Bridging the Automation Gap: Real Cases with Ansible

Engineering adaptive intelligence



ABOUT US

Who We Are: A global system integrator headquartered in Bucharest, Romania, with a team of 100+ skilled Product Engineers & Software Developers.

Our Pillars:

- Network Transformation
- Cloud Services
- · Applications.
- · Data & Al

Our Reach: Trusted partnerships with customers worldwide, emphasizing integration, automation, and analysis of laaS, PaaS, and SaaS platforms.



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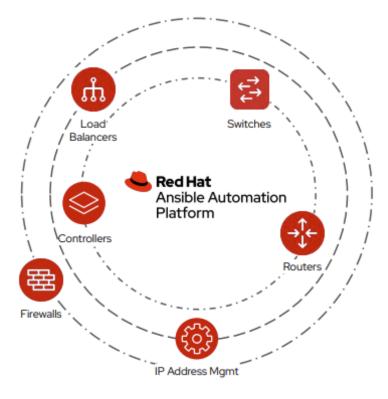
Agenda

- Ansible Network Automation
- Use Case: Configuration Management
 - Client infrastructure
 - o Complexities faced by the client
 - Goals



Ansible Network Automation







Configuration Management

Platform agnostic configuration management to standardize and enforce best-practices.



Infrastructure Awareness

Track network resources through facts gathering, to perform preventive maintenance, reducing outage risks and costs of unnecessary hardware-refresh.



Network Validation

Examine operational state to check network connectivity and protocols and to enhance operational workflows to help measure network intent.



Client infrastructure:

- Thousands of network devices
 - Hub and spoke network model
 - Branches: Routers, Firewalls, Branch Switches
 - Data Centers: Routers, Firewalls, Datacenter Switches
 - Aggregators
- Different OSs from multiple vendors

Complexities faced by client:

- Scalability Issues
 - Resource Intensiveness
- Human Error
 - Configuration Discrepancies
 - Time-Consuming Updates
- Operational Downtime
 - Service Disruptions
- Lack of Centralized Control
 - Limited Visibility
 - Difficulty in Tracking Changes





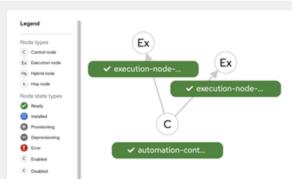
Goals:

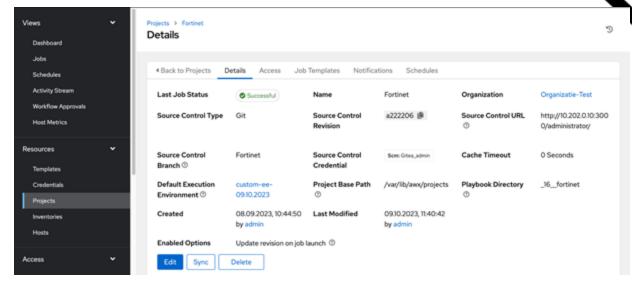
- Red Hat Ansible Automation Platform
 - Install in air gapped environment
 - Configure LDAP integration
 - Configure integration with Git Repo

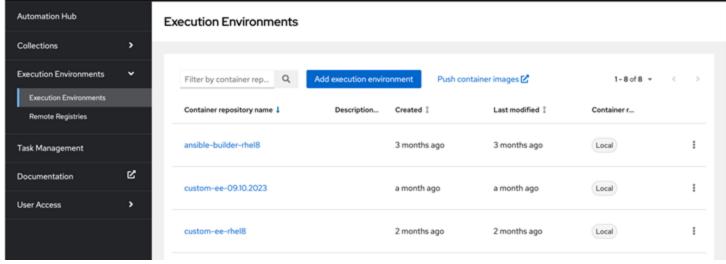
Challenge:

- Air gapped environment installation

Topology View







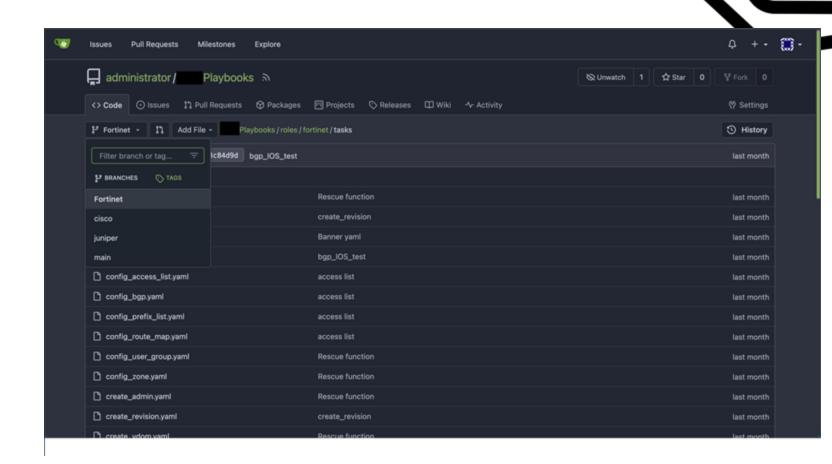


Goals:

- Git repository tool:
 - Install Git repository software

Benefits:

- Version Control and History Tracking:
 - Code Consistency
 - Traceability
- Collaboration and Teamwork:
 - Concurrent Development
 - Code Review and Approval





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Goals:

- Create Network automation playbooks:
 - Initial Configuration: Hostname, SSH, NTP, TACACS, SNMP, DNS, Banner, etc.
 - VLAN and VRF configuration
 - Interface Configuration
 - Static and Dynamic Routing protocols configuration: Static routes/ BGP/OSPF
 - Site-to-site IPsec VPN tunnels
 - ACLs/Firewall policies
 - Zone configuration
 - Automated Roll Back

```
## ntp.yaml
ntpserver_id: "1"
system_ntp_interface: "port1"
ntpserver_server: "time.google.com"
ntpsync: "enable"
system_ntp_sv_mode: "enable"
system_ntp_syncinterval: "60"
system_ntp_type: "custom"
```

```
144 - forti_ipsec_tunnel:
        vpn_vdom: 'demolab'
146
        vpn_state: 'present'
147
        name: 'Tunnel Site3'
148
        interface: 'port2'
149
        peertype: 'any'
150
        net_device: 'disable'
151
        proposal: 'des-sha512'
152
        dpd: 'on-idle'
        dhgrp: '5'
154
         remote_gw: '10.203.0.155'
        psksecret: 'cisco123'
156
        auto negotiate: 'enable'
157
        vrfid: '0'
158
        vpn_if_ip_addr_mask: '1.1.1.9/32'
159
        vpn_if_remote_ip_addr_mask: '1.1.1.10/32'
160
        allowaccess: ['ping', 'ssh']
        description: 'test ansible tunnel if'
161
        intrazone_traffic: 'allow'
163
        zone name: 'Zona 3'
164
        if mtu override: 'enable'
165
        if_mtu: '1400'
```



Thank you!



```
- name: Configure LAN interface
  block:
 - name: Configure LAN interface
   fortinet.fortios.fortios_system_interface:
     vdom: "{{ item.vdom | default(omit) }}"
     state: "{{ item.lanif_state | default('present') }}"
     access_token: "{{ access_token | default(omit) }}"
     system interface:
       name: "{{ item.lanif_name | default(omit) }}"
       alias: "{{ item.lanif_alias | default(omit) }}"
       vrf: "{{ item.lanif_vrfid | default(omit) }}"
       vlanid: "{{ item.lanif_vlanid | default(omit) }}"
       role: "lan"
       mode: "static"
       ip: "{{ item.lanif_ip_addr_mask | default(omit) }}"
       allowaccess: "{{ item.lanif_allowaccess | default(omit) }}"
       status: "{{ item.lanif_status | default(omit) }}"
       description: "{{ item.lanif_description | default(omit) }}"
       vdom: "{{ item.lanif vdom | default(omit) }}"
   loop: "{{ lan_interfaces }}"
  rescue:
   - include_tasks: restore_revision.yaml
  tags:
   - config_lanif
   config_lan
```

```
script paths '/tmp/fgt.shell.task'
- name: Create OSPF Network Commands initialise variable
- name: Create OSPF network Commands
         network commands: "{{ network commands }}\nedit {{ item.id }}\nset prefix {{ item.prefix }}\nset area {{ item.prefix }}\ns
      loog: "{{ penfig_osuf.ospf_network.network }}"
- name: Print network Commands
         varz network commands
- name: Prepare The Shell Script Template.
                     #!/bin/bash
                     # Please make sure tool sshpass is installed. e.g. on Debian/Ubuntu, apt-get install sshpass.
                     # Optionally you can pass some parameters.
                      # The character a at second line below is to avoid post-login-banner barrier.
                      sshpass -p {{ ansible_password }} ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no {{ ansible_user }}@{{ ansible_host }}
                                                                       Edit Your Commands Below ---
                      edit ({ config_ospf.ospf_network.vdom | default(omit) )}
                      config network
                      ({ network commands })
                     EOF_OUTER
- name: Execute The Cli Commands, configure ospf network.
                     chmod +x (( script path )) 66 (( script path ))
        executable: /bin/bash
     registers out
- debug: varvout.stdout_lines
  - include tasks: restore revision.yaml
  - config ospf
```

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Ansible Server Automation



Ansible Automation	Red Hat Enterprise Linux
Platform	hosts
control	node1 node2 node3

