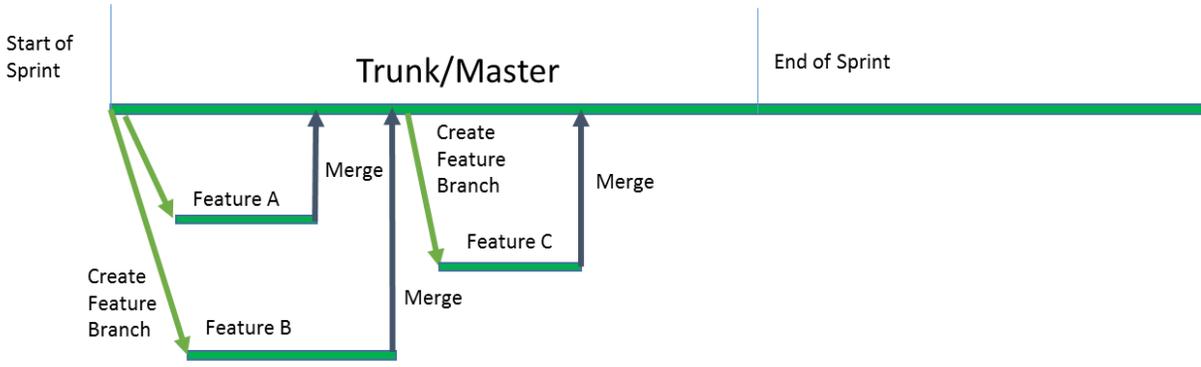
  egress:
    - name: "native-dbs-1521"
      protocol: "TCP"
      dst_type: "Zone"
      dst: "Application2"
      dst_port: 80
```

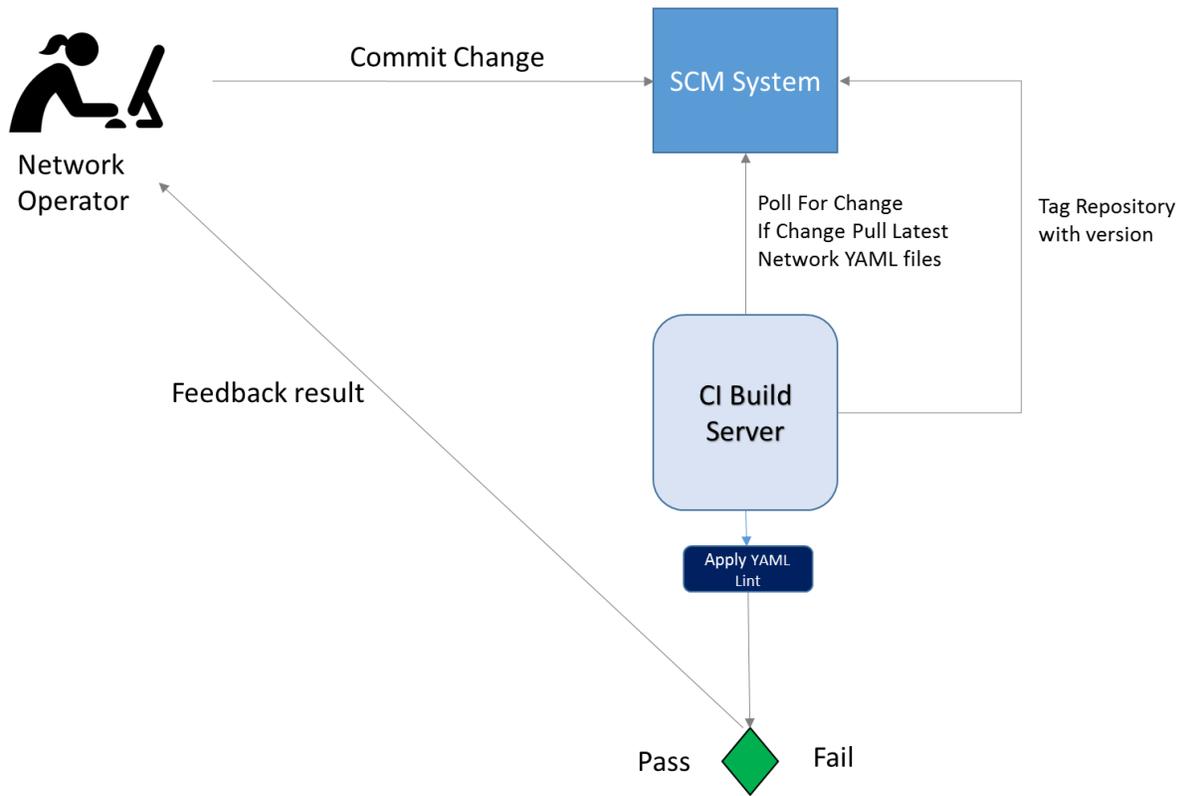
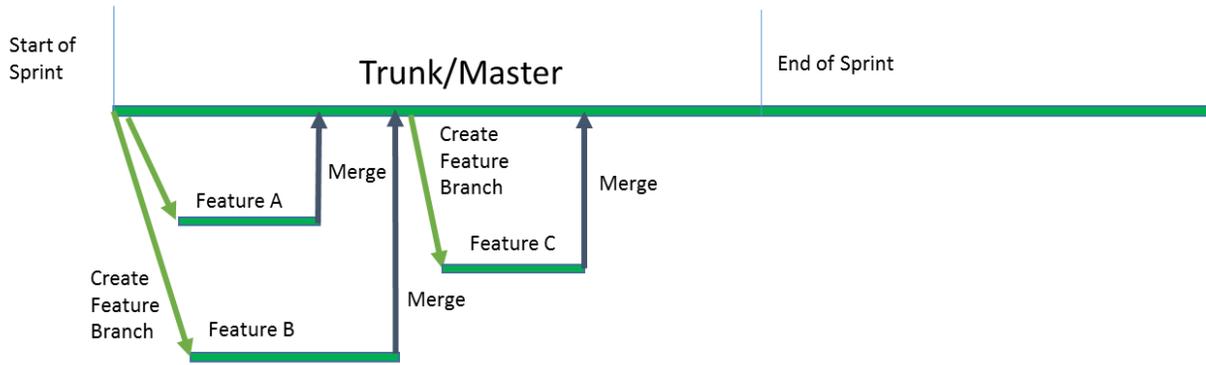
Chapter 7: Using Continuous Integration Builds For Network Configuration











Network CI Build

 **Freestyle project**
 This is the central feature of Jenkins. Jenkins will build your project, combining any SCM with any build system, and this can be even used for something other than software build.

Source Code Management

None

Git

Repositories

Repository URL

Credentials

Branches to build

Branch Specifier (blank for 'any')

Repository browser

(Auto)

Build

Execute shell

Command

See [the list of available environment variables](#)

Post-build Actions

Git Publisher

Push Only If Build Succeeds

Merge Results

If pre-build merging is configured, push the result back to the origin

Force Push

Add force option to git push

Tags

Tag to push

Tag message

Create new tag

Update new tag

Target remote name

Save

Apply

All

Network CI



S	W	Name ↓	Last Success	Last Failure	Last Duration	
		Network CI Build	7 min 21 sec - #1	N/A	6.2 sec	

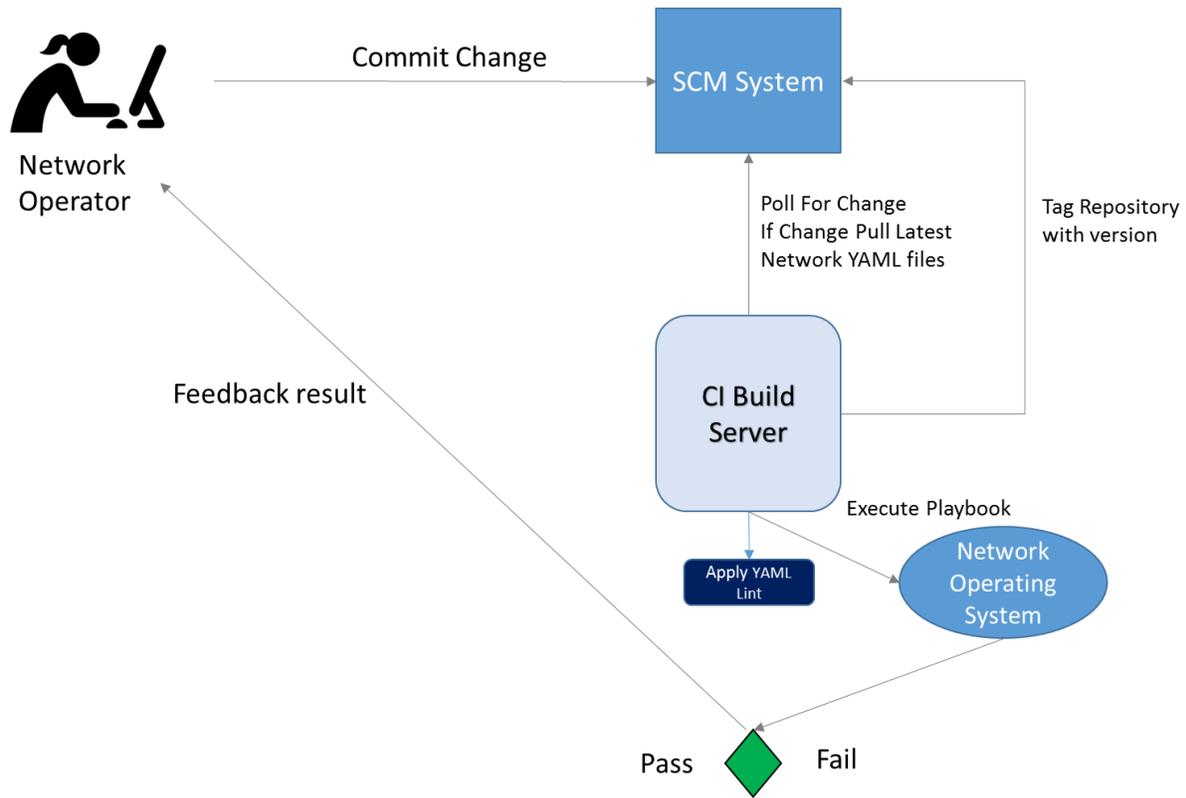
Icon: [S](#) [M](#) [L](#)

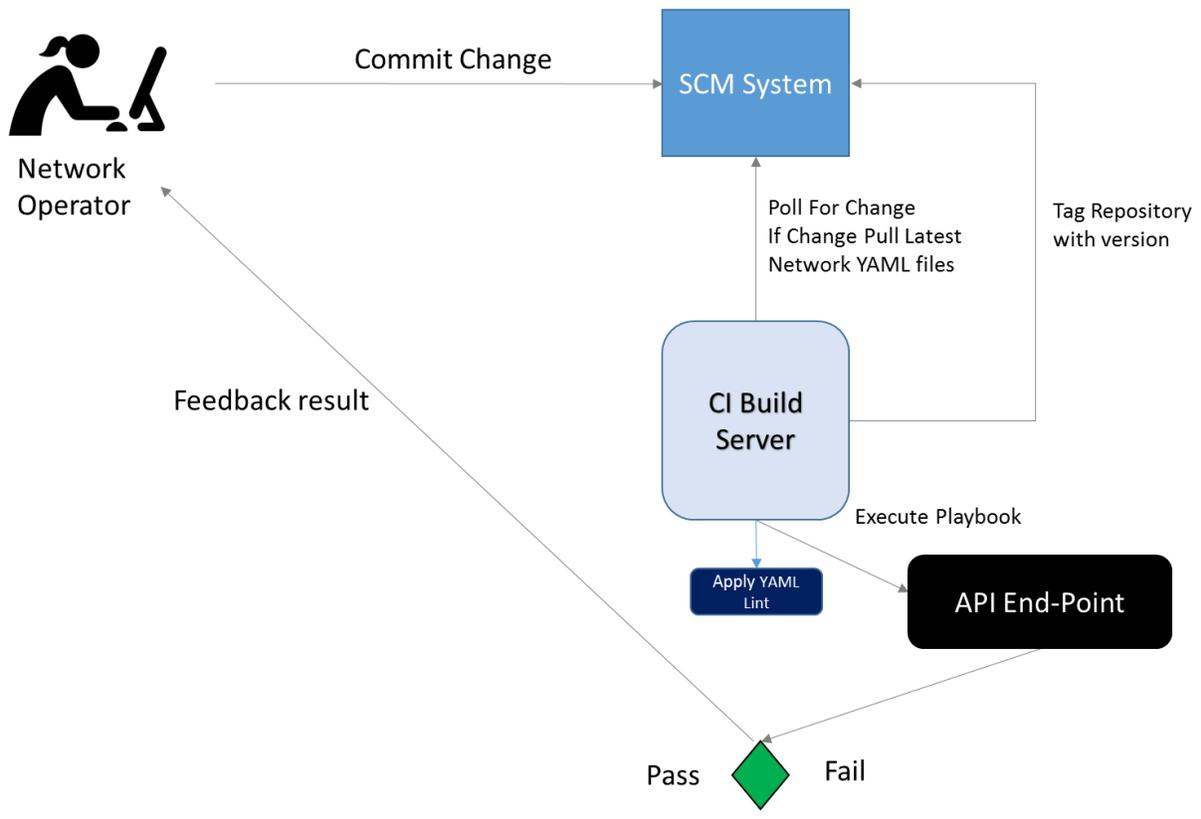
[Legend](#)

[RSS for all](#)

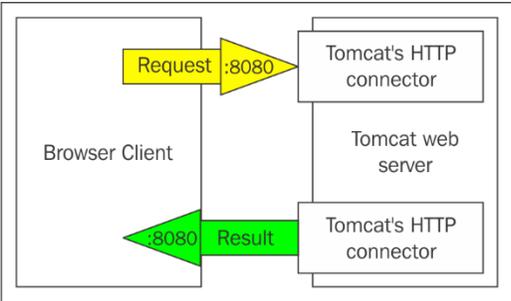
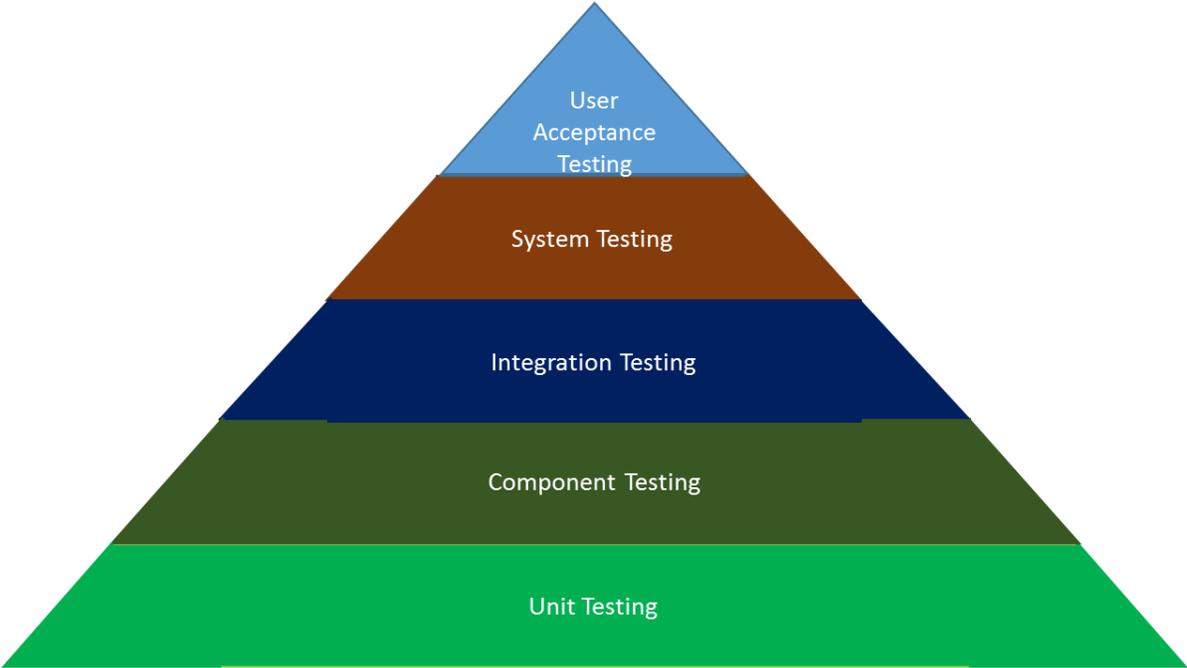
[RSS for failures](#)

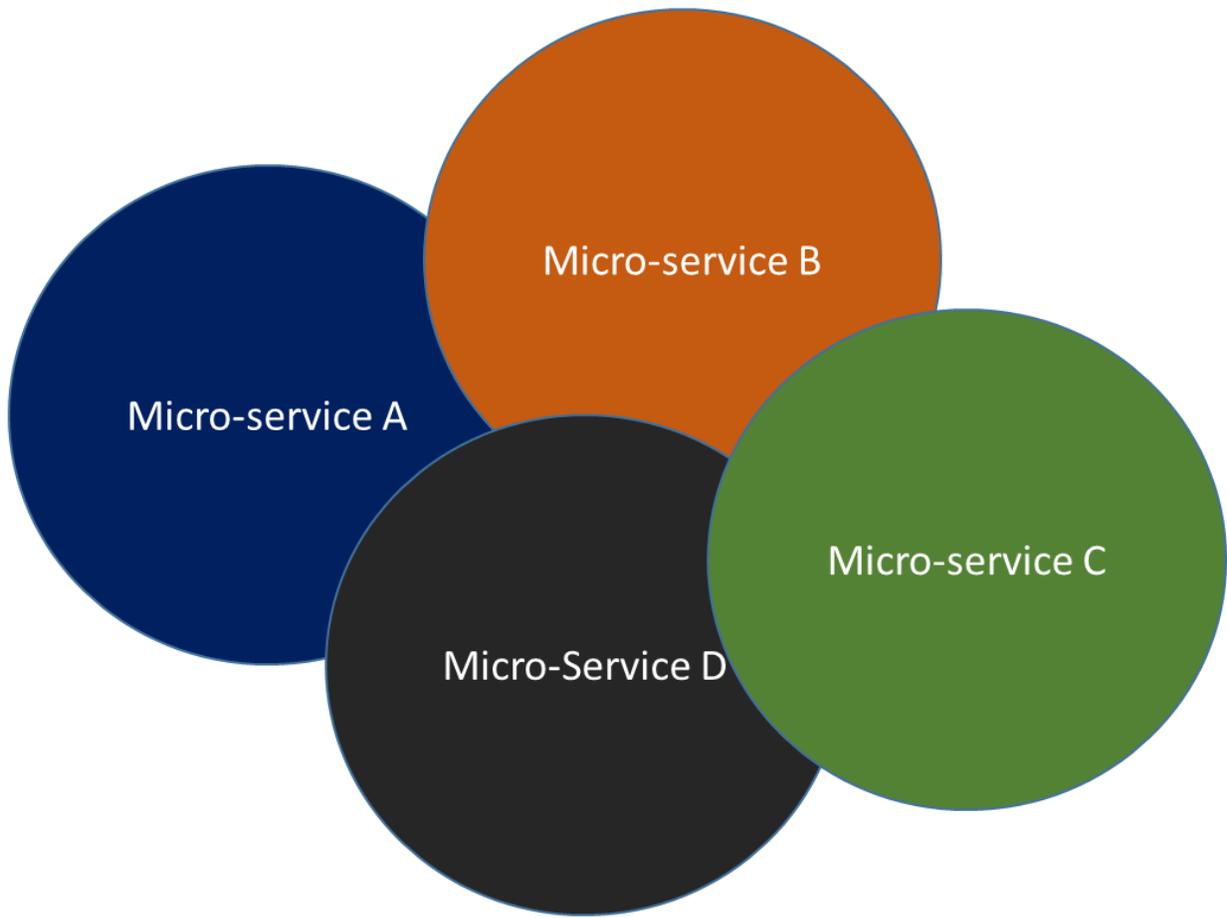
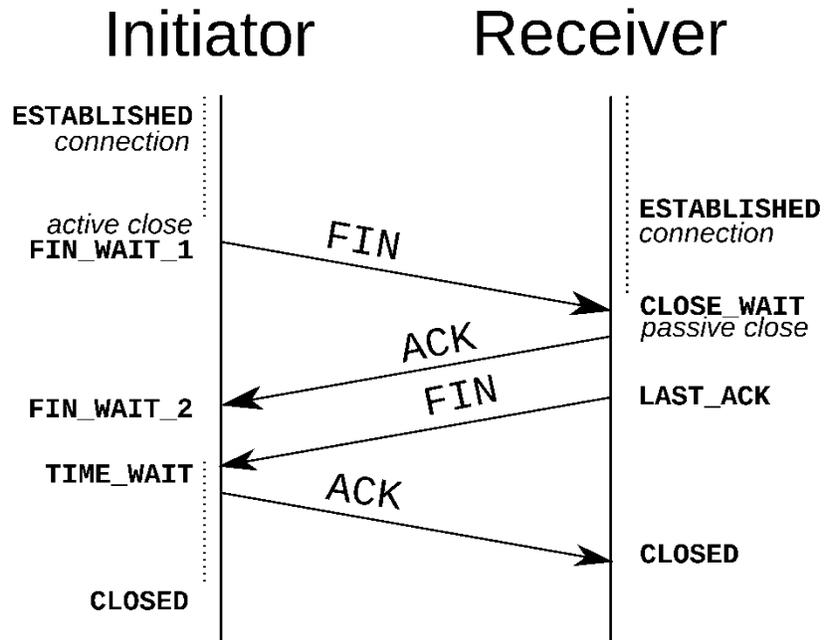
[RSS for just latest builds](#)



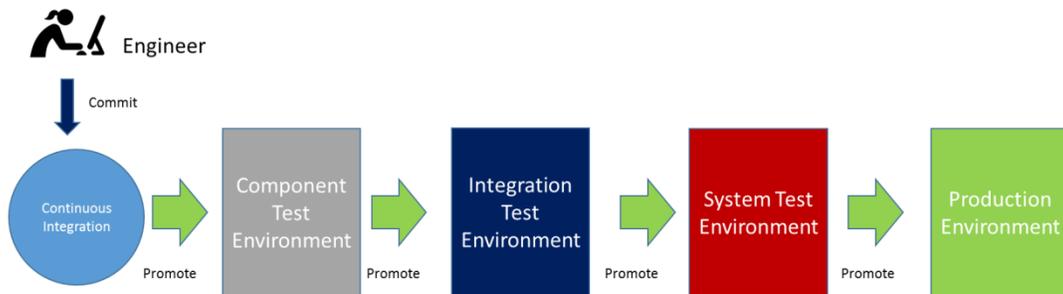
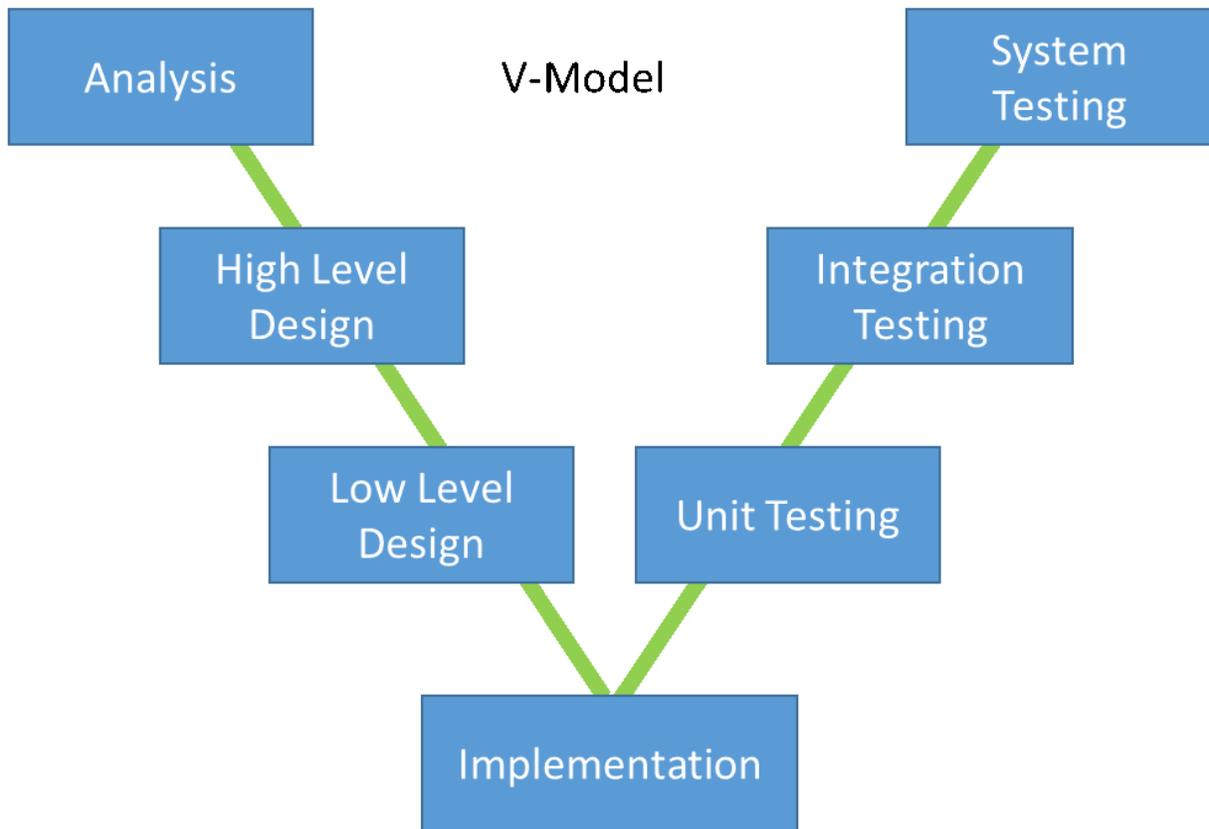


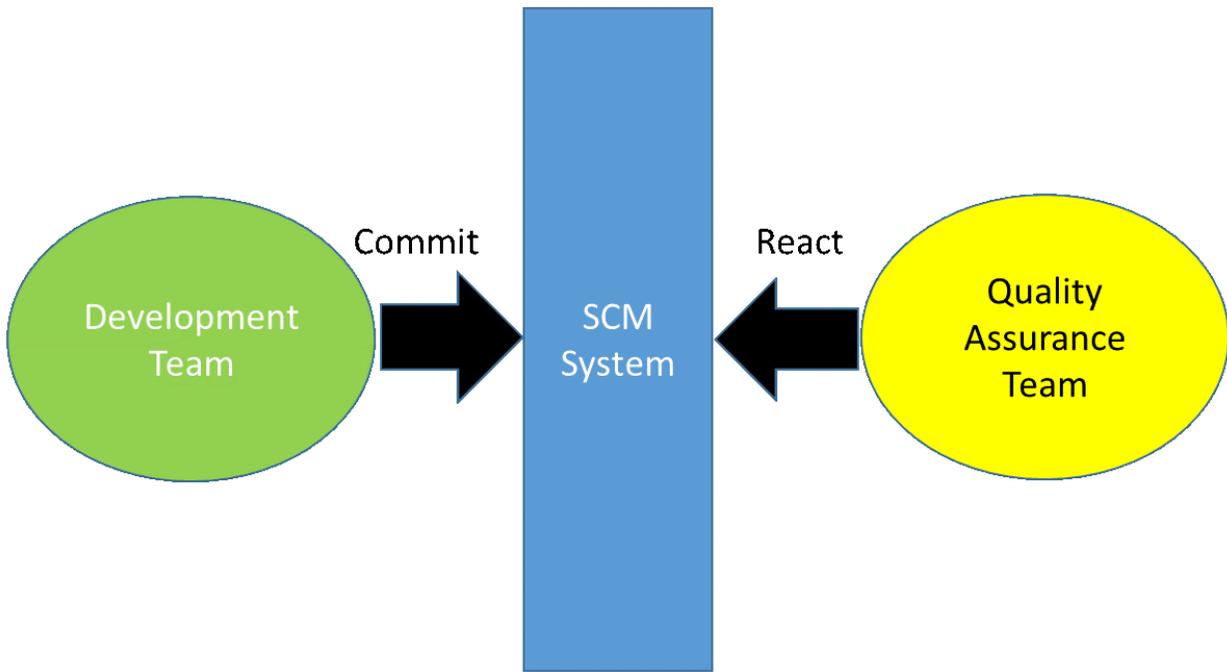
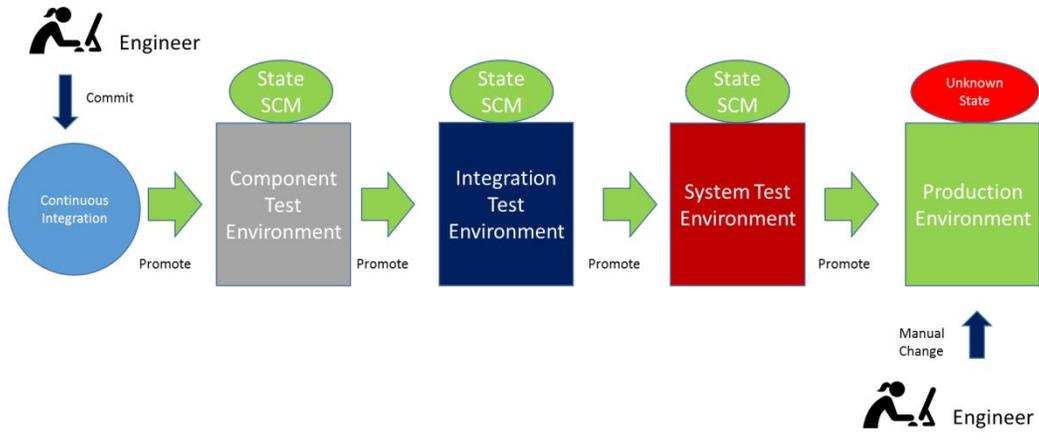
Chapter 8: Testing Network Changes

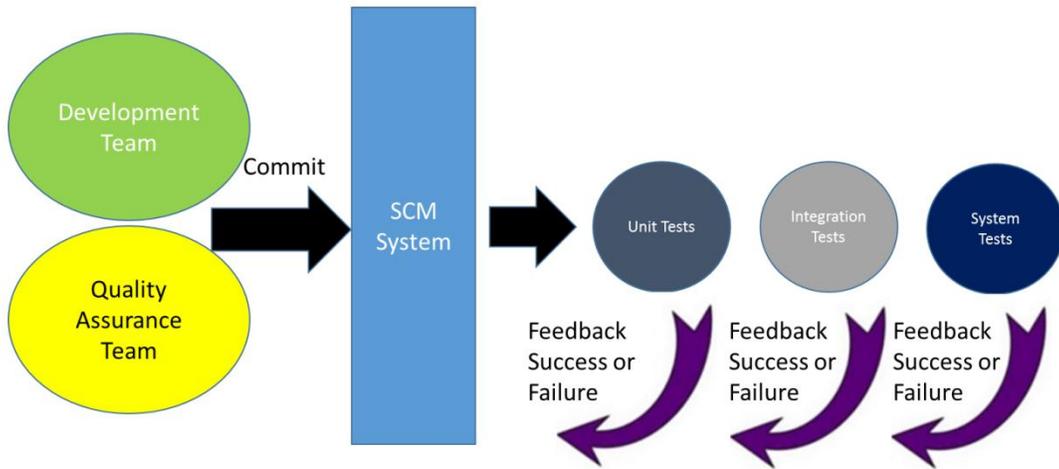
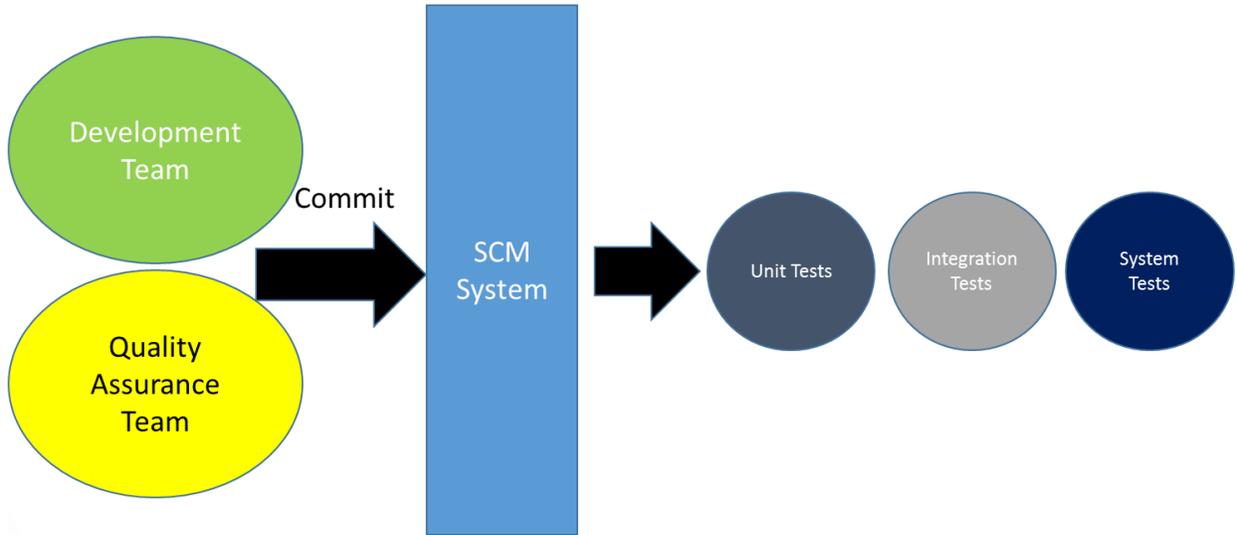


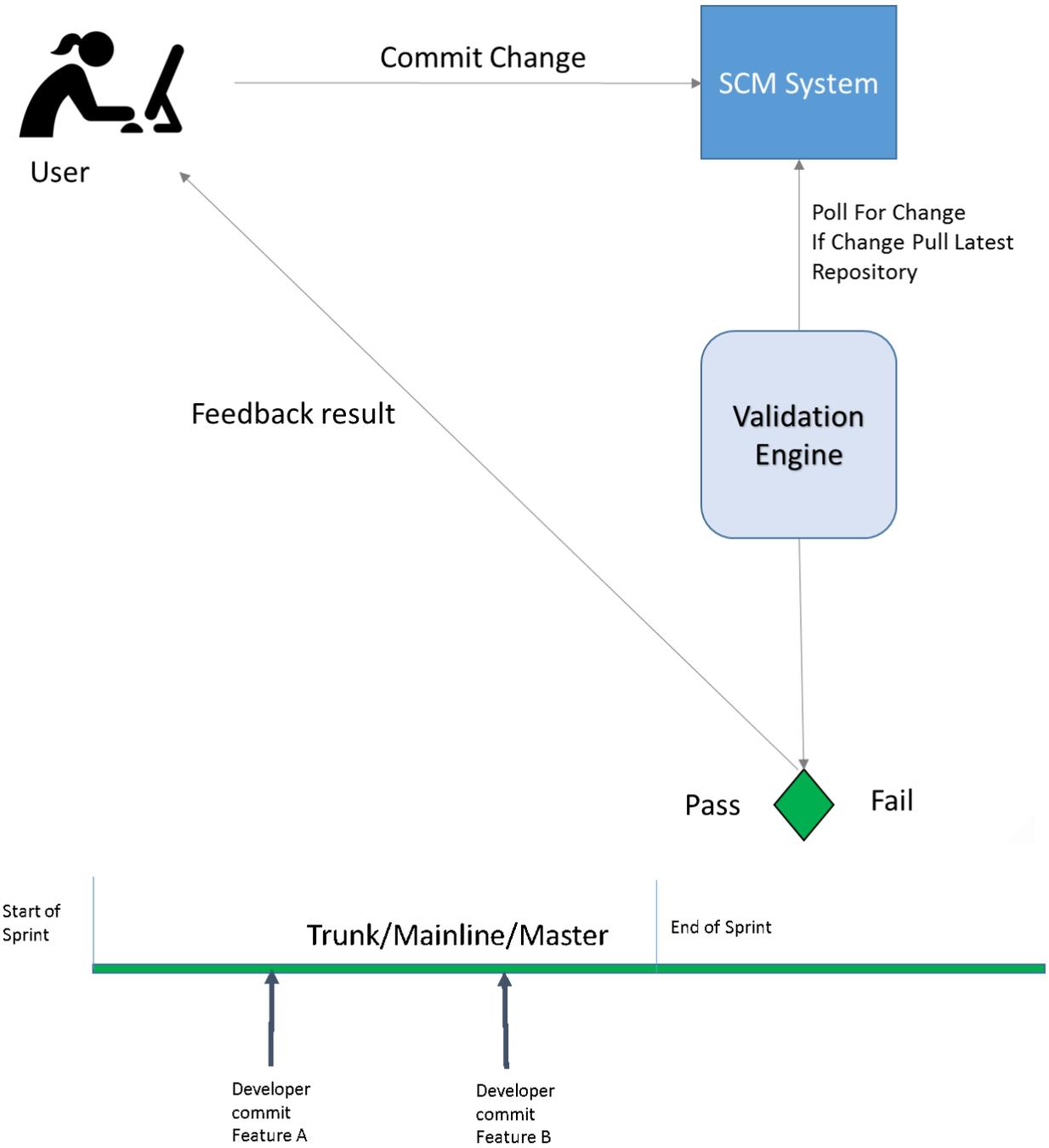


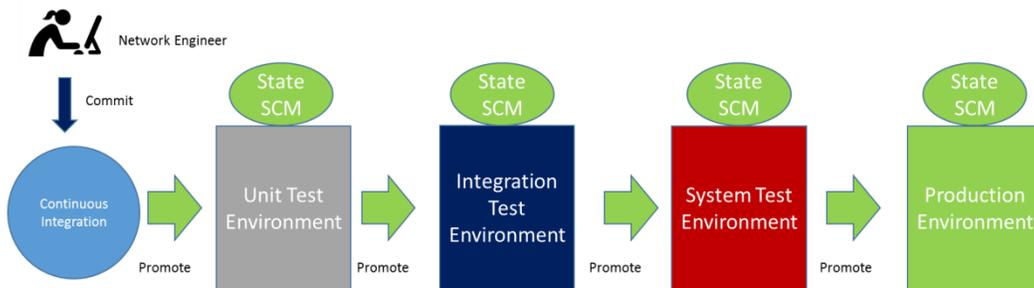
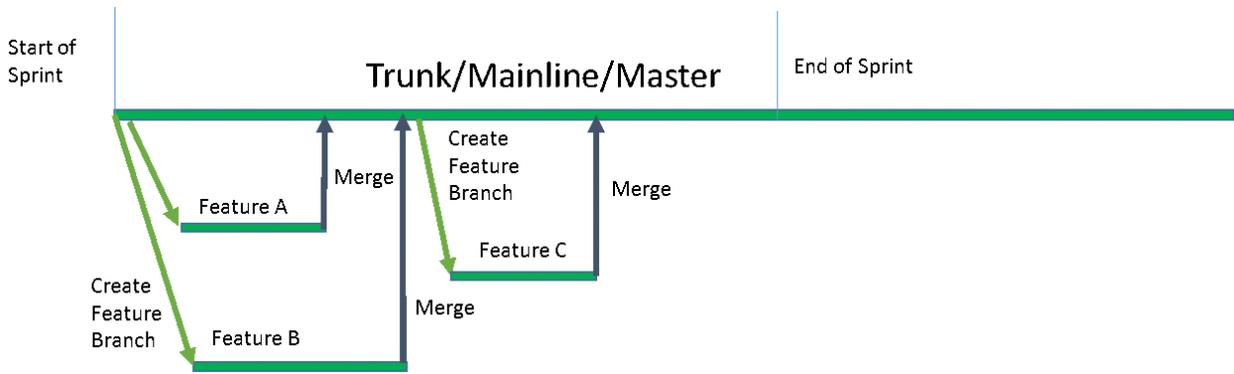
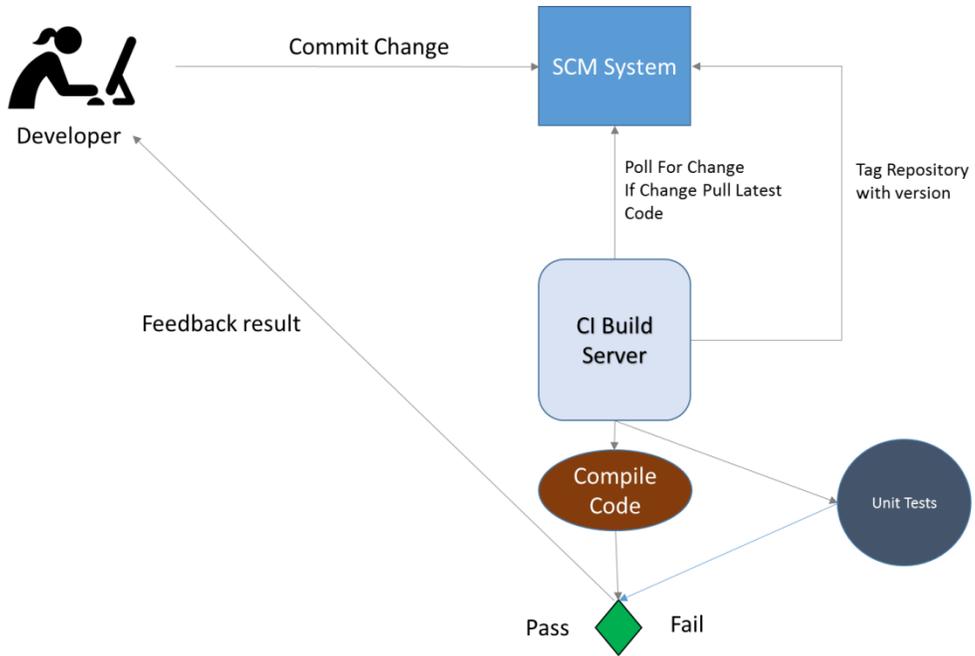


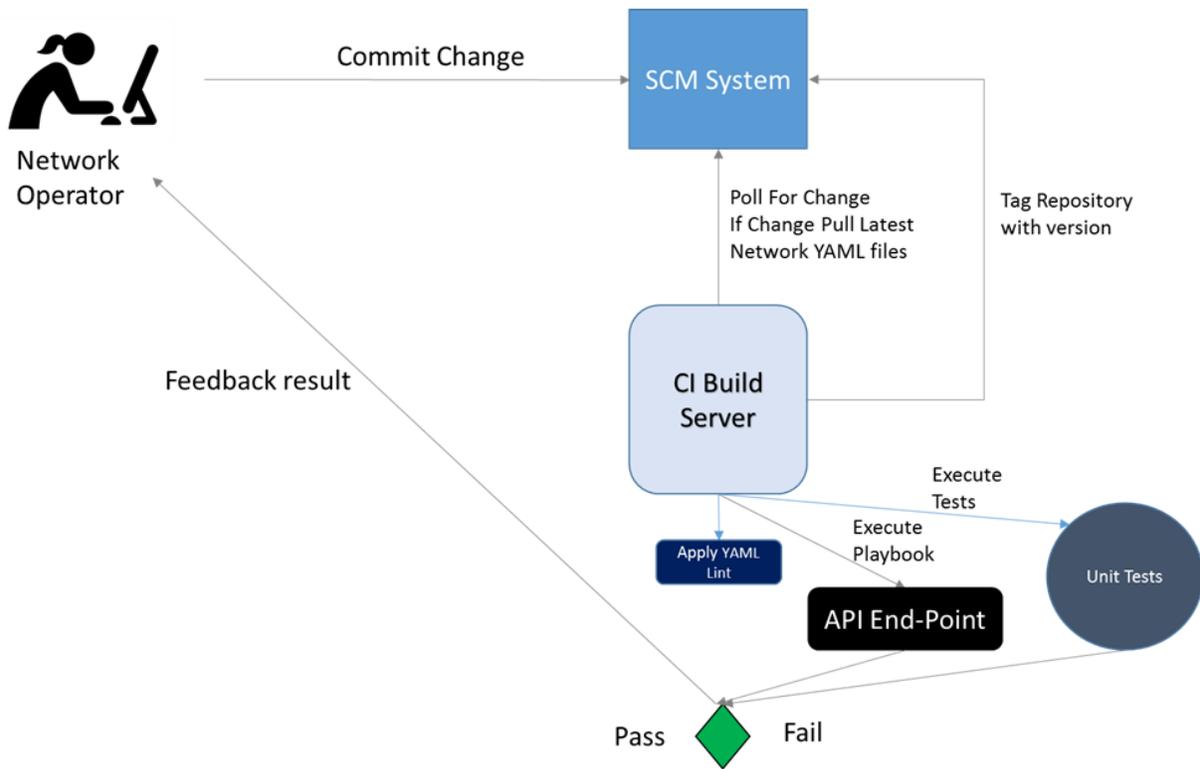
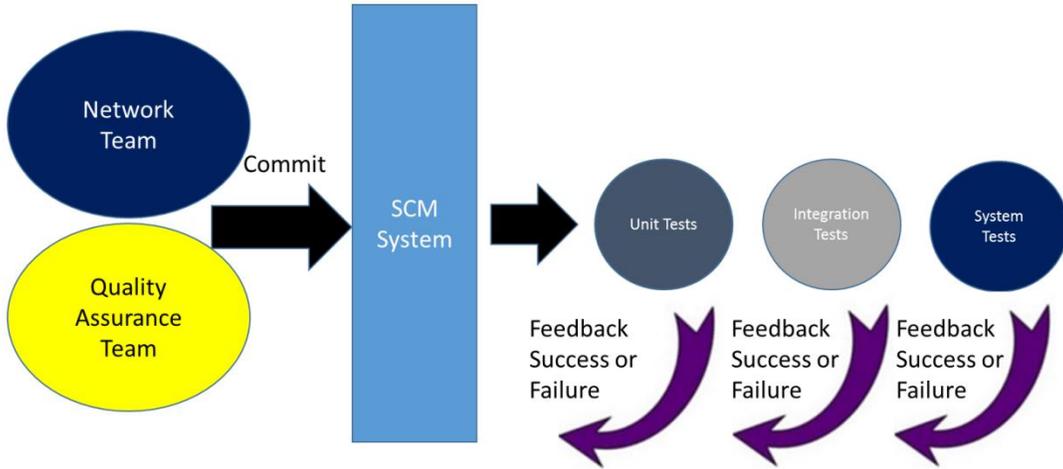


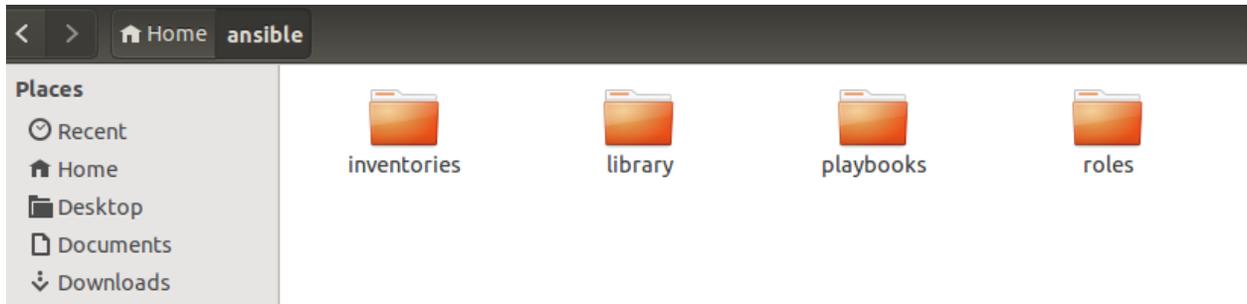
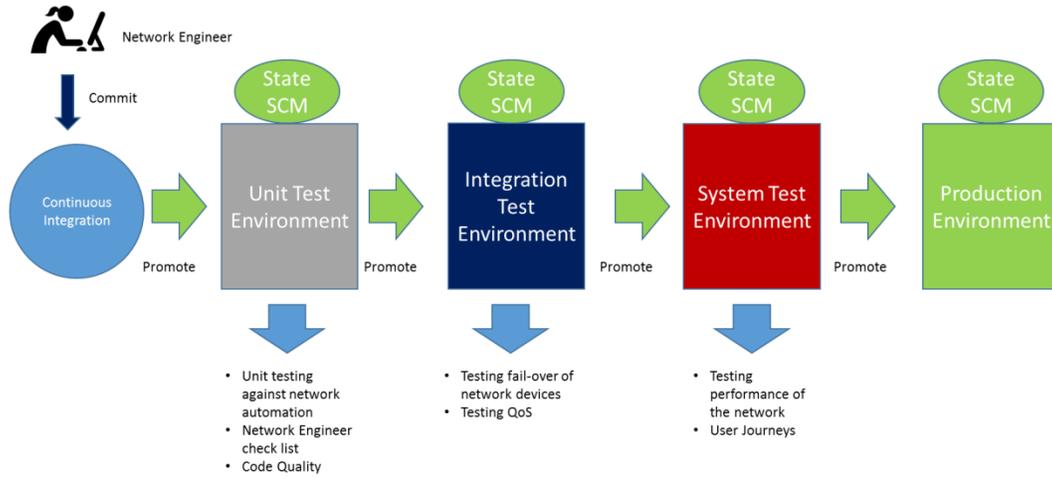












```

---
driver:
  name: openstack
  openstack_username: admin
  openstack_api_key: *****
  openstack_auth_url: http://10.102.100.129:35357/v2.0/tokens
  image_ref: cumulus-vx-2.5.3
  flavor_ref: m1.large
  openstack_tenant: network_team
  availability_zone: qa
  server_name: network_unit_testing
  network_ref:
    - net-unit-testing
  key_name: provisioner

provisioner:
  name: ansible_playbook
  playbook: ./playbooks/configure_device.yml
  hosts: localhost
  require_ansible_repo: true
  modules_path: /library
  extra_vars:
    environment: ci

platforms:
  - name: cumulus-vx-2.5.3

suites:
  - name: default

```

```

@test "network eth0 interface is up" {
  run sudo ifup eth0
  [ "$status" -eq 0 ]
}

```

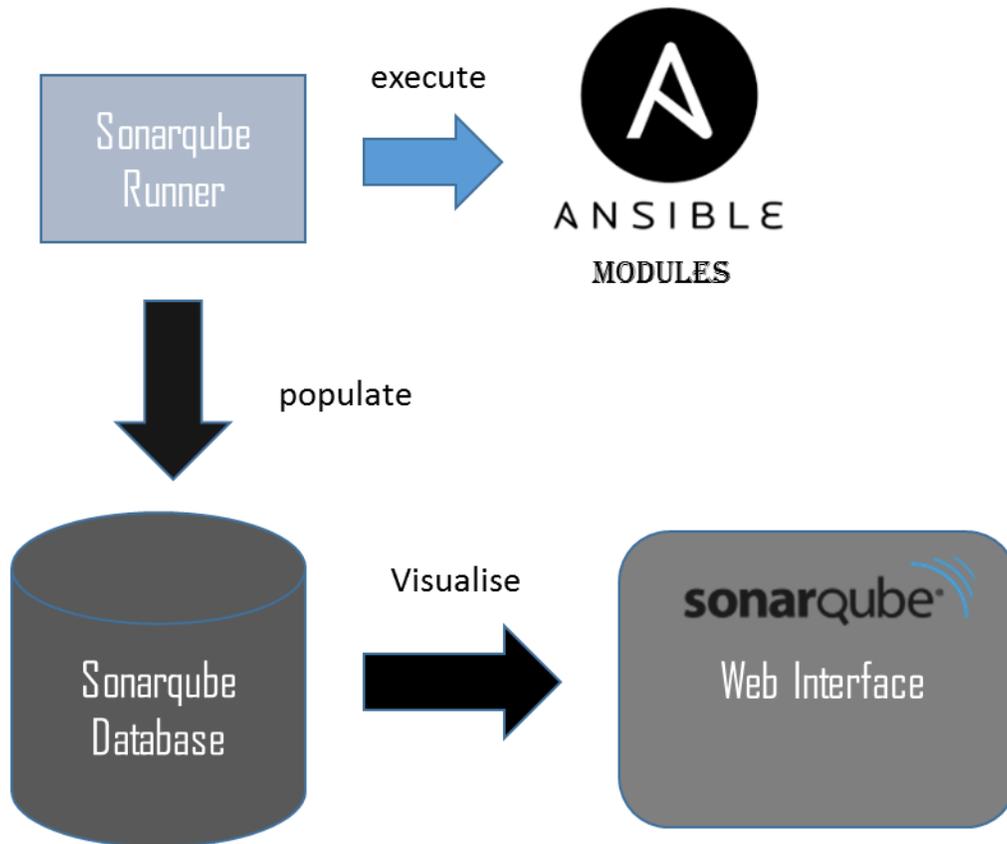
kitchen test



```
from selenium import webdriver
from selenium.webdriver.common.by import By

driver = webdriver.Chrome('./selenium/webdriver/chrome/chromedriver')
driver.get('http://www.google.co.uk')

q = driver.find_element(By.NAME, 'q')
q.send_keys('DevOps For Networking')
q.submit()
```



PyFFI

Issues Measures Code

Quality Gate **Passed**

Bugs & Vulnerabilities

11 **D**
Bugs

5 **C**
Vulnerabilities

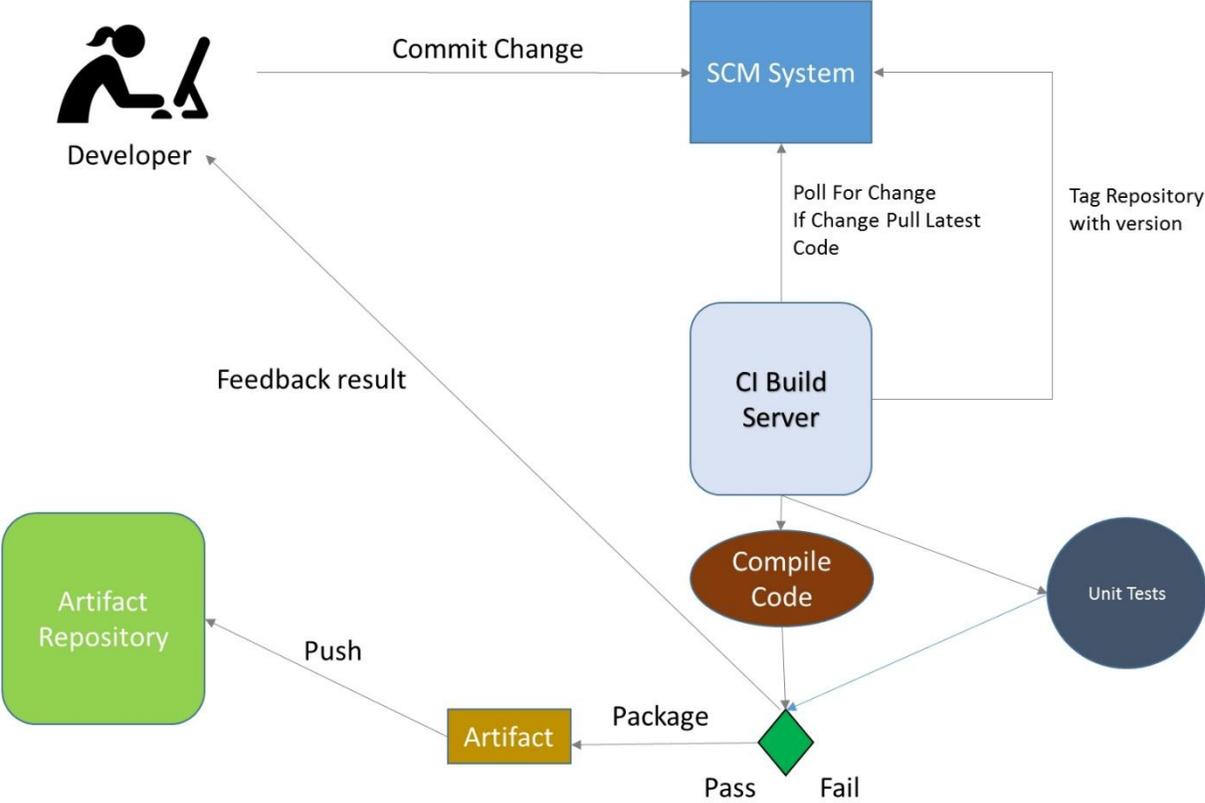
Code Smells

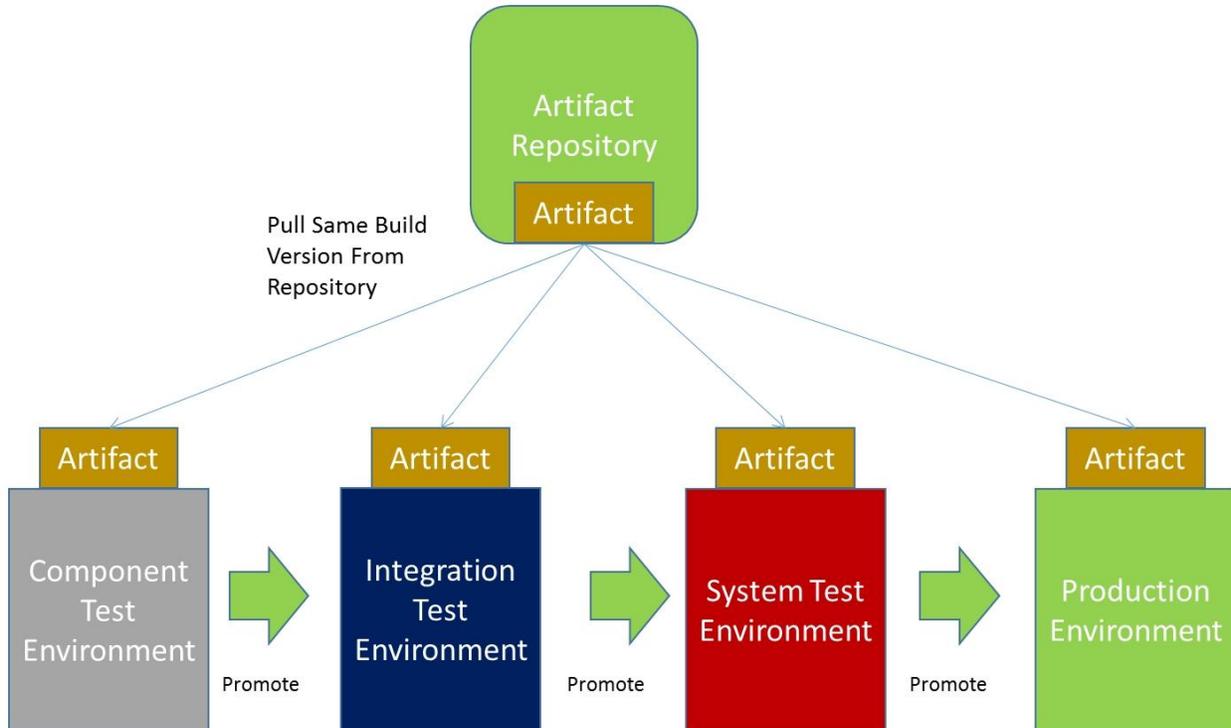
6d **A**
Debt

596
Code Smells

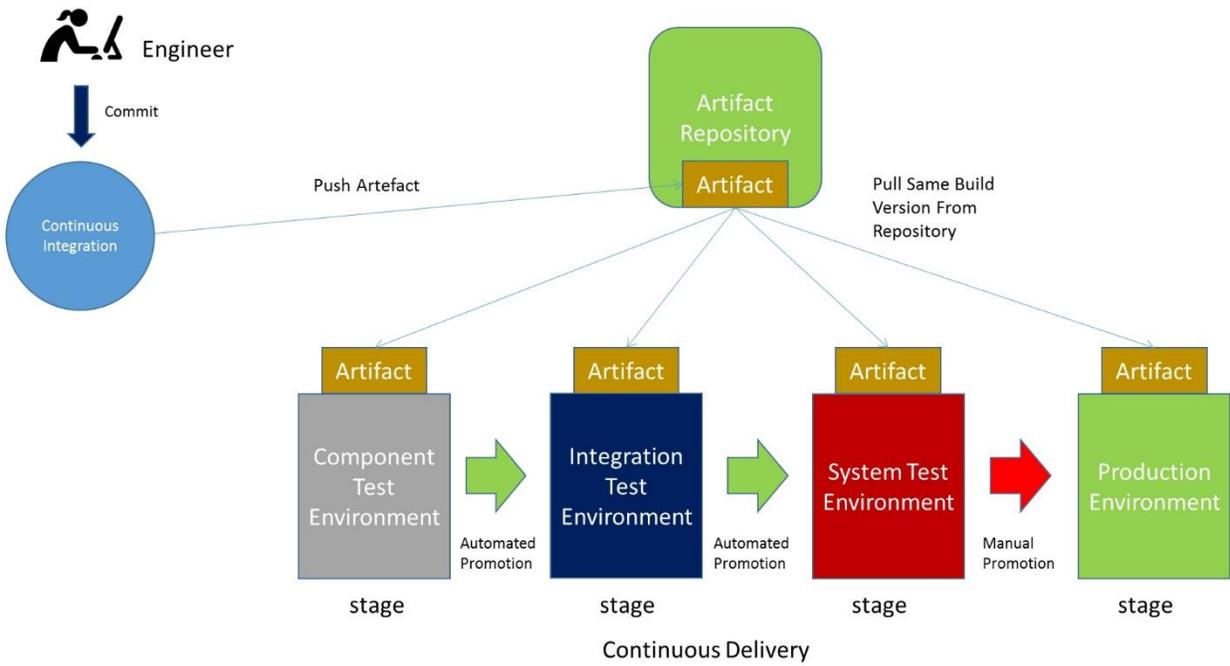
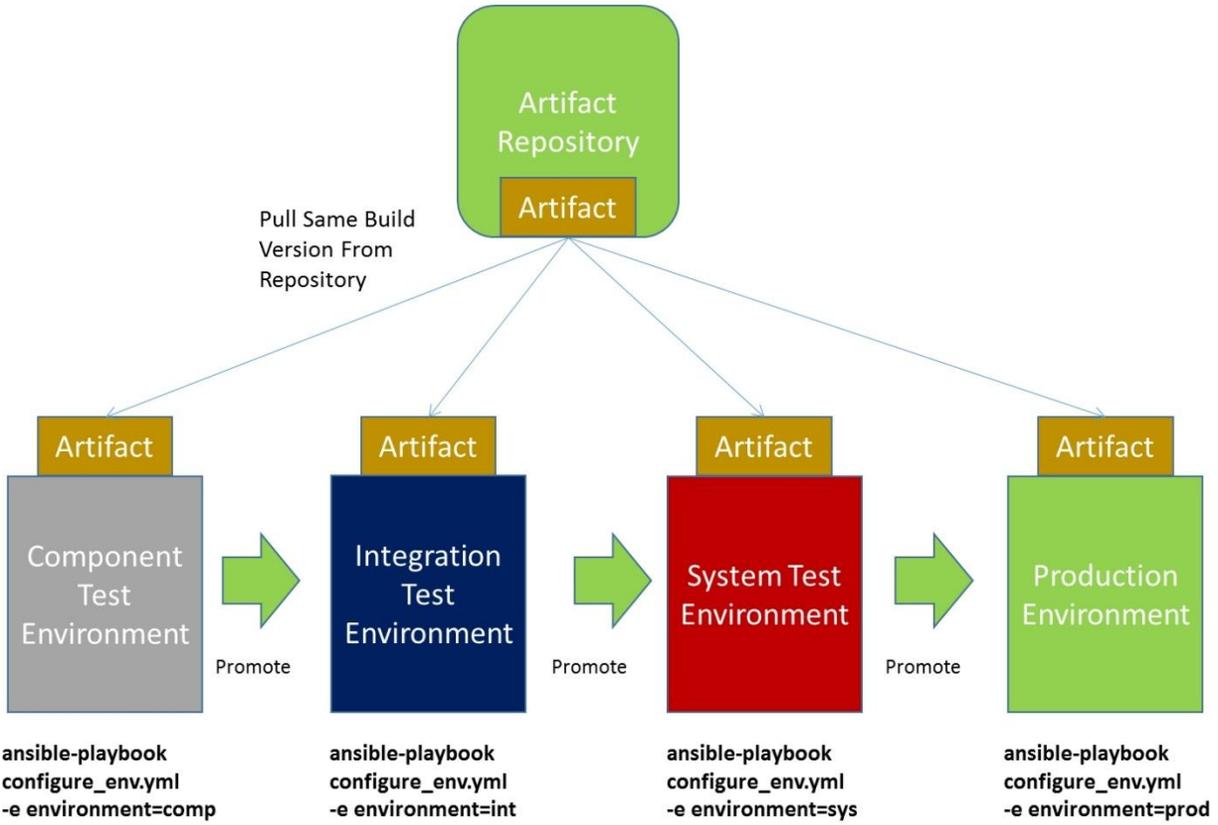
started 4 years ago

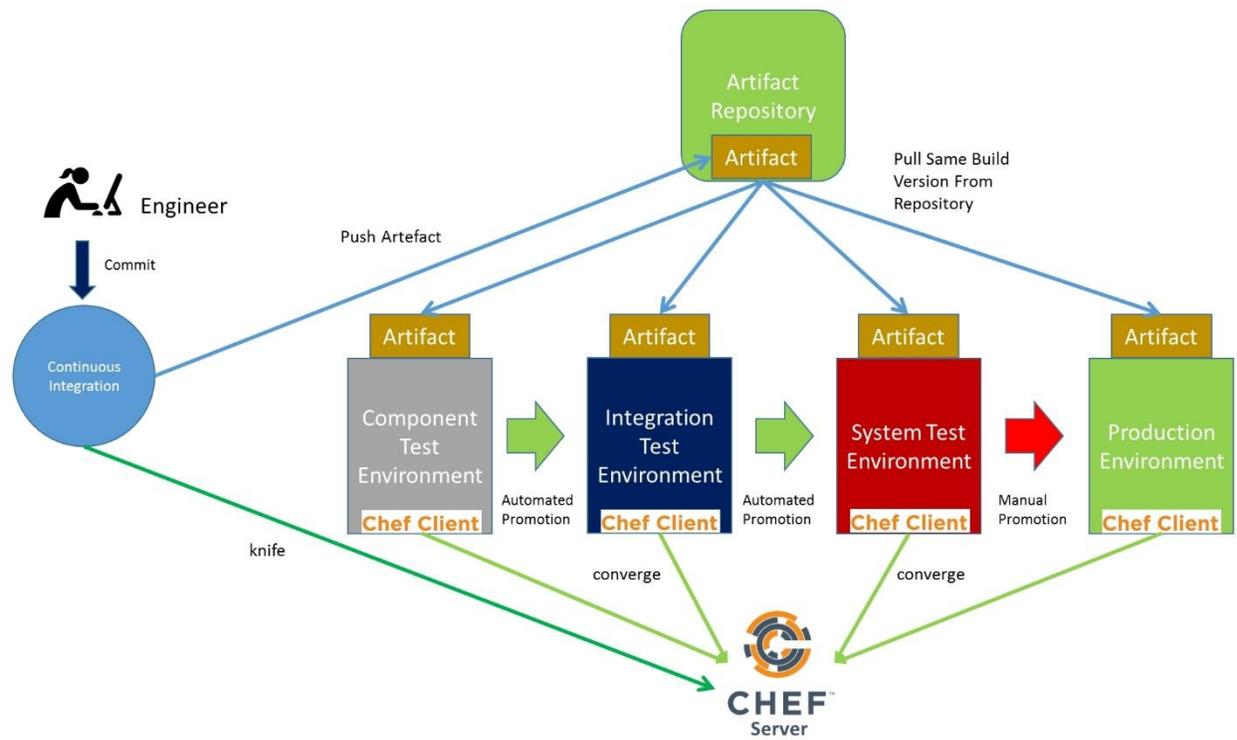
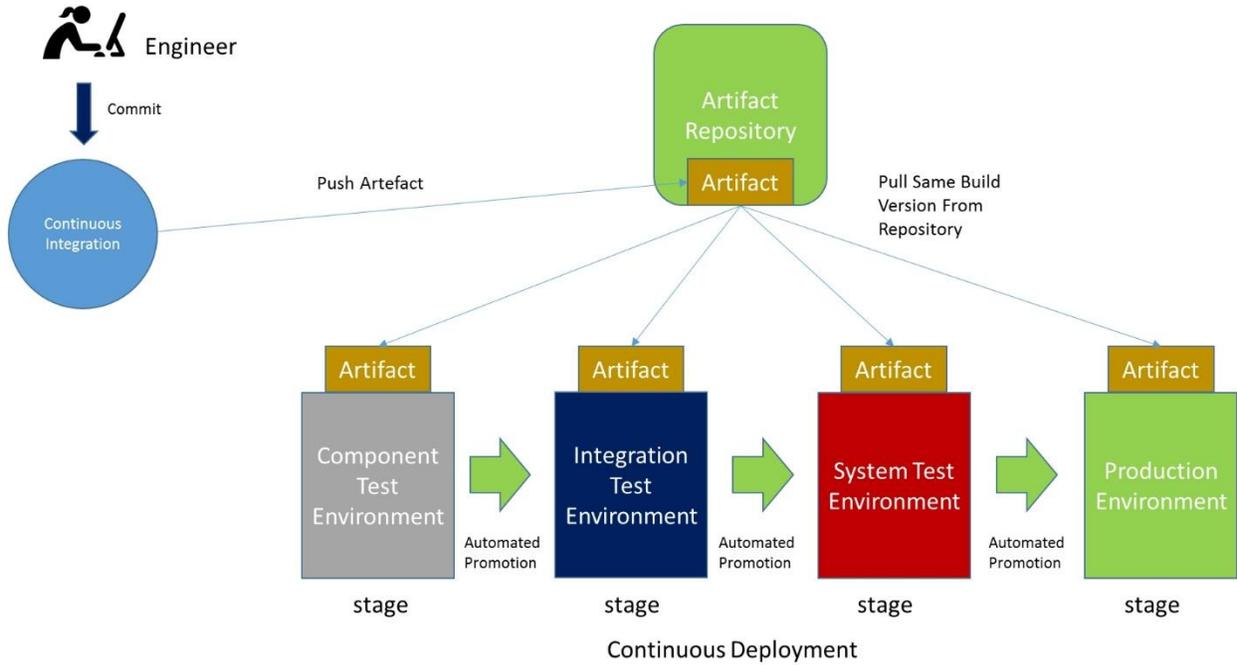
Chapter 9: Using Continuous Delivery Pipelines to Deploy Network Changes

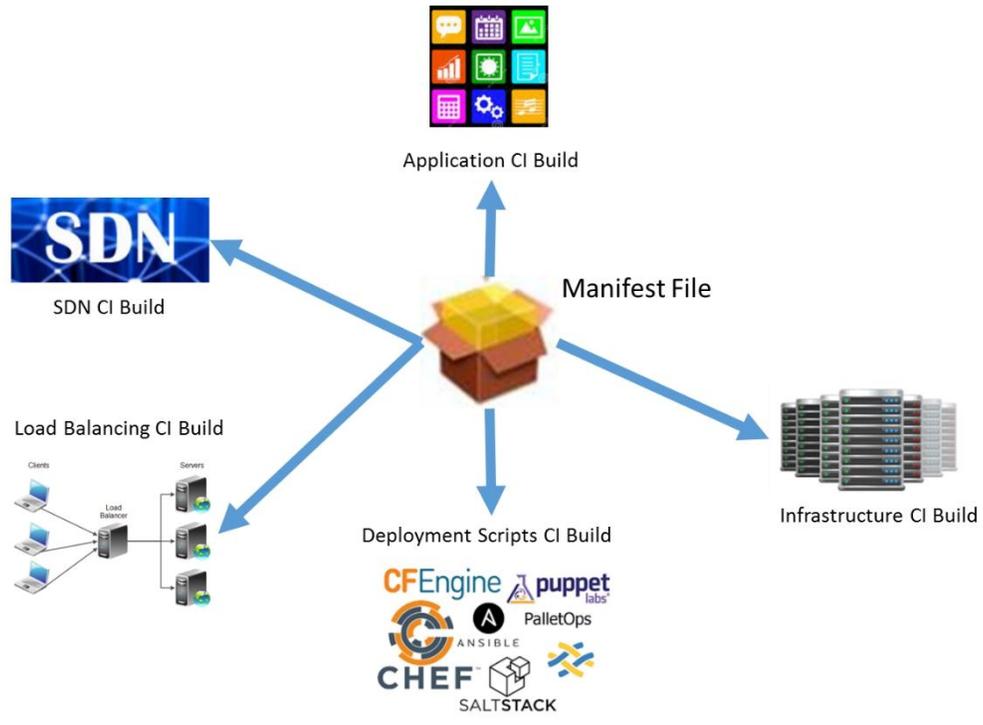
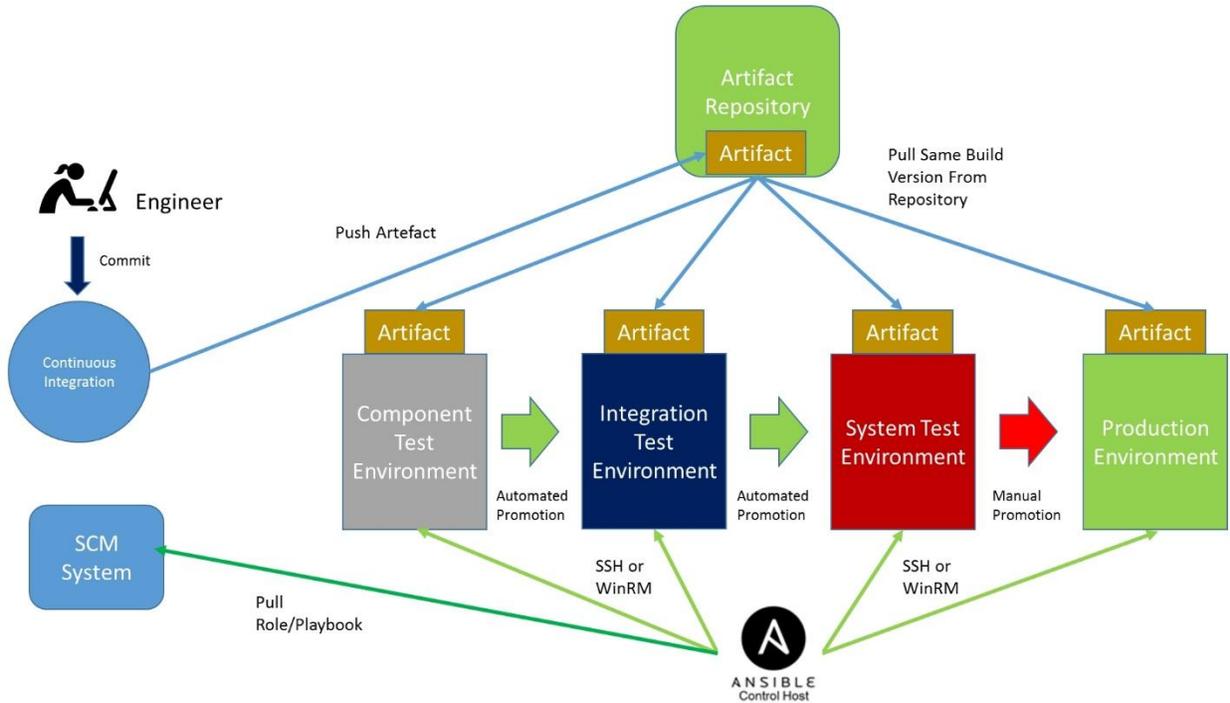


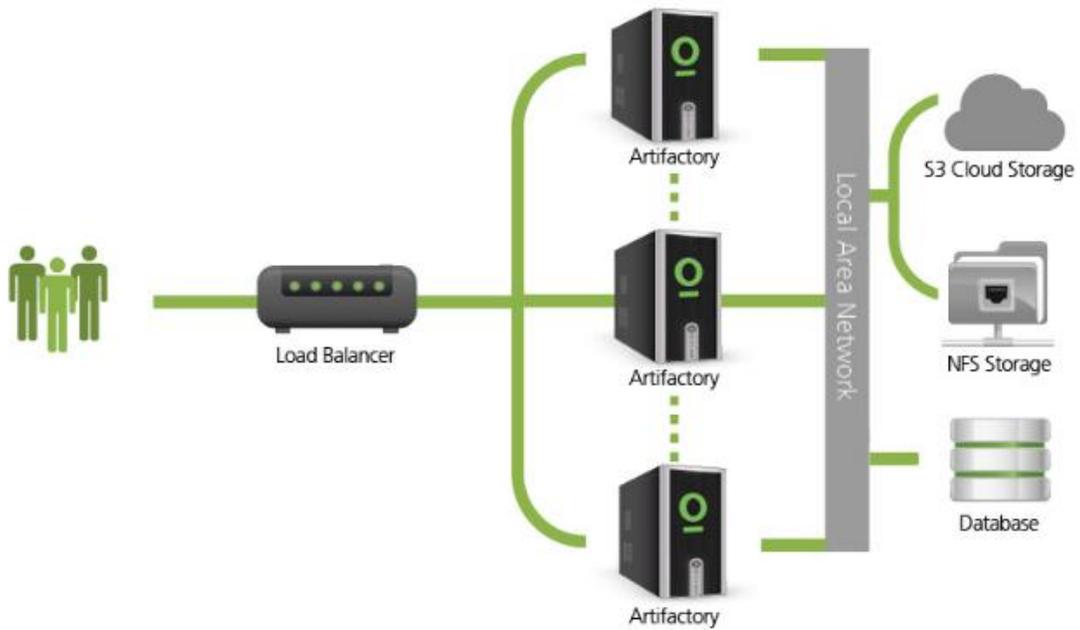
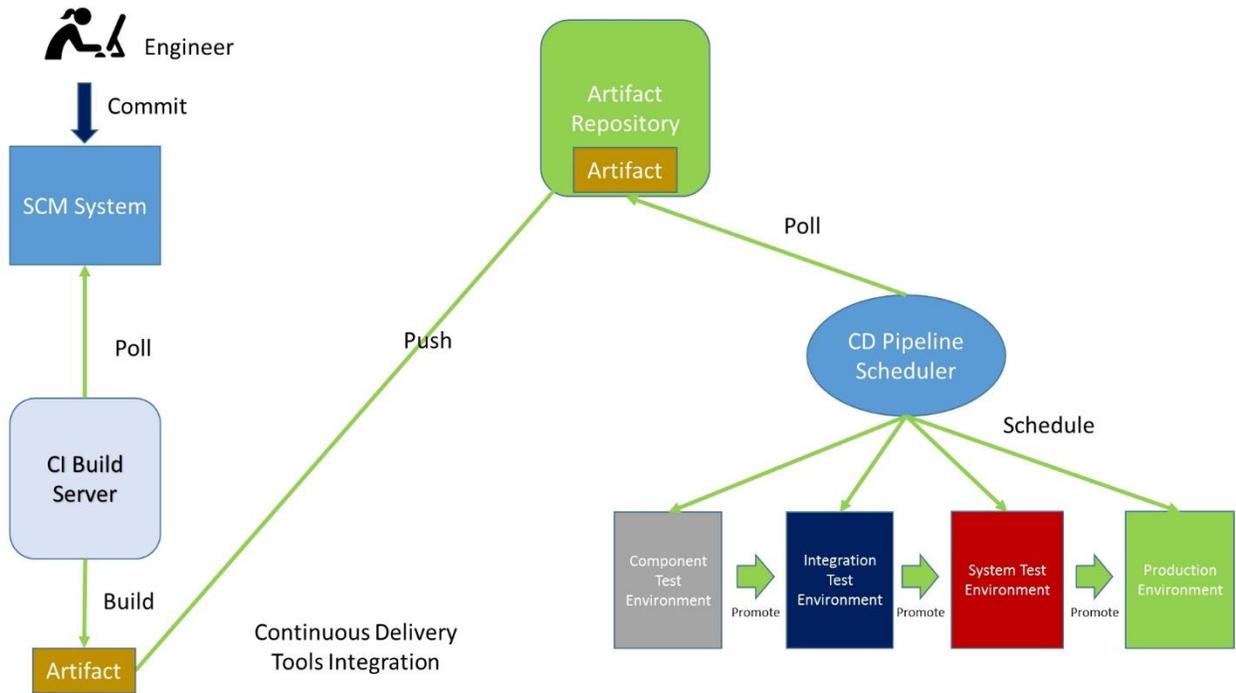


```
- name: Include vars
  include_vars: "../roles/networking/vars/{{ item }}.yml"
  with_items:
    - "common"
    - "{{ environment }}"
```










```
[Pipeline] node {
[Pipeline] stage (download manifest)
Entering stage download manifest
Proceeding
[Pipeline] echo
downloaded manifest
[Pipeline] stage (create network)
Entering stage create network
Proceeding
[Pipeline] echo
created network
[Pipeline] stage (create vms in network)
Entering stage create vms in network
Proceeding
[Pipeline] echo
created vms in network
[Pipeline] stage (run ansible)
Entering stage run ansible
Proceeding
[Pipeline] echo
ran ansible
```

Snippet Generator ?

Steps

Sample Step

sh: Shell Script ?

Shell Script `ansible-playbook -e environment=comp create_vip.yml`

Generate Groovy

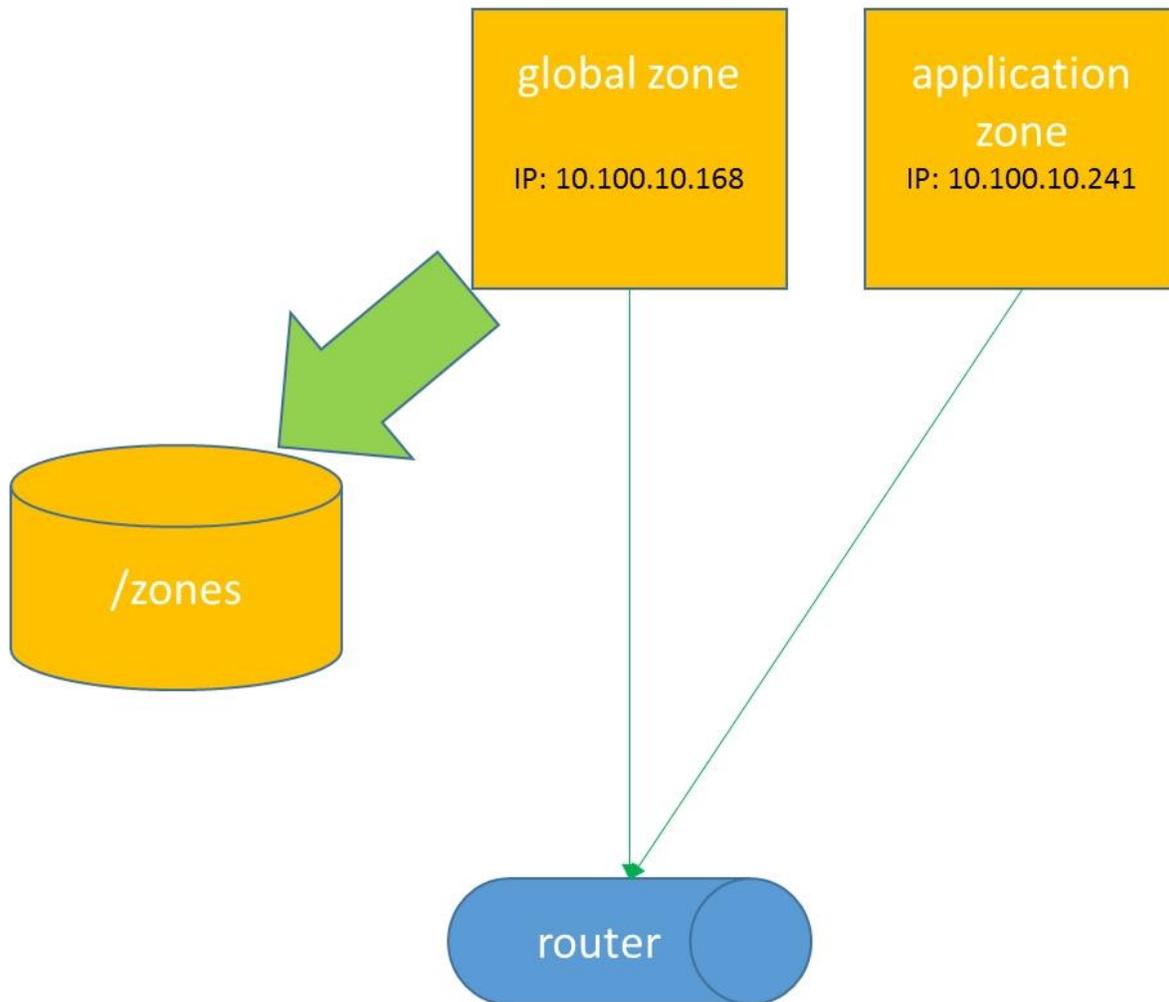
```
sh 'ansible-playbook -e environment=comp create_vip.yml'
```


Stage View

Average stage times:
(Average full run time: ~170ms)

	download manifest	create network (Network)	create vms in network (Infrastructure)	install application (Developer)	create vip (Network)	rolling update (Network)	run test pack (Quality Assurance)	promote build to next stage
	54ms	51ms	16ms	16ms	15ms	17ms	15ms	63ms
#35 Aug 15 22:04 No Changes	12ms master	89ms master failed						

Chapter 10: The Impact Of Containers On Networking



```
RUN yum -y update; yum clean all
RUN yum -y install epel-release; yum clean all
RUN yum -y install nginx; yum clean all
RUN echo "daemon off;" >> /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
RUN echo "nginx on CentOS 6 inside Docker" > /usr/share/nginx/html/index.html

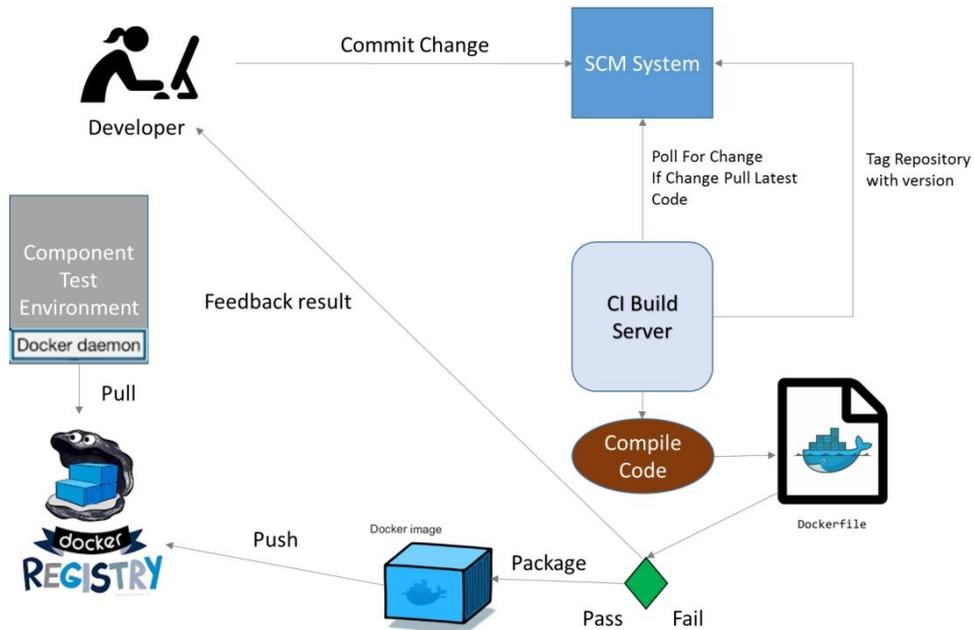
EXPOSE 80

CMD [ "/usr/sbin/nginx" ]
```

```

{
  "builders": [{
    "type": "docker",
    "image": "centos6",
    "export_path": "image.tar"
  }],
  "provisioners": [
    {
      "type": "ansible-local",
      "playbook_file": "playbooks/install_nginx.yml"
    }
  ],
  "post-processors": [
    {
      "type": "docker-import",
      "repository": "image/releases",
      "tag": "1.1"
    }
  ]
}

```



```

$ docker network ls

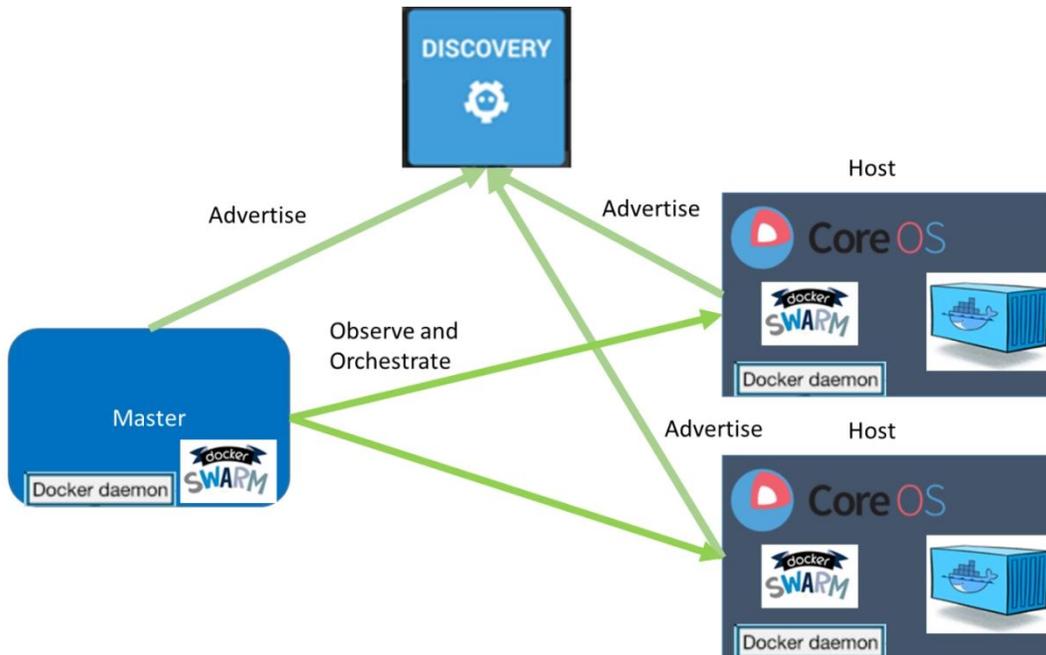
NETWORK ID          NAME                DRIVER
7d456gs89ab6       bridge             bridge
3e202ee27bl4       none               null
8f04fm033fb9       host               host

```

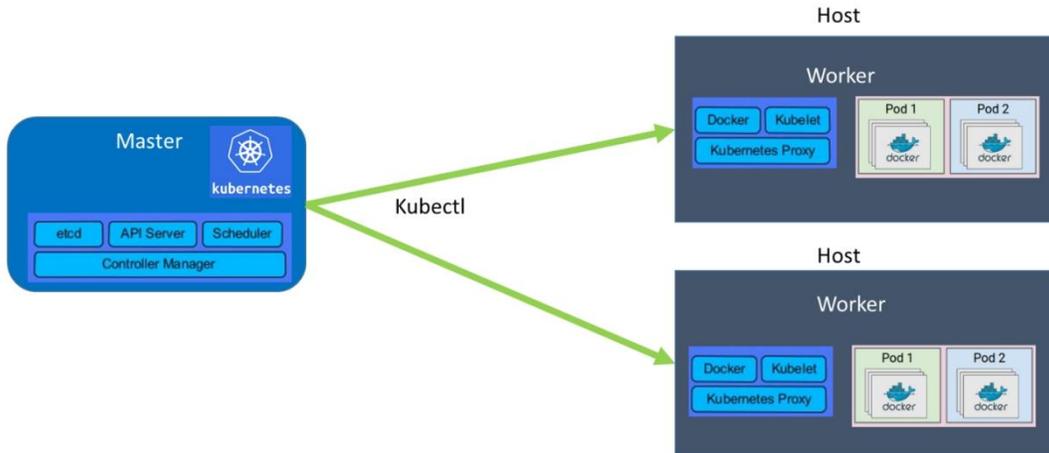
```
web:
  build: ./app1
  volumes:
    - ./app:/src/app1
  ports:
    - "8080:8080"
  links:
    - "db:redis"
  command: init -L app1/bin

nginx:
  build: ./nginx/
  ports:
    - "800:80"
  volumes:
    - /www/public
  volumes_from:
    - web
  links:
    - web:web

db:
  image: redis
```



```
docker-machine create -d openstack (boot arguments and credentials) --swarm
--swarm-master --swarm-discovery="consul://10.100.100.10:8500"
--engine-opt="cluster-store=consul://10.100.100.10:8500"
--engine-opt="cluster-advertise=eth1:2376"
swarm-master
```

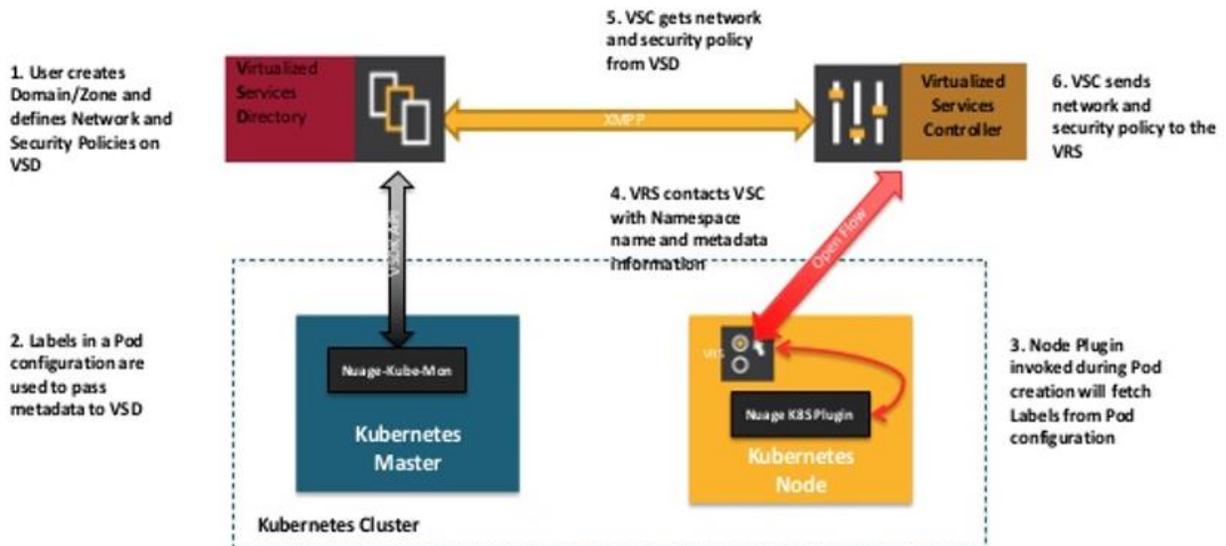


```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Service
metadata:
  labels:
    name: loadbalancing_service
spec:
  ports:
    - port: 81
  selector:
    app: nginx
  type: LoadBalancer
```

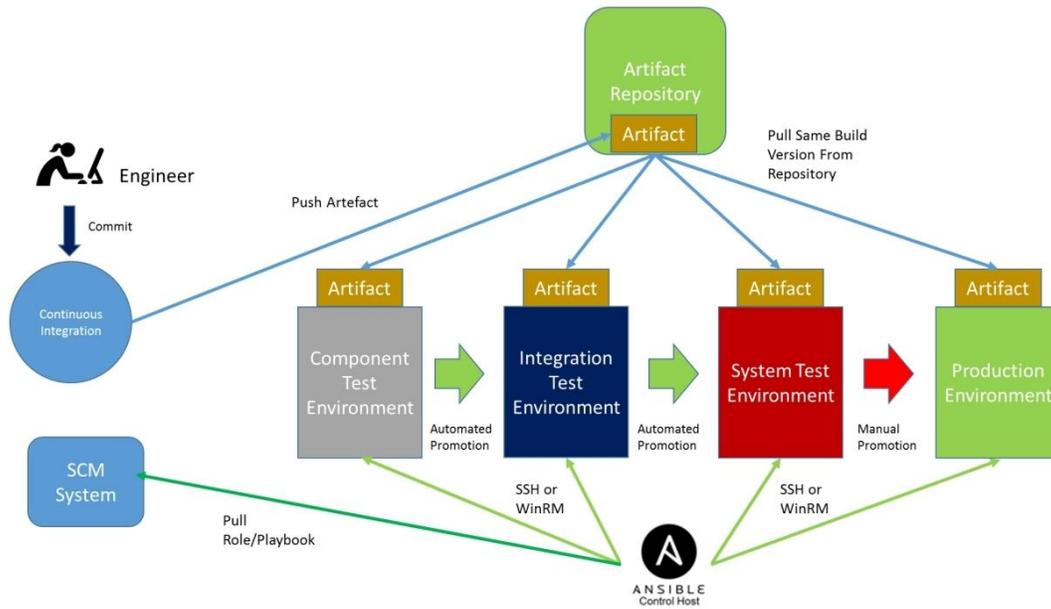
```

apiVersion: v1
kind: ReplicationController
metadata:
  name: nginx
spec:
  replicas: 4
  selector:
    app: nginx
  template:
    metadata:
      name: nginx
      labels:
        app: nginx
    spec:
      containers:
        - name: nginx
          image: nginx_custom
          ports:
            - containerPort: 80

```

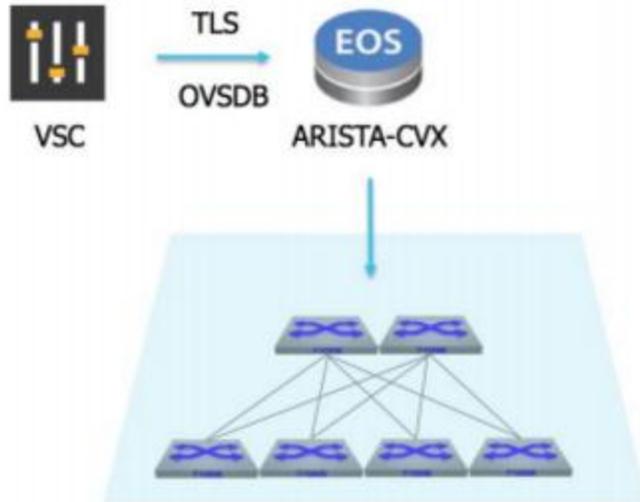


Chapter 11: Securing The Network



Topology





Egress Security Policies

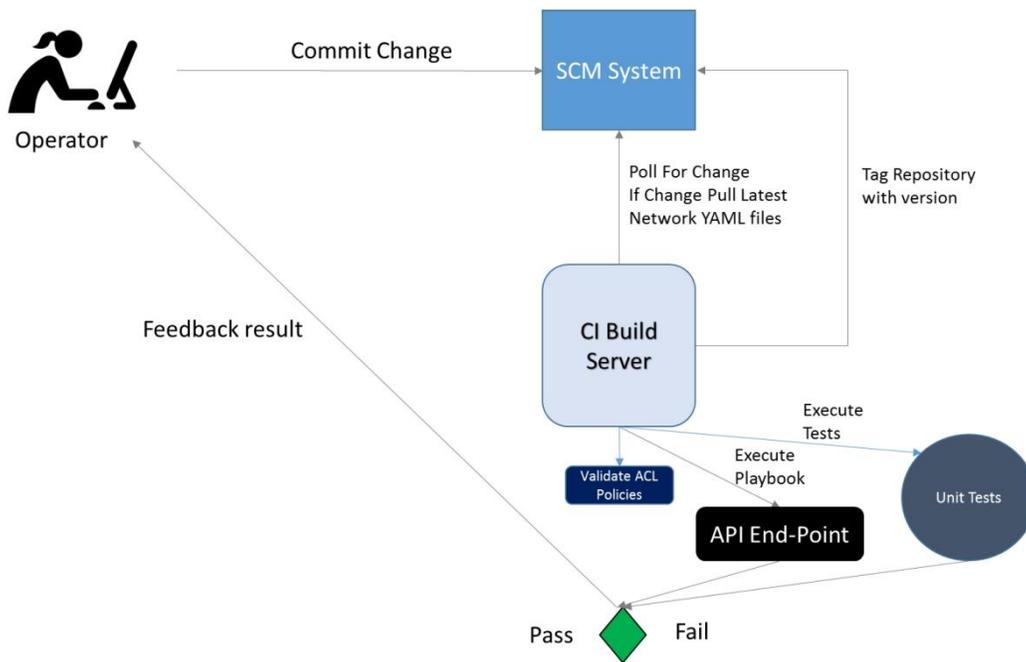
3 objects

- Application1** (0 hits)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Application2** (1 hit)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default
- Default Egress Policy** (Bottom)
 - No description given
 - Deploy Implicit Rules
 - Allow IP Traffic by Default
 - Allow Non IP Traffic by Default

Security Policy Entries

3 objects

- 100 Allow Port 80** (24h Hits: None)
 - Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 80 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: Any)
 - Any → Subnet A Application1
- 200 Allow Port 22 Application 2** (24h Hits: None)
 - Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 22 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: Any)
 - Application2 → Subnet A Application1
- 300 Allow Port 8080 Application 3** (24h Hits: None)
 - Source Port: Any to Destination Port: 8080 (EtherType: IPv4 - 0x0800, Protocol: TCP - 6, DSCP: Any)
 - Application3 → Subnet A Application1



Instance Overview

Info

ID

061e8820-3abf-4151-83c8-13408923eb16

Status

Active

Availability Zone

Prod

Created

Oct. 9, 2015, 11:02 a.m.

Uptime

2 days, 13 hours

Meta

Key Name

thoughtworks

qualys_vul_ids

23,122

group

riemann_prod

hostname

riemann.Prod.betfair

runlist

recipe[riemann::default]

build

48

```
- set_fact:
    metadata_tag: "{{ openstack.metadata.qualys_vul_ids }}"

- command: /usr/bin/yum clean all
  when: "122 in metadata_tag"

- yum: name=bash state=latest
  when: "122 in metadata_tag"
```