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The power of Terraform and Meraki

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DEVNET-2557

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Webex spaces will be moderated by the speaker until November 15, 2024.



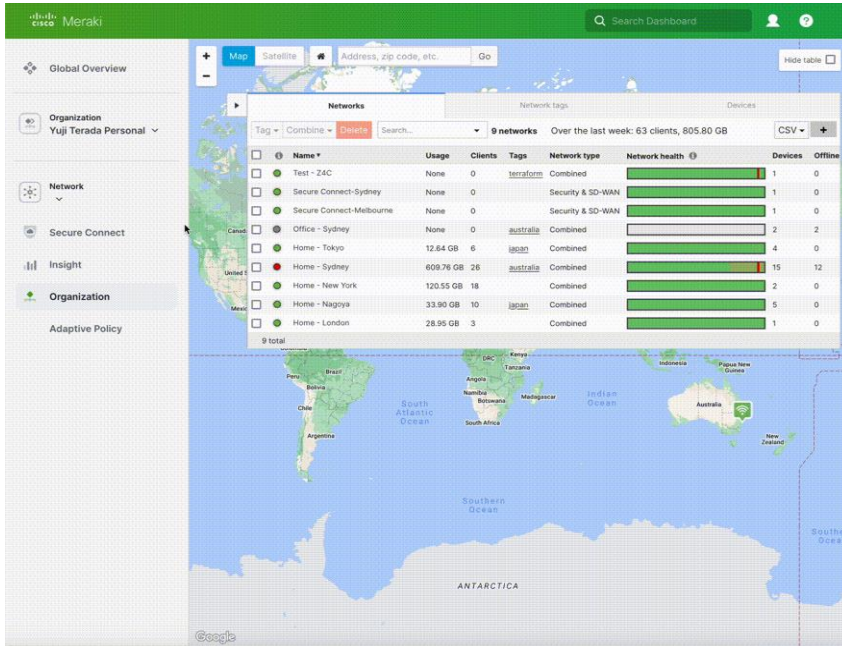
<https://ciscolive.ciscoevents.com/ciscolivebot/#DEVNET-2557>





Simplifying powerful technology to free
passionate people to focus on their mission

Simplicity to the next level



```
> terraform init
> terraform apply
```

About me

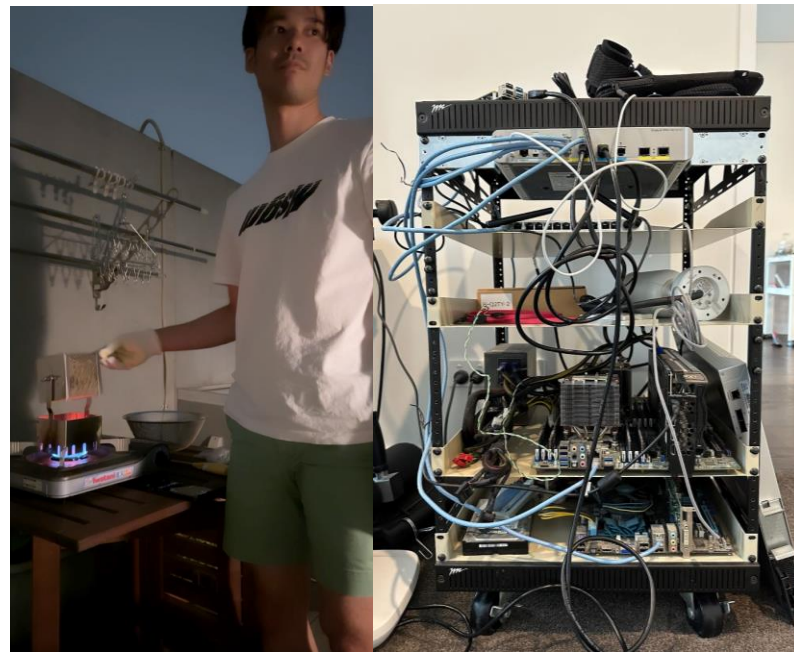
Yuji Terada

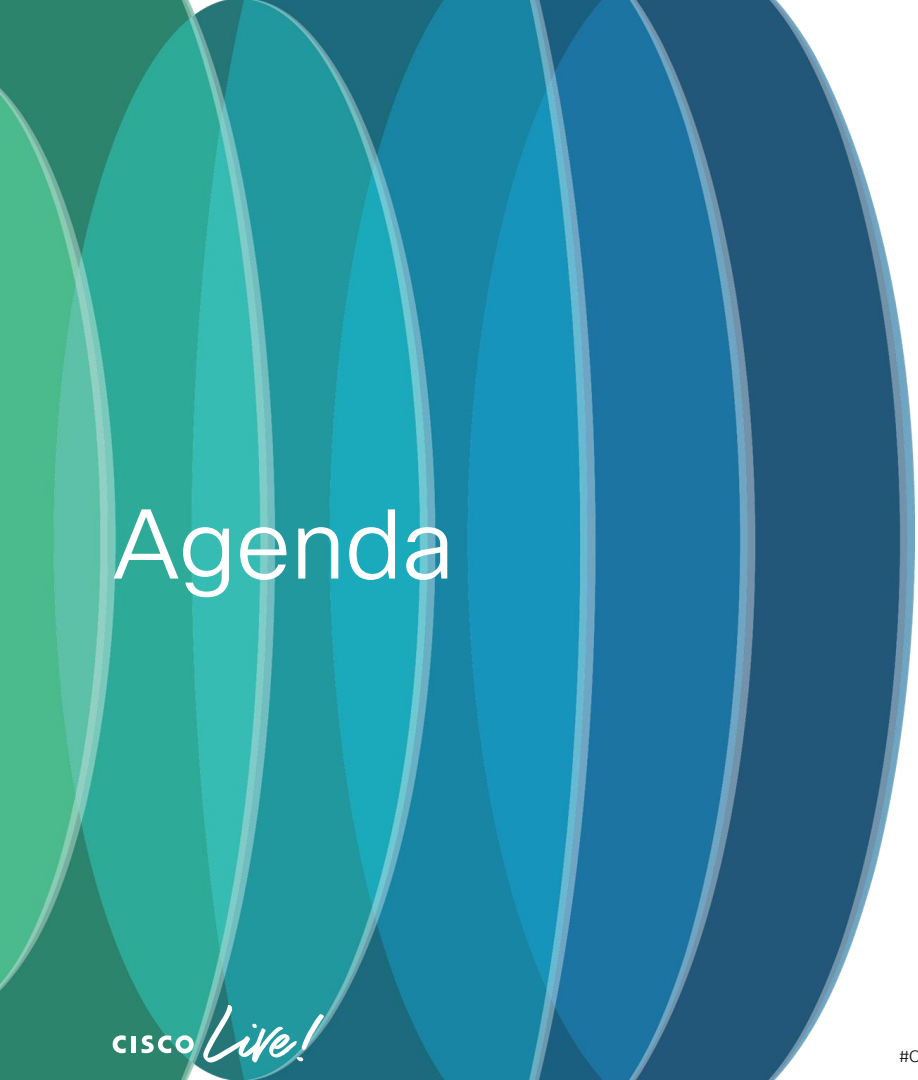
Career

Apr 2014 Support Engineer @TAC
Feb 2018 Solutions Engineer @Meraki
Meraki API Ninja
Meraki Geo Lead

Certifications

CCIE R&S, Wireless
CCNP DevNet



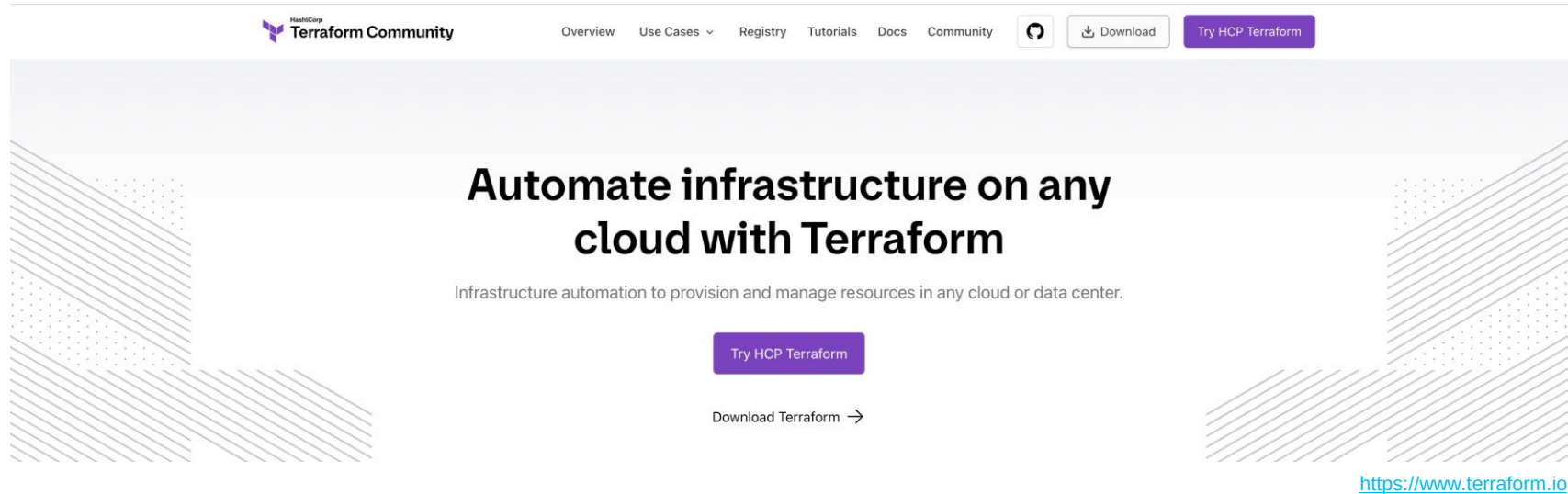


Agenda

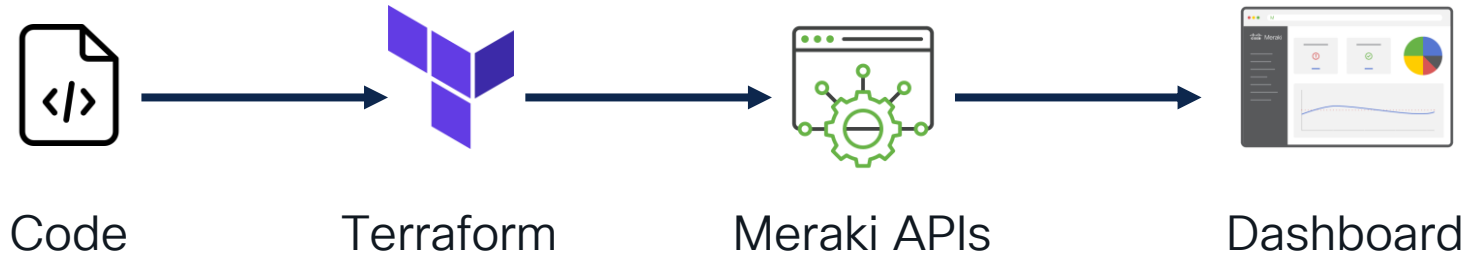
- Terraform basics
- Deploying Z4C
- Deploying vMX in AWS
- Conclusion

Terraform

Terraform is an infrastructure as code tool that lets you build, change, and version cloud and on-prem resources safely and efficiently.



Terraform under the hood



Ability is limited to the availability of APIs

Hello world!

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    meraki = {  
      source  = "cisco-open/meraki"  
      version = "0.2.11-alpha"  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
provider "meraki" {  
  meraki_dashboard_api_key = "12345"  
}  
  
resource "meraki_networks" "test_network" {  
  organization_id = "734417"  
  name           = "Test network"  
  product_types  = ["appliance", "switch", "wireless"]  
}
```

Command: terraform init

Initializing the backend...

Initializing provider plugins...

- Finding cisco-open/meraki versions matching "0.2.11-alpha"...
- Installing cisco-open/meraki v0.2.11-alpha...
- Installed cisco-open/meraki v0.2.11-alpha (signed by a HashiCorp partner, key ID 535815BB4B6133C1)

Partner and community providers are signed by their developers.
If you'd like to know more about provider signing, you can read about it here:
<https://www.terraform.io/docs/cli/plugins/signing.html>

Terraform has created a lock file `.terraform.lock.hcl` to record the provider selections it made above. Include this file in your version control repository so that Terraform can guarantee to make the same selections by default when you run "terraform init" in the future.

Terraform has been successfully initialized!

You may now begin working with Terraform. Try running "terraform plan" to see any changes that are required for your infrastructure. All Terraform commands should now work.

If you ever set or change modules or backend configuration for

Terraform, rerun this command to reinitialize your working directory. If you forget, other commands will detect it and remind you to do so if necessary.

Command: terraform plan

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# meraki_networks.test_network will be created
+ resource "meraki_networks" "test_network" {
  + enrollment_string = (known after apply)
  + id                = (known after apply)
  + is_bound_to_config_template = (known after apply)
  + name              = "Test network"
  + network_id        = (known after apply)
  + notes              = (known after apply)
  + organization_id    = "734417"
  + product_types     = [
    + "appliance",
    + "switch",
    + "wireless",
  ]
  + tags               = (known after apply)
  + time_zone          = (known after apply)
  + url                = (known after apply)
}
```

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Note: You didn't use the -out option to save this plan, so Terraform can't guarantee to take exactly these actions if you run "terraform apply" now.

Command: terraform apply

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

+ create

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# meraki_networks.test_network will be created
+ resource "meraki_networks" "test_network" {
  + enrollment_string = (known after apply)
  + id                = (known after apply)
  + is_bound_to_config_template = (known after apply)
  + name              = "Test network"
  + network_id        = (known after apply)
  + notes              = (known after apply)
  + organization_id    = "734417"
  + product_types     = [
    + "appliance",
    + "switch",
    + "wireless",
  ]
  + tags               = (known after apply)
  + time_zone          = (known after apply)
  + url                = (known after apply)
}
```

Plan: 1 to add, 0 to change, 0 to destroy.

Do you want to perform these actions?

Terraform will perform the actions described above.
Only 'yes' will be accepted to approve.

Enter a value: yes

meraki_networks.test_network: Creating...

meraki_networks.test_network: Creation complete after 6s
[id=L_726205439913499888]

Apply complete! Resources: 1 added, 0 changed, 0 destroyed.

Command: terraform destroy

```
terraform destroy
meraki_networks.test_network: Refreshing state...
[id=L_726205439913499889]
```

Terraform used the selected providers to generate the following execution plan. Resource actions are indicated with the following symbols:

- destroy

Terraform will perform the following actions:

```
# meraki_networks.test_network will be destroyed
- resource "meraki_networks" "test_network" {
  - id = "L_726205439913499889" -> null
  - is_bound_to_config_template = false -> null
  - name = "Test network" -> null
  - network_id = "L_726205439913499889" -> null
  - organization_id = "734417" -> null
  - product_types = [
    - "appliance",
    - "switch",
    - "wireless",
  ] -> null
  - time_zone = "America/Los Angeles" -> null
  - url = "https://n290.meraki.com/Test-network-app/n/sn4RBdIe/manage/usage/list" -> null
}
```

Plan: 0 to add, 0 to change, 1 to destroy.

Do you really want to destroy all resources?

Terraform will destroy all your managed infrastructure, as shown above.

There is no undo. Only 'yes' will be accepted to confirm.

Enter a value: yes

meraki_networks.test_network: Destroying... [id=L_726205439913499889]

meraki_networks.test_network: Destruction complete after 4s

Destroy complete! Resources: 1 destroyed.

Organise the file

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    meraki = {  
      source = "cisco-open/meraki"  
      version = "0.2.11-alpha"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

providers.tf

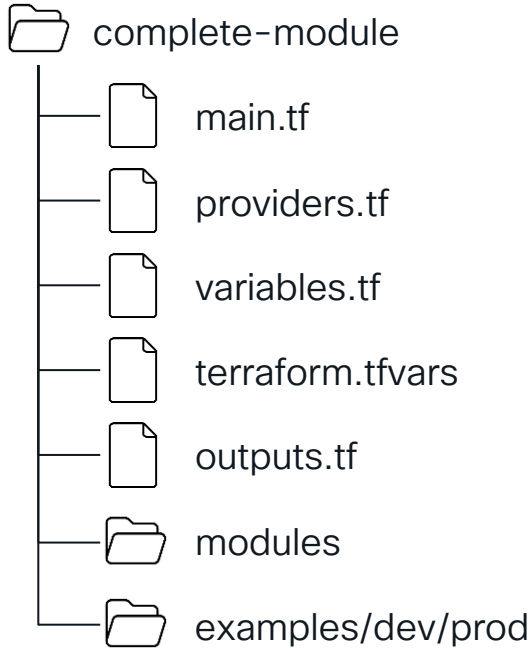
```
provider "meraki" {  
  meraki_dashboard_api_key = "12345"  
}
```

variables.tf
terraform.tfvars

```
resource "meraki_networks" "test_network" {  
  organization_id = "734417"  
  name            = "Test network"  
  product_types  = ["appliance", "switch", "wireless"]  
}
```

main.tf

Folder structure



File: main.tf

```
resource "meraki_networks" "test_network" {  
  organization_id = var.organization_id  
  name           = var.network_name  
  product_types  = ["appliance", "switch", "wireless"]  
}
```

File: providers.tf

```
terraform {  
  required_providers {  
    meraki = {  
      source  = "cisco-open/meraki"  
      version = "0.2.11-alpha"  
    }  
  }  
}  
  
provider "meraki" {  
  meraki_dashboard_api_key = var.meraki_dashboard_api_key  
}
```

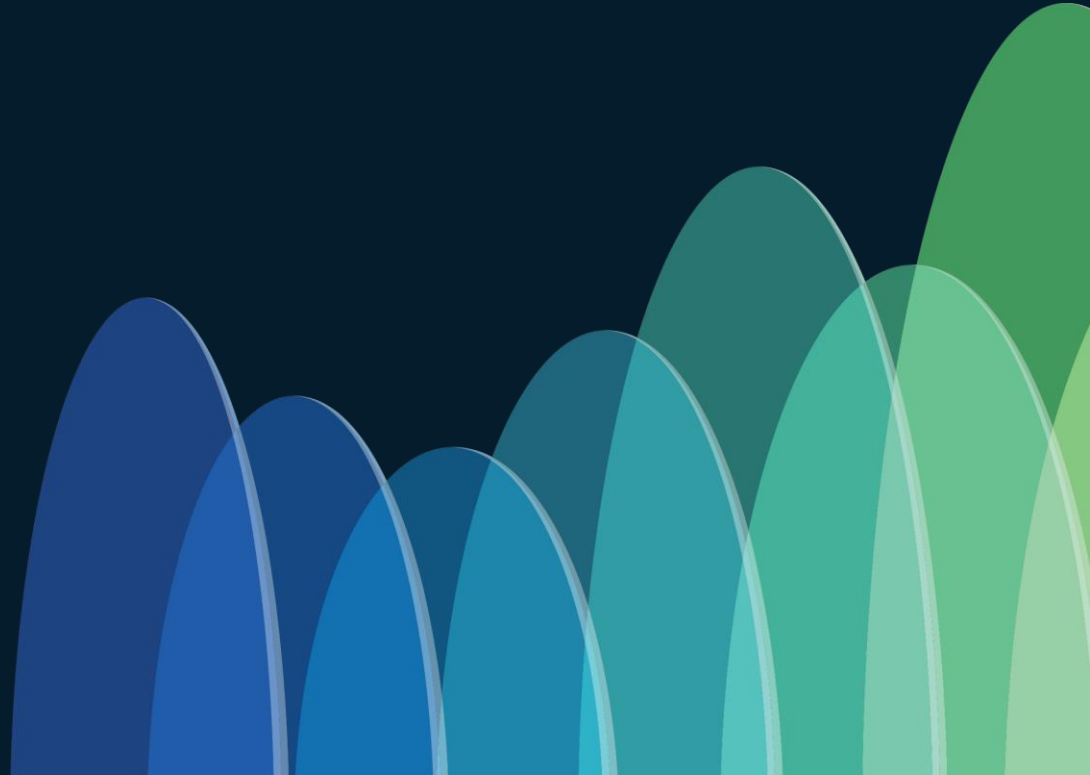
File: variables.tf

```
variable "meraki_dashboard_api_key" {  
  type      = string  
  description = "The API key used to authenticate with the Meraki Dashboard"  
}  
  
variable "organization_id" {  
  type      = string  
  description = "The ID of the Meraki organization"  
}  
  
variable "network_name" {  
  type      = string  
  description = "The name of the Meraki network to be created"  
}
```

File: terraform.tfvars

```
meraki_dashboard_api_key = "12345"  
organization_id           = "734417"  
network_name              = "Test network"
```

Example 1: Create Network with Z4C



Steps to deploy Z4C

1. Create a network
2. Add Z4C serial to network
3. Configure timezone and traffic analysis as detailed

Create a module for reusability

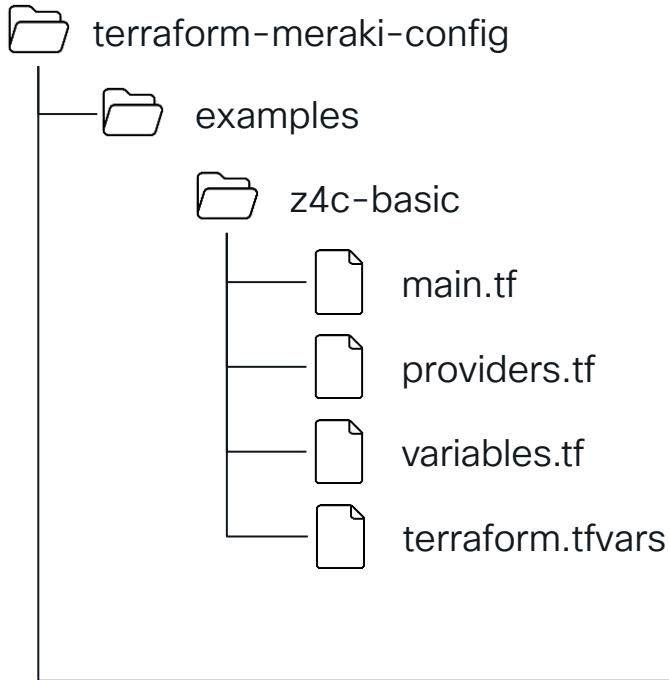
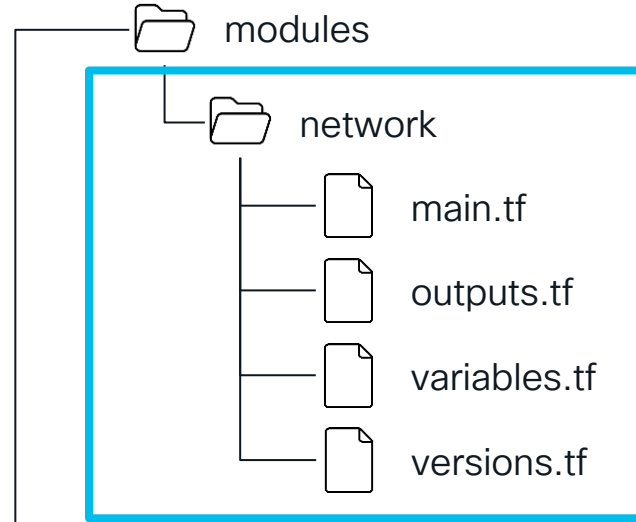
1. Create a network
2. Add Z4C serial to network
3. Configure timezone and traffic analysis as detailed



Let's group these and create a module!



Folder structure



Reusable scripts creating a network with default configuration

File: ./terraform-meraki-config/modules/network/main.tf

```
resource "meraki_networks" "network" {  
  name           = var.network_name  
  organization_id = var.organization_id  
  notes          = var.notes  
  product_types  = var.product_types  
  tags           = var.tags  
}  
  
resource "meraki_networks_traffic_analysis" "traffic_analysis" {  
  mode           = "detailed"  
  network_id     = meraki_networks.network.id  
}
```

Constant because it should always be "detailed"

File: ./terraform-meraki-config/modules/network/variables.tf

```
variable "network_name" {  
  description = "The name of the Meraki network"  
  type        = string  
}  
  
...  
  
variable "product_types" {  
  description = "List of product types to include in the network"  
  type        = list(string)  
  default     = ["appliance", "camera", "cellularGateway", "sensor",  
"switch", "systemsManager", "wireless"]  
}  
  
...
```

Constant and chucking everything in
for reusability

File: ./terraform-meraki-config/dev/z4c-basic/main.tf

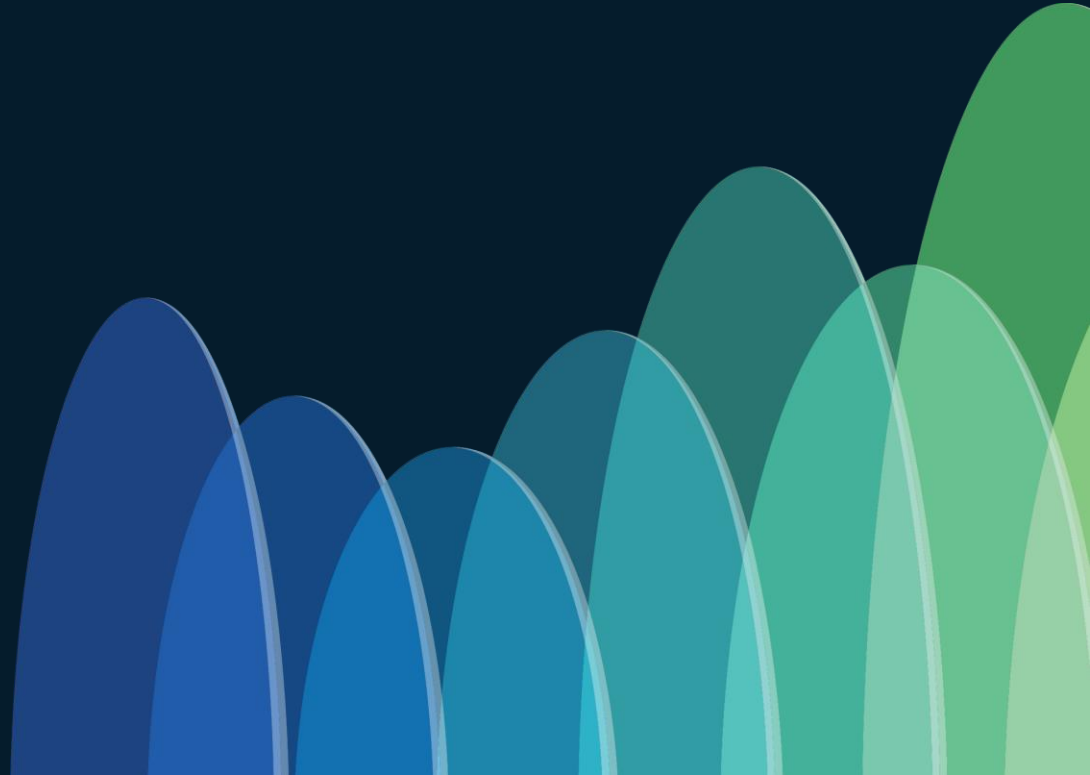
```
module "network" {  
    source          = "../../modules/network"  
    network_name    = var.network_name  
    organization_id = var.organization_id  
}  
  
locals {  
    network_id = module.network.id  
}  
  
resource "meraki_networks_devices_claim" "claimed_devices" {  
    network_id = local.network_id  
    parameters = {  
        serials = var.serials  
    }  
}
```

Adding more configuration

1. Create a network
2. Add Z4C serial to network
3. Configure timezone and traffic analysis as detailed
4. Configure corp and guest VLAN
5. Configure internet only ACL for guest VLAN



Example 2: Deploy vMX in AWS



How do you deploy vMX?

Read document and run steps

The screenshot shows the Cisco Meraki website with a search bar and navigation links. The main content area displays the 'vMX Setup Guide for Amazon Web Services (AWS)' document, last updated on August 20, 2024. The document includes an overview, key concepts, and a table of contents. The table of contents lists sections such as Overview, Key Concepts, Concentrator Mode, VPN Topology, AWS Cloud Terminology, and Meraki Dashboard Configuration. The document also mentions that Cisco Meraki will continue to support the vMX100 SKU through December 22, 2027, and provides links to the EoS notice and the new vMX offer on the AWS Marketplace.

Use Cloud Integration

The screenshot shows the 'Deploy virtual appliance' wizard in the Cisco Meraki dashboard. The wizard is titled 'Global Overview' and 'Deploy virtual appliance'. It includes a sidebar with navigation links for Organization, Network, Secure Connect, Network-wide, Assurance, Wireless, Insight, and Organization. The main content area shows the 'Provider settings' section, which is currently selected. The 'Provider settings' section includes fields for Region (US West (Oregon)), VPC (Default), Subnet (Use VPC default), and Security groups (optional) (Use VPC default). There are also fields for Tags (optional) and a '+ Add tags' button. The wizard includes 'Back' and 'Next' buttons at the bottom right.

These options require manual configuration on both dashboards

Steps to deploy vMX in AWS

Meraki Dashboard

1. Create network
2. Add vMX to network
3. Generate auth token
4. Configure mode as passthrough
5. Configure type as hub
6. Configure local networks

AWS Management Console

1. Create VPC in AWS
2. Create private and public subnets in AWS
3. Create internet gateway
4. Create NAT gateway
5. Configure route table for each
6. Deploy vMX EC2 instance
7. Configure security group for vMX
8. Disable source destination check

[https://documentation.meraki.com/MX/MX_Installation_Guides/vMX_Setup_Guide_for_Amazon_Web_Services_\(AWS\)](https://documentation.meraki.com/MX/MX_Installation_Guides/vMX_Setup_Guide_for_Amazon_Web_Services_(AWS))
<https://registry.terraform.io/providers/hashicorp/aws/latest/docs>

Steps to deploy vMX in AWS

Meraki Dashboard

AWS Management Console

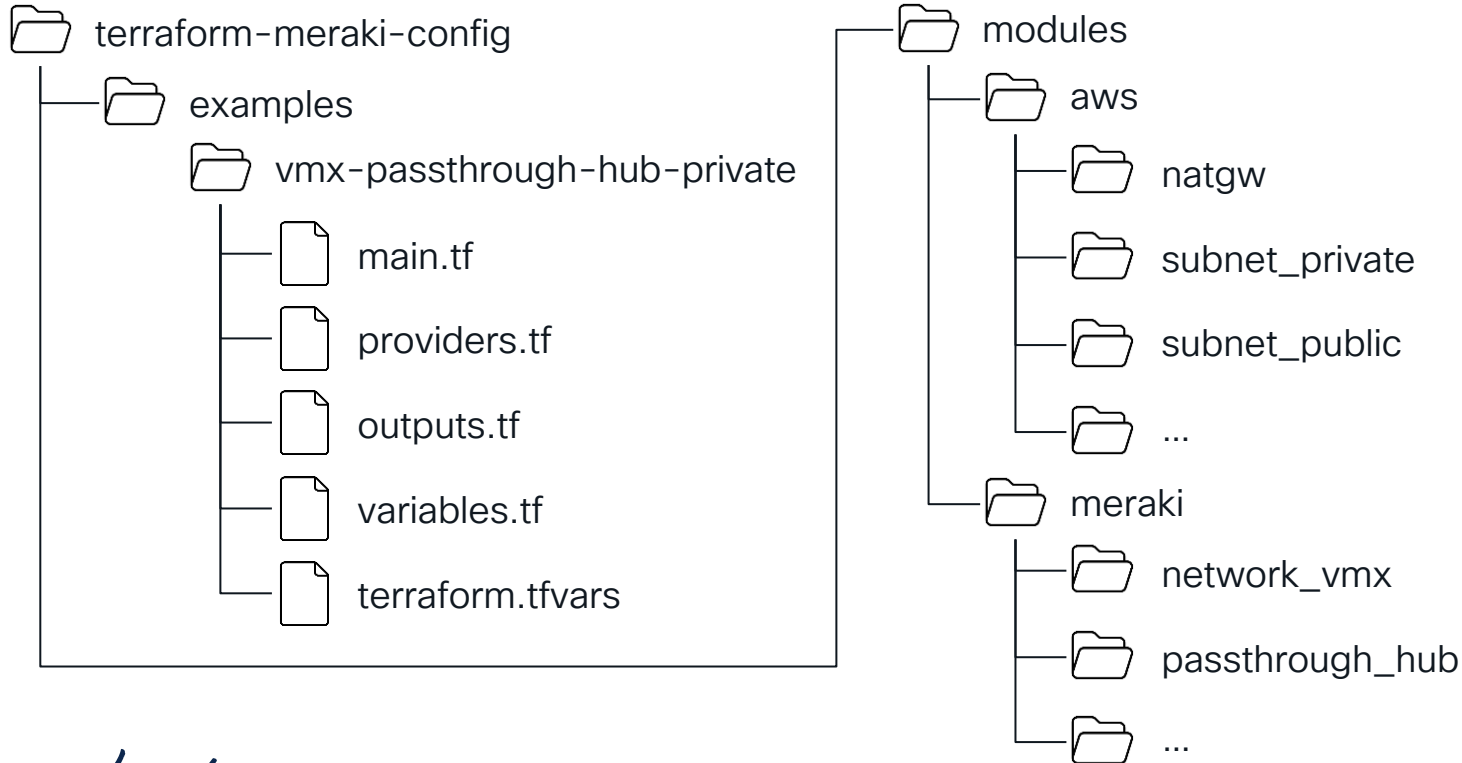
1. Create network
2. Add vMX to network
3. Generate auth token
4. Configure mode as pa
5. Configure type as hub
6. Configure local network
7. Configure security group for vMX
8. Disable source destination check

```
> terraform init
> terraform apply
```

[https://documentation.meraki.com/MX/MX_Installation_Guides/vMX_Setup_Guide_for_Amazon_Web_Services_\(AWS\)](https://documentation.meraki.com/MX/MX_Installation_Guides/vMX_Setup_Guide_for_Amazon_Web_Services_(AWS))



Folder structure



Summary

Z4C demo

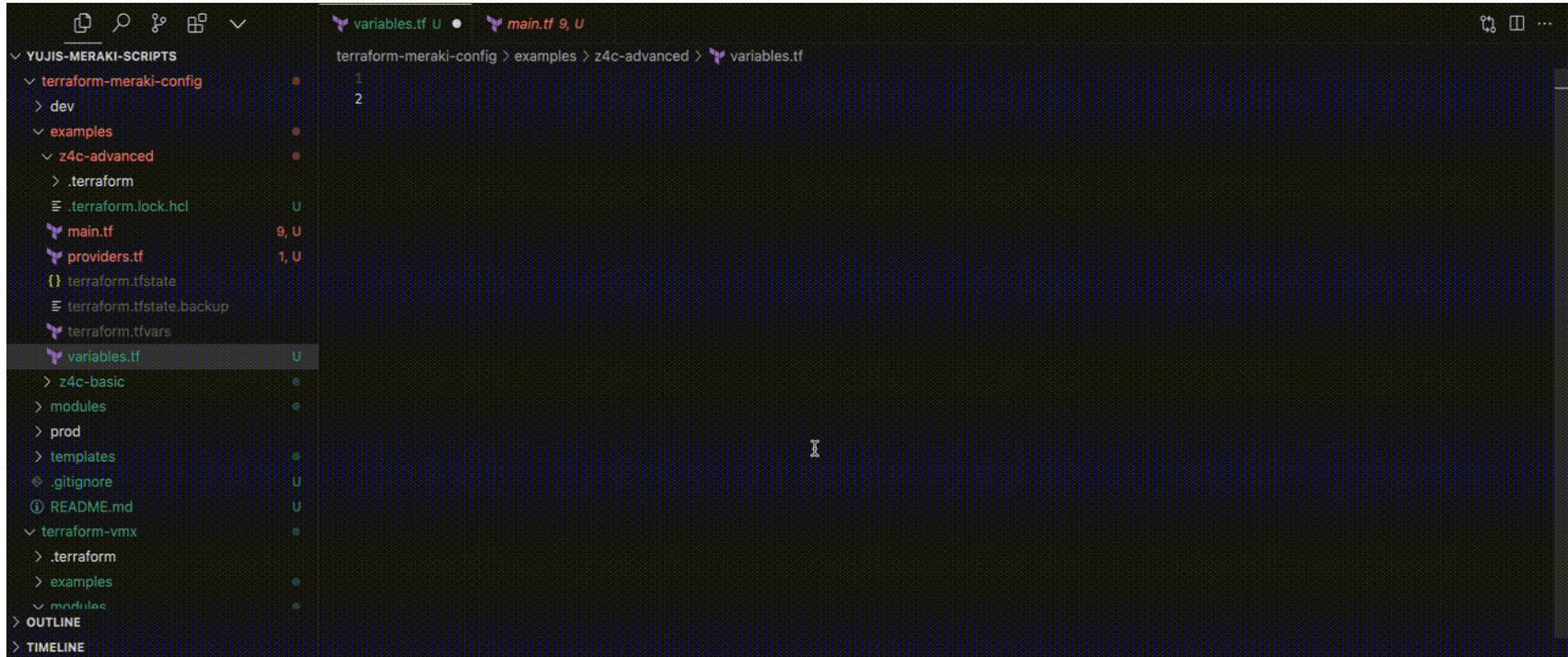
- Dashboard logic dictates script behavior

vMX demo

- Dashboard API availability equals script ability
- Terraform supports Meraki and other platforms



Cursor in action



A junior dev is going to come along and be like
"Why are you not just using Cursor and making
this responsive? Why are you wasting so much
time?"

https://youtu.be/3wsVLG-dxg8?si=F_naK_MZJiBXyNCn&t=473

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Thank you

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