



OcNOS[®]

**Open Compute Network Operating System
for Data Centers**

Ansible
Version 7.0.0
February 2026

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PREFACE

About this Guide

This guide describes how to configure Ansible in OcNOS.

Audience

This guide is intended for network administrators and other engineering professionals who configure OcNOS.

Conventions

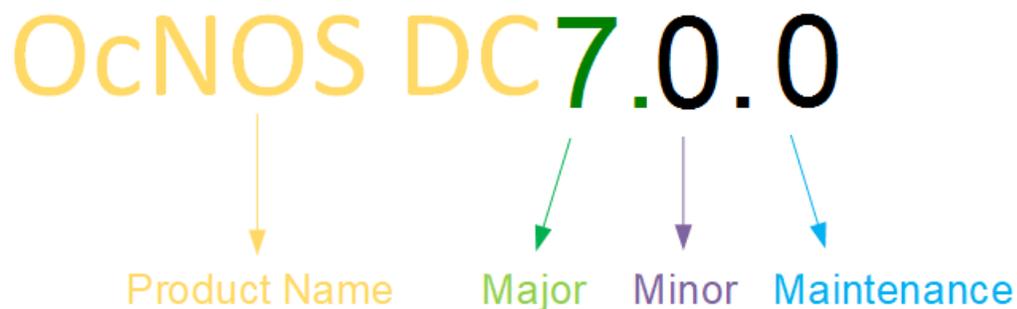
The [Table 1](#) table shows the conventions used in this guide.

Table 1. Conventions

Convention	Description
<i>Italics</i>	Emphasized terms; titles of books
 Note:	Special instructions, suggestions, or warnings
<code>monospaced type</code>	Code elements such as commands, parameters, files, and directories

IP Infusion Product Release Version

Each integer in release numbers indicates Major, Minor, and Maintenance release versions. Build numbers that follow the release numbers are for internal tracking and verification of the software build process and are visible to customers as part of the software version number.



Product Name: IP Infusion Product Family

Major Version: New customer-facing functionality that represents a significant change to the code base; including a significant marketing change or direction in the product.

Minor Version: Enhancements or extensions to existing features, changes to address external needs, or internal improvements to satisfy new sales regions or marketing initiatives.

Maintenance Version: A collection of product bugs or issues usually scheduled every 30 or 60 days, based on the number of issues.

Related Documentation

For information about installing OcNOS, see the *Installation Guide* for your platform.

Feature Availability

Each OcNOS SKU contains a set of supported features. For a list of available features based on the SKU that you purchased, refer to the [Feature Matrix](#) .

Migration Guide

Check the *Migration Guide* for necessary configuration changes before migrating from one version of OcNOS to another.

IP Maestro Support

Monitor devices running OcNOS Release 6.3.4-70 and above using IP Maestro software.

Technical Support

IP Infusion maintains an online technical support site that provides a variety of technical support programs for licensed OcNOS customers at the [Technical Assistance Center](#).

Customers and partners enjoy full access to the support website. The site allows customers and partners to open technical support calls, update open calls with new information, and review the status of open or closed calls. The password-protected site includes technical documentation, Release Notes, and descriptions of service offerings.

Technical Sales

Contact the IP Infusion sales representative for more information about the OcNOS solution.

Technical Documentation

For core commands and configuration procedures, visit: [Product Documentation](#).

For training videos, visit: [OcNOS Free Training Videos](#).

For a list of supported platforms and SKUs of OcNOS features, refer to the [OcNOS Feature Matrix](#).

Documentation Disclaimer

The global documentation site is evolving to provide an enhanced website user experience for select topics included in this release. Some guides are now available outside the existing documentation library and can be accessed directly from custom documentation landing pages. These guides offer robust in-built search functionality.

For the latest documentation, visit the product-specific documentation landing page and select the relevant guide.

Comments

If you have comments, or need to report a problem with the content, contact techpubs@ipinfusion.com.

Command Line Interface

This chapter introduces the OcNOS Command Line Interface (CLI) and how to use its features.

Overview

You use the CLI to configure, monitor, and maintain OcNOS devices. The CLI is text-based and each command is usually associated with a specific task.

You can give the commands described in this manual locally from the console of a device running OcNOS or remotely from a terminal emulator such as `putty` or `xterm`. You can also use the commands in scripts to automate configuration tasks.

Chapter Organization

The chapters in command references are organized as described in [Command Description Format \(page 13\)](#).

The chapters in configuration guides are organized into these major sections:

- An overview that explains a configuration in words
- Topology with a diagram that shows the devices and connections used in the configuration
- Configuration steps in a table for each device where the left-hand side shows the commands you enter and the right-hand side explains the actions that the commands perform
- Validation which shows commands and their output that verify the configuration

Command Line Interface Help

You access the CLI help by entering a full or partial command string and a question mark “?”. The CLI displays the command keywords or parameters along with a short description. For example, at the CLI command prompt, type:

```
> show ?
```

The CLI displays this keyword list with short descriptions for each keyword:

```
show ?
  application-priority  Application Priority
  arp                  Internet Protocol (IP)
  bfd                  Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)
  bgp                  Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
  bi-lsp               Bi-directional lsp status and configuration
  bridge              Bridge group commands
  ce-vlan              COS Preservation for Customer Edge VLAN
  class-map            Class map entry
  cli                  Show CLI tree of current mode
  clns                 Connectionless-Mode Network Service (CLNS)
  control-adjacency    Control Adjacency status and configuration
  control-channel      Control Channel status and configuration
  cspf                 CSPF Information
  customer             Display Customer spanning-tree
  cvlan                Display CVLAN information
  debugging            Debugging functions
  etherchannel         LACP etherchannel
```

```

ethernet          Layer-2
...

```

If you type the ? in the middle of a keyword, the CLI displays help for that keyword only.

```

> show de?
debugging  Debugging functions

```

If you type the ? in the middle of a keyword, but the incomplete keyword matches several other keywords, OcNOS displays help for all matching keywords.

```

> show i? (CLI does not display the question mark).
interface  Interface status and configuration
ip         IP information
isis      ISIS information

```

Command Completion

The CLI can complete the spelling of a command or a parameter. Begin typing the command or parameter and then press the tab key. For example, at the CLI command prompt type **sh**:

```

> sh

```

Press the tab key. The CLI displays:

```

> show

```

If the spelling of a command or parameter is ambiguous, the CLI displays the choices that match the abbreviation. Type **show i** and press the tab key. The CLI displays:

```

> show i
interface ip          ipv6          isis
> show i

```

The CLI displays the **interface** and **ip** keywords. Type **n** to select **interface** and press the tab key. The CLI displays:

```

> show in
> show interface

```

Type **?** and the CLI displays the list of parameters for the **show interface** command.

```

> show interface
IFNAME  Interface name
|       Output modifiers
>       Output redirection
<cr>

```

The CLI displays the only parameter associated with this command, the **IFNAME** parameter.

Command Abbreviations

The CLI accepts abbreviations that uniquely identify a keyword in commands. For example:

```

> sh int xe0

```

is an abbreviation for:

```

> show interface xe0

```

Command Line Errors

Any unknown spelling causes the CLI to display the error `Unrecognized command` in response to the `?`. The CLI displays the command again as last entered.

```
> show dd?
% Unrecognized command
> show dd
```

When you press the Enter key after typing an invalid command, the CLI displays:

```
(config)#router ospf here
                        ^
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
```

where the `^` points to the first character in error in the command.

If a command is incomplete, the CLI displays the following message:

```
> show
% Incomplete command.
```

Some commands are too long for the display line and can wrap mid-parameter or mid-keyword, as shown below. This does *not* cause an error and the command performs as expected:

```
area 10.10.0.18 virtual-link 10.10.0.19 authentication-key 57393
```

Command Negation

Many commands have a `no` form that resets a feature to its default value or disables the feature. For example:

- The `ip address` command assigns an IPv4 address to an interface
- The `no ip address` command removes an IPv4 address from an interface

Syntax Conventions

[Table 2](#) describes the conventions used to represent command syntax in this reference.

Table 2. Syntax conventions

Convention	Description	Example
monospaced font	Command strings entered on a command line	<code>show ip ospf</code>
lowercase	Keywords that you enter exactly as shown in the command syntax.	<code>show ip ospf</code>
UPPERCASE	See Variable Placeholders (page 12)	IFNAME
()	Optional parameters, from which you must select one. Vertical bars delimit the selections. Do not enter the parentheses or vertical bars as part of the command.	<code>(A.B.C.D <0-4294967295>)</code>
()	Optional parameters, from which you select one or none. Vertical bars delimit the	<code>(A.B.C.D <0-4294967295>)</code>

Table 2. Syntax conventions (continued)

Convention	Description	Example
	selections. Do not enter the parentheses or vertical bars as part of the command.	
()	Optional parameter which you can specify or omit. Do not enter the parentheses or vertical bar as part of the command.	(IFNAME)
{}	Optional parameters, from which you must select one or more. Vertical bars delimit the selections. Do not enter the braces or vertical bars as part of the command.	{intra-area <1-255> inter-area <1-255> external <1-255>}
[]	Optional parameters, from which you select zero or more. Vertical bars delimit the selections. Do not enter the brackets or vertical bars as part of the command.	[<1-65535> AA:NN internet local-AS no-advertise no-export]
?	Nonrepeatable parameter. The parameter that follows a question mark can only appear once in a command string. Do not enter the question mark as part of the command.	?route-map WORD
.	Repeatable parameter. The parameter that follows a period can be repeated more than once. Do not enter the period as part of the command.	set as-path prepend .<1-65535>

Variable Placeholders

[Table 3](#) shows the tokens used in command syntax use to represent variables for which you supply a value.

Table 3. Variable placeholders

Token	Description
WORD	A contiguous text string (excluding spaces)
LINE	A text string, including spaces; no other parameters can follow this parameter
IFNAME	Interface name whose format varies depending on the platform; examples are: eth0 , Ethernet0 , ethernet0 , xe0
A.B.C.D	IPv4 address
A.B.C.D/M	IPv4 address and mask/prefix
X:X::X:X	IPv6 address
X:X::X:X/M	IPv6 address and mask/prefix
HH:MM:SS	Time format
AA:NN	BGP community value

Table 3. Variable placeholders (continued)

Token	Description
XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX	MAC address
<1-5> <1-65535> <0-2147483647> <0-4294967295>	Numeric range

Command Description Format

The [Table 4](#) table explains the sections used to describe each command in this reference.

Table 4. Command descriptions

Section	Description
Command Name	The name of the command, followed by what the command does and when should it be used
Command Syntax	The syntax of the command
Parameters	Parameters and options for the command
Default	The state before the command is executed
Command Mode	The mode in which the command runs; see Command Modes (page 17)
Applicability	The command introduced in a specific release version and modified or updated in subsequent versions.
Example	An example of the command being executed

Keyboard Operations

The [Table 5](#) table lists the operations you can perform from the keyboard.

Table 5. Keyboard operations

Key combination	Operation
Left arrow or Ctrl+b	Moves one character to the left. When a command extends beyond a single line, you can press left arrow or Ctrl+b repeatedly to scroll toward the beginning of the line, or you can press Ctrl+a to go directly to the beginning of the line.
Right arrow or Ctrl-f	Moves one character to the right. When a command extends beyond a single line, you can press right arrow or Ctrl+f repeatedly to scroll toward the end of the line, or you can press Ctrl+e to go directly to the end of the line.
Esc, b	Moves back one word
Esc, f	Moves forward one word
Ctrl+e	Moves to end of the line

Table 5. Keyboard operations (continued)

Key combination	Operation
Ctrl+a	Moves to the beginning of the line
Ctrl+u	Deletes the line
Ctrl+w	Deletes from the cursor to the previous whitespace
Alt+d	Deletes the current word
Ctrl+k	Deletes from the cursor to the end of line
Ctrl+y	Pastes text previously deleted with Ctrl+k, Alt+d, Ctrl+w, or Ctrl+u at the cursor
Ctrl+t	Transposes the current character with the previous character
Ctrl+c	Ignores the current line and redisplay the command prompt
Ctrl+z	Ends configuration mode and returns to exec mode
Ctrl+l	Clears the screen
Up Arrow or Ctrl+p	Scroll backward through command history
Down Arrow or Ctrl+n	Scroll forward through command history

Show Command Modifiers



Note: The show command output included in the guides is for illustration purposes only. Based on the combination of features enabled and ongoing enhancements made to the commands, the output for these commands may vary. For instance, the actual command output may differ depending on the software version, configuration, and platform. Field names, values, and formats are subject to change.

You can use two tokens to modify the output of a **show** command. Enter a question mark to display these tokens:

```
# show users ?
| Output modifiers
> Output redirection
```

You can type the | (vertical bar character) to use output modifiers. For example:

```
> show rsvp | ?
begin      Begin with the line that matches
exclude    Exclude lines that match
include    Include lines that match
last       Last few lines
redirect   Redirect output
```

Begin Modifier

The **begin** modifier displays the output beginning with the first line that contains the input string (everything typed after the **begin** keyword). For example:

```
# show running-config | begin xe1
...skipping
interface xe1
ipv6 address fe80::204:75ff:fee6:5393/64
!
interface xe2
```

```

ipv6 address fe80::20d:56ff:fe96:725a/64
!
line con 0
login
!
end

```

You can specify a regular expression after the `begin` keyword, This example begins the output at a line with either “xe2” or “xe4”:

```

# show running-config | begin xe[2-4]

...skipping
interface xe2
 shutdown
!
interface xe4
 shutdown
!
interface svlan0.1
 no shutdown
!
route-map myroute permit 2
!
route-map mymap1 permit 10
!
route-map rmap1 permit 2
!
line con 0
 login
line vty 0 4
 login
!
end

```

Include Modifier

The `include` modifier includes only those lines of output that contain the input string. In the output below, all lines containing the word “input” are included:

```

# show interface xe1 | include input
  input packets 80434552, bytes 2147483647, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
  input errors 0, length 0, overrun 0, CRC 0, frame 0, fifo 1, missed 0

```

You can specify a regular expression after the `include` keyword. This examples includes all lines with “input” or “output”:

```

#show interface xe0 | include (in|out)put
  input packets 597058, bytes 338081476, dropped 0, multicast packets 0
  input errors 0, length 0, overrun 0, CRC 0, frame 0, fifo 0, missed 0
  output packets 613147, bytes 126055987, dropped 0
  output errors 0, aborted 0, carrier 0, fifo 0, heartbeat 0, window 0

```

Exclude Modifier

The `exclude` modifier excludes all lines of output that contain the input string. In the following output example, all lines containing the word “input” are excluded:

```

# show interface xe1 | exclude input
Interface xe1
 Scope: both
 Hardware is Ethernet, address is 0004.75e6.5393
 index 3 metric 1 mtu 1500 <UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>

```

```
VRF Binding: Not bound
Administrative Group(s): None
DSTE Bandwidth Constraint Mode is MAM
inet6 fe80::204:75ff:fee6:5393/64
  output packets 4438, bytes 394940, dropped 0
  output errors 0, aborted 0, carrier 0, fifo 0, heartbeat 0, window 0
  collisions 0
```

You can specify a regular expression after the **exclude** keyword. This example excludes lines with “output” or “input”:

```
show interface xe0 | exclude (in|out)put
Interface xe0
  Scope: both
  Hardware is Ethernet Current HW addr: 001b.2139.6c4a
  Physical:001b.2139.6c4a Logical:(not set)
  index 2 metric 1 mtu 1500 duplex-full arp ageing timeout 3000
  <UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>
  VRF Binding: Not bound
  Bandwidth 100m
  DHCP client is disabled.
  inet 10.1.2.173/24 broadcast 10.1.2.255
  VRRP Master of : VRRP is not configured on this interface.
  inet6 fe80::21b:21ff:fe39:6c4a/64
  collisions 0
```

Redirect Modifier

The **redirect** modifier writes the output into a file. The output is not displayed.

```
# show cli history | redirect /var/frame.txt
```

The output redirection token (>) does the same thing:

```
# show cli history >/var/frame.txt
```

Last Modifier

The **last** modifier displays the output of last few number of lines (As per the user input). The last number ranges from 1 to 9999.

For example:

```
#show running-config | last 10
```

String Parameters

The restrictions in [Table 6](#) apply for all string parameters used in OcNOS commands, unless some other restrictions are noted for a particular command.

Table 6. String parameter restrictions

Restriction	Description
Input length	1965 characters or less
Restricted special characters	“?”, “,”, “>”, “ ”, and “=” The “ ” character is allowed only for the description command in interface mode.

Command Modes

Commands are grouped into modes arranged in a hierarchy. Each mode has its own set of commands. The table below lists the command modes common to all protocols.

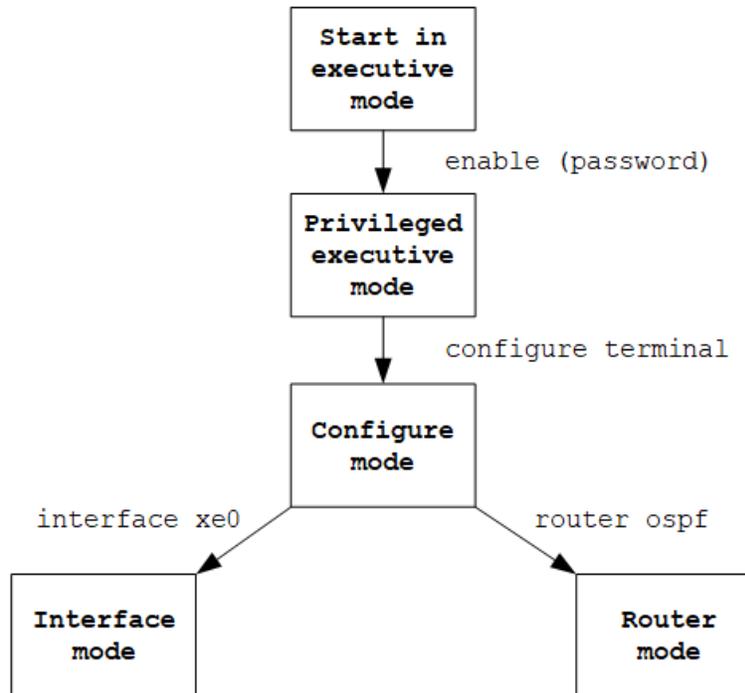
Table 7. Common Command Modes

Name	Description
Execution mode	Also called <i>view</i> mode, this is the first mode to appear after you start the CLI. It is a base mode from where you can perform basic commands such as show, exit, quit, help, and enable.
Privileged execution mode	Also called <i>enable</i> mode, in this mode you can run additional basic commands such as debug, write, and show.
Configure mode	Also called <i>configure terminal</i> mode, in this mode you can run configuration commands and go into other modes such as interface, router, route map, key chain, and address family. Configure mode is single user. Only one user at a time can be in configure mode.
Interface mode	In this mode you can configure protocol-specific settings for a particular interface. Any setting you configure in this mode overrides a setting configured in router mode.
Router mode	This mode is used to configure router-specific settings for a protocol such as BGP or OSPF.

Command Mode Tree

The diagram below shows the common command mode hierarchy.

Figure 1. Common command modes



To change modes:

1. Enter privileged executive mode by entering **enable** in Executive mode.
2. Enter configure mode by entering **configure terminal** in Privileged Executive mode.

The example below shows moving from executive mode to privileged executive mode to configure mode and finally to router mode:

```

> enable mypassword
# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
(config)# router ospf
(config-router)#
  
```



Note: Each protocol can have modes in addition to the common command modes. See the command reference for the respective protocol for details.

Transaction-based Command-line Interface

The OcNOS command line interface is transaction based:

- Any changes done in configure mode are stored in a separate *candidate* configuration that you can view with the `show transaction current` command.
- When a configuration is complete, apply the candidate configuration to the running configuration with the `commit` command.

- If a `commit` fails, no configuration is applied as the entire transaction is considered failed. You can continue to change the candidate configuration and then retry the `commit`.
- Discard the candidate configuration with the `abort transaction` command.
- Check the last aborted transaction with the `show transaction last-aborted` command.
- Multiple configurations cannot be removed with a single `.` You must remove each configuration followed by a `commit`.



Note: All commands MUST be executed only in the default CML shell (`cm1sh`). If you log in as root and start `imish`, then the system configurations will go out of sync. The `imish` shell is not supported and should not be started manually.

OVERVIEW

This section demonstrates how to use Ansible to manage OcNOS devices with a platform-agnostic framework based on ansible networking modules. It covers:

- Managing OcNOS devices using Ansible playbooks.
- Using Jinja2 templates for protocol configurations.
- Highlighting current limitations.

Installing the OcNOS Collection from Ansible Galaxy

Follow these steps to install the OcNOS Ansible module:

1. **Verify Ansible Version:** Ensure that the Ansible version is 2.9 or later. Here is the example with Ansible version 2.9.6:

```
#ansible --version
ansible 2.9.6
config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
configured module search path =
[u'/home/ <yourhome> /.ansible/plugins/modules',
u'/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/ansible
executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
python version = 2.7.5 (default, Aug 7 2019, 00:51:29) [GCC 4.8.5 20150623
(Red Hat 4.8.5-39)]
```

Here is the example with Ansible version 2.15.2:

```
ansible [core 2.15.2]
config file = None
configured module search path = ['/root/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/
ansible/plugins/modules']
ansible python module location = /root/ansible-8.1.0/lib/python3.9/sitepackages/
ansible
ansible collection location = /root/.ansible/collections:/usr/share/ansible/
collections
executable location = /root/ansible-8.1.0/bin/ansible
python version = 3.9.17 (main, Jun 9 2023, 02:31:12) [GCC 10.3.1 20211027] (/
root/ansible-8.1.0/bin/python)
jinja version = 3.1.2
libyaml = False
```

2. **Install SSH plugin dependencies such as Paramiko or Ansible-Pylibssh.**

```
$ pip install paramiko
If your ansible.netcommon module version is 1.1.0 or later, libssh for ssh channel
can be used.
$ pip install ansible-pylibssh
```

3. **Install the OcNOS collection from Galaxy**

```
$ ansible-galaxy collection install ipinfusion.ocnos
```

4. **Install from local package:** When the standalone package is delivered, use the following command to install it on your system:

```
$ ansible-galaxy collection install ipinfusion-ocnos-x.x.x.tar.gz
```

Set-up Ansible Files

Group Variables File

```
$ cat group_vars/ocnos.yml
ansible_connection: network_cli
ansible_network_os: ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos
ansible_become: yes
ansible_become_method: enable
ansible_ssh_user: ocnos
ansible_ssh_pass: ocnos
```

Inventory File



Note: The following inventory file is an example. Change the address and name for your site.

```
$ cat inventory/inventory.ini
[ocnosvm]
OcNOS-VM1 ansible_host=192.168.122.180 interface1=eth2
[ocnossw]
OcNOS-SW1 ansible_host=10.5.178.3 interface1=xel/2
[ocnos:children]
ocnosvm
ocnossw
```

Supported Modules

The `ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_XXX` is a prefix of OcNOS Ansible methods. Currently, the following methods are supported:

- `ocnos_facts` (`ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_facts`)
- `ocnos_command` (`ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_command`)
- `ocnos_config` (`ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_config`)
- `ocnos_ping` (`ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_ping`)
- `ocnos_bgp_facts` (`ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_bgp_facts`)
- `ocnos_isis_facts` (`ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_isis_facts`)

For platform-agnostic modules like `gather_facts`, `cli_command`, `cli_config`, and `net_ping`, you do not need to change the module name since the platform is specified by `ansible_network_os`.

ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_facts

The `ocnos_facts` module collects operational data from OcNOS devices. The data is stored in variables prefixed with `ansible_net_XXX`. These facts can be used to validate configurations or conditionally perform tasks.

Sample Playbook

```
---
- hosts: ocnos
  tasks:
  - name: Test OcNOS Facts
    ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_facts:
      gather_subset: all
      register: result
  - name: Show Facts
    debug:
      msg: The version is {{ ansible_net_version }}. HW model is {{ ansible_net_model
      }}, its serial is {{ ansible_net_serialnum }}
```

Sample Output

```
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory/inventory.ini fact-playbook.yml -l OcNOS-SW1
PLAY [ocnos] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1]
TASK [Test OcNOS Facts] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1]
TASK [Show Facts] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
  "msg": "The version is DELL_S6000-ON-OcNOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0. HW model is
  DELL S6000-ON, its serial is CN07VJDK282985730184"
}
PLAY RECAP *****
OcNOS-SW1 : ok=3 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0
```

Return Values

Table 8. Return Value

Key	Returned	Description
<code>ansible_net_all_ipv4_addresses</code> list	when interfaces are configured	All IPv4 addresses configured on the device
<code>ansible_net_all_ipv6_addresses</code> list	All IPv6 addresses configured on the device	All IPv6 addresses configured on the device
<code>ansible_net_config</code> string	when config is configured	The current active config from the device
<code>ansible_net_gather_subset</code> list	always	The list of fact subsets collected from the device
<code>ansible_net_hostname</code> string	always	The configured hostname of the device
<code>ansible_net_image</code> string	always	The image file the device is running
<code>ansible_net_interfaces</code> dict	when interfaces are configured	A hash of all interfaces running on the system
<code>ansible_net_memfree_mb</code> int	when hardware is configured	The available free memory on the remote device in Mb
<code>ansible_net_mementotal_mb</code> int	when hardware is configured	The total memory on the remote device in Mb
<code>ansible_net_model</code> string	always	The model name returned from the device
<code>ansible_net_neighbors</code> dict	when interfaces is configured	The list of LLDP neighbors from the remote device
<code>ansible_net_serialnum</code> string	always	The serial number of the remote device
<code>ansible_net_version</code> string	always	The operating system version running on the remote device

The parameters are not supported:

```
ansible_net_filesystem
ansible_net_api
```

The example below shows the parameters in the table and the playbook to get them.

Playbook: fact-all-playbook.yml

```
- hosts: ocnos
  tasks:
  - name: Test OcnOS Facts
    ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_facts:
      gather_subset: all
      register: result
  - debug: var=ansible_net_all_ipv4_addresses
  - debug: var=ansible_net_all_ipv6_addresses
  - debug: var=ansible_net_gather_subset
  - debug: var=ansible_net_hostname
```

```

- debug: var=ansible_net_image
- debug: var=ansible_net_interfaces
- debug: var=ansible_net_memfree_mb
- debug: var=ansible_net_memtotal_mb
- debug: var=ansible_net_model
- debug: var=ansible_net_neighbors
- debug: var=ansible_net_serialnum
- debug: var=ansible_net_version

```

Operation

```

$ ansible-playbook -i inventory/inventory.ini fact-all-playbook.yml -l OcnOS-SW1
PLAY [ocnos] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1]
TASK [Test OcnOS Facts]*****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1]
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1] => {
  "ansible_net_all_ipv4_addresses": [
    "127.0.0.1",
    "127.0.0.1",
    "10.5.178.3"
  ]
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1] => {
  "ansible_net_all_ipv6_addresses": [
    "fe80::eef4:bbff:fe3e:c0ec",
    "fe80::eef4:bbff:fe3e:c0ec",
    "::1",
    "::1",
    "fe80::eef4:bbff:fefe:2beb"
  ]
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}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1] => {
  "ansible_net_gather_subset": [
    "hardware",
    "default",
    "interfaces",
    "config"
  ]
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1] => {
  "ansible_net_hostname": "OcnOS-SW1-1"
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1] => {
  "ansible_net_image": "DELL_S6000_ON-OcnOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0-installer"
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcnOS-SW1] => {
  "ansible_net_interfaces": {
    "eth0": {
      "bandwidth": "1g(auto)",
      "description": null,
      "duplex": "full",
      "ipv4": {
        "address": "10.5.178.3",
        "masklen": "22"
      },
      "ipv6": {
        "address": "fe80::eef4:bbff:fefe:2beb",

```

```
"masklen": "64"
},
"lineprotocol": "up",
"macaddress": "ecf4.bbfe.2beb",
"mediatype": "METH",
"mtu": "1500"
},
"lo": {
"bandwidth": null,
"description": null,
"duplex": null,
"ipv4": {
"address": "127.0.0.1",
"masklen": "8"
},
"ipv6": {
"address": "::1",
"masklen": "128"
},
"lineprotocol": "up",
"macaddress": null,
"mediatype": "LB",
"mtu": null
},
"lo.management": {
"bandwidth": null,
"description": null,
"duplex": null,
"ipv4": {
"address": "127.0.0.1",
"masklen": "8"
},
"ipv6": {
"address": "::1",
"masklen": "128"
},
"lineprotocol": "up",
"macaddress": null,
"mediatype": "LB",
"mtu": null
},
"vlan1.1": {
"bandwidth": null,
"description": null,
"duplex": null,
"ipv4": null,
"ipv6": null,
"lineprotocol": "down",
"macaddress": "ecf4.bb3e.c0ec",
"mediatype": "SVI",
"mtu": null
},
"vlan1.10": {
"bandwidth": null,
"description": null,
"duplex": null,
"ipv4": null,
"ipv6": null,
"lineprotocol": "down",
"macaddress": "ecf4.bb3e.c0ec",
"mediatype": "SVI",
"mtu": null
},
"xe1/2": {
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```

```

"bandwidth": null,
"description": "test interface set by ansible 9th",
"duplex": null,
"ipv4": null,
"ipv6": null,
"lineprotocol": "down",
"macaddress": "ecf4.bb3e.c0ec",
"mediatype": "ETH",
"mtu": null
},
---- Snipped ----
"xe9/2": {
"bandwidth": null,
"description": null,
"duplex": null,
"ipv4": null,
"ipv6": null,
"lineprotocol": "down",
"macaddress": "ecf4.bb3e.c0ec",
"mediatype": "ETH",
"mtu": null
}
}
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
"ansible_net_memfree_mb": 7554
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
"ansible_net_memtotal_mb": 7988
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
"ansible_net_model": "DELL S6000-ON"
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
"ansible_net_neighbors": {}
}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
"ansible_net_serialnum": "CN07VJDK282985730184"
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}
TASK [debug]*****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
"ansible_net_version": "1.3.8.44a"
}
PLAY RECAP *****
OcNOS-SW1 : ok=14 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0

```

cli_command

cli_command is platform agnostic and it can also use OcNOS.

https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/cli_command_module.html

Parameters

Standard cli_command parameters are supported:

Table 9. Supported parameters

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
<code>answer list</code>		The answer to reply with if prompt is matched. The value can be a single answer or a list of answer for multiple prompts. In case the command execution results in multiple prompts the sequence of the prompt and expected answer should be in same order.
<code>check_all</code> boolean	Choices: • no (default) • yes	By default if any one of the prompts mentioned in prompt option is matched it won't check for other prompts. This boolean flag, that when set to True will check for all the prompts mentioned in prompt option in the given order. If the option is set to True all the prompts should be received from remote host if not it will result in timeout.
<code>command - /</code> required		The command to send to the remote network device. The resulting output from the command is returned, unless send only is set.
<code>newlin</code> boolean	Choices: • no • yes (default)	The boolean value, that when set to false will send answer to the device without a trailing newline.
<code>prompt list</code>		A single regex pattern or a sequence of patterns to evaluate the expected prompt from command.
<code>sendonl</code> boolean	Choices: • no (default) • yes	The boolean value, that when set to true will send command to the device but not wait for a result.

Return Values

As well as the standard `cli_command`, **common return values** are supported. JSON is not supported.

Table 10. Return values

Key	Returned	Description
<code>stdout string</code>	when <code>sendonly</code> is false	The response from the command. Sample: Software version: DELL_ S6000-ON-OcNOS- 1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0 [...]

Samples

The following is an example of `show version`.

Playbook

```
---
- hosts: ocnos
  tasks:
```

```

- name: Test OcNOS command
cli_command:
command: show version
register: result
- name: debug
debug:
msg: "{{ result.stdout_lines }}"

```

Output

```

$ ansible-playbook -i inventory/inventory.ini clicommand-playbook.yml -l OcNOS-SW1
PLAY [ocnos] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1]
TASK [Test OcNOS command] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1]
TASK [debug] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1] => {
  "msg": [
    "Software version: DELL_S6000-ON-OcNOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0 09/28/2019
    21:41:50",
    " Copyright (C) 2019 IP Infusion. All rights reserved",
    "",
    " Software Product: OcNOS, Version: 1.3.8.44a",
    " Hardware Model: DELL S6000-ON",
    " Software Feature Code: DC-IPBASE",
    " System Configuration Code: S0",
    " Package Configuration Code: P0",
    " Software Baseline Version: 1.3.8.44a",
    "",
    "Installation Information:",
    " Image Filename: DELL_S6000_ON-OcNOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0-installer",
    " Install method: tftp",
    " ONIE SysInfo: x86_64-dell_s6000_s1220-r0"
  ]
}
PLAY RECAP *****
OcNOS-SW1 : ok=3 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0

```

This example shows reload used with multiple prompts

```

---
- hosts: ocnos
tasks:
- name: multiple prompt, multiple answer (mandatory check for all prompts)
cli_command:
command: reload
check_all: True
prompt:
- "Would you like to save them now?"
- "Are you sure you would like to reset the system?"
answer:
- 'y'
- 'y'

```

ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_command

`cli_command` can execute only one command per task since it doesn't support multiple commands parameters. Unlike `cli_command`, `ocnos_command` supports multiple commands.

Parameters

Table 11. Parameters

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
<code>commands - / required</code>		List of commands to send to the remote device over the configured provider. The resulting output from the command is returned. If the <code>wait_for</code> argument is provided, the module is not returned until the condition is satisfied or the number of retries as expired.
<code>interval -</code>	Default: 1	Configures the interval in seconds to wait between retries of the command. If the command does not pass the specified conditions, the interval indicates how long to wait before trying the command again.
<code>match -</code>	Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any • all (default) 	The <code>match</code> argument is used in conjunction with the <code>wait_for</code> argument to specify the match policy. Valid values are <code>all</code> or <code>any</code> . If the value is set to <code>all</code> then all conditionals in the <code>wait_for</code> must be satisfied. If the value is set to <code>any</code> then only one of the values must be satisfied.
<code>provider dictionary</code>		A dict object containing connection details.
<code>auth_pass string</code>		Specifies the password to use if required to enter privileged mode on the remote device. If <code>authorize</code> is <code>false</code> , then this argument does nothing. If the value is not specified in the task, the value of environment variable <code>ANSIBLE_NET_AUTH_PASS</code> will be used

Table 11. Parameters (continued)

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
		instead.
<code>authorize boolean</code>	Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no (default) • yes 	Instructs the module to enter privileged mode on the remote device before sending any commands. If not specified, the device will attempt to execute all commands in non-privileged mode. If the value is not specified in the task, the value of environment variable <code>ANSIBLE_NET_AUTHORIZE</code> will be used instead.
<code>host string / required</code>		Specifies the DNS host name or address for connecting to the remote device over the specified transport. The value of <code>host</code> is used as the destination address for the transport.
<code>password string</code>		Specifies the password to use to authenticate the connection to the remote device. This value is used to authenticate the SSH session. If the value is not specified in the task, the value of environment variable <code>ANSIBLE_NET_PASSWORD</code> will be used instead.
<code>port integer</code>	Default: 22	Specifies the port to use when building the connection to the remote device.
<code>ssh_keyfile path</code>		Specifies the SSH key to use to authenticate the connection to the remote device. This value is the path to the key used to authenticate the SSH

Table 11. Parameters (continued)

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
		session. If the value is not specified in the task, the value of environment variable <code>ANSIBLE_NET_SSH_KEYFILE</code> will be used instead
<code>timeout integer</code>	Default: 10	Specifies the timeout in seconds for communicating with the network device for either connecting or sending commands. If the timeout is exceeded before the operation is completed, the module will error.
<code>username string</code>		Configures the username to use to authenticate the connection to the remote device. This value is used to authenticate the SSH session. If the value is not specified in the task, the value of environment variable <code>ANSIBLE_NET_USERNAME</code> will be used instead.
<code>retries -</code>	Default: 10	Specifies the number of retries a command should be tried before it is considered failed. The command is run on the target device every retry and evaluated against the <code>wait_for</code> conditions.
<code>wait_for -</code>		List of conditions to evaluate against the output of the command. The task will wait for each condition to be true before moving forward. If the conditional is not true within the configured number of retries, the task fails.

Return Values

Table 12. Return values

Key	Returned	Description
<code>stdout_list</code>	always	the set of responses from the commands.
<code>stdout_lines_list</code>	always	The value of stdout split into a list

Samples

The example below shows that three show commands can be specified in a task.

Playbook

```

---
- hosts: ocnos
  tasks:
  - name: Test OcNOS command
    ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_command:
      commands:
      - show version
      - show hardware-information memory
      - show interface br
    register: result
    - name: Show Result
      debug:
        msg: "{{ result.stdout_lines }}"

```

cli_config

Parameters

Only the parameters below in `standard Ansible cli_config` are supported.

Table 13. Parameters

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
<code>backup</code> boolean	Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no (default) • yes 	This argument will cause the module to create a full backup of the current running config from the remote device before any changes are made. If the <code>backup_options</code> value is not given, the backup file is written to the backup folder in the playbook root directory or role root directory, if playbook is part

Table 13. Parameters (continued)

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
		of an ansible role. If the directory does not exist, it is created.
<code>backup_options dictionary</code>		This is a dict object containing configurable options related to backup file path. The value of this option is read only when backup is set to yes, if backup is set to no this option will be silently ignored.
<code>dir_path path</code>		This option provides the path ending with directory name in which the backup configuration file will be stored. If the directory does not exist it will be first created and the filename is either the value of filename or default filename as described in filename options description. If the path value is not given in that case a backup directory will be created in the current working directory and backup configuration will be copied in filename within backup directory.
<code>filename -</code>		The filename to be used to store the backup configuration. If the the filename is not given it will be generated based on the hostname, current time and date in format defined by <code><hostname>_config.<current-date>@<currenttime></code>
<code>config string</code>		The config to be pushed to the network device. This argument is mutually

Table 13. Parameters (continued)

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
		exclusive with rollback and either one of the option should be given as input. The config should have indentation that the device uses.

Return Values

Table 14. Return values

Key	Returned	Description
backup_path string	when backup is yes	The full path to the backup file Sample: /playbooks/ansible/backup/hostname_config.2016-07-16@22:28:34
commands list	always	The set of commands that will be pushed to the remote device Sample: ['hostname foobar_by_cliconfig']

Samples

Playbook

```

---
- hosts: ocnos
  tasks:
  - name: multiline config
    cli_config:
    config: |
    hostname foo
    bridge 1 protocol mstp
    vlan 2-10 bridge 1
    
```

Output

```

$ ansible-playbook -i inventory/inventory.ini cliconfig-playbook.yaml -l OcNOS-SW1
PLAY [ocnos] *****
TASK [Gathering Facts]*****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1]
TASK [multiline config]*****
changed: [OcNOS-SW1]
PLAY RECAP *****
OcNOS-SW1 : ok=2 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0
    
```

Validation



Note: The bold lines in show run indicate the configuration that was changed by this playbook.

```

$ ssh -l ocnos 10.5.178.3
ocnos@10.5.178.3's password:
Last login: Fri Dec 13 16:59:17 2019 from 10.5.176.106
OcnOS version DELL_S6000-ON-OcnOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0 09/28/2019 21:41:50
foo>en
foo#show spanning-tree mst detail
% 1: Bridge up - Spanning Tree Enabled
% 1: CIST Root Path Cost 0 - CIST Root Port 0 - CIST Bridge Priority 32768
% 1: Forward Delay 15 - Hello Time 2 - Max Age 20 - Transmit Hold Count 6 - Max-hops 20
% 1: CIST Root Id 8000000000000000
% 1: CIST Reg Root Id 8000000000000000
% 1: CIST Bridge Id 8000000000000000
% 1: 0 topology change(s) - last topology change Thu Jan 1 00:00:00 1970
% 1: portfast bpdu-filter disabled
% 1: portfast bpdu-guard disabled
foo#show run
!
! Software version: DELL_S6000-ON-OcnOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0 09/28/2019 21:41:50
!
!Last configuration change at 16:59:18 UTC Fri Dec 13 2019 by ocnos
!
no service password-encryption
!
logging monitor 7
!
ip vrf management
!
forwarding profile l2-profile-three
!
hostname foo
ip domain-lookup vrf management
no ip domain-lookup
bridge 1 protocol mstp
data-center-bridging enable bridge 1
feature telnet vrf management
feature ssh vrf management
snmp-server enable snmp vrf management
snmp-server view all .1 included vrf management
snmp-server community public group network-operator vrf management
feature ntp vrf management
ntp enable vrf management
username ocnos role network-admin password encrypted $1$we7czZA/$kGreh592N7ohrMdsGQUj5.
feature rsyslog vrf management
!
vlan database
vlan 2-10 bridge 1 state enable
!
spanning-tree mst configuration
!
interface eth0
ip vrf forwarding management
ip address dhcp
!

```

ipinfusion-ocnos-ocnos-config

This is a module equivalent in functionality with the platform-agnostic cli_config module.

Parameters

Table 15. Supported parameters

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
<code>after -</code>		The ordered set of commands to append to the end of the command stack if a change needs to be made. Just like with <code>before</code> this allows the playbook designer to append a set of commands to be executed after the command set.
<code>backup -</code>	Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no (default) • yes 	This argument will cause the module to create a full backup of the current running-config from the remote device before any changes are made. If the <code>backup_options</code> value is not given, the backup file is written to the backup folder in the playbook root directory or role root directory, if <code>playbook</code> is part of an ansible role. If the directory does not exist, it is created.
<code>backup_options</code> dictionary		This is a dict object containing configurable options related to backup file path. The value of this option is read only when <code>backup</code> is set to <code>yes</code> , if <code>backup</code> is set to <code>no</code> this option will be silently ignored.
<code>dir_path path</code>		This option provides the path ending with directory name in which the backup configuration file will be stored. If the directory does not exist it will be first created and the filename is either the value of <code>filename</code> or default filename as described in <code>filename_options</code> description. If the <code>path</code> value is not given in that case a backup directory will be created in the current working directory and backup configuration will be copied in <code>filename</code> within backup directory.
<code>filename -</code>		The filename to be used to store the backup configuration. If the the filename is not given it will be generated based on the hostname, current time and date in format defined by <code><hostname>_config.<current-date>@<current-time></code>
<code>before -</code>		The ordered set of commands to push on to the command stack if a change needs to be made. This allows the playbook designer the opportunity to perform configuration commands prior to pushing any changes without affecting how the set of commands are matched against the system.
<code>diff_ignore_lines -</code>		Use this argument to specify one or more lines that should be ignored during the diff. This is used for lines in the configuration that are automatically updated by the system. This argument takes a list of regular expressions or exact line matches (plain strings).

Table 15. Supported parameters (continued)

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
		Example For regular expressions: <code>diff_ignore_lines: "^tacacsserver\\s+login\\s+host\\s+\\S+\\s+vrf\\s+\\S+\\s+seq-\\s+num\\s+\\d+\\s+key\\s+\\d+\\s+\\S+"</code> For plain strings: <code>diff_ignore_lines: "tacacs-server"</code> For a sample configuration, refer to the Example: <code>diff_ignore_lines</code> section.
<code>lines -</code>		The ordered set of commands that should be configured in the section. The commands must be the exact same commands as found in the device running-config. Be sure to note the configuration command syntax as some commands are automatically modified by the device config parser. aliases: <code>commands</code>
<code>match -</code>	Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • line (default) • strict • exact • none 	Instructs the module on the way to perform the matching of the set of commands against the current device config. If <code>match</code> is set to <code>line</code> , commands are matched line by line. If <code>match</code> is set to <code>strict</code> , command lines are matched with respect to position. If <code>match</code> is set to <code>exact</code> , command lines must be an equal match. Finally, if <code>match</code> is set to <code>none</code> , the module will not attempt to compare the source configuration with the running configuration on the remote device.
<code>parents -</code>		The ordered set of parents that uniquely identify the section or hierarchy the commands should be checked against. If the <code>parents</code> argument is omitted, the commands are checked against the set of top level or global commands.
<code>replace -</code>	Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • line (default) • block • config 	Instructs the module on the way to perform the configuration on the device. If the <code>replace</code> argument is set to <code>line</code> then the modified lines are pushed to the device in configuration mode. If the <code>replace</code> argument is set to <code>block</code> then the entire command block is pushed to the device in configuration mode if any line is not correct.
<code>running_config string</code>		The module, by default, will connect to the remote device and retrieve the current running-config to use as a base for comparing against the contents of source. There are times when it is not desirable to have the task get the current running-config for every task in a playbook. The <code>running_config</code> argument allows the implementer to pass in the configuration to

Table 15. Supported parameters (continued)

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
		use as the base config for this module. aliases: config
save_when -	Choices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • always • never (default) • modified • changed 	When changes are made to the device running-configuration, the changes are not copied to non-volatile storage by default. Using this argument will change that before. If the argument is set to always, then the running-config will always be copied to the startup-config and the modified flag will always be set to True. If the argument is set to modified, then the running-config will only be copied to the startupconfig if it has changed since the last save to startup-config. If the argument is set to never, the running-config will never be copied to the startup-config. If the argument is set to changed, then the runningconfig will only be copied to the startup-config if the task has made a change.
src -		The src argument provides a path to the configuration file to load into the remote system. The path can either be a full system path to the configuration file if the value starts with / or relative to the root of the implemented role or playbook. This argument is mutually exclusive with the lines and parents arguments. It can be a Jinja2 template as well. The src file must have same indentation as a live switch config.

Return Values**Table 16. Return values**

Key	Returned	Description
backup_path string	when backup is yes	The full path to the backup file Sample: /home/somewhere/ansible/backup/OcNOS-SW1_config.2020-03-17@05:33:06
commands list	always	The set of commands that will be pushed to the remote device. Sample: ['hostname OcNOS-SW1-20']
date string	When backup is yes	The date extracted from the backup file name Sample: 2020-03-17
filename string	When backup is yes and filename is not specified in backup options	The name of the backup file Sample: OcNOS-SW1_config.2020-03-17@05:33:06
shortname string	When backup is yes and filename is not specified in	The full path to the backup file excluding the timestamp Sample:

Table 16. Return values (continued)

Key	Returned	Description
	backup options	/home/somewhere/ansible/backup/OcNOS-SW1_config
time string	when backup is yes	The time extracted from the backup file name Sample: 05:33:06

Samples

Playbook

```

---
- hosts: ocnos
gather_facts: false
tasks:
- name: Test OcNOS configs
  ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_config:
  lines: "hostname {{ inventory_hostname }}-1 "
- name: configure interface settings
  ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_config:
  lines:
  - description test interface set by ansible
  - ip address 172.16.101.5/24
  parents: interface {{ interface1 }}
- name: configurable backup path
  ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_config:
  backup: yes
  backup_options:
  filename: backup-{{ inventory_hostname }}.cfg
  dir_path: /home/momose/ansible/backup

```

Output

```

$ ansible-playbook -i inventory/inventory.ini config-playbook.yaml -l OcNOS-SW1
PLAY [ocnos] *****
TASK [Test OcNOS configs] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1]
TASK [configure interface settings] *****
changed: [OcNOS-SW1]
TASK [configurable backup path] *****
ok: [OcNOS-SW1]
PLAY RECAP *****
OcNOS-SW1 : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0

```

Validation

```

$ ssh -l ocnos 10.5.178.3
ocnos@10.5.178.3's password:
Last login: Fri Dec 6 15:04:18 2019 from 10.5.176.106
OcNOS version DELL_S6000-ON-OcNOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0 09/28/2019 21:41:50
OcNOS-SW1-1>show run
!
! Software version: DELL_S6000-ON-OcNOS-1.3.8.44a-DC_IPBASE-S0-P0 09/28/2019 21:41:50
!
!Last configuration change at 15:04:22 UTC Fri Dec 06 2019 by ocnos
!
no service password-encryption
!
logging monitor 7

```

```

!
ip vrf management
!
forwarding profile l2-profile-three
!
hostname OcNOS-SW1-1
ip domain-lookup vrf management
no ip domain-lookup
feature telnet vrf management
feature ssh vrf management
snmp-server enable snmp vrf management
snmp-server view all .1 included vrf management
snmp-server community public group network-operator vrf management
feature ntp vrf management
ntp enable vrf management
username ocnos role network-admin password encrypted $1$we7czZA/$kGreh592N7ohrMdsGQUj5.
feature rsyslog vrf management
!
interface eth0
ip vrf forwarding management
ip address dhcp
!
interface lo
ip address 127.0.0.1/8
ipv6 address ::1/128
!
interface lo.management
ip vrf forwarding management
ip address 127.0.0.1/8
ipv6 address ::1/128
!
interface xel/1
!
interface xel/2
description test interface set by ansible
ip address 172.16.100.5/24
!
interface xel/3
!
interface xel/4
!
interface xe2
!
interface xe3/1
port breakout enable
!
interface xe3/2
switchport
!
interface xe3/3
!
interface xe3/4
!
interface xe4
!
interface xe5/1
!
interface xe5/2
!
interface xe5/3
!
interface xe5/4
OcNOS-SW1-1>show int xel/2
Interface xel/2
Scope: both
Flexport: Non Control Port (InActive)
Hardware is ETH Current HW addr: ecf4.bb3e.c0ec
Physical:ecf4.bb3e.c0ee Logical:(not set)

```

```

Description: test interface set by ansible
Port Mode is Router
Interface index: 10002
Metric 1 mtu 1500
<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST>
VRF Binding: Not bound
DHCP client is disabled.
Last Flapped: Never
Statistics last cleared: Never
5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
RX
unicast packets 0 multicast packets 0 broadcast packets 0
input packets 0 bytes 0
jumbo packets 0
undersize 0 oversize 0 CRC 0 fragments 0 jabbers 0
input error 0
input with dribble 0 input discard 0
Rx pause 0
TX
unicast packets 0 multicast packets 0 broadcast packets 0
output packets 0 bytes 0
jumbo packets 0
output errors 0 collision 0 deferred 0 late collision 0
output discard 0
Tx pause 0
OcnOS-SW1-1>exit

```

Verify the backup file was created:

```

$ ls -lsa backup/
total 8
0 drwxrwxrwx 2 momose momose 33 Dec 17 07:33 .
4 drwxrwxr-x 7 momose momose 4096 Dec 17 07:32 ..
4 -rw-rw-r-- 1 momose momose 3144 Dec 17 07:33 backup-OcnOS-SW1.cfg

```

Example: diff_ignore_lines

To avoid false scenarios, use the `diff_ignore_lines` tag in playbooks. In the below example, the `diff_ignore_lines: '^tacacs-server\s+login\s+host.*'` tag in the playbook ignores lines starting with the specified string or those matching the pattern under `diff_ignore_lines`. This prevents unnecessary alerts when no changes have occurred.

Playbook

```

---
- hosts: R1
gather_facts: no
become: yes # Enable privilege escalation
become_method: sudo # Use sudo for privilege escalation (default)
tasks:
- name: Configure tacacs+
cli_config:
#lines:
config: |
feature tacacs+ vrf management
tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7 vrf management seq-num 1 key 0 blabla
tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management seq-num 2 key 0 blabla
aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management
server 10.2.1.7
server 10.2.1.8
aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local
commit
diff_ignore_lines: '^tacacs-server\s+login\s+host.*'
- name: show running config tacacs+ and aaa

```

```
cli_command:
command: show running-config tacacs+
command: show run aaa
register: result
- name: debug
debug:
msg: "{{ result.stdout_lines }}"
```

Output

The following output shows the results of running the `config.yml` playbook, detailing the configuration changes applied to the device and the verification commands executed.

```
#ansible-playbook config.yml -i inventory.ini -vvvv
...
PLAYBOOK: config.yml
*****
Positional arguments: config.yml
verbosity: 4
connection: smart
timeout: 10
become_method: sudo
tags: ('all',)
inventory: ('/home/ocnos/inventory.ini',)
forks: 5
1 plays in config.yml
PLAY [R1]
*****
.
.
.
TASK [Configure tacacs+]
*****
task path: /home/ocnos/config.yml:9
.
.
.
changed: [R1-VM] => {
"changed": true,
"commands": [
"feature tacacs+ vrf management",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7 vrf management seq-num 1 key 0 blabla",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management seq-num 2 key 0 blabla",
"aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management",
"server 10.2.1.7",
"server 10.2.1.8",
"aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local",
"commit"
],
"invocation": {
"module_args": {
"backup": false,
"backup_options": null,
"commit": null,
"commit_comment": null,
"config": "feature tacacs+ vrf management\ttacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7
vrf management seq-num 1 key 0 blabla\ttacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management
seq-num 2 key 0 blabla\naaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management\nserver
10.2.1.7\nserver 10.2.1.8\naaa authentication login default vrf management group
tacacs+ local\ncommit\n",
"defaults": false,
"diff_ignore_lines": [
"^tacacs-server\\s+login\\s+host.*"
],
"diff_match": null,
"diff_replace": null,
"multiline_delimiter": null,
```

```

"replace": null,
"rollback": null
}
}
}
redirecting (type: action) ansible.builtin.cli_command to ansible.netcommon.cli_command
TASK [show running config tacacs+ and aaa]
*****
task path: /home/ocnos/config.yml:23
.
.
.
ok: [R1-VM] => {
  "changed": false,
  "invocation": {
    "module_args": {
      "answer": null,
      "check_all": false,
      "command": "show run aaa",
      "newline": true,
      "prompt": null,
      "sendonly": false
    }
  },
  "stdout": "aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management\n server 10.2.1.7\n
server 10.2.1.8\n\naaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+
local",
  "stdout_lines": [
    "aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management",
    " server 10.2.1.7",
    " server 10.2.1.8",
    "",
    "aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local"
  ]
}
TASK [debug]
*****
task path: /home/ocnos/config.yml:29
.
.
.
ok: [R1-VM] => {
  "msg": [
    "aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management",
    " server 10.2.1.7",
    " server 10.2.1.8",
    "",
    "aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local"
  ]
}
PLAY RECAP
*****
R1-VM : ok=3 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0

```

Validation

The validation section confirms that the system has applied the expected configurations correctly by displaying the current running configuration for AAA and TACACS+.

```

OcNOS#show running-config aaa
aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management
server 10.2.1.7
server 10.2.1.8
aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local
OcNOS#show running-config tacacs+
feature tacacs+ vrf management

```

```
tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7 vrf management seq-num 1 key 7 0xb7ff9eebbcc87
576
tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management seq-num 2 key 7 0xb7ff9eebbcc87
576
```

ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_ping or net_ping

These modules are similar. net_ping uses ocnos_ping when ansible_network_os is set to ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos.

Parameters

Table 17. Supported Parameters

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
count -	Default: 5	Number of packets to send.
dest / required		The IP Address or hostname (resolvable by switch) of the remote node.
state -	Choices: absent present (default)	Determines if the expected result is success or fail.
vrf -	Default: "management"	The VRF to use for forwarding.

Return Values

Table 18. Return Values

Key	Returned	Description
commands list	always	Show the command sent. Sample: ['ping\nip\n\n192.168.122.1\n3\n64\n1\n100\n2\n0\n\n\n']
packet_loss string	always	Percentage of packets lost. Sample: 0%
packets_rx integer	always	Packets successfully received. Sample: 3
packets_tx integer	always	Packets successfully transmitted. Sample: 3
rtt dictionary	always	Show RTT stats. Sample: {"avg": 0.115, "max": 0.135, "min": 0.079}

Sample

Playbook

```
---
- hosts: ocnos
  tasks:
  - name: Test OcnOS Ping
    ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_ping:
      dest: 192.168.122.1
      interface: eth0
      count: 3
      vrf: " "
      register: result
```

Output

```
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory/inventory.ini ocnos_ping.yml -l OcnOS-VM1
PLAY
[ocnos]*****
TASK [Test OcnOS Ping]*****
ok: [OcnOS-VM1]
TASK [Show Result]*****
ok: [OcnOS-VM1] => {
  "msg": {
    "ansible_facts": {
      "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "commands": "ping\nip\n \n192.168.122.1\n3\n64\n1\n100\n2\n0\n\n\n\n",
    "failed": false,
    "packet_loss": "0%",
    "packets_rx": 3,
    "packets_tx": 3,
    "rtt": {
      "avg": 0.119,
      "max": 0.122,
      "min": 0.115
    }
  }
}
PLAY RECAP *****
OcnOS-VM1 : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0
```

ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_bgp_facts

This module provides BGP related information. Currently, this supports only bgp neighbors.

Sample Playbook

```
fact-bgp.yml
---
hosts: ocnos
gather_facts: no
tasks:
- name: Test OcnOS Facts
  ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_bgp_facts:
    gather_subset: neighbor
    register: result
  - name: Show Facts
    debug:
      msg: "{{ ansible_facts }}"
```

Sample Output

```
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory/inventory.ini fact-bgp.yml -l OcNOS-VM1
```

```
PLAY [ocnos]*****
TASK [Test OcNOS Facts]*****
ok: [OcNOS-VM1] => {
  "msg": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python",
    "ansible_net_bgp_neighbor": {
      "10.10.10.10": {
        "Received": {
          "InQueue": 0,
          "messages": 0,
          "notifications": 0
        },
        "Sent": {
          "InQueue": 0,
          "messages": 799,
          "notifications": 0
        },
        "addressFamily": {
          "IPv4 Unicast": {
            "BGPTableVer": 1,
            "acceptedPrefixes": 0,
            "announcedPrefixes": 0,
            "index": 1,
            "mask": "0x2",
            "neighborVer": 0,
            "offset": 0
          },
          "VPNv4 Unicast": {
            "BGPTableVer": 1,
            "acceptedPrefixes": 0,
            "announcedPrefixes": 0,
            "index": 1,
            "mask": "0x2",
            "neighborVer": 0,
            "offset": 0
          }
        },
        "connections": {
          "dropped": 0,
          "established": 0
        },
        "holdTime": 90,
        "keepAlive": 30,
        "lastRead": "Never",
        "localAS": "100",
        "minTimeBetweenAdv": 5,
        "remoteAS": "100",
        "routeRefreshRequest": {
          "received": 0,
          "sent": 0
        },
        "state": "Active"
      },
      "2001:500:602::101": {
        "Received": {
          "InQueue": 0,
          "messages": 0,
          "notifications": 0
        },
        "Sent": {
          "InQueue": 0,
          "messages": 0,
          "notifications": 0
        },

```

```

"addressFamily": {
  "IPv4 Unicast": {
    "BGPtableVer": 1,
    "acceptedPrefixes": 0,
    "announcedPrefixes": 0,
    "index": 2,
    "mask": "0x4",
    "neighborVer": 0,
    "offset": 0
  }
},
"connections": {
  "dropped": 0,
  "established": 0
},
"holdTime": 90,
"keepAlive": 30,
"lastRead": "Never",
"localAS": "100",
"minTimeBetweenAdv": 5,
"remoteAS": "100",
"routeRefreshRequest": {
  "received": 0,
  "sent": 0
},
"state": "Connect"
}
},
"ansible_net_gather_subset": [
  "neighbor"
]
}
}
PLAY RECAP *****
OcNOS-VM1 : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0

```

ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_isis_facts

This module provides IS-IS related information. Currently, this supports only IS-IS neighbors. `net_isis_neighbor` reads the output of 'show clns neighbors', analyzes and converts it to ansible output format.

Sample Playbook

```

fact-isis.yml
---
- hosts: ocnos
  gather_facts: no
  tasks:
  - name: Test OcNOS ISIS facts
    ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_isis_facts:
      gather_subset: neighbor
      register: result
  - name: Show ISIS Facts
    debug:
      msg: "{{ result }}"

```

Sample Output

```

$ ansible-playbook -i inventroy/inventory.ini fact-isis.yml -l OcNOS-VM1
PLAY [ocnos]*****
TASK [Test OcNOS Facts]*****

```

```
ok: [OcNOS-VM1]
TASK [Show Facts]*****
ok: [OcNOS-VM1] => {
  "msg": {
    "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python",
    "net_gather_subset": [
      "neighbor"
    ],
    "net_isis_neighbor": {
      "0000.0000.0001": {
        "Holdtime": "21",
        "Interface": "eth1",
        "Protocol": "IS-IS",
        "SNPA": "5254.0027.4096",
        "State": "Up",
        "Type": "L2"
      }
    }
  }
}
PLAY RECAP *****
OcNOS-VM1 : ok=2 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0
```

ANSIBLE CONFIGURATION

Jinja2 Templates for Configuring OcNOS

In this section, we will provide a few Jinja2 templates which can be used to configure a few protocols in OcNOS. Also a sample yaml parameter file is provided for each j2 template with explanations of the parameters. While creating the Jinja2 template, only the commonly used configuration is considered. Customers can use these templates as such, if it meets their configuration needs or can modify them accordingly.

BGP Configuration

Template File for BGP

ocnos_bgp.j2

```
{%if bgp is defined%}
router bgp {{ bgp.asn }}
{% if bgp.router is defined %}
{%else%}
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
bgp log-neighbor-changes
no bgp inbound-route-filter
{% endif %}
{% for network in bgp.networks -%}
network {{ network.network_id }}
{%if network.network_id =='36.0.0.3/32'%}
max-paths ibgp 2
{%endif%}
{% endfor -%}
{% for neighbor in bgp.neighbors -%}
neighbor {{ neighbor.neighbor_id }} remote-as {{ neighbor.remoteas }}
neighbor {{ neighbor.neighbor_id }} {{ neighbor.detection }} bfd multihop
neighbor {{ neighbor.neighbor_id }} update-source {{ neighbor.updatesource }}
{% endfor %}
allocate-label all
!
{% for address_family in bgp.address_family -%}
{% if address_family.address_family_type == 'vpngv4' -%}
address-family {{ address_family.address_family_type }} unicast
{% endif %}
{% if address_family.address_family_type == 'labeled-unicast' -%}
address-family ipv4 {{ address_family.address_family_type }}
{% endif %}
{% if address_family.address_family_type == 'vrf' -%}
{% for vrf in address_family.vrfs -%}
address-family ipv4 {{address_family.address_family_type }} {{ vrf.vrf_name }}
{% if vrf.protocol is defined %}
redistribute {{vrf.protocol}}
{% endif %}
redistribute connected
exit-address-family
{% endfor %}
{% endif %}
{% if address_family.neighbors is defined %}
{% for neighbor in address_family.neighbors -%}
neighbor {{neighbor.neighbor_id}} activate
{% if neighbor.route_reflector_type is defined %}
neighbor {{neighbor.neighbor_id}} {{ neighbor.route_reflector_type }}
{% endif %}

```

```

{% if neighbor.next_hop_type is defined %}
neighbor {{ neighbor.neighbor_id}} {{ neighbor.next_hop_type }}
{% endif %}
{% endfor %}
exit-address-family
!
{% endif %}
{% endfor %}
{%endif%}

```

Parameter File for BGP

sw2.yml

bgp:	Router BGP configurations
asn: 65001	Autonomous system number
networks:	Network command
network_id: 36.0.0.2/32	Configures the network IPv4 address as <36.0.0.2> under router BGP 65001
neighbors:	Neighbor command
neighbor_id: 10.0.1.14	Identifies the neighbor
remotear: 65001	configure remote-as 65001 for neighbor 10.0.1.14 command under router bgp
detection: fall-over	Configure detection type as <fall-over bfd multihop>
command under router bgp	
updatesource: lo	Configure update-source lo> for <neighbor 36.0.0.1 > under router bgp
address_family:	Address-family configuration
address_family_type: labeled-unicast	Address family type label-unicast will be configured under router bgp
neighbors:	Neighbor configuration under address family
neighbor_id: 10.0.1.14	Activate neighbor 10.0.1.14 for address family label-unicast under bgp
next_hop_type: next-hop-self	If next_hop_type is defined then it will configure the neighbor 10.0.1.14 next-hop-self command will be configured for address-family label-unicast
route_reflector_type: routereflector-client	If route_reflector_type is defined then neighbor 10.0.1.14 will be configured as route reflector client for address-family labelunicast
address_family_type: vpnv4	Address family type vpnv4 will be configured under router bgp
neighbors:	Neighbor configuration under address family
neighbor_id: 10.0.1.14	Activate neighbor 10.0.1.14 for address family vpnv4 under bgp

route_reflector_type:route	
reflector-client	If route_reflector_type is defined then neighbor 10.0.1.14 will be configured as route reflector client for address-family vpv4
address_family_type: vrf	Address family type vrf will be configured under router bgp
vrf:	Multiple Vrf 's name will be define under this
vrf_name: 1001	Address family type vrf with name <1001> will be configured under router bgp

QoS Configuration

Template File for QOS

ocnos_qos.j2

```
{%if QOS is defined %}
qos enable
qos statistics
!
{% for classmap in QOS.classmap -%}
{% if classmap.protocol == "dscp" %}
class-map {{ classmap.matchtype }} {{ classmap.name }}
match {{ classmap.protocol }} {{ classmap.dscptype }}
{% endif %}
{% if classmap.protocol == "queuing" %}
class-map {{ classmap.matchtype }} {{ classmap.protocol }} {{ classmap.que_name }}
match {{ classmap.classification }} {{ classmap.name }}
{% endif %}
{% if classmap.protocol == "vlan" %}
class-map {{ classmap.matchtype }} {{ classmap.name }}
match {{ classmap.protocol }} {{ classmap.dscptype }}
{% endif %}
!
{% endfor %}
{% for policymap in QOS.policymap -%}
{% if policymap.qos_name is defined %}
{% for param in policymap.params %}
{% if param.matchtype is defined %}
{%if param.val is defined %}
{% if param.val==1%}
policy-map {{ param.matchtype }} {{ param.protocol }} {{ policymap.qos_name }}
{% endif %}
{% endif %}
{% endif %}
class {{ param.name }}
{% if param.cosvalue is defined %}
set queue {{param.cosvalue}}
{% endif %}
exit
{% endfor %}
!
{% endif %}
{% if policymap.que_name is defined %}
{% for param in policymap.params %}
```

```

{%if param.val is defined %}
{%if param.val ==1 %}
policy-map {{ param.matchtype }} {{ param.protocol }} {{ policymap.que_name }}
{% endif %}
{% endif %}
class type {{ param.protocol }} {{param.classmap_name}}
shape {{param.shape_rate}}
exit
{% endfor %}
{% endif %}
{% endfor %}
!
{% for interface in QOS.interfaces -%}
interface {{interface.name}}
{% for policy in interface.policy_type -%}
{% if policy.type == "qos" %}
service-policy type {{policy.type}} input {{policy.policy_name}}
{% endif %}
{% if policy.type == "queuing" %}
service-policy type {{policy.type}} output {{policy.policy_name}}
{% endif %}
{% endfor %}
{% endfor %}
{%endif%}

```

Parameter File for QOS

sw2.yml

QOS:	QOS configuration
classmap:	Class-map configuration
matchtype: match-all	Configures the Logical-AND of all match statements under this class-map
name: DSCP-AF11	Specify a class-map name (Max Size 32)
protocol: dscp	Configures the protocol type dscp under class-mapp DSCP AF11
dscptype: af11	Configures Match type of dscp as af11 under DSCP-AF1
matchtype: match-all	Configures the Logical-AND of all match statements under this class-map
name: VLAN100	Specify a class-map name (Max Size 32)
protocol: vlan	Configure te protocol type vlan under class-map VLAN100
dscptype: 500	Configures the vlan id under the class-map VLAN100
matchtype: type	Configures the type of match statements under this class-map
protocol: queuing	Configure the protocol as queuing
que_name: defaultq	Configure the class-map defaultq name for protocol queuing
classification: service-template	Configures the classification type as service-template under defaultq

name: vpws	Configures the name of the service-template
matchtype: type	Configures the type of match statements under this class-map
protocol: queuing	Configure the protocol as queuing under class-map
que_name: matchall	Configure the class-map matchall name for protocol queuing
classification: vlan	Configures the classification type as vlan
name: 1001	Configures the if of the vlan as 1001
polycymap:	Polycymap configuration
qos_name: ALL-VLANs	Configure the name of the policy-map as ALL-VLANs
params:	Configure the parameter for policy-map
matchtype: type	Configures the type command for policy-map
protocol: qos	Configure the type of protocol as qos for policy-map
name: VLAN100	Configure the class name as VLAN100 under policy-map ALL-VLANs
val: 1	Define the occurrence of under the policy-map
qos_name: DSCP-ALL	Configure the name of the policy-map as DSCP-ALL
params:	Configure the parameter for policy-map
matchtype: type	Configures the type command for policy-map
protocol: qos	Configure the type of protocol as qos for policy-map
name: DSCP-AF11	Configure the class name as DSCP-AF11 under policy-map DSCP-ALL
cosvalue: 1	Configures the queue value to be taken for matched traffic
Under class DSCP-AF12	
val:2	Define the occurrence of under the policy-map
que_name: shaper	Configure the name of the queue as shaper
params:	Configure the parameter for policy-map
matchtype: type	Configures the type command for policy-map
protocol: queuing	Configure the type of protocol as queuing for policy-map
name: DSCP-EF	Configure the class name as DSCP-EF under policy-map shaper
val: 1	Define the occurrence of under the policy-map
classmap_name: defaultq	Configures the class-map name defaultq
shape_rate: 10 gbps	Configures the shape rate as 10 gbps under under class DSCP-EF
interfaces:	Interface configuration

name: eth3	Configure the interface eth3 command
policy_type: Policy	Configuration under interface
type: qos	Configures the service policy type as qos
policy_name: ALL-VLANs	Configures the input policy name as ALL-VLANs for policytype qos
type: queuing	Configures the service policy type as queuing
policy_name: shaper	Configures the output policy name as shaper for policy-type queuing

Route Map Configuration

Template File for Route Map

ocnos_route_map.j2

```
{%if Route_Map is defined%}
{% for routemap in Route_Map.params -%}
route-map {{ routemap.name }} {{routemap.permission}} {{routemap.seq_no}}
{% if routemap.match=="address" %}
{{ routemap.operation}} {{ routemap.protocol }} {{ routemap.match }} prefix-list
{{routemap.prefix_list}}
{%else%}
{{ routemap.operation}} {{ routemap.protocol }} {{ routemap.match }}
{{routemap.prefix_list}}
{%endif%}
!
{% endfor %}
{%endif%}
```

Sample Parameter File for Route Map

sw2.yml

Route_Map:	Route map configurations
params:	Route map parameters configuration
name: NEXTHOP_SELF	Configures the name of the route_map
permission: permit	Configure the permission type as permit for route map
seq_no: 10	Configure the sequence no. as 10
operation: set	Configures the operation type under route-map as set
protocol: vpv4	Configures the protocol as vpv4
match: next-hop	Configures the match-type as next-hop under route-map NEXTHOP_SELF
prefix_list: 36.0.0.1	Configure the matching prefix as 36.0.0.1 .we can define prefix list name also if it is created .
name: LO_RED_TO_0	Configures the name of the route_map
permission: permit	Configure the permission type as permit for route map

seq_no: 10	Configure the sequence no. as 10
operation: match	Configures the operation type under route-map as match
protocol: ip	Configures the matching protocol as ip
match: address	Configures the match-type as address under route-map LO_RED_TO_0
prefix_list: LO_RED_TO_0	Configure the matching prefix list name

Prefix List Configuration

Template File for Prefix List

ocnos_prefix_list.j2

```
{%if prefix_list is defined %}
{% for prefixlist in prefix_list.params -%}
{% if prefixlist.eq is defined %}
ip prefix-list {{ prefixlist.name }}
{{prefixlist.seq_no}} {{prefixlist.permission}}
{{prefixlist.prefix}} eq {{ prefixlist.eq }}
{% else %}
ip prefix-list {{ prefixlist.name }}
{{prefixlist.seq_no}} {{prefixlist.permission}} {{prefixlist.prefix}}
{% endif %}
!
{% endfor %} end
{%endif%}
```

Sample Parameter File for Prefix List

sw2.yml

prefix_list:	prefix-list configurations
params:	prefix-list parameters configuration
- name: only_lo	Configures the name of the prefix-list
seq_no: seq 5	Configures the sequence no. to give the priority to the matched
prefixes	
permission: permit	Configure the permission type as permit for prefix-list
prefix: 36.0.0.1/24	Configure the prefix to matched
eq: 32	If defined it will configure the Exact prefix length to be matched as 32

ACL Configuration

Template File for ACL

ocnos_acl.j2

```
{%if ACL is defined%}
{% for acl in ACL.params -%}
ip access-list {{ acl.name }}
{{acl.seq_no}} {{acl.permission}} {{acl.protocol}} {{acl.prefix}} {{acl.dst}}
{% endfor %}
end
{%endif%}
```

Sample Parameter File for ACL

sw2.yml

ACL:	ACL configurations
params:	ACL parameters configuration
name: only_lo	Configures the name of the ACL
seq_no: 10	Configures the sequence no. to give the priority to the matched prefixes
permission: permit	Configure the permission type as permit for acl
protocol: any	Configure any command to match any type of protocol packet to match
prefix: 36.0.0.0/24	Configure the prefix to matched
dst: any	Configure the destination address as any
name: only_lo	Configures the name of the ACL
seq_no: 11	Configures the sequence no. to give the priority to the matched prefixes
permission: deny	Configure the permission type as deny for acl

SNMP Configuration

Template File for SNMP

ocnos_snmp.j2

```
snmp-server enable snmp vrf {{ snmp.vrf }}
snmp-server view {{ snmp.viewname }} {{ snmp.oid }} included vrf management
snmp-server community {{ snmp.community }} group network-admin vrf management
{% if snmp.community is defined %}
snmp-server community {{ snmp.community }} group network-operator vrf management
{% endif %}
{% if snmp.hostttest is defined %}
snmp-server host {{ snmp.hostttest }} traps version 2c test udp-port 161 vrf management
{% endif %}
snmp-server host {{ snmp.hostpub }} traps version 2c public udp-port 162 vrf management
{% for traps in snmp.traps -%}
snmp-server enable traps {{ traps.daemon }}
{% endfor -%}
```

Parameter File for SNMP

sw2.yml

SNMP	Set SNMP service
Traps	globally enable snmp traps
daemon: bgp	Enable bgp notification trap in global configuration mode
daemon: bgp	Enable bgp notification trap in global configuration mode
daemon: pwdelete	Enable pwdelete notification trap in global configuration mode
daemon: pw	Enable pw notification trap in global configuration mode
daemon: mpls	Enable mpls notification trap in global configuration mode
daemon: ospf	Enable ospf notification trap in global configuration mode
daemon: rsvp	Enable rsvp notification trap in global configuration mode
vrf: management	Configure vrf name as < snmp-server enable snmp vrf management> to enable snmp
viewname: all	Globally Configure viewname as < snmp-server view all.1 included vrf management>
oid: .1	Specify the OID-Tree in global configs
community: test	Configure community name as test
communame: public	Configure community name as public
hoststest: 10.12.6.247	Configure snmp-server host 10.12.6.247 traps version 2c public udp-port 161 vrf management command globally
hostpub: 10.12.47.72	Configure snmp-server host 10.12.47.72 traps version 2c public udp-port 162 vrf management command globally

IS-IS Configuration

Template File for ISIS

ocnos_isisagg.j2

```

key chain {{ key.chain }}
key {{ key.keyid }}
key-string encrypted {{ key.passwd }}
exit
{% for isis in isis.procl -%}
router isis {{ isis.processid }}
{% if isis.istype is defined %}
is-type {{ isis.istype }}
{%endif%}
{% if isis.mode is defined %}
authentication mode {{ isis.mode }} {{ isis.level }}

```

```

authentication key-chain isis {{ isis.level }}
{%endif%}
{% if isis.level is defined %}
spf-interval-exp {{ isis.spfvalue }} {{isis.spfinmili }}
{%endif%}
{% if isis.level1 is defined %}
spf-interval-exp {{ isis.level1 }} {{ isis.spfvalue }} {{isis.spfinmili }}
{%endif%}
{% if isis.trafficeng is defined %}
metric-style wide {{ isis.trafficeng }}
mpls traffic-eng {{ isis.trafficeng }}
{%endif%}
{% if routerid.address is defined %}
mpls traffic-eng router-id {{ routerid.address }}
{% endif%}
{% if isis.capability is defined %}
capability {{ isis.capability }}
{% endif%}
{% if isis.dynamic is defined %}
dynamic-hostname
{% endif%}
bfd {{ isis.bfd }}
net {{ isis.net }}
{% if isis.metric is defined %}
redistribute isis 1 metric {{ isis.metric }} {{ isis.level }} route-map {{ isis.word }}
{%endif%}
{% if isis.passive is defined %}
passive-interface {{ isis.passive }}
{%endif%}
exit
{% for interface in isis.interfaces -%}
interface {{ interface.name }}
ip router isis {{ interface.isis }}
{% if interface.isisnw is defined %}
isis network {{ interface.isisnw }}
{%endif%}
exit
{% endfor -%}
{% endfor -%}

```

Parameter File for ISIS

sw2.yml

Key	authentication key management configuration
chain: isis	Configure key chain isis command globally
keyid: 1	Configure key identifier number under authentication key management
passwd: 0x46ff28ed3cbff32e	Configure key-string encrypted 0x46ff28ed3cbff32e command under key id
Isis:	Router isis configs
procl:	ISIS router configuration details
processid: 1	Configure router isis process id 1
istype: level-1	Configure IS Level 1 for this isis routing process
level: level-1	Configure authentication mode md5 level as 1 under router isis 1

spfvalue: 0	Configure spf-interval-exp 0 0 command under router isis 1
spfinmili: 0	Configure SPF calculation in milliseconds in spf-interval-exp 0 0 command under router isis 1
dynamic: dynamic-hostname	Configure dynamic hostname
net: 49.3600.3600.9608.00	Configure net: 49.0002.0000.0000.0099.00 under router isis 0
bfd: all-interfaces	Enable BFD on all interfaces
interfaces:	Interfaces details
name: xe4	Configure interface xe4 command
isis: 1	Configure ip router isis 1 command under interface xe4
network: point-to-point	Configure isis network point-to-point command
name: xe2	Configure interface xe2 command
isis: 1	Configure ip router isis 1 command under interface xe2
network: point-to-point	Configure interfacevlan1.1001 command
name: lo	Configure interface lo command
isis: 1	Configure ip router isis 1 command under interface loopback

Interface Configuration

Template File for Interface Configuration

ocnos_interface.j2

```

{% for interface in interfaces.ifnames -%}
interface {{ interface.ifname }}
{%if interface.loadinterval is defined %}
load-interval {{ interface.loadinterval }}
{%endif%}
{% if "lo" in interface.ifname %}
ipv6 address {{ interface.address1 }}
bfd session {{ interface.bfdsession }} multihop
{%else%}
{%endif%}
{%if interface.switch is defined %}
{{ interface.switch }}
{%endif%}
{%if interface.speed is defined %}
speed {{ interface.speed }}
{%endif%}
{% if interface.bridge is defined %}
bridge-group {{ interface.bridge }}
{%endif%}
{% if interface.mode is defined %}
switchport mode {{ interface.mode }}
{%endif%}
{% if interface.vlan is defined %}
switchport trunk allowed vlan {{ interface.vlan }}

```

```

{%endif%}
{% if interface.address is defined %}
ip address {{ interface.address }}
{%endif%}
{% if interface.mtu is defined %}
mtu {{ interface.mtu }}
{%endif%}
{% if interface.groupid is defined %}
channel-group {{ interface.groupid }} mode {{ interface.state }}
exit
{% endif %}
{% endfor %}

```

Parameter File for Interface configuration

sw2.yml

interfaces:	Interface configuration
ifnames:	Interface configuration details
ifname: xe4	Configure interface xe4
address:10.110.140.20/31	Configure ip address 10.110.140.20/31 command under xe4
mtu: 9216	Configure mtu 9216 under xe4
ifname: xe2	Configure interface xe2
loadinterval: 30	Configure load interval 30 under interface xe4
address: 10.110.140.61/31	Configure ip address 10.110.140.61/31 command under xe2
mtu: 9216	Configure mtu 9216 under xe2
ifname: vlan1.1001	Configure interface vlan1.1001 command
address: 192.168.21.212/24	Configure ip address 192.168.21.212/24 command under interface vlan1.1001
ifname: vlan1.101	Configure interface vlan1.101 command
address: 101.101.101.5/30	Configure ip address 101.101.101.5/30 command under interface vlan1.101
ifname: lo	Configure interface loopback
address: 36.0.0.8/32	Configure ip address 36.0.0.8/32 command under loopback interfaces
address1: ::1/128	Configure ipv6 address ::1/128 command under loopback interface
bfdsession: 36.0.0.8 36.0.0.1	Configure bfdsession: 36.0.0.8 36.0.0.1 command under loopback interface
ifname: xe0	Configure interface xe0
switch: switchport	Configure switchport under xe0 interface
bridge: 1	Configure bridge-group 1 under xe0 interface
mode: trunk	Configure switch mode as trunk under xe0

	interfaces
vlan: all	Configure switchport trunk allowed vlan all command under int xe0
loadinterval: 30	Configure load-interval 30 under xe0 interfaces
ifname: xe22	Configure interface xe22 command
switch: switchport	Configure switchport command under xe22 command
bridge: 1	Configure bridge-group 1 under xe22 interface
mode: trunk	Configure switch mode as trunk under xe22 interfaces
vlan: add 101,1001	Configure switchport trunk allowed vlan add 101,1001 command under int xe22
loadinterval: 30	Configure load-interval 30 under xe22 interfaces
mtu: 9216	Configure mtu 9216 under xe22 interface
- ifname: xe6	Configure interface xe6 command
switch: switchport	Configure switchport command under xe6 command
bridge: 1	Configure bridge-group 1 under xe6 interface
mode: access	Configure switch mode as access under xe6 interfaces
- ifname: xe10	Configure interface xe10 command
speed: 1g	Configure speed 1g under interface xe10
- ifname: xe11	Configure interface xe11 command
speed: 1g	Configure speed 1g under interface xe11
- ifname: ce0 command	Configure interface ce0
speed: 40g	Configure speed 40g under interface ce0

BFD Configuration

Template File for BFD

ocnos_bfd.j2

```
bfd interval {{ bfd.interval }} minrx {{ bfd.minrx }} multiplier {{ bfd.multiplier }}
{% for bfd in bfd.multihoppeer -%}
{% if bfd.address is defined %}
bfd multihop-peer {{ bfd.address }} interval {{ bfd.interval }} minrx {{ bfd.minrx }}
multiplier {{ bfd.multiplier }}
{% endif %}
{% endfor -%}
```

Parameter File for BFD

sw2.yml

bfd	Bfd configuration
interval: 3	Configure globally BFD transmit Interval BFD configuration as 3
minrx: 3	Configure bfd interval 3 minrx 3 multiplier 3 command globally
multiplier: 3	Configure bfd interval 3 minrx 3 multiplier 3 command globally
multihoppeer:	Configure multihoppeer configuration
- address: 36.0.0.1	Configure bfd multihop-peer 36.0.0.1 interval 300 minrx 300 multiplier 5 command globally
interval: 300	Configure bfd multihop-peer 36.0.0.1 interval 300 minrx 300 multiplier 5 command globally
minrx: 300	Configure bfd multihop-peer 36.0.0.1 interval 300 minrx 300 multiplier 5 command globally
multiplier: 5	Configure bfd multihop-peer 36.0.0.1 interval 300 minrx 300 multiplier 5 command globally

Hardware Profile Configuration

Template File for Hardware Profile

Ocnos hardwareprofile.j2

```
hardware-profile filter {{ hardware.filter }} enable
{% for statistics in hardware.statistics -%}
hardware-profile statistics {{ statistics.value }} enable
{% endfor -%}
```

Parameter File for Hardware Profile

sw2.yml

hardware	Hardware configuration
filter: qos-ext	Configure hardware-profile filter qos-txt command under config mode
statistics:	Hardware statistics configuration
- value: ingress-acl	Configure hardware-profile statistics ingress ACL command under config mode
- value: mpls-pwe	Configure hardware-profile statistics mpls-pwe command under config mode

NTP Configuration

Template File for NTP

Ocnos_ntp.j2

```
feature ntp vrf management
{% for ntp in ntp.states -%}
ntp {{ ntp.state }} vrf management
{% endfor -%}
{% for server in ntp.server -%}
ntp server {{ server.address }} vrf management
{% endfor -%}
logging server {{ ntp.logserver }} 5 vrf management
router-id {{ ntp.routerid }}
service unsupported-transceiver
```

Parameter File for NTP

sw2.yml

Ntp	NTP configuration
states:	Configure ntp states details
- state:	enable Enable ntp
- state: logging	Configure ntp logging vrf management command
server:	Configure ntp server address
- address: 216.239.35.4	Configure ntp server 216.239.35.4 vrf management command under config mode
logserver: 10.12.47.72	Configure logging server 10.12.47.72 5 vrf management
routerid: 36.0.0.8	Configure router-id 36.0.0.8 command globally

VLAN Configuration

Template File for VLAN

Ocnos_vlan.j2

```
{% if vlan.protocol is defined %}
bridge 1 protocol {{ vlan.protocol }} vlan-bridge
{%endif %}
vlan {{ vlan.level }}
{% for range in vlan.range -%}
vlan {{ range.value }} bridge {{ vlan.bridge }} state {{ vlan.state }}
{% endfor -%}
```

Parameter File for VLAN

sw2.yml

Vlan	Vlan configuration
level: database	Configure VLAN database
range :	Vlan range configuration
- value : 101	bridge 1 state enable command under vlan database
- value: 1001	Configure vlan 1001 bridge 1 state enable command under vlan database
bridge: 1	Configure bridge 1 under vlan database
state: enable	Configure vlan bridge 1 state as enable under vlan database
protocol: rstp	Configure bridge 1 protocol rstp vlan-bridge command globally

LLDP Configuration

Template File for LLDP

Ocnos_lldp.j2

```
lldp run
{% for lldp in lldp.lldp1 -%}
interface {{ lldp.name }}
  {{ lldp.lagent }}
  set lldp {{ lldp.state }} {{ lldp.mode }}
  lldp tlv {{ lldp.MED }} {{ lldp.powerviamdi }} select
  set lldp {{ lldp.port }} {{ lldp.ifname}}
  set lldp management-address-tlv ip-address
  {% for tlvselect in lldp.tlvselect -%}
  lldp tlv basic-mgmt {{ tlvselect.mgmt }} select
  {% endfor -%}
exit
{% endfor -%}
```

Parameter File for LLDP

sw2.yml

Lldp	lldp configuration
lldp1:	lldp configuration details
- name: xe2	Configure interface xe2 command
lagent: lldp-agent	Enable lldp agent under xe2 interface
state: enable	Configure set lldp enable txrx command under interface xe2
mode: txrx	Configure lldp mode as txrx under interface xe2
MED: med	Configure lldp tlv-select med media-capabilities command under lldp-agent
powerviamdi: media-capabilities	Configure extended-power-via-mdi media-capabilities in lldp tlv-select med media-capabilities command under

	lldp-agent
port: port-id-tlv	Configure port-id-tlv in set lldp port-id-tlv if-name command under interface xe2
ifname: if-name	Configure if-name as port-id-TLV in set lldp port-id-tlv if-name command under interface xe2
tlvselect :	tlv select configuration
- mgmt: port-description	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt port-description command under interface xe2
mgmt: system-name	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-name command under interface xe2
- mgmt: system-capabilities	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-capabilities under interface xe2
- mgmt: system-description	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-description under interface xe2
- mgmt: management-address	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt management-address under interface xe2
- name: xe10	Configure interface xe10 command
lagent: lldp-agent	Enable lldp agent under xe10 interface
state: enable	Configure set lldp enable txrx command under interface xe10
mode: txrx	Configure lldp mode as txrx under interface xe10
MED: med	Configure lldp tlv-select med media-capabilities command under lldp-agent
powerviamdi: media-capabilities	Configure extended-power-via-mdi media-capabilities in lldp tlv-select med media-capabilities command under lldp-agent
port: port-id-tlv	Configure port-id-tlv in set lldp port-id-tlv if-name command under interface xe10
ifname: if-name	Configure if-name as port-id-TLV in set lldp port-id-tlv if-name command under interface xe11
tlvselect :	tlv select configuration
- mgmt: port-description	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt port-description command under interface xe10
- mgmt: system-name	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-name command under interface xe10
- mgmt: system-capabilities	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-capabilities under interface xe10
- mgmt: system-description	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-description under interface xe10
- mgmt: management-address	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt management-address under interface xe10

- name: xe11	Configure interface xe11 command
lagent: lldp-agent	Enable lldp agent under xe11 interface
mode: txrx	Configure lldp mode as txrx under interface xe4
MED: med	Configure lldp tlv-select med media-capabilities command under lldp-agent
powerviamdi: media-capabilities	Configure extended-power-via-mdi media-capabilities in lldp tlv-select med media-capabilities command under lldp-agent
port: port-id-tlv	Configure port-id-tlv in set lldp port-id-tlv if-name command under interface xe4
ifname: if-name	Configure if-name as port-id-TLV in set lldp port-id-tlv if-name command under interface xe4
tlvselect :	tlv select configuration
mgmt: port-description	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt port-description command under interface xe4
- mgmt: system-name	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-name command under interface xe4
- mgmt: system-capabilities	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-capabilities under interface xe4
- mgmt: system-description	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt system-description under interface xe4
- mgmt: management-address	Configure lldp tlv-select basic-mgmt management-address under interface xe4

Diff_ignore_lines Configuration

Template File for diff_ignore_lines

```

Ansible.yml
---
- hosts: ocnos
gather_facts: no
tasks:
- name: Configure tacacs+
ipinfusion.ocnos.ocnos_config:
lines:
- feature tacacs+ vrf management
- tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7 vrf management seq-num 3 key 0 aba
- tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management seq-num 4 key 0 aba
- aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management
- server 10.2.1.7
- server 10.2.1.8
- aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local
- commit
diff_ignore_lines: "aaa"
Output after Executing scripts
changed: [sw1] => {
"changed": true,
"commands": [
"feature tacacs+ vrf management",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7 vrf management seq-num 3 key 0 aba",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management seq-num 4 key 0 aba",
"aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management",

```

```

"server 10.2.1.7",
"server 10.2.1.8",
"aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local",
"commit"
],
"diff": {
"prepared": [
"Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.",
"",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7 vrf management seq-num 3 key 0 a a",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management seq-num 4 key 0 a a",
"",
"",
"",
""
]
},
"invocation": {
"module_args": {
"after": null,
"backup": false,
"backup_options": null,
"before": null,
"commit": true,
"diff_ignore_lines": "aaa",
"lines": [
"feature tacacs+ vrf management",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.7 vrf management seq-num 3 key 0 aba",
"tacacs-server login host 10.2.1.8 vrf management seq-num 4 key 0 aba",
"aaa group server tacacs+ TACACS vrf management",
"server 10.2.1.7",
"server 10.2.1.8",
"aaa authentication login default vrf management group tacacs+ local",
"commit"
],
"match": "line",
"parents": null,
"provider": null,
"replace": "line",
"running_config": null,
"save_when": "never",
"src": null
}
}
}
PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
sw1 : ok=1 changed=1 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0
rescued=0 ignored=0

```

Limitations

The following are the current limitations while configuring OcNOS through Ansible.

1. The following commands in OcNOS require the device to be rebooted to be effective.
 - hardware-profile
 - forwarding profile
 - maximum-paths
 - copy empty-config startup-config

Ansible returns success while configuring these commands. However, the device needs to be rebooted to make these effective.

2. By default, **ANSIBLE_PERSISTENT_COMMAND_TIMEOUT** is set to 30 (seconds). While pushing large configs through Ansible which might be taking more time than this default timeout, it is suggested that to increase the **ansible_command_timeout** to appropriate value. In **group_vars/ocnos.yml**, it is suggested to add the below line with appropriate timeout value:

```
ansible_command_timeout: 1800
```

3. While configuring the below commands, there are certain warning messages shown to the customer. Currently Ansible treats them as failure and returns failure even though it is successful. It is suggested that the user takes appropriate action while configuring these commands.

- no ip vrf <vrf-id>
- While re-configuring shaping as part of QoS:

```
policy-map type queuing shaper  
class type queuing defaultq  
shape 10 gbps  
exit
```